

# Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



## IMEMR Current Contents

June 2015

Vol. 14 No. 2



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**with Abstracts**

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Design, layout and printing by WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean, Cairo, Egypt

**ISSN: 2071-2510**

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# IMEMR Current Contents

## Rationale

The Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR) has sustained its indexing policy, which has made it a vital current awareness information tool, for technical staff of the Regional Office, health care staff, and medical professionals who are able now to access health literature published in the Region as soon as it is published. A document delivery service to support the Index has also been activated which will enable any user to acquire a copy of any article listed in the Index.

The cumulative version of the Index Medicus is available now on the Internet as part of EMRO web site. A CD-ROM version of the same is also being provided upon request.

## Scope and Coverage

The **IMEMR Current Contents** is issued on a quarterly basis including the most recent articles added to Index Medicus for the Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR) Database<sup>1</sup>.

## Indexing Level

Each article has been indexed and assigned to a "Main Heading", plus added headings according to the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) list of the National Library of Medicine (NLM). Up to five added headings (including the respective country) have been allowed. Subheadings (or qualifiers) are used in indexing to qualify MeSH headings by pinpointing some specific aspects of the concept represented by the heading, e.g. "**LIVER-Drug Effects**" indicates that the article is not about the liver in general, but about the effect of drugs on the liver.

## Organization of the IMEMR

### Subject Index

The Index is organized in alphabetical order, according to the Main Subject Headings (MeSH). In most cases one main subject is assigned to each article. Under the main subject, entries are sorted by Subheading in alphabetical order also. Each entry includes the bibliographic information of the article e.g. title of the article, author(s), first author's affiliation, journal title, year (date of publication), volume number, issue number, page numbers, number of references, subject descriptors and geographic descriptors. Abstracts have been added and are searchable on the database on the Internet. (as shown in Figure 1)

### Author Index

The IMEMR includes the author's index, which also indicates the subjects covered by each author. (Appendix I)

### List of EMR Journals by Country

The IMEMR includes an updated list of EMR Journals, which are indexed in the index. The list is sorted in alphabetical order by the country of publication, which also indicates the number of journals in each country. (Appendix II)

### List of EMR Journals by Title

The IMEMR includes an updated list of EMR Journals, which are indexed in the index. The list is sorted in alphabetical order by journal's title, which also indicates the status of indexing for each journal. (Appendix III)

## Computer facilities

The Current Contents has been produced using the UNESCO WINISIS package. Countries or journals publishers interested in a subset of the database may be provided with data sets in WINISIS format upon request.

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<sup>1</sup> Including the countries of Afghanistan, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen



## Availability of photocopies

Photocopies of articles cited in IMEMR may be obtained from EMRO Library free of charge upon request.

## Availability on the Internet

This issue, as well as all forthcoming issues, will appear in WHO/EMRO web site on the Internet, as part of the complete edition of the Index. Internet address is <http://www.emro.who.int/information-resources/imemr/imemr.html>

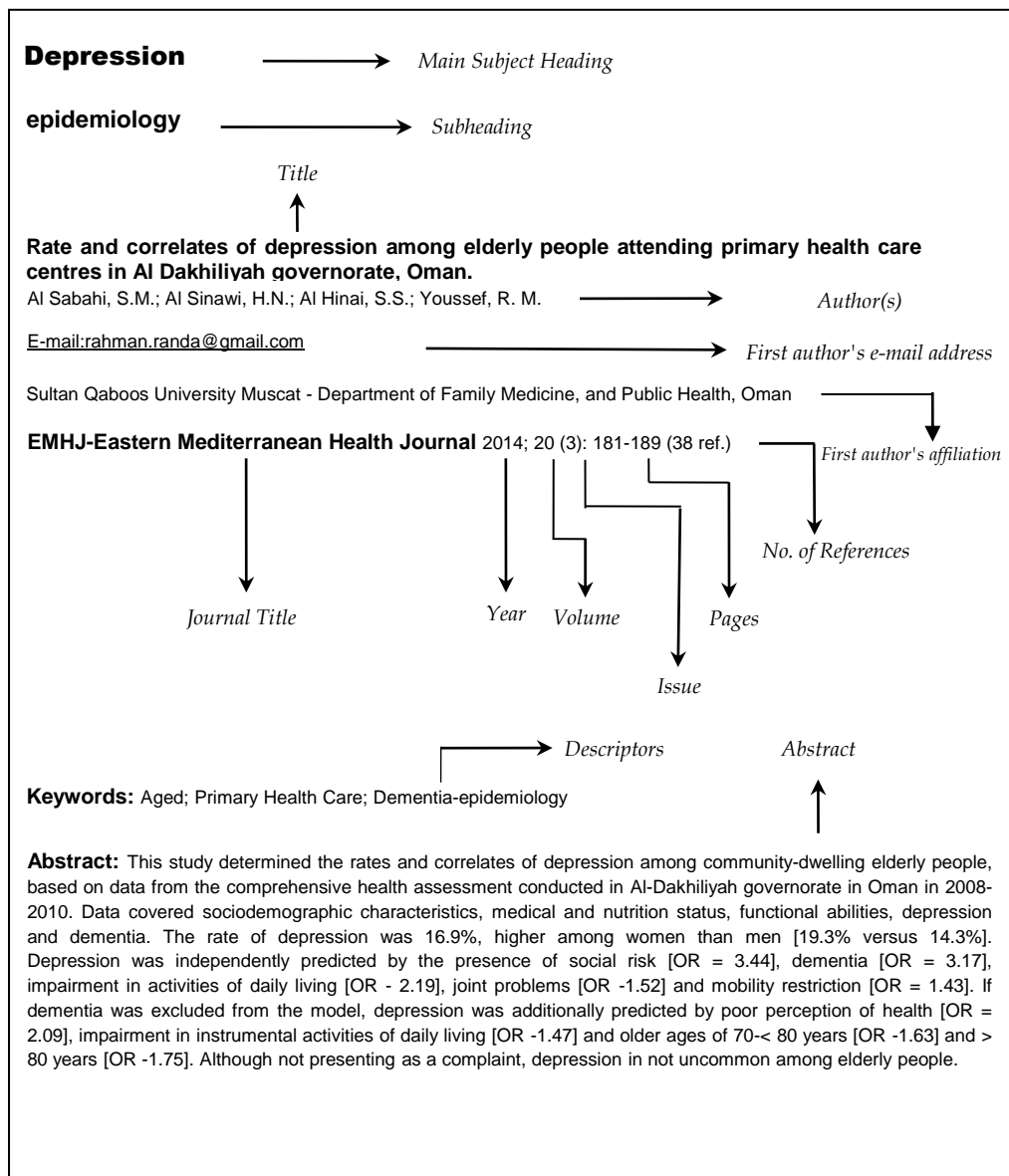


Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

# Subject Index



## Acne Vulgaris

### diagnosis

#### Acne Vulgaris and high glycemic load diet.

Al Selaiti, Rola; DipDerm

[E-mail:rola\\_sulaiti@yahoo.com](mailto:E-mail:rola_sulaiti@yahoo.com)

Bahrain Defense Force - Department of Dermatology

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2015; 37 (4): 251-252

**Keywords:** Diet; Glycemic Load; Acne Vulgaris-therapy

**Abstract:** A twenty-year-old Bahraini female complained of acne over the face and back, which exacerbated with high glycemic diet, such as potato chips and banana. The patient was advised to eat low glycemic diet and was treated with oral antibiotics, topical retinoid and topical bactericidal gel; her condition improved significantly.

## Aloe

#### Potential effect of Aloe barbadensis and Salvadora persica [Miswak] Mixture Sap as a contraceptive therapy in female mice.

Helal, Eman G.; Jambi, Hanan A.; Elnemr, Gamal M.; Abu Taleb, Hoda M.

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Science for Girls - Zoology Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 445-450

**Keywords:** Salvadoraceae; Contraceptive Agents; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Liver Function Tests; Kidney Function Tests; Biomarkers, Tumor; Estrogens; Progesterone

**Abstract:** Background: Evaluation of herbs has been in progress worldwide for several decades to identify effective and safe substances for fertility regulation. This approach proved to be a good alternative to synthetic drugs as the chemicals of plant origin have limited side effects. Various medicinal plant extracts were investigated for their antifertility activity in female animal models. Aim of the work: This study was designed to investigate the toxic effects of Aloe barbadensis and Salvadora persica [Miswak] Mixture sap and to assess them as a contraceptive therapy. Material and Methods: Twenty female adult albino rats [Sprague dawley strain] were used in this study. Rats were divided into two groups [10 rats in each group]; Group I [control untreated group] and Group II [mix treated group]. Mixture of Aloe barbadensis and Miswak sap was orally administered [7 mg of Miswak + 7 mg of Aloe per 100 gram body weight] for 30 +/- 2 days, where females were in the diestrus phase]. All animals were decapitated after 30 days and blood samples were analyzed for estrogen, progesterone, tumor markers CA-15.3 and CA-125, kidney and liver functions, proteins profile and lipids profile. Results: The mean serum level of estrogen was significantly increased [p<0.01], while that of progesterone was significantly decreased [p<-0.01], in the Aloe barbadensis and Miswak group when compared to the control group. No significant difference was found between the treated and control groups for the serum level of tumor markers CA-15.3 and CA-125. Also, no significant difference was found between the two groups regarding kidney and liver function tests and proteins profile. The results also showed marked significant decline [p<0.01] in levels of the serum total lipids, total cholesterol, triglycerides, and LDL-cholesterol [LDL-C] in the treated group when compared to the control group. While, there was a significant elevation in HDL-cholesterol [HDL-C] level in the mix group when compared to the control group. Conclusion: It could be concluded that Aloe barbadensis and Miswak extract can be used as a safe contraceptive therapy that can increase the estrogen level due to its phytoestrogen components such as beta sitosterol, without deleterious effects on the vital organs [liver and kidneys].

#### Studies on the use of Aloe vera extract as a contraceptive in female rats.

Helal, Eman G. E.; El sayed, Rasha A. A.; Abu Taleb, Hoda M.

[E-mail:emanhelal@hotmail.com](mailto:E-mail:emanhelal@hotmail.com)

Al Azhar University [Girls] - Faculty of Science - Department of Zoology

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 60 (July): 271-281

**Keywords:** Contraceptive Agents; Plant Extracts; Rats; Biomarkers, Tumor; Kidney-drug effects; Liver-drug effects

**Abstract:** Background: The study on the natural herbal contraception has become one of the main interests of modern contraceptive studies. Herbs have been used by women since the beginning of time in an attempt to control their fertility. The development of new fertility regulating drugs derived from medicinal plants is an attractive proposition, Aloe Vera is a durable plant belonging to Sousanian family. Aim of the work: This work was assessed to evaluate the probable contraceptive effect of the aqueous extract of Aloe vera plant and its effect on the some vital organs in the female albino rats. Materials and Methods: This study was performed on twenty female albino rats with an average 120-140g body weight. The animals were divided into two groups [5 /cage]; Group I [Control untreated group] and Group II [Aloe vera group that supplied orally with 7 mg/kg body wt/day of the plant extract for 30 +/- 2 days].Results A prolonged proestrus and estrus phases of the estrous cycle were observed in the Aloe vera group. The mean serum level of estrogen [estradiol] was significantly increased in the Aloe vera group as compared to the control group [P<0.01] while nonsignificant difference was found for serum level of progesterone and the tumor markers, CA15-3 and CA-125.The results also showed a marked decline [p<0.01] in levels of the serum calcium, creatinine, urea, total

proteins, albumin, globulin and ratio of TC/HDL accompanied with a marked elevation [ $p < 0.01$ ] in the serum phosphorus, total lipid, TC, TG, HDL and LDL levels in the Aloe vera group in comparison with those of control group. However, levels of uric acid, AST, ALT, GGT, VLDL and ratios of LDL/HDL [risk factors] and A/G were approximately as that of the control group. Conclusion: It could be concluded that Aloe vera can be used as a contraceptive drug that can increase the estrogen level due to its phytoestrogen components such as beta sitosterol and without deleterious effects on the other vital organ [liver and kidney], however it's use is to be restricted with women suffering from low  $Ca^{++}$  level as well as osteoporosis.

## **Alopecia Areata**

### **drug therapy**

#### **Efficacy of topical tacrolimus 0.1% and clobetasol propionate 0.05% in the treatment of alopecia areata.**

Hossain, Shakhawat; Miah, Titu; Khan, Zulfikar Hossain; Khondker, Lubna; Hasan, Rashidul  
Dhaka Medical College Hospital - Dermatology Department

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 197-201

**Keywords:** Tacrolimus-therapeutic uses; Clobetasol-therapeutic uses; Administration, Topical

**Abstract:** Objective: To assess the efficacy of tacrolimus and clobetasol propionate in the treatment of alopecia areata. Methods. A clinical trial was carried out in the department of Dermatology and Venereology, Dhaka Medical College Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh from May 2013 to April 2014. Total sixty patients were enrolled and divided into group A and group B. Thirty of group A patients were treated with topical tacrolimus and thirty of group B patients were treated with topical clobetasol propionate. Results: In group A, the duration of illness ranged from 2 months to 36 months and in group B, from 1 month to 24 months. Among the patients of group A and B, 25 [83.3%] and 27 [90%] patients improved, respectively. After 16th week of treatment, slight response in 6 [20%] and 4 [13.3%] and moderate response in 18 [59.4%] and 22 [63.2%] and marked response in 1 [3.3%] and 1 [3.3%] was seen in group A and group B, respectively. No significant difference was observed [p value = 0.648]. Conclusion: Both the drugs, clobetasol propionate and tacrolimus when used individually, were found to be equally effective in the treatment of alopecia areata and tacrolimus ointment 0.1% can be used as an alternate therapeutic modality.

## **Amino Acid Metabolism, Inborn Errors**

### **diagnosis**

#### **[Diagnosis and Genetic analysis of Glutaric Acidaemia Type I; very rarely seen inborn error of metabolism].**

Vasikarla, Madhavi; Pandita, Aakash; Sharma, Deepak; Pratap, Oleti T.; Murki, Sirnivas  
Fernandez Hospital - Department of Genetics

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 508-509

**Keywords:** Amino Acid Metabolism, Inborn Errors-genetics; Brain Diseases, Metabolic-diagnosis; Brain Diseases, Metabolic-genetics; Glutaryl-CoA Dehydrogenase-deficiency; Metabolism, Inborn Errors

## **Anemia, Aplastic**

#### **[Hepatitis associated aplastic anemia in relation to liver cell injury].**

EI Beih, Esam A.; Ameen, Nabila F.; Mekawy, Adel HM; Ibrahim, Eman M.  
Assiut University Hospital - Department of Internal Medicine

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 71-78

**Keywords:** Hepatitis; Liver Diseases; Hepacivirus; Hepatitis A virus; Cytomegalovirus; Liver

**Abstract:** Background: Aplastic anemia [AA] is a disorder characterized by pancytopenia and injury or loss of pluripotent hematopoietic stem cells in the absence of infiltrative disease of the bone marrow. Hepatitis-associated aplastic anemia [HAAA] is a variant of AA. Aim of the study: To investigate the possible etiology responsible for the development of HAAA. Patients and . Methods: 42 patients were admitted to Assiut university hospital diagnosed as having AA. Data from history, physical examination and laboratory investigations, including complete blood count [CBC], viral serology and liver function tests were collected and statistically analyzed. Results: Patients were divided into group A [HAAA, 9 patients] 7 of them had hepatitis C virus, one with hepatitis A virus and one with cytomegalovirus and group B [non-HAAA, 33 patients]. There was no significant difference as regard to CBC between HAAA patients and non-HAAA patients. There were significant negative correlations between alanine transaminase [ALT] and CBC findings in patients with HAAA. Conclusion: HAAA is caused by variable hepatotropic and non-hepatotropic viruses. The pathogenesis of hepatitis associated aplastic anemia HAAA may be attributed to liver cell injury, disturbed liver functions and its effects on hematopoiesis.

## diagnosis

### **Pregnancy complicated by Aplastic Anemia.**

Ali, Sharifa S.; Radhi, Hasan Ali Mohamed

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2015; 37 (4): 267-269

**Keywords:** Pregnancy Complications; Pancytopenia

**Abstract:** A case of a 27-year-old Bahraini female, pregnant for the first time and was not known to have any medical illness presented with pancytopenia. She had an uneventful pregnancy up to 17 weeks when she was referred from local health center with an incidental finding of pancytopenia. She received a total of 32 units of platelets and 3 units of packed red blood cells. Bone marrow biopsy revealed severe hypoplastic bone marrow without infiltrates, and a diagnosis of severe aplastic anemia was confirmed. The pregnancy was terminated by cesarean section at 29 weeks of gestation. The patient remained stable during surgery and postoperatively while the preterm newborn was transferred to the neonatal intensive care unit for optimal care. The pancytopenia persisted post-partum, and the patient is currently being followed up.

## **Anemia, Iron-Deficiency**

### epidemiology

#### **Iron deficiency anemia; prevalence in children of Lahore.**

Kishwar, Farzana; Ashraf, Tahira; Hanif, Islam; Hanif, Asif; Kalsoom, Samia

*E-mail:* [kishwar@yahoo.ca](mailto:kishwar@yahoo.ca)

Govt. College of Home Economics

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1122-1125

**Keywords:** Prevalence; Child; Hemoglobins

**Abstract:** Objective: The objective of this study was to determine prevalence of iron deficiency anemia in children of Lahore. Study Design: Cross sectional survey. Setting: Hospitals in different areas of Lahore. Period: 3 months. Methodology: A total sample of three hundred and sixty children was taken from different areas of Lahore. Simple random sampling technique was used. Data collection was done by using a cross sectional survey. An informed consent was taken from the parents of children selected for including in the study and using their data for research purpose. The complete demographic information like name, age, sex, address was obtained. Venous blood samples were obtained for analysis of their hemoglobin [Hb] level. All the data collected was entered and analyzed by using SPSS version 20. Results: A total of 360 children were selected for the study. The mean age of respondents was 9.87 +/- 2.67. Among all subjects there were 158[43.89%] male and 202 [56.1%] were female patients. The mean Hb in all subjects was 9.82 +/- 3.46. The overall prevalence of iron deficiency anemia was 224[62.2%]. Among anemic patients there 101 [45%] male and 123 [55%] female patients in this study, we found no significant association between anemia and gender, p-value >0.05. Conclusion: Prevalence of iron deficiency anemia is considerably higher in children of Lahore under study. We should take some defensive measure to cope with it as mathematical deficiency affect children's health, mental and physical activities.

## **Ankle Injuries**

### physiopathology

#### **[The EMG activation of postural stabilizer muscles during sudden acceleration in base of support in patients with acute lateral ankle sprains].**

Qorbani, Mehrangiz; Farahpoor, Nader; Yavarika, Alireza

*E-mail:* [mehrqorbani@gmail.com](mailto:mehrqorbani@gmail.com)

Islamic Azad University - Young Researchers and Elite Club, Science and Research Branch - Department of Sport Physiology

**Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2015; 37 (3): 34-39

**Keywords:** Electromyography; Posture; Muscles; Acceleration; Acute Disease; Postural Balance

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Lateral ankle sprain [LAS] is the most common sport injury and routine activities of life. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the EMG activation of posture stabilizer muscles during sudden acceleration to provide clinicians biomechanical perspectives of acute ankle sprains on muscle response. Materials and Methods: In a semi experimental method with case and controls. The sinker-card protocol was used as a dynamic balance test with simulating fall upon 4 posture stabilizer muscles in two sides of the body after sudden acceleration in forward and backward directions study was done in 19 young adult men in two groups [9 LAS; 23.9 +/- 2.03 yrs and 10 normal person; 26.4 +/- 3.2 yrs]. The data were assessed by multivariate test and one-way ANOVA. Results: The results showed a significant muscle interaction. In forward direction higher bilateral TA activity was observed in LAS group than normal group. Higher MGR activity in normal group than LAS group in backward direction

significantly showed. These findings suggest that compared two sides of the body in two directions for 4 muscles EMG activities between and within group for balance control recovery in simulating fall. EMG activations of two sides of the body in LAS patients were symmetric significantly. Conclusion: LAS not only create mechanical and functional instability, but also, have long-term biomechanical alternations for example different mechanisms of balance recovery on musculoskeletal system.

## Anti-Bacterial Agents

### [Antibacterial effects of the essential oils and ethanol extracts of the native plants; Ziziphora Clinopodioides on 3 species of urinary tract isolated bacteria in rats' experimental model].

Anzabi, Younes; Khaki, Arash

Islamic Azad University - Tabriz Branch - Department of Pathobiology

**Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2015; 37 (3): 18-25

**Keywords:** Oils, Volatile; Plant Extracts; Ethanol; Urinary Tract-microbiology; Bacteria; Rats, Wistar

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: After Staphylococcus aureus and E.coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa has been the third most common cause of nosocomial infections and their active opportunistic transport, occurs due to the disregarding public health. So this study was done in order to investigate the antibacterial effects of Essential oils and Ethanol extracts of the Native Plants, Ziziphora Clinopodioides on the isolated bacteria from the urinary tract of laboratory rats, as an experimental model. Materials and Methods: Under sterile conditions, required amount of urine collection was taken from 40 healthy Wistar rats and after identifying the isolates with standard microbiologic methods, to determine the antimicrobial effects of essential oils and ethanol extracts of that native plants on the isolates, MIC, MBC and antibiogram tests was performed. Results: The results showed that both essential oils and ethanol extracts of Ziziphora Clinopodioides have inhibitory and bactericidal effects on all isolated bacteria except for Pseudomonas aeruginosa and comparison of the inhibitory and bactericidal effects of these compounds revealed that the essential oils of this plant compared to its extracts is able to inhibit the growth isolated bacteria with low concentrations. Also, there was a significant difference between the antibacterial activity of these plants [ $P < 0.05$ ]. Conclusions: It seems that we can use the compounds of Ziziphora Clinopodioides as the appropriate antibacterial materials against bacteria such as opportunistic pathogens [except for Pseudomonas aeruginosa], that may cause the human infections.

## Antibiotic Prophylaxis

### [Improvement in adherence to surgical Antimicrobial Prophylaxis guidelines after implementation of a multidisciplinary quality improvement project].

Telfah, Shorouq; Nazer, Lama; Dirani, Manar; Daoud, Faiez

King Hussein Cancer Centre - Department of Pharmacy

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 472-476

**Keywords:** Quality Improvement; Guideline Adherence; Surgical Procedures, Operative; General Surgery; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Objectives: This study aimed to show the impact of a multidisciplinary quality improvement project on adherence to antimicrobial prophylaxis guidelines in oncological surgery. Methods: This pre- and post-intervention prospective observational study was carried out at the King Hussein Cancer Centre [KHCC] in Amman, Jordan, between August 2009 and February 2012. The quality improvement project consisted of revising the institutional guidelines for surgical antimicrobial prophylaxis, assigning a clinical pharmacist to the surgical department, establishing an operating room satellite pharmacy and providing education regarding the appropriate utilisation of antibiotics. The medical records of adult cancer patients who underwent surgery were evaluated one month before and one month after the project was implemented to assess adherence to the guidelines with regards to antibiotics prescribed, drug doses and timing and treatment duration. Results: A total of 70 patients were evaluated before and 97 patients were evaluated after the intervention, of which 57 [81.4%] and 95 [97.9%] patients received antibiotics, respectively. In comparing the pre- and post-intervention groups, an improvement was observed in the proportion of patients who received antibiotics at the appropriate time [ $n = 12$  versus  $n = 79$ ; 21.1% versus 83.2%;  $P < 0.01$ ], for the appropriate duration of time [ $n = 22$  versus  $n = 94$ ; 38.6% versus 99.0%;  $P < 0.01$ ] and in the appropriate dose [ $n = 9$  versus  $n = 87$ ; 56.3% versus 98.9%;  $P < 0.01$ ]. Conclusion: Adherence to the antimicrobial prophylaxis guidelines at KHCC improved significantly after the implementation of a quality improvement project.

## Antiprotozoal Agents

### [Antiprotozoal potential of Anethum graveolens and Punica granatum plant extracts against Giardia Lamblia].

Elbadr, Abd Elrahman M.; AbdulRaouf, U. M.; Elbadre, Hala M.; AboDahab, N. F.; Abd Elghany, Ashraf kh.

Assuit University - Faculty of Medicine - Parasitology Department

**Assuit Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 207-214

**Keywords:** Anethum graveolens; Punicaceae; Plant Extracts; Giardia lamblia-drug effects

**Abstract:** Giardiasis is worldwide spread disease caused by the protozoan Giardia species. Its treatment includes drugs which may produce side effects and, in addition, onset of chemical resistance of this pathogenic protozoan. With the purpose of searching for new natural anti-protozoal chemotherapy, Anethum graveolens and Punica granatum two plants of the family Apiaceae, and Lythraceae respectively, are used in traditional medicine against intestinal disorders were selected to evaluate their petroleum[pet.] ether, ethyl acetate, methanol and aqueous leaves extracts activity against G. lamblia trophozoite. petroleum[pet.] ether extract from -A. graveolens was strongly active against G. lamblia [IC<sub>50</sub>] - 30.807 ml[-1]] and no activity of P. granatum. Ethyl acetate extracts from A. graveolens and P. granatum showed no activity against G. lamblia. Methanol extracts from A. graveolens showed a good activity against G. lamblia [IC<sub>50</sub>] = 11.248 mg ml[-1]] and a strong activity of P. granatum [IC<sub>50</sub>] = 0.719 mg[-1]]. The aqueous extracts from A. graveolens showed no activity against G. lamblia and strong activity of P. granatum [IC<sub>50</sub>] = 0.12 mg] Such results indicate A. graveolens methanol extracts and the aqueous extracts from P. granatum as possible candidates for further investigations to isolate and characterize their active principles as possible natural anti-protozoal agents.

## Appendicitis

### blood

#### Acute appendicitis mean platelet volume.

Memon, Abdul Salam; Khatoon, Shahida; Memon, Riaz Ahmed; Junejo, Afzal

[E-mail:salamlumhs@gmail.com](mailto:salamlumhs@gmail.com)

Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences - Department of Surgery

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1212-1216

**Keywords:** Mean Platelet Volume; Acute Disease; Leukocyte Count; Case-Control Studies; Leukocytosis

**Abstract:** Objectives: To study mean platelet volume [MPV] in acute appendicitis and its correlation with leukocyte countStudy . Design: Case control studyPlace and Duration: Department of Surgery, Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences Jamshoro/Hyderabad from January 2013 to February 2014Subjects and Methods: Subjects with clinical suspicion of acute appendicitis were selected according inclusion and exclusion criteria. A sample of 49 acute appendicitis patients and 37 controls were studied. The Blood samples were collected in sodium citrate vacutainers and processed on Sysmex KX 21 analyzers. The main analysis was the comparison of the difference of MPV between acute appendicitis and controls. Data was analyzed on SPSS version 21.0 by student's t-test, Chi-square test and Pearson's correlation [r] was used to evaluate association of MPV with platelet counts and leukocytes. A p-value of <= 0.05 was taken significant. Results: The mean platelet volume and leukocytes were significantly elevated in patients with acute appendicitis. MPV and leukocytosis in controls and cases were noted as 7.93 +/- 2.1 vs. 9.10 +/- 2.9fl [p=0.0001] and 6980 +/- 120 vs. 13980 +/- 340 microL[-1] respectively. MPV was positively correlated with leukocytosis [r=0.419] [p=0.0001], while Platelets showed a negative correlation. Conclusion: Elevated MPV and leukocytosis are observed in acute appendicitis. MPV may be exploited for clinical diagnosis of acute appendicitis but in a proper clinical context along with leukocytosis.

## Arbutin

### pharmacology

#### [Effect of swimming training and arbutin supplement on cardiac antioxidant enzymes and oxidative stress in diabetic rats].

Farzanegi P.; Habibian, M.; Anvari, SM.

Islamic Azad University - Sari Branch - Department of Physical Education and Sports Sciences

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 39-45

**Keywords:** Swimmin; Antioxidants; Myocardium-enzymology; Oxidative Stress; Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental; Diabetes Mellitus; Rats, Wistar; Exercise; Malondialdehyde; Superoxide Dismutase

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Oxidative stress plays a major role in the structural and functional changes of the myocardium due to diabetes. This study was done to determine the effect of swimming training and arbutin supplement on cardiac antioxidant enzymes and oxidative stress in diabetic rats. Methods: In this experimental study, 42 male Wistar rats were randomly allocated into 6 groups including control, diabetes, Arbutin, diabetes+Arbutin, diabetes+exercise and diabetes+ exercise + Arbutin [combined]. Diabetes induced using alloxan [90 mg/kg/bw, intraperitoneally]. Arbutin [50 mg/kg/bw, ip] was administered for 5 days a week. The exercise consisted of swimming training at 5 min to 36 min per day, 5 days a week for 6 weeks. Renal Malondialdehyde, catalase level and superoxide dismutase [SOD] activity were evaluated in animals. Results: Diabetes significantly increased cardiac Malondialdehyde level and decreased cardiac SOD activity and catalase level [P<0.05]. Six weeks of supplementation with Arbutin, swimming training and combined intervention significantly increased catalase level and superoxide dismutase activity compared to the diabetes group[P<0.05]. Malondialdehyde level significantly reduced in combined and exercise groups in comparison with diabetic group [P<0.05]. Conclusion: Regular training [swimming] and Antioxidant supplement [Arbutin] protect the cardiac tissue against diabetes-induced oxidative stress through their antioxidants capacity and the combination of the two interventions have synergic effect.



## Arterial Occlusive Diseases

### radiography

#### [Comparative study between multi-detector Ct Angiography and digital subtraction Angiography in evaluation of Peripheral Arterial Occlusive Disease].

Genawy, Omran Khodary; Tantawy, Wahid; Hasan, Abdelkarim; Abd EL Aziz, Samy  
Assiut University Hospital - Department of RadioDiagnosis

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 43-54

**Keywords:** Peripheral Arterial Disease-radiography; Angiography, Digital Subtraction; Angiography; Multidetector Computed Tomography; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Objective: Evaluation of peripheral arterial occlusive disease with multidetector or multi-slice CT angiography [MDCTA] and comparison of the results with the results of digital subtraction angiography [DSA] a standard reference. Patients and Method: The written informed consent of the patients and ethics committee approval was obtained. The prospective study group consisted of 10 patients complaining of peripheral arterial disease. Using MDCT-A, the arterial tree of the lower extremity was evaluated for the presence of steno-occlusive lesions that might have led to luminal stenosis. The diagnostic accuracy of MDCTA was calculated and compared with that of DSA. Results: In the segment-based analysis, the sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy of MDCT angiography in determining significant stenoses were 100%, 99.3%, and 99.6.3%, respectively. The compatibility between MDCTA and DSA methods in grading stenosis was calculated as 0.896 [P < 0.007] and it was statistically significant. Conclusion: MDCT angiography is significantly compatible with DSA method in the evaluation of peripheral arterial diseases. It is a non-invasive method and can be an alternative to DSA.

## Arthritis, Rheumatoid

#### [Effect of anti - cyclic citrullinated peptide antibody and Rheumatoid factor on clinical diseases activity index in patients with rheumatoid arthritis].

Jafarzadeh, L.; Mobedi, Z.; Soleimani, A.; Alerasool, M.; Kazemi Vardanjani, A. Sahrekord  
University of Medical Sciences - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 101-107

**Keywords:** Peptides, Cyclic; Antibodies; Rheumatoid Factor; Prospective Studies; Cohort Studies

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Rheumatoid arthritis is a chronic, inflammatory and systemic disease with peripheral, symmetric polyarthritis symptoms. Several genetic, environmental, and immunological factors contribute greatly to the disease pathogenesis. This study was done to evaluate the effect of anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide [anti - CCP] and rheumatoid factor on clinical disease activity index [CDAI] in the patients with rheumatoid arthritis. Methods: This prospective cohort study was done on 64 rheumatoid arthritis patients according to ACR criteria [1978] whom referred to Rheumatology Clinic of Hajar Hospital in Shahrekord, Iran. Patients were clinically examined for primary CDAI and tested for anti - CCP and rheumatoid factor in the prior and six months after the initiation of the study. Results: 81.3% and 74% of the patients had high titers of anti - CCP antibody and positive rheumatoid factor, respectively. A non-significant reduction was observed in intensity of secondary clinical activity of the disease in compare to primary clinical activity in the patients with high antibody titer. Conclusion: This study indicated the important role of rheumatoid factor and anti- CCP antibody in the on time diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis.

## Arthroplasty, Replacement, Knee

#### Does the implant design influence the outcome after total Knee Arthroplasty?

Khamis, Ebrahim; Hussain, Mohammed; Al Asheeri, Shaker; Zainaldeen, Ali; Malki, Abdulla  
Department of Orthopedics

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2015; 37 (4): 246-249

**Keywords:** Prosthesis Design; Prostheses and Implants; Treatment Outcome; Cost-Benefit Analysis; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Objective: To compare the outcome of the two different TKA implant designs used at SMC and to derive an estimate for the cost-effectiveness of using different implants. Design: A Retrospective Study. Setting: Department of Orthopedics, Salmaniya Medical Complex, Bahrain. Method: Two hundred ninety-eight patients who had TKA from January 2011 to June 2014 at SMC were reviewed. Patients with different implant designs were compared for pain severity, the range of motion [ROM], walking distance and satisfaction. Result: There were no significant statistical differences in pain severity, ROM, walking distance or patient's satisfaction between the two implant designs used at SMC. Conclusion: Selection of the implant design from the known manufacturers should be based on appropriate criteria.

## Asthma

### [The effect of using self-management skills in improving Childhood Bronchial asthma outcome].

Aly, Fatma Abdel Fatah; Mobarak, Amal Ahmed; Mohamed, Nahed Thabet

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 241-260

**Keywords:** Self Care; Child; Treatment Outcome; Knowledge; Mothers

**Abstract:** Bronchial asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways affecting more than 300 million people worldwide. It is the most common chronic lung disease in childhood. Aim: The study aimed to improve pediatric asthma outcome by using self-management skills. Design: Quasi experimental was used in this study. Setting: study was conducted in the pediatric chest out-patient clinic, medical and emergency pediatric unit, at Assiut University Children Hospital and health insurance in Assiut city Sample: A convenient sample of 60 mothers of asthmatic children aged from 6 to 14 years from both sexes. Two tools were developed by the researcher Tool one: Interview sheet: used in the study. Tool two: Observation check list for mothers and children. Result: showed that more than two thirds of mothers [66.7%] were housewives and came from rural areas. Males constituted [66.7].while [33.3%] were females. There were significant improvement in knowledge and practice of the mother and their children and improvement in children outcome by using self-management skills after the program. Recommendation. Future studies are recommended that would focus on the prevalence of bronchial asthma, methods of prevention and risk factors in some other nearby communities in Assiut Governorate and periodical seminars in the village for the public about bronchial asthma by the directors of rural and urban health units shared with professors in medicine and nursing in the University.

## Astigmatism

### surgery

### Management of moderate and severe corneal astigmatism with AcrySof [registered sign] toric intraocular lens implantation - our experience.

Farooqui, Javed Hussain; Koul, Archana; Dutta, Ranjan; Shroff, Noshir Minoo

[E-mail:jhfarooqui@gmail.com](mailto:jhfarooqui@gmail.com)

Shroff Eye Centre - Department of Cataract and IOL Services

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 264-269

**Keywords:** Lens Implantation, Intraocular; Cornea; Disease Management; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Purpose: Visual performance following toric intraocular lens implantation for cataract with moderate and severe astigmatism. Setting: Cataract services, Shroff Eye Centre, New Delhi, India. Design: Case series. Method: This prospective study included 64 eyes of 40 patients with more than 1.50 dioptre [D] of pre-existing corneal astigmatism undergoing phacoemulsification with implantation of the AcrySof [registered sign] toric Intra Ocular Lens [IOL]. The unaided visual acuity [UCVA], best corrected visual acuity [BCVA], residual refractive sphere and refractive cylinders were evaluated. Toric IOL axis and alignment error was measured by slit lamp method and Adobe Photoshop [version 7] method. Patient satisfaction was evaluated using a satisfaction questionnaire at 3 months. Results: The mean residual refractive astigmatism was 0.57 D at the final follow-up of 3 months. Mean alignment error was 3.44 degrees [SD = 2.60] by slit lamp method and 3.88 degrees [SD = 2.86] by Photoshop method. Forty-six [71.9%] eyes showed misalignment of 5 degrees or less, and 60 [93.8%] eyes showed misalignment of 10 degrees or less. The mean log MAR UCVA at 1[st] post-op day was 0.172 [SD = 0.02], on 7th post-op day was 0.138 [SD = 0.11], and on 30th post-op day was 0.081 [SD = 0.11]. The mean log MAR BCVA at three months was -0.04 [SD = 0.76]. Conclusion: We believe that implantation of AcrySof [registered sign] toric IOL is an effective, safe and predictable method to correct high amounts of corneal astigmatism during cataract surgery.

## Atorvastatin Calcium

### pharmacology

### Dual effect of atorvastatin on endothelium; reduction In LDL and TXA2 levels but unaltered HCY levels In obese hyperlipidemic rats.

Shabbir, Faizania; Khan, Muhammad Alamgir; Rajput, Tausif Ahmed

[E-mail:faizania@qmail.com](mailto:faizania@qmail.com)

Rawalpindi Medical College - Physiology Department

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1196-1202

**Keywords:** Endothelium-drug effects; Homocysteine; Thromboxane A2; Obesity; Hyperlipidemias; Rats, Sprague-Dawley

**Abstract:** Objective: The objective of the study was to observe the effect of lipid lowering therapy on homocysteine and TXA<sub>2</sub> concentration in obese hyperlipidemic Sprague Dawley rats. Design: Randomized Control Trial [RCT] Place and Duration of study: The study was conducted in Department of Physiology and Centre for Research in

Experimental and Applied Medicine [CREAM], Army Medical College, Rawalpindi; and National Institute of Health [NIH] Islamabad over a period of 12 months. Methodology: Ninety healthy Sprague Dawley rats divided into three equal groups. Group I [n=30] were healthy controls, group II [n=30] were made obese and group III [n=30] were obese treated [atorvastatin 10 mg/kg/day orally by gavage method for three weeks]. Body weight was recorded thrice weekly, lipid profile was measured by colorimetric method on microlab and homocysteine and TXA2 were measured by Enzyme Linked Immunosorbant Assay. Results: Serum low density lipoproteins and TXA2 decreased after three weeks of atorvastatin administration, elevated HCY concentration in obese hyperlipidemic rats however was not significantly affected. Conclusion: Atorvastatin apart from lowering lipid levels in the body also reduces TXA2 concentration which is a vasoprotective. Elevated HCY concentration which is deleterious to the endothelium however is not affected.

## Autoexperimentation

### [Self-experimenting physicians; mavericks or martyrs?].

Lakhtakia, Ritu; Burney, Ikram

[E-mail:ritu@squ.edu.om](mailto:E-mail:ritu@squ.edu.om)

Sultan Qaboos University - College of Medicine and Health - Department of Pathology

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 401-404

**Keywords:** Physicians; History of Medicine; Heart

## Bariatric Surgery

### methods

#### Initial one year pioneering experience in advanced Laparoscopic Bariatric Surgery.

Saeed, Mirza Faraz; Abuelsel, Abdulmenem; Sakrani, Nida Fatima

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2015; 37 (4): 226-229

**Keywords:** Laparoscopy; Outcome Assessment (Health Care); Biliopancreatic Diversion; Gastric Bypass; Gastrectomy; Retrospective Studies; Obesity

**Abstract:** Background: Obesity is a health and economic risk; individuals with a BMI of  $>/-30$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> have 50%-100% increased risk of early death Objective: To assess the outcomes of advance bariatric procedures namely: Biliopancreatic Diversion [BPD], Mini Gastric Bypass [MGB] and Sleeve Gastrectomy. Design: A Retrospective Study. Setting: King Hamad University Hospital, Bahrain Method: Eighty-five patients operated for bariatric surgery between July 2012 and August 2013 were reviewed. The following vitals were monitored: excess weight loss, diabetes mellitus [DM], hypertension [HTN], hypercholesterolemia, degenerative joint disease and obstructive sleep apnea [OSA]. Result: Forty-one [95.34%] BPD patients had complete resolution of dyslipidemia, 22 [88%] of DM and 15 [78.94%] of HTN. MGB resulted in complete resolution of HTN in 7 [87.5%] patients and DM in 10 [83.33%]. Dyslipidemia had improved in 2 [66.66%] patients who had Sleeve Gastrectomy and 4 [66.66%] patients with degenerative joint disease. Conclusion: From our experience, bariatric surgery is a feasible and reliable modality for treating obesity and its associated comorbidities. Long-term results may help to enlighten us on the most appropriate procedure for the Arabian Gulf population.

## Behcet Syndrome

### genetics

#### [Association of Higher Defensin Beta-4 Genomic copy numbers with Behcet's Disease in Iraqi Patients].

Hameed, Ammar F.; Jaradat, Sameh; Al Musawi, Bassam M.; Sharquie, Khalifa; Ibrahim, Mazin J.; Hayani, Raafa K.; Norgauer, Johannes

[E-mail:amarfaisal1976@yahoo.com](mailto:E-mail:amarfaisal1976@yahoo.com)

University of Baghdad - College of Medicine - Department of Dermatology

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 440-444

**Keywords:** beta-Defensins; Genomics; Gene Dosage; Case-Control Studies; Polymorphism, Genetic

**Abstract:** Objectives: Behcet's disease [BD] is an immune-mediated small vessel systemic vasculitis. Human beta-defensins are antimicrobial peptides associated with many inflammatory diseases and are encoded by the beta-defensin family of multiple-copy genes. However, their role in BD necessitates further investigation. The aim of the present study was to investigate the possible association of BD in its various clinical forms with defensin beta-4 [DEFB4] genomic copy numbers. Methods: This case-control study was conducted from January to September 2011 and included 50 control subjects and 27 unrelated Iraqi BD patients registered at Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Baghdad, Iraq. Copy numbers of the DEFB4 gene were determined using the comparative cycle threshold method by duplex

real-time polymerase chain reaction technology at the Department of Dermatology of Jena University Hospital, Jena, Germany. Results: DEFB4 genomic copy numbers were significantly higher in the BD group compared to the control group [ $P = 0.010$ ]. However, no statistically significant association was found between copy numbers and clinical variables within the BD group. Conclusion: The DEFB4 copy number polymorphism may be associated with BD; however, it is not associated with different clinical manifestations of the disease.

## Benzhydryl Compounds

### Effect of prenatal exposure to Bisphenol A on the endometrium of albino rats: a histological and an immuno-histochemical study.

Salama, Essam Eldin A.; Ali, Ali H.; El Ghamrawy, Tarek A.; Farag, Mohamed S.; Mohamed, Lotfy S.  
Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Anatomy

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 59 (April): 217-226

**Keywords:** Phenols; Endometrium-drug effects; Rats; Immunohistochemistry

**Abstract:** Aim of the work: bisphenol A [BPA] is a synthetic monomer that is polymerized to manufacture polycarbonate plastic products and resins, including those used in food packaging and dental sealants. It is used in the manufacture of a great variety of products including: compact disks, food can linings, plastic windows, car parts, adhesives, protective coatings and powder paints. This work aimed to study the effect of prenatal exposure to BPA on the endometrium of female rats. Materials and Methods: thirty adult female albino rats were divided into three groups: rats in group 1 served as a control [G1] and received an equal amount of sesame oil to those of the treated groups; those in group 2 [G2] were administered by gavage 5.0 microg BPA/kg/day [low-dose group]; the third group [G3] received 50 microg BPA/kg/day [high-dose group]. The female offspring of each group were weaned at day 21 and maintained until 3 months old. The uteri were dissected for the histological and immuno-histochemical examination. Results: low-dose group showed degeneration of the epithelial lining of the endometrium with focal patches of increased epithelial cell layers. The high dose group revealed cytoplasmic hydropic degeneration and pyknotic nuclei of the epithelial cells. Estrogen receptors showed a significant decrease of positive cells in low dose treated group and this decrease markedly accentuated in the high dose one. Positive nuclei for Ki-67 were markedly increased with increasing doses of BPA. Conclusion: BPA showed obvious endometrial degenerative and proliferative histological changes. Therefore, the use of this substance in food packaging materials and in the manufacture of substances liable to come into contact with food and drink should be phased out.

### Effects of recovery period and Tamoxifen on Bisphenol a treated female albino rats.

Helal, Eman G. E.; Elnemr, Gamal M.; Abdel Azeiz, Mohamed A.; Gewily, Doaa I. A.

AlAzhar University - Faculty of Science [Girls] - Department of Zoology

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 529-534

**Keywords:** Tamoxifen; Rats; Phenols

**Abstract:** Background: Bisphenol-A [BPA] is an organic synthetic polycarbonate compound [ $[CH_3]_2 C[C_6H_4]OH[2]$ ] which is widely incorporated into many plastic industries worldwide. BPA is an endocrine disruptor that exhibits hormone-like properties which may promote adverse effects in humans, triggering estrogenic signals in target tissues, which raise concern about its suitability in some consumer products and food containers. Since 2008, several governments have investigated BPA safety, which prompted some retailers to withdraw polycarbonate products. A 2010 report from the United States [US] Food and Drug Administration [FDA] identified possible hazards of BPA to fetuses, infants, and young children. However, the FDA has ended its authorization of the use of BPA in baby bottles and infant formula packaging, based on market abandonment, not safety. Aim of the work: This study aimed to investigate the antitoxic effects of the anti-estrogen drug Tamoxifen [Nolvadex] and the recovery period on the female albino rats which received BPA. Materials and Methods: This study was performed on forty female albino rats with an average body weight of 140-160 grams. The animals were divided into four groups [10 rats per cage]; Group I [Control untreated for 30 days], Group II [BPA treated for 15 days, then sacrificed], Group III [BPA treated first for 15 days, then left to a recovery period of another 15 days], and Group IV [BPA treated first for 15 days, then treated with the anti-estrogen drug Nolvadex for another 15 days]. The following analyses were done to all groups; ALT [alanine amino-transferase], AST [aspartate amino-transferase], GGT [gamma glutamyl-transferase], total proteins, albumin, globulins, A/G ratio [i.e., liver function tests], creatinine, uric acid, A/C [albumin/creatinine] ratio [i.e., renal function tests], total lipids, total cholesterol, LDL-C [low density lipoprotein cholesterol], HDL-C [high density lipoprotein cholesterol], and triglycerides [i.e., lipids profile]. Results: In the BPA treated group II the biochemical results showed highly significant increase [ $P < 0.01$ ] in the enzymatic activities of ALT, AST, and GGT with concomitant increase in globulins [ $P < 0.05$ ], creatinine, uric acid, total lipids, total cholesterol, LDL-C, and triglycerides levels when compared to the control group. On the other hand, there was highly significant decrease [ $P < 0.01$ ] in total proteins, albumin, A/G [albumin/globulin] ratio, A/C [albumin/creatinine] ratio, and HDL-C levels when compared to the control group. These results turned back to normal control values after stopping the use of BPA alone [Group III] or stopping BPA and treatment with the anti-estrogen drug Nolvadex in the recovery period, except for ALT which was elevated [ $P < 0.05$ ] with Nolvadex [Group IV]. Conclusion: It could be concluded that BPA has dangerous toxic effects on the liver and kidney functions as well as on the lipids profile. Moreover, the recovery period [i.e., 15 days without treatment] is better than the use of the anti-estrogens [as Tamoxifen] which have no antitoxic effects to BPA, but caused hepatic toxicity instead which is noted by an increase in ALT levels. So, we recommend minimizing utilization of this compound [BPA] to protect people from its hazardous effects.

### **Historical and immunohistochemical study on the effect of Bisphenol A on the retina of female albino rat.**

BN, Hassan; AS, Alazzouni; NA, Al Jalaud; ME, Hassan  
Helwan University - Faculty of Science - Department of Zoology

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 570-574

**Keywords:** Phenols; Retina-drug effects; Immunohistochemistry; Vitamin A; Rats

**Abstract:** Background: Bisphenol A [BPA] is a well-known endocrine disruptor used to manufacture polycarbonate plastics and epoxy resins. Exposure of rats to low doses of BPA results in histopathological effects in their retina. Objectives: We used histological and immunohistological techniques for determining retina pathological changes in response to low doses of BPA and the modulating effect of both vitamin A and stem enhancer. Methods: Twenty female albino rats orally administered with 20mg BPA/kgb.wt/day for 45 days and then divided to groups and treated with vitamin A and stem enhancer. Both eyes were examined histological and immunohistochemically to determine the histologically changes in retinal layers. Results: Aremarkable degenerative histopathological changes in the ganglion cell layer and inner nuclear layer appeared with bis phenol treated rats and a clear improvement was seen after the treatment with both vitamin A and stem cell enhancer. Conclusion: Both of vitamin A and stem enhancer have amelorative effect on the degenerative changes in the retinal layers and damaged estrogen receptors by the action of bisphenol A.

### **beta-Thalassemia**

#### **[Efficacy of deferoxamine-deferiprone on cardiac function of patients with major thalassemia].**

Mirbehbahani, NB.; Nikyar, B.; Behnampour, N.; Rashidbaghan, A.; Kiani, M.; Nikyar, A.

Golestan University of Medical Sciences - Ischemic Disorders Research Center - Pediatric Hematology and Oncologist

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 96-100

**Keywords:** Deferoxamine; Pyridones; Ferritins; Stroke Volume; Cohort Studies; Heart Function Tests

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Deferoxamin is the current "gold standard" chelator in comparison with new chelators. Combined therapy of Deferiprone and deferoxamin reduces the cardiac iron overload in patients with major thalassemia. This study was done to evaluate the effect of defriprone-deferoxamine on heart function in patients with major thalassemia. Methods: In this historical cohort study, 8 patients with major beta thalassemia treated by subcutaneous deferoxamine were randomly selected and LVEF [the rate of blood that exited from heart in each beat] and serum ferritin were measured. The patients were treated by deferiprone [50-100 mg/kg/day] compained with dferoxamine [30-50 mg/kg as 3 times in a week]. In the end of each year, LVEF and serum ferritin of patients were measured. Results: The ferritin level changed from 3243.12 in the first year to 2672.75 mg/kg at the end of third year. The mean of LVEF changed from 71.12% to 64.62 %. The correlation of serum ferritin and LVEF only at the end of third year was significant [P<0.05]. Conclusion: Combined therapy of deferiprone-deferoxamine during 3 years reduces ferritin and LVEF in patients with major thalassemia.

### **Blepharophimosis**

#### **Lost drill bit during medial canthoplasty for a blepharophimosis syndrome.**

Ali, Mohammad Javed; Naik, Milind N.

[E-mail:drjaved007@gmail.com](mailto:drjaved007@gmail.com)

L.V.Prasad Eye Institute

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 317-318

**Keywords:** Lacrimal Apparatus

### **Blepharoptosis**

#### **surgery**

#### **[Evaluation of maximum levator resection in management of severe Blepharoptosis].**

Abdel Moneam, Mohammad T.; Mohammad, Abdel Nasser A.; Natag, Ali; A. Aziz, Khaled A. Hameed

Assiut University - Assiut University Hospitals - Department of Ophthalmology

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 181-188

**Keywords:** Disease Management

**Abstract:** Objective: To study the efficacy of maximal levator resection in patients with severe ptosis with poor levator function [LF]. Patients and Methods: 31 patients with severe ptosis underwent maximal levator resection. Palpebral fissure height and LF were assessed preoperatively and postoperatively. Results: All patients showed an excellent reduction in ptosis with a single intervention resulting in a clear visual axis. Palpebral fissure height improved from means [SD] 2.98 preoperatively to 7.70 postoperatively [P value <0.001], No patients underwent additional surgery because of cosmetic issues. All patients showed a marked, consistent, and lasting improvement in LF, going from

mean [SD] 2.60 preoperatively to 7.82 postoperatively [P value < 0.001]. Conclusions: Maximal levator resection is an effective surgical technique in management of patients with severe ptosis with good cosmetic appearance in terms of ptosis reduction in the majority of cases and with a significant increase of the levator palpebrae superioris function.

## Body Dysmorphic Disorders

### epidemiology

#### Prevalence of body dysmorphic disorder in medical versus nonmedical students: a questionnaire based pilot study.

Suhail, Majid; Salman, Samia; Salman, Fariha

The University of Lahore - University College of Medicine - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 162-168

**Keywords:** Prevalence; Students, Medical; Students; Surveys and Questionnaires; Pilot Projects; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Objective: To prepare a dermatologic version of body dysmorphic disorder [BDD] questionnaire and to ascertain and compare the prevalence of BDD among the medical students versus general university students in Pakistani community. Subjects and Methods: This was a prospective questionnaire-based pilot study conducted at dermatology department of Nawaz Sharif Social Security Teaching Hospital affiliated with The University of Lahore. After informed consent, 400 students, half from medical college and half from non medical institutions, were interviewed with a self reporting questionnaire and evaluated for BDD by employing the clinical parameters as per DSM-5. Results: The age range of participant students was 18-26 years in both the groups and 97.5% were unmarried. In group A, 72 students were males and 128 were females while in group B, 77 were males and 123 were females. The top areas of concern in both the groups were density of scalp hair, acne and its sequelae, skin type and dark complexion of skin with female preponderance in both the groups. Although 35% students were preoccupied to some extent but the prevalence of subjective distress to the threshold of BDD was found in 5% medical students compared to 10% nonmedical students, with female dominance in both the groups. Conclusion: Our study reflects that BDD is relatively more frequent among general university students compared to medical students with overall predominance of female gender.

## Books

#### [Survey of e-book databases with emphasis on metadata].

Ommati, E.; Tavassoli Farahi, M.

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Medical Library and Information Science

**Journal of Modern Medical Information Science** 2015; 1 (1): 33-41

**Keywords:** Databases as Topic; Electronics

**Abstract:** Introduction: With the exponential growth of electronic resources on the Web, the application of metadata has enhanced the precision of retrieval and facilitated the search of electronic resources. Hence, the aim of this study was to determine the metadata in e-book databases. Methods: This study is an applied work, which was carried through survey methods. The population consisted of 9 e-books databases, including Gale Virtual Reference Library, EBL - E-book Library, Credo Reference, MyiLibrary, Palgrave Connect, NetLibrary, Ebrary, Dawsonera, Taylor and Francis eBookstore which were selected by a intentional method. Data was collected from Academic Database Assessment Tool website [http://adat.crl.edu], which compares databases from different perspectives, through direct observation. The obtained data was analyzed using 'Excel' software. Results: Results showed that metadata used in e-books databases, were as follows, MARC metadata [100 per cent], Onix [55.55 per cent], Dublin Core [11.11 per cent] were and UK Lom was not used in any of the databases. Conclusion: Results suggested that information specialists and database designers should consider applying appropriate metadata in developing e-book databases.

#### [Survey of e-book databases status in terms of citation management tools application].

Tavassoli Farahi, M.; Ommati, E.

Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences - Health Information Management Research Center - Library and Information Science

**Journal of Modern Medical Information Science** 2015; 1 (1): 57-64

**Keywords:** Electronics; Databases as Topic

**Abstract:** Introduction: Citation/Bibliographic management tools are used to facilitate research; management of information resources; citations to books, articles, and dissertations. Hence, the aim of this study was to determine ebook databases status in terms of citation management tools application. Methods: This study is an applied one performed in 2013, and was carried through survey methods. Nine scientific databases have been selected using the targeted/intentional sampling method. Data was collected from the relevant websites using Academic Database Assessment Tool [ADAT] [http://adat.crl.edu] and through direct observation. The obtained data was analyzed using 'Excel' software. Results: Results revealed that Email, Ref Works, and Endnote are the most widely used in scientific databases with 78 per cent each. This is followed by Reference Manager, and Pro Cite, representing 34 per cent and

23 per cent, respectively. Conclusion: In order to enhance researchers' satisfaction with scientific databases in performing research, the application of citation managers, such as Reference Manager, Pro Cite, EndNote, Ref Works, Biblio Express, and Biblio Scape, should be seriously considered when designing scientific databases, specifically Persian ones.

## Breast Neoplasms

### **Awareness, attitude, and practice of Breast Cancer screening women, and the associated Socio-Demographic characteristics, in Northern Iran.**

Tilaki, Karimollah Hajian; Auladi, Sahar

*E-mail: drhajian@yahoo.com*

Babol University of Medical Sciences - Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology

*Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention* 2015; 8 (4): 7-12

**Keywords:** Awareness; Attitude; Mass Screening; Cross-Sectional Studies; Surveys and Questionnaires; Breast Self-Examination

**Abstract:** Background: Breast cancer is the most common malignancy among women, with a high rate of mortality. The burden of disease and its serious outcome could be prevented by early detection. Objectives: Thus, the objective of this study was investigation the awareness, attitude and practice of breast cancer screening women. Patients and Methods: This cross-sectional study has conducted on 500 representative samples of women aged 20 - 65 years who referred to urban area of Babol health centers in 2012. The data have collected with standard questionnaire. The demographic data, the knowledge of risk factors and symptoms and sign, the health belief, and the practice of women in breast cancer screening have collected by interview. Results: The results show that only 14.8% of participants had a high level of knowledge for breast cancer risk factors and 33.8% at high level of awareness of symptoms and signs. The level of awareness has significantly associated with higher age [P = 0.03] and higher educational level [P = 0.04]. Only 10.2% and 8.4% of women have performed breast self- examination [BSE] monthly and breast clinical examination [BCE] annually respectively. The practice of women with BSE has significantly associated with aging [P = 0.005], higher educational level [P = 0.007], higher knowledge [P = 0.001] and positive attitude toward perceived benefits and confidence and health motivation [P = 0.001]. Conclusions: The low level of awareness and practice of breast cancer screening have found in this study, emphasized an extension of framework health educational program, particularly in younger and low educated women.

### **A Common SNP of IL-10 [-1082A/G] is associated with increased risk of Premenopausal Breast Cancer in South Indian Women.**

Vinod, Cingeetham; Jyothy, Akka; kumar, Malladi Vijay; Raman, Ramaiyer Raghu; Nallari, Pratibha; Venkateshwari, Ananthapur

Osmania University - Institute of Genetics and Hospital for Genetic Diseases

*Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention* 2015; 8 (4): 33-38

**Keywords:** Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide; Interleukin-10; Risk; Premenopause; Alleles; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Background: Evading the immune destruction and angiogenesis has been the two hallmarks of cancer. Interleukin-10 [IL-10] is a cytokine with immune suppressing [pro-tumorigenic] and anti-angiogenic [anti-tumorigenic] properties, thus making the role of IL-10 in tumorigenesis enigmatic. Previous studies have suggested a critical role of IL10 altered expression in complex process of tumor-microenvironment, co-evolution and tumorigenesis. Objectives: Evaluating the role of IL10 [-1082A/G] gene promoter polymorphism in breast cancer patients from South India. Patients and Methods: A case-control study was conducted with a total of 285 individuals, these include 125 histologically confirmed breast cancer patients and 160 age and sex matched controls. Genotypes were determined by allele-specific polymerase chain reaction [AS-PCR], followed by agarose gel electrophoresis. Statistical analysis was done to test the significance of results obtained. Results: Statistical analysis revealed that AA genotype of the IL-10 - 1082A/G polymorphism is significantly associated with breast cancer [AA vs. AG:  $\chi^2 = 14.46$ , P = 0.0001432, OR = 2.854, 95% CI = 1.68 - 4.849]. Up on stratifying subjects based on cancer stage, age at onset, menopausal status, AA genotype has associated with all the sub groups, except for post-menopausal women. There was no significant association which was observed with respected to hormonal status [ER, PR] and Her2/neu status. Conclusions: The present study suggests that IL-10 AA genotype as a risk factor in the etiology of breast cancer in the South Indian population.

### **The Effect of stress management model in quality of life in Breast Cancer women.**

Koolae, Anahita Khodabakhshi; Falsafinejad, Mohammad Reza; Akbari, Mohamm Esmaeli

*E-mail: anna\_khodabakhshi@yahoo.com*

Khatam University - Institute of Higher Education of khatam - Department of Counseling Psychology

*Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention* 2015; 8 (4): 39-44

**Keywords:** Quality of Life; Stress, Psychological; Disease Management; Surveys and Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Background: Breast cancer associates with severe distress and stress. Since Because of that the stress management program can train necessary skills to cope with stress; therefore, the current study investigates the effectiveness of stress management on enhancement of quality of life. Objectives: The aim of the current study is to examine the effectiveness of stress management model in quality of life for breast cancer patients. Patients and Methods: This research is a quasi-experimental study with pre and post-tests. The 21 subjects were selected from

cancer institute of Imam Khomeini in Tehran in 2014. The participants were allocated to two matched groups based on their pre-test scores. They were assigned randomly to the control and experimental groups. Stress management was conducted with the experimental group during 10 sessions. Then the questionnaire was administered at post-test. Statistical analysis was conducted by using the independent t-test and analysis of variance. The research instrument was the core quality of life questionnaire QLQ-C30. Results: The results of the independent t-test showed that there is a significant difference between the pretest and post-test scores in the experimental group [ $P < 0.05$ ]. Also, there is no significant difference between means of quality of life subscales and socio demographic of the patients such as; age, education and disease stage [ $P < 0.05$ ]. Conclusions: The results indicate that stress management can change the irrational and distortion thoughts. So, it enhances the quality of life in breast cancer patients.

## Bronchiolitis

### drug therapy

#### Treatment of Bronchiolitis; role of inhaled beta-agonists in infants and children.

Masood, Jawaria; Anjum, Zahid Mahmood; Taseer, Ali Asgher; Ayesha, Hina  
Independent Medical College - Department of Pediatrics

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1126-1131

**Keywords:** Adrenergic beta-Agonists-therapeutic uses; Administration, Inhalation; Sodium Chloride; Infant; Child

**Abstract:** Objective: To compare the efficacy of normal saline and inhaled beta-agonist in the treatment of bronchiolitis. Study Design: Randomized clinical trial. Settings: The study was conducted in Paediatric Medicine Department, DHQ hospital/Punjab Medical College Faisalabad. Period: 06 months from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2013 to 31<sup>st</sup> march 2014. Results: In this study, 58.33%[n=21] in Group-A and 66.67%[n=24] in Group-B were between 0-9 months of age, mean and sd was calculated as 11.43 + 3.87 months in Group-A and 10.52 +/- 3.32 months in Group-B, 52.78%[n=19] in Group-A and 61.11%[n=22] in Group-B were male while 47.22%[n=17] in Group-A and 38.89%[n=14] were females, mean clinical score in both groups was recorded as 4.11+1.32 in Group-A and 5.65 + 1.89 in Group-B, comparison of efficacy in both groups was recorded which shows 58.33%[n=21] in Group-A and 25%[n=9] in Group-B were treated effectively while rest of 41.67%[n=15] in Group-A and 75%[n=27] in Group-B were not treated effectively, p value was calculated as 0.008, which is statistically significant. Conclusions: The results of this study reveal that inhaled beta-agonists are more effective than normal saline.

## Camellia sinensis

#### Encapsulation of green tea extract in nanoliposomes and evaluation of its antibacterial, antioxidant and prebiotic properties.

Noudoost, B.; Noori N.; Amo Abedini, Gh.; Gandomi, H.; Akhondzadeh Basti, A.; Jebeli Javan, A.; Ghadami, F.  
University of Tehran - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Department of Food Hygiene

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2015; 14 (55): 66-78

**Keywords:** Plant Extracts; Liposomes; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Antioxidants; Prebiotics

**Abstract:** Background: The application of natural compounds including green tea extract [GTE] in food and pharmaceutical industries is limited. Encapsulation in nanoliposomes could be used as a delivery system to protect these compounds during processing and storage. Objective: In this study encapsulation of green tea extract in nanoliposomes and evaluation of its antibacterial, antioxidant and prebiotic properties were evaluated. Methods: GTE was encapsulated in liposomes by thin film layer method and reached to nanoscale with sonication. The prebiotic activity of 1% nanoliposomal GTE was evaluated on the growth of lactobacillus casei and bifidobacterium lactis in MRS broth medium. Furthermore, the antioxidant activity of nanoliposomal GTE was estimated by DPPH assay. The antibacterial activity of nanoliposomal GTE against Bacillus cereus [ATCC11778], Salmonella typhimurium 138 phage type 2, E. coli O[157]: H[7] and Listeria monocytogenes [ATCC19118] was determined using well diffusion technique. Results: The mean diameter of nanoliposomes was about 44.7 +/- 1.9 nm and had 0.203 +/- 0.014 polydispersity index. Entrapment efficiency of nanoliposomal GTE under the optimum conditions was 97%. Antibacterial activity of GTE was significantly increased after encapsulation in nanoliposomes. The strongest antibacterial activity of nanoliposomal GTE was seen against listeria monocytogenes with an inhibition zone of 16.2 mm while E. coli was the most resistance strain with an inhibition zone of 14 mm. Furthermore, the antioxidant activity of GTE was significantly increased after nanoliposome encapsulation since the IC<sub>50</sub> value of nanoliposomal GTE was decreased to 1.78 microg ml<sup>-1</sup>. Moreover, addition of 1% nanoliposomal GTE enhanced the growth rate of Lactobacillus casei and Bifidobacterium lactis to a significant extent. Conclusion: Nanoencapsulation effectively enhanced beneficial properties of GTE.



## Canaliculitis

### epidemiology

#### **Primary canaliculitis: The incidence, clinical features, outcome and long-term epiphora after snip-punctoplasty and curettage.**

Kim, Usha R.; Wadwekar, Bhagwati; Prajna, Lalitha

Aravind Eye Hospital - DNB Ophthalmology

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 274-277

**Keywords:** Canaliculitis-diagnosis; Incidence; Treatment Outcome; Lacrimal Apparatus Diseases; Curettage; Retrospective Studies; Surveys and Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Purpose: To study the incidence, clinical features and outcome of primary canaliculitis with special reference to long-term epiphora after Snip-punctoplasty and curettage. Methods: Single center, retrospective, telephonic questionnaire study. The medical records of patients who visited Orbit and Oculoplasty clinic, Tertiary Eye Hospital, India from 01 July 2011 to 31 June 2012 were analyzed. Records of the patients with primary canaliculitis were reviewed for clinical profile and management. Post-surgical patients thus identified were telephonically contacted in December 2012. Questionnaire was used to assess the postsurgical epiphora. Symptomatic patients were given clinic appointment, reassessed and managed. Results: 2245 patients visited Orbit and Oculoplasty clinic during the study period. The incidence of primary canaliculitis was 1.4% [31 patients]. The median age of the patients with canaliculitis was 65 years [range, 14-80 yrs]. Sixteen patients were male. All cases were unilateral and four eyes showed both upper and lower canalicular involvement. The commonest clinical presentations were pus or concretion from punctum [28], mucous discharge [23], epiphora [18] and conjunctival injection [18]. Three snip punctoplasty and canalicular curettage was performed in 30 of these patients. Twenty of the 25 available culture results were positive and streptococcus species was the most common isolated organism. Records revealed that five [22%] of these patients had persistence of symptoms. Twenty-three patients could be contacted telephonically. The median follow-up of these patients was 11 months. On telephonic communication we found that two [8.7%] patients had epiphora. Munk epiphora score in these patients was three and one respectively. Conclusions: Incidence of canaliculitis was 1.4%. Most common isolate was streptococcus species. Snip-punctoplasty and curettage is a safe and efficacious modality of treatment of canaliculitis. Post-operative epiphora occurred in 8.7% patients.

## Candidiasis

#### **Candida parapsilosis corneal graft infection from a single eye center: histopathologic report of 2 cases.**

Alkatan, Hind M.; Maktabi, Azza; AlHarby, Mosa; Al Rajhi, Ali A.

*E-mail: hindkatan@yahoo.com*

King Saud University - College of Medicine - Ophthalmology Department

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 303-306

**Keywords:** Candida; Corneal Transplantation; Keratitis

**Abstract:** Fungal keratitis accounts for 6-53% of all cases of ulcerative keratitis in variable studies. The majority of cases are due to septate fungi. The abnormal cornea in cases of dry eye syndrome, chronic ulceration, erythema multiform and possibly HIV infection is infected more commonly with Candida, most commonly *Candida albicans*. *Candida parapsilosis* affects neonates and intensive care unit [ICU] patients and it has been recently found with increasing frequency. In a previous study on mycotic keratitis in our tertiary eye hospital, filamentous fungi were more commonly isolated than yeasts. We are presenting 2 successive cases of corneal graft infection by *Candida parapsilosis* referred to us from another eye center to attract the attention of ophthalmologists and health workers to such an infection.

## Capparis

#### **Evaluation of antibacterial activity and flavonoid content of two capparid species from Iran.**

Rahimifard, N.; Shojaii, A.; Mahbobi, M.; Hafezan, Gh.; Bagheri, F.; Asgarpanah, J.

Ministry of Health [MOH], Islamic Azad University - Pharmaceutical sciences branch - Food and Drug Laboratory Research center [FDLRC], Food and Drug Control Laboratories [FDCLs]

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2015; 14 (55): 89-94

**Keywords:** Anti-Bacterial Agents; Flavonoids; Plant Extracts; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

**Abstract:** Background: Due to multiple drug resistance against antimicrobial drugs for treatment of infectious disease, investigations to discovering new antibacterial compounds from natural sources have been designated. Objective: According to antimicrobial effects of some *Capparis* species, this study was carried out to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of the extract and fractions of *Capparis cartilaginea* and *Capparis mucronifolia* against 6 bacterial strains. Methods: Aerial parts of the *Capparis* species were extracted by maceration method using methanol and

fractionated separately by liquid-liquid fractionation method. The antibacterial activity of the extract and fractions were studied against 6 bacterial strains using MIC microplate method. Total flavonoid content [TFC] of the extracts and fractions was determined using AlCl<sub>3</sub> reagent. Results: The total extract and methanolic fractions of *C. mucronifolia* were the most effective fractions against the bacterial strains. Methanolic fraction of *C. cartilaginea* was the most effective fraction with MIC 10.42 microg/ml against *Salmonella enterica*. The highest antibacterial activity of *C. mucronifolia* was against *Staphylococcus epidermidis* with MIC 7.8 microg/ml. Methanolic fractions of *Capparis* species showed the highest TFC value in AlCl<sub>3</sub> colorimetric assay. Conclusion: The results of this study indicate that the extracts and fractions of *Capparis cartilaginea* and *Capparis mucronifolia* have antimicrobial effect against 6 gram positive and gram negative strains. According to the high amount of flavonoids in methanolic fraction of *C. mucronifolia*, the antibacterial activity may be related to the flavonoid compounds of this plant.

## Carbamazepine

### adverse effects

#### Teratogenic effect of Carbamazepine administration in pregnant rats.

EI Gaafarawi, Inass; AbouelMagd, Magdy

National Center for Social and Criminological Research - Narcotic Research Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 59 (April): 244-257

**Keywords:** Abnormalities, Drug-Induced; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Pregnancy, Animal; Chromosome Aberrations; Liver-drug effects; Kidney-drug effects

**Abstract:** Background: Carbamazepine "CBZ" [Tegretol] is an anticonvulsant and mood stabilizing drug used primarily in the treatment of epilepsy and bipolar disorder, as well as trigeminal neuralgia. It has been assigned to pregnancy category D by the U.S Food and Drug Administration [FDA]. CBZ can cause fetal harm when administered to pregnant women. Epidemiological data suggested that there may be an association between the use of CBZ during pregnancy and congenital malformations specifically spina bifida and developmental disorders. The possible malformation-specific risks with CBZ use during pregnancy need to be considered, so the present work was conducted to evaluate the genotoxicity of two doses of CBZ [3.6 mg and 10.8 mg/ 100g body weight/ day] in pregnant female rats and their fetuses. Chromosomal aberration in bone marrow cells and histopathological examination of liver and kidney of pregnant rats were also determined. Materials and . Methods: Forty five pregnant Sprague Dawley rats were randomly divided into the groups. The first was administered oral doses of distilled water and served as control. The other two groups were administered oral doses of CBZ suspended in distilled water equivalent to 3.6 mg and 10.8 mg/100g body weight/day respectively for 15 day from the 6[th] day to the 20[th] day of gestation. Females were sacrificed on the 20[th] day of gestation. Results: Administration of CBZ 3.6 mg and 10.8 mg /100g body weight to pregnant rats from the 6[th] till the 20[th] day of gestation. Decreased fetal body weight, crown-rump length, increased resorbed and dead fetuses were observed compared to the control ones. Moreover, CBZ-high dose group [10.8mg/100g] caused malformations that could be described as severe growth retardation. At the same time, bone marrow metaphases of CBZ-treated pregnant rats revealed structural chromosomal aberrations. Whereas, histopathological examination of liver and kidney of pregnant rats treated with both doses of CBZ showed cellular alterations. Conclusion: It has been found that usage of antiepileptic CBZ during gestational period may create risk, associated with maternal toxicity, hepato- and nephrotoxicity and chromosomal aberrations in pregnant rats, with intrauterine growth retardation which was manifested by low body weight, length reduction and malformations. These alterations were dose dependent. The benefits of taking CBZ must be weighed against the potential risks to both the developing fetus and the mother.

## Carbon Tetrachloride

### toxicity

#### Immunohistopathological studies on rats injected with CCl<sub>4</sub> and treated with propolis and honey bee.

Omara, Nahed A.; Elbakrya, Kadry A.; El Emshatyb, Hoda M.; Nasra, Shaymaa M.

[E-mail: nahedomar2000@yahoo.com](mailto:nahedomar2000@yahoo.com)

Damietta University - Faculty of Science - Zoology Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 425-436

**Keywords:** Propolis-therapeutic uses; Honey; Liver-drug effects; Kidney-drug effects; Rats, Wistar; Protective Agents; Immunohistochemistry

**Abstract:** Background: liver and kidney play a pivotal role in metabolism of nutrients, drugs, hormones, metabolic waste products and thereby maintaining body homeostasis. The present study was conducted to demonstrate the protective effects of honey and propolis on liver and kidney tissues of rats injected with CCl<sub>4</sub>[4]Material and method: rats were divided into 4 groups [10 rats in each group]Normal control group: received standard food and water; CCl<sub>4</sub>[4] group: injected with CCl<sub>4</sub>[4] 0.5 ml/kg b. wt. mixed in olive oil[v/v] twice a week for six weeks; CCl<sub>4</sub>[4] and honey group:

injected with CCl<sub>4</sub> 0.5 ml/kg b. wt. mixed in olive oil[v/v] twice a week for six weeks and 10% honey in drinking water CCl<sub>4</sub> and Propolis: injected with CCl<sub>4</sub> 0.5 ml/kg b. wt. mixed in olive oil[v/v] twice a week for six weeks and 200 ml/kg b.wt/rat/day of propolis. After 6 weeks, rats were anesthetized, then liver and kidney organs were collected, washed in normal saline, fixed in 10% formalin, and then processed for the histopathological and immunohistochemical examinations. Results: marked histopathological alterations were observed in CCl<sub>4</sub> group, the most common changes were cloudy swelling of hepatocytes, fatty changes, clear vacuolation of renal cells and congested blood vessels. Treatment with honey or propolis improved the histopathological changes induced by CCl<sub>4</sub> in liver and kidney tissues of rats. Conclusion: the present study indicated that CCl<sub>4</sub> has a toxic effect on liver and kidney tissues, but administration of honey and propolis can protect rats against form the toxic effect of CCl<sub>4</sub>.

## Carcinoma, Basal Cell

### diagnosis

#### **Bazex-Dupre-Christol syndrome - a memorable family.**

Ghafoor, Rabia; Anwar, Muhammad Irfan; Tahir, Moizza

*E-mail:rabiaqhafoordr@gmail.com*

Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 216-219

**Keywords:** Skin Neoplasms; Hypotrichosis

**Abstract:** Bazex-Dupre-Christol syndrome [BDCS] is clinically characterized by multiple basal cell carcinomas of the face occurring mainly during the second and third decade of life, follicular atrophoderma predominantly of the dorsum of hands and feet and generalized hypotrichosis, sometimes with pili torti and trichorrhexis nodosa. Common associated features are milia, hypohidrosis and calcifying epithelial tumours. We herein report four members of one family with BDC syndrome, a mother and her three daughters. In the mother and one daughter, the clinical picture was very typical with all major features, whereas in the others only follicular atrophoderma, milia and hypotrichosis were present. BDCS is a hereditary multiple BCC syndrome whose pattern of inheritance is thought to be X-linked dominant, which implies that all daughters of the affected mothers should have this disease. In this case three out of four daughters are suffering from BDCS but one is totally asymptomatic. To our knowledge, this is the first report of a family with BDC from Pakistan.

## Carcinoma, Hepatocellular

#### **[Risk factors predicting Hepatocellular Carcinoma recurrence after liver transplantation].**

Hassan, Ramy; Elshafie, Mohie

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department Of General Surgery

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 151-160

**Keywords:** Liver Neoplasms; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local; Recurrence; Risk Factors; Liver Transplantation; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Background: Liver transplantation [LT] has been the standard therapy for patients with HCC

Within Milan criteria on top of liver cirrhosis. Tumor recurrence rate [15%] is still a major concern. The implementation of reliable prognostic parameters of tumor biology into selection process prior to LT is mandatory. Furthermore, a multidisciplinary approach of pre, intraoperative, and post-transplant modulation of the tumor and/or the patient has to be established for improving prognosis in this special of patients. Aim of the study: We analyze the most important risk factors predicting tumor recurrence after liver transplant. We consider also adding biological criteria of the tumor to the morphological ones in the selection process of the tumors candidate for transplantation. Methods: A retrospective study included 298 HCC patients who underwent liver transplantation at Cleveland Clinic Foundation between 2000 and 2011. Pre, postoperative data collected. Primary end point was tumor recurrence and secondary one was patient survival. Results: Kaplan-Meier test revealed that overall survival rate was 91.8%, 80.5%, 74.4% at 1year, 3 years and 5 years respectively. Cox regression showed that the most single important factor affecting the patient survival was the recurrence. Univariate analysis shows that Milan criteria, AFP value, tumor size, vascular invasion and degree of differentiation were among significant predictors of tumor recurrence [p value < 0.05]. In subgroup of patients within Milan and had alpha-fetoprotein [AFP] value less than 200 ng/dl, recurrence rate was 60.8% in compared to 33.3% in others who had AFP value more than 200 ng/dl with significant p value [0.02]. Conclusion: Strict application of Milan criteria, AFP level, vascular invasion and degree of differentiation are the most important predictors of tumor recurrence after transplant. Addition of biological factors of the tumor to morphological ones has better outcome as regard patient survival and tumor recurrence.

## Cardiovascular Diseases

### genetics

#### [Genes and Cardiovascular Disease; where do we go from here?]

Nadar, Sunil K.; Sandhu, Kully

[E-mail:sunilnadar@gmail.com](mailto:sunilnadar@gmail.com)

Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - Department of Medicine

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 397-400

**Keywords:** Genes; Myocardial Ischemia

## Cataract

### blood

#### Senile cataract patients; serum electrolytes and calcium.

Mansoor, Aniq; Gul, Roquyya; Malik, Tayyaba Gul; Khalil, Muhammad; Alam, Rabail

University of Lahore - Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1186-1191

**Keywords:** Electrolytes-blood; Calcium-blood; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Purpose: The current study was aimed at finding out the significance of serum electrolytes and serum calcium levels in the development of senile cataract. Study Design: Case control study. Setting: Ghurki Trust Teaching Hospital, Lahore, Pakistan. Period: Jan 2013 to June 2013. Methods: Total fifty patients with senile cataract and fifty controls were selected. Clinical history and clinical diagnostic tests were performed by an ophthalmologist. Blood samples were drawn and serum stored at -20o C. Serum potassium and sodium were measured by Flame photometry. Serum chloride levels were estimated by quantitative displacement of thiocyanate by chloride. The estimation of calcium was done using photometry by CPC method. Statistical analysis was done by Statistical package for social sciences [SPSS version 16.0]. There were 31 females and 19 male [F: M = 1.63: 1] patients. In the control group, there were 32 females and 18 males [F: M = 1.77: 1]. The age was  $\geq 40$  years in both patients and control group. Results: Nuclear cataract was the commonest. Among all the analyses, only serum calcium levels were found to be significantly lower in patients [p value less than 0.05 as compared to controls]. While difference of sodium, potassium and chloride levels between cases and controls was insignificant. [p values 0.49, 0.36, and 0.45 respectively]Conclusions: In Pakistan, serum electrolytes in cataract patients are not significantly different from the controls while serum Calcium of cataract patients is significantly low when compared with the control group, indicating the possible role of low calcium level as a risk factor in the development of senile cataract.

## Central Serous Chorioretinopathy

### therapy

#### Advances in the treatment of central serous chorioretinopathy.

Abouammoh, Marwan A.

[E-mail:dr.abouammoh@gmail.com](mailto:dr.abouammoh@gmail.com)

King Saud University - College of Medicine - Department of Ophthalmology

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 278-286

**Keywords:** Central Serous Chorioretinopathy-diagnosis; Central Serous Chorioretinopathy-physiopathology; Photochemotherapy; Light Coagulation; Adrenal Cortex Hormones

**Abstract:** Central serous chorioretinopathy is a disease that is partly understood. Novel advancements have led to further understanding of the disease, and have identified choroidal dysfunction as the principal element in CSCR development. New imaging tools have aided in better monitoring disease response to various treatment models. Enhanced depth imaging optical coherence tomography, in particular, has helped in observing choroidal thickness changes after various treatment models. To date, photodynamic therapy and focal laser remain the main stay of treatment. More understanding of disease pathophysiology in the future will help in determining the drug of choice and the best management option for such cases.

## Central Venous Catheters

### adverse effects

#### [Safety and complications of Double-Lumen Tunnelled Cuffed Central Venous Dialysis Catheters; clinical and radiological perspective from a tertiary centre in Oman].

Hamid, Rana S.; Kakaria, Anupam K.; Khan, Saif A.; Mohammed, Saja; AISukaiti, Rashid; AIRiyami, Dawood; AlMula Abed, Yasser W.

*E-mail: drshoaib.rad@gmail.com*

Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - Department of Radiology and Molecular Imaging

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 450-455

**Keywords:** Renal Dialysis; Tertiary Care Centers; Retrospective Studies; Catheter-Related Infections; Thrombosis; Radiology, Interventional

**Abstract:** Objectives: This study aimed to assess the technical success, safety and immediate and delayed complications of double-lumen tunnelled cuffed central venous catheters [TVCs] at the Sultan Qaboos University Hospital [SQUH], Muscat, Oman. Methods: This retrospective study took place between January 2012 and October 2013. The clinical records and radiological data of all patients who underwent ultrasound- and fluoroscopy-guided TVC placement at SQUH during the study period were reviewed. Demographic data and information regarding catheter placement, technical success and peri- and post-procedure complications [such as catheter-related infections or thrombosis] were collected. Results: A total of 204 TVCs were placed in 161 patients. Of these, 68 were female [42.2%] and 93 were male [57.8%]. The mean age of the patients was 54.4 +/- 17.3 years. The most common reason for catheter placement was the initiation of dialysis [63.4%]. A total of 203 procedures were technically successful [99.5%]. The right internal jugular vein was the most common site of catheter placement [74.9%]. Mild haemorrhage which resolved spontaneously occurred in 11 cases [5.4%]. No other complications were observed. Subsequent follow-up data was available for 132 catheters [65.0%]; of these, thrombosis-related catheter malfunction was observed in 22 cases [16.7%] and catheter-related infection in 29 cases [22.0%]. Conclusion: Radiological-guided placement of tunnelled haemodialysis catheters can be performed safely with excellent technical success. The success rate of catheter insertion at SQUH was favourable in comparison with other studies reported in the literature.

## Cephalometry

#### A cephalometric study in Southern Punjab.

Khan, Mohammad Afzal; Chaudhry, Muhammad Naeem; Altaf, Faris Mohammed Nour

*E-mail: dr\_khan1948@gmail.com*

Umm al Qura University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Human Anatomy

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1203-1207

**Keywords:** Skull; Cross-Sectional Studies; Head

**Abstract:** Background: Morphological characteristics of various races and population groups usually appear in geographical knots and clusters. Standardized cephalometric records are immensely valuable for clinical and forensic purposes. In spite of its clinical significance no data is available about the cephalic indices and prevalence of cephalic phenotypes in Southern Punjab. Objectives: This study was undertaken to record baseline cephalometric data, cephalic indices and craniotypes. Study Design: A cross-sectional population study Place and duration of study: The study was carried out at the Multan Medical and Dental College, Multan and took about fourteen months to complete. Material and Methods: The study was conducted on 672 adult individuals [430 males and 242 females] from in and around the city of Multan in Southern Punjab. Linear measurements of the head including maximum cranial length [glabella-inion length], maximum cranial breadth [maximum bi-parietal diameter] and maximum auricular head height were recorded using a digital spreading caliper. Results of measurements were expressed as mean +/- SD. Comparison of the mean values and various proportions between sexes was performed. The horizontal, vertical and transverse cranial indices were calculated using these measurements. Craniotyping was based on the ranges in various cephalic indices. Results: Differences regarding the mean of cranial length, cranial breadth and height were significantly larger in males as compared to females [P<0.001]. The mean vertical, horizontal and transverse cephalic indices in the males and females were 79.13 +/- 5.56, 78.31 +/- 5.19, 103 +/- 7.78 and 78.32 +/- 6.40, 78.32 +/- 4.67, 100 +/- 8.67 respectively. Most of the samples depicted craniotypes as mesocephalic and dolichocephalic both in the males and the females. Conclusion: The study provides baseline cephalometric data from a population of Southern Punjab that may have its potential in clinical application and future research.

## Cerebellar Diseases

### diagnosis

#### [Magnetic resonance imaging abnormalities in a child with acute cerebellitis].

Koul, Roshan; Al Omairi, Anwar H. M.; Rahim, Rana A.; Mani, Renjith; Sankhla, Dilip

*E-mail: roshankoul@hotmail.com*

Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - Department of Child Health

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 499-500

**Keywords:** Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Child; Acute Disease

## Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic

### methods

#### Closure of the cystic duct comparison ultrasonic Harmonic Scalpel versus clip application in Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy.

Badr, Hazem Ahmed M.

Al Aazhar University - Faculty of Medicine for Girls - General Surgery Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 564-569

**Keywords:** Cystic Duct; Surgical Instruments; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Background: Laparoscopic cholecystectomy [LC] is usually performed using titanium clips [TC] for occlusion of the cystic duct and cystic artery. The use of Harmonic scalpel [HS] in LC has been reported. Aim: This study aimed to compare effect of HS and clips application for closure of the cystic duct and artery in patients undergoing LC. Patients and Methods: Totally 50 patients were operated using LC technique from April 2010 to April 2012. Patients were retrospectively, divided into 2 groups according to the instruments used for division of the cystic artery and duct as well as for dissection of the liver bed. On the one hand, group 1 consisted of 30 patients who were all treated with the ultrasonic harmonic scalpel as the sole instrument used in the whole procedure. On the other hand, group 2 comprised 20 patients in whom dissection and coagulation were performed using monopolar coagulation, and occlusion of the artery and duct with clips. The operative time, postoperative hospital stay, morbidity, and mortality for each group were analyzed and compared with each other. Results: The 2 groups were comparable for age, sex, indication for cholecystectomy, and combined procedures. Patients were randomly treated either with the ultrasonic HS or with clips. Postoperative hospital stay of all patients in the group 1 and group2 was 2 days. Superficial wound infection seen in one patient [2%] in group 2 which was treated by oral antibiotics. During the follow-up period, one port-site hernia was detected in one patient [2%] in group 2. One case [2%] of peritoneal fluid collection seen in [group 1] and treated with percutaneous drainage was found. Conclusions: The use of harmonic scalpel was accepted as a reasonable alternative for closure of cystic ducts < 4 mm in diameter. This Study has shown that the HS is an effective and safe tool for the closure of both the cystic duct and artery in patients who undergo LC.

## Cholesteatoma

### surgery

#### [Scutumplasty with glass ionomer cement [GIC] after cholesteatoma surgery].

AlGhaili, Adel; Hamza, El Shafie A.; Salem, Mohamed A. M.; El Hussaini, Ahmed A.

Assiut University Hospital - Otorhino Laryngology Department

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 235-240

**Keywords:** Glass Ionomer Cements; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Objectives: To evaluate the value of glassionomer cement in repair of scutum defect after cholesteatoma surgery. Patients: Prospective study was performed on consecutive patients undergoing combined approach tympanoplasty [CAT] in 34patients with attic cholesteatoma in ENT department of Assiut University Hospital Assiut, Egypt, from October 2012, to June 2015. Results: In this study, recurrence of cholesteatoma at the last .follow-up was found in6 % and no retraction pocket was seen. Permanent epithelialization of the bone replacement material was achieved in 30 cases[ 88.2 %]. Conclusion: The GIC aided scutumplasty is simple, safe and effective way of reconstruction of the attic wall in terms of cholesteatoma recurrence and further hearing restoration.

## Cholesterol

### Association between worldwide dietary and lifestyle patterns with total cholesterol concentrations and DALYs for infectious and cardiovascular diseases: an ecological analysis.

Oggioni, C.; Cena, H.; Wells, J.C.K.; Lara, J.; CelisMorales, C.; Siervo, M.

Newcastle University, Campus for Ageing and Vitality - Institute of Cellular Medicine - Human Nutrition Research Centre

**Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health** 2015; 5 (4): 315-325

**Keywords:** Diet; Life Style; Communicable Diseases; Cardiovascular Diseases; Ecology; Obesity; Life Expectancy; Smoking

**Abstract:** Global dietary and lifestyle trends are primary risk factors for communicable and non-communicable diseases. An ecological analysis was conducted to examine the association of global dietary and lifestyle patterns with total cholesterol concentrations. This study also investigated whether total cholesterol modified the association between dietary and lifestyle habits with disability-adjusted-life-years- lost [DALYs] for infectious and cardiovascular diseases [CVDs]. Country-specific mean total cholesterol concentrations and DALYs for infectious and CVDs were obtained. Data were then matched to country specific food and energy availability for consumption and information on obesity, physical inactivity, urbanization, gross domestic product [GDP], life expectancy and smoking. Stepwise multiple regression models were developed to identify significant predictors of total cholesterol concentrations and DALYs for infectious and CVDs. Life expectancy and egg and meat consumption were significantly associated with cholesterol concentrations. DALYs for infectious diseases were associated with smoking, life expectancy and per capita GDP. Smoking was the only predictor of DALYs for CVDs. The improvement of socio-demographic conditions and economic growth is likely to reduce the burden of communicable diseases in developing countries. A concurring increase in non-communicable diseases is expected, and these results have, yet again, identified smoking as a primary risk factor for CVDs.

## Clarithromycin

### adverse effects

### Histological and immunohistochemical studies on the kidneys of pregnant rats treated with Clarithromycin.

Farrag, Abdel Razik H.; MS, Gabri; Kandil, Asmaa M.; Hassan, Basma N.; S., Doaa Ezz Eldin I.

Medical Research Division National Research Centre - Pathology Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 591-614

**Keywords:** Kidney-drug effects; Rats; Immunohistochemistry; Pregnancy, Animal-drug effects; Anti-Infective Agents

**Abstract:** Background: clarithromycin is a semisynthetic macrolide antibiotic, exhibits broad-spectrum activity against gram-positive and gram-negative aerobes. Macrolides are bacteriostatic antibiotics that inhibit protein biosynthesis via reversible binding to the bacterial 50S ribosomal subunit. Macrolides are able to cross placenta and reach the fetus. Aim of the work: the present study is focused on evaluating the effects of antimicrobial drug, clarithromycin on the kidneys of pregnant rats. Material and Methods: clarithromycin is orally given to the treated groups of the pregnant rats once daily at different periods of gestation by gastric tube at a dose of 45 mg/kg/day. The excised kidneys were dissected, processed and stained with H and E, PAS, Masson's trichrome, Feulgen reaction and anti-CD68 immunohistochemical stain then followed by morphometric measurements and statistical analysis. The kidneys were also preserved for DNA fragmentation assay. Results: this study revealed that clarithromycin administration especially to pregnant rats showed different histopathological and histochemical changes in kidney tissues and cellular DNA. Also immunohistochemical anti-inflammatory marker CD68 showed positive reactivity in all treated groups. Conclusion: The presence of histopathological and histochemical changes revealed nephrotoxicity in the pregnant rats after administration of the antimicrobial drug, clarithromycin.

### Histological study and DNA changes in the kidneys of rat fetuses maternally treated with Clarithromycin.

Kandil, Asmaa M.; S., Gabri M.; Farrag, Abdel Razik H.; Hassan, Basma N.; S., Doaa Ezz Eldin I.

National Organization for Drug Control and Research - Pharmacology Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 575-590

**Keywords:** Kidney-drug effects; DNA-drug effects; Rats; Fetus; Anti-Infective Agents

**Abstract:** Introduction: macrolide antibiotics are a class of potent and well established antimicrobials that also possess anti-inflammatory and/or immunomodulatory properties. Because of their size, lower levels of macrolides are able to reach the developing fetuses. Materials and method: the pregnant rats were orally administered with clarithromycin at early and late gestational periods. The 20 day-old fetuses were dissected for excision of the kidney. Half of the kidney was processed and stained with H and E, PAS, Masson's trichrome and Feulgen techniques then followed by morphometric measurements and statistical study. The other half of the kidney was preserved for DNA fragmentation assay. Results: This study revealed that clarithromycin administration to pregnant rats showed different

histopathological, histochemical and DNA changes in the kidneys of their fetuses. Conclusion: Administration of the antimicrobial agent; clarithromycin at early and late gestational periods exhibits nephrotoxicity in the developing fetuses.

## pharmacology

### **The Effect of Clarithromycin administration on pregnant albino rats during the cleavage period of gestation and on their embryos.**

Kandil, Asmaa M.; M.S., Gabri; Moustafa, Maiada; Mohamed, Nehad  
National Organization for Drug Control and Research [NODCAR] - Pharmacology Department  
**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 499-513

**Keywords:** Pregnancy, Animal-drug effect; Rats; Cleavage Stage, Ovum-drug effects; DNA Fragmentation; Liver; Musculoskeletal System

**Abstract:** Background: Clarithromycin is a macrolide antibiotic used to treat common infections including respiratory tract, skin and *Helicobacter pylori*. This work investigates whether the administration of clarithromycin to pregnant females during the cleavage phase of gestation was associated with a risk of miscarriages and offspring morphological malformation and skeletal anomalies, histological changes and DNA fragmentation of embryos and liver of pregnant rats. Two major groups of pregnant albino rats were used. The animals of the control group received distilled water from the 1[st] to 7[th] days of gestation. One subgroup [C1] was sacrificed on the 8[th] day; and the other [C2] was sacrificed on the 20[th] day of gestation. The treated group was drenched 45 mg/kg clarithromycin [therapeutic dose] suspension from 1[st] to 7[th] day of gestation. The first subgroup [T1] was sacrificed on the 8th day and the other [T2] was sacrificed on the 20th day of gestation. Results: The obtained results showed a decrease in maternal body weight gain, increase in the rate of abortion, resorption and growth retardation of fetuses and some malformation in the skeletal system of the treated group. Histopathological studies of pregnant and fetal rats revealed congestion and dilatation of the central vein, fatty degeneration of the hepatocytes and severe DNA fragmentation.

### **Effect of Clarithromycin administration during late gestational period on the pregnant albino rats and their fetuses.**

Gabri, M.S.; Kandil, Asmaa M.; Moustafa, Maiada; Mohamed, Nehad Helwan University - Faculty of Science - Zoology and Entomology Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 60 (July): 303-313

**Keywords:** Pregnancy, Animal-drug effects; Rats; DNA Fragmentation; Liver; Fetus; Bone and Bones

**Abstract:** Background: Clarithromycin, a new macrolide antibiotic, is effective in the management of a wide range of clinical problems including outpatient treatment of community-acquired pneumonia, shortening the course of peptic ulcer disease associated with *Helicobacter pylori* infection and curing previously resistant respiratory infections in immune-compromised patients. The present study is planned to study the effect of clarithromycin on the pregnant female rats and their fetuses during the last gestational period stage. This study includes the effect of clarithromycin on the rate of abortion, malformation of fetuses, skeletal, histological changes and DNA fragmentation of liver cells of pregnant rats and their fetuses. In the present study two groups of pregnant animals were used. The first group received distilled water from 15[th] to 19[th] days of gestation and used as control and sacrificed at 20[th] day of gestation. The other group is orally administered with 45mg/kg clarithromycin from 15[th] to 19[th] days and sacrificed at 20[th] day of gestation [the therapeutic dose]. The obtained results showed a significant decrease in maternal body weight gain and increase in the rate of abortion, resorption and growth retardation of fetuses. Fetuses of the treated group showed severe lack of ossification on the skull bones, phalanges and sternum bone as well as shortness in the ulna and radius bones. Histological studies of pregnant rats revealed congestion and dilatation of the central vein of the liver lobules and fatty degeneration of the hepatocytes with severe DNA fragmentation. In 20 day-fetuses, there were a marked increase of necrotic hepatocytes associated with increased average of megakaryocytes and periportal leukocytic infiltration.

## Colorectal Neoplasms

### **Synchronous Colorectal Neoplasias: a single hospital study.**

Nemenqani, Dalal

[E-mail: dnemenqani@hotmail.com](mailto:dnemenqani@hotmail.com)

Taif University - College of Medicine - Department of Pathology

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 377-382

**Keywords:** Neoplasms, Multiple Primary; Retrospective Studies; Colonoscopy

**Abstract:** Background and the aim of the study: The presence of more than one primary tumor in the colon at time of presentation is diagnosed as colorectal synchronous neoplasias [SN] and the largest one is considered the index tumor. The aim of this study is to identify the magnitude of synchronous colorectal neoplasias and its relation to different variables as pattern of presentation, age, gender and histopathology in addition to evaluation of different methods of diagnosis in patients presented to King Abdul Aziz Specialist Hospital, Taif, Saudi Arabia. Patients and . Methods: This is a retrospective chart review study. The hospital records and the files of all patients diagnosed to have colonic neoplasms were reviewed from January 2008 to August 2014. Results: The study involved 87 patients, 53



males and 34 females. Ten of the 87 patients [6 males and 4 females] had synchronous colonic neoplasms [11.5%]. Intestinal obstruction was the presenting symptom in 4/10 patients [40%, Vs 35.6% in patient with single lesion], rectal bleeding in 4/10 patients [40%] and in 20% mass in right lower quadrant was the presenting symptom. In obstructed patients, SN was diagnosed after examination of the operative specimen, however; intra-operative palpation detected multiple colonic polypi in one patient and intra-operative colonoscopy detected SN in another 2 patients. In the non obstructed patients preoperative colonoscopy and biopsy diagnosed multiple lesions in 5/6 of the patients [83.3%]. Pre and intra-operative colonoscopy helped to guide accurately the extent of resection in 83.3% of non obstructed patients and in 75% of obstructed patients respectively. Mean period of follow up was 3.4 +/- 0.8 years. Conclusion: The incidence of SN is significantly higher in this study than that recorded in English literature, so a larger study involving all regions of Saudi Arabia is strongly recommended as the presence of SN worsens the prognosis entailing modification of the treatment options. Thorough pathological examination is mandatory of any doubtful colonic lesions, and the study verified the effectiveness of preoperative colonoscopy in patients with non obstructed colorectal cancer and intra-operative colonoscopy in obstructed patients for visualization and biopsy of these lesions.

## surgery

### Recurrence and five -year survival in Colorectal Cancer patients after surgery.

Fatemi, Seyed Reza; Pourhoseingholi, Mohamad Amin; Asadi, Farshad; Vahedi, Mohsen; Pasha, Sara; Alizadeh, Leila; Zali, Mohammad Reza

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Research Institute for Gastroenterology and Liver Diseases - Gastroenterology and Liver Diseases Research Center

**Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention** 2015; 8 (4): 13-18

**Keywords:** Recurrence; Survival Rate; Cohort Studies

**Abstract:** Background: Colorectal cancer [CRC] is a common malignancy worldwide and its outcome is most closely related to the extent of disease at presentation. Early diagnosis of an asymptomatic recurrence increases the likelihood of a complete surgical resection. Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the incidence of colorectal cancer recurrence and survival rate within 5 years, after surgery. Patients and Methods: During the 9-year period since 21<sup>st</sup> Mar, 2004 to 20<sup>th</sup> Mar, 2013, patients whose primary colorectal cancer were resected in Taleghani hospital, Tehran, Iran were selected in a historical cohort. The necessary data such as demographic, age, gender, family history of CRC, site and size of tumor, stage of tumor, operation details, histological results, treatment method, histopathologic, etc. were collected. Then the recurrence and survival of colorectal cancer within 5 years after operation and their risk factors were evaluated. P value less than 0.05 were considered significant. All analysis was done using SPSS software. Results: A total of 107 patients underwent resection for colorectal cancer during the study period, with mean age of 53.50 +/- 12.68 years [range 24 - 76 years], survival rate of 73.8% [rectum 70.0% and colon 75.9%], and mean survival time of 142.17 +/- 21.60 month. The recurrence rate of CRC patients, during five years after surgery was 5.7%. Regional lymph nodes, Distance metastasis and Adjuvant therapy were significant prognosis factors of survival after surgery. Conclusions: The rate of recurrence in Iranian patients was low, which could be due to improvement of exactness and expertise of surgeons or better adjuvant therapy. The significant association between survival and adjuvant therapy clarifies this finding. Early diagnosis and primary detection could increase the rate of survival.

## Conjunctivitis, Allergic

### microbiology

### Is there is an association between the presence of Staphylococcus species and occurrence of vernal keratoconjunctivitis?

Al Hakami, Ahmed M.; Al Amri, Abdulrahman; Abdulrahim, Ihab; Hamid, Mohamed E.

[E-mail:amhakami@gmail.com](mailto:amhakami@gmail.com)

King Khalid University - College of Medicine - Department of Microbiology and Clinical Parasitology

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 255-258

**Keywords:** Staphylococcus; Staphylococcus aureus; Staphylococcus epidermidis

**Abstract:** Purpose: The aim of this study was to identify the association of normal bacterial flora with vernal keratoconjunctivitis [VKC] occurrence in VKC and non-VKC groups. Methods: Conjunctival specimens were collected from 18 VKC patients and 22 healthy controls, cultured and identified following standard methods. The association between the presence of bacteria and occurrence of VKC was analyzed using Chi square statistic. Results: Comparable bacterial growth was observed in VKC [77.8%] as well as control group [77.2%] [p = 0.970]. Analysis of individual bacterial revealed that Staphylococcus aureus was detected more frequently in VKC [27.78% vs. 4.55% in control, p = 0.041] and Staphylococcus epidermidis was found much more commonly in the control eyes [45.45% in control vs. 5.56% in VKC, p = 0.005]. Conclusions: An aggravating role of S. aureus colonization in the occurrence of VKC, and a possible role of S. epidermidis against the occurrence of VKC were concluded.

## Coronary Sinus

### Optimization of coronary sinus lead position in cardiac resynchronization therapy guided by three dimensional Echocardiography.

Khalifa, Maha Mohamed Mohamed; El Abd, Ali Ahmed; Abdel Hamid, Mohamed Amin; Zarif, John Kamel; Mohamed, Tarek Rashid; Badran, Haitham Abdel Fattah

[E-mail: dr.mahakhalifa@hotmail.com](mailto:dr.mahakhalifa@hotmail.com)

Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Cardiology

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 59 (April): 167-171

**Keywords:** Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy; Echocardiography, Three-Dimensional; Heart Ventricles; Heart Failure

**Abstract:** Background: Cardiac resynchronization therapy [CRT] is now an established effective treatment for patients with advanced heart failure. One approach to improve CRT outcome may be determination of the degree of dsynchrony before CRT as a predictor for CRT response. Conversely, the focus may be on an improved positioning of CRT left ventricular [LV] lead. Aim of the study: We aimed at our study to define the rule of three-dimensional echocardiography in determining the optimal site of LV pacing lead. Patients and Methods: The current study was conducted on 30 patients with heart failure who had received CRT in Ain Shams University Hospitals in the period from 2012 to 2014. All patients were subjected to thorough history taking, complete general and local examination, conventional 2D echo and 3D echo analysis. The latest wall to reach the minimal volume was determined. The patients were classified after CRT insertion into group A with concordance between the delayed LV area and LV lead position and group B with discordance between them. Our patients were followed up for 6 months duration. Results: Our findings demonstrated that the response to CRT resulted in improvement of NYHA class [p-value 0.04], LV EF by 2D and 3D echocardiography [P value <0.001 for both] with significant increase in LV 3D SV [p value 0.001], and significant reduction of LA diameter [p-value 0.03], LVESD diameter, 2D and 2D LVESV [P value 0.026, 0.026 respectively], however there was no any statistically significant difference between both groups. Conclusions: No additional benefit of selecting LV lead position pre CRT insertion to be concordant with the latest myocardial segment in reaching the minimal systolic volume assessed by 3D echocardiography.

## Critical Illness

### Chronic diseases and outcome in critically ill elderly admitted to ICU.

Amer, Moatassem Salah; Mabrouk, Randa Reda; Farid, Tamer Mohamed; Khater, Mohamed Shawky; Alakad, Rania Mohamed Abd elhamed; Mortada, Mohamed; Goda, Mohamed

[E-mail: mortadager@yahoo.com](mailto:mortadager@yahoo.com)

Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Geriatric Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 59 (April): 214-216

**Keywords:** Chronic Disease; Patient Outcome Assessment; Aged; Intensive Care Units; Prospective Studies; Mortality

**Abstract:** Background: Elderly patients are a significant and increasing proportion of ICU patients. With advancing age, the comorbidities critically ill elderly patients have substantial mortality. The early recognition of patients at high risk of mortality is needed to plan care in advance and to control healthcare costs. Aim: To find out the relation between chronic diseases and outcome in critically ill elderly admitted to ICU. Study Design: A prospective study. Participants: seventy elderly patients aged 60 years and above. Method: This study was performed in Geriatric ICU in Ain Shams University Hospitals including 70 critically ill elderly patients admitted for 24 hours or more. Each patient was subjected to on admission clinical assessment including detailed history taking, in addition to laboratory investigations. Results: The results of our study showed that ischemic heart disease was the only chronic diseases that had significant statistical effect on mortality in critically ill elderly admitted to ICU with p. value= 0.002. Conclusion: In the current study we found that mortality was associated with history of ischemic heart disease.

## Crocus

### A Review on the effects of saffron extract and its constituents on factors related to neurologic, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases.

Milajerdi, A.; Bitarafan, V.; Mahmoudi, M.

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - School of Nutritional Sciences and Dietetics

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2015; 14 (55): 9-28

**Keywords:** Plant Extracts; Gastrointestinal Diseases; Nervous System Diseases; Cardiovascular Diseases

**Abstract:** Background: Saffron [Crocus sativus L.] provides a variety of promising preventive and therapeutic effects with non-considerable side effects. Objective: Based on our knowledge, this is the first study that simultaneously has reviewed the effect of saffron extract and its constituents on the factors associated with neuropsychological, cardiovascular, and gastrointestinal tract diseases. Methods: To search studies, an open-ended, language-restricted [English] search of MEDLINE [PubMed] and Science direct databases were conducted [up to 28 October 2014] using

specific search criteria to identify all related studies. In addition the SID and Magiran databases were also searched for Persian articles. Results: Results show that the saffron and its constituents can be beneficial for prevention and treatment of diseases related to memory and eye. However, studies about analgesic, anti-inflammatory and anti-seizure effects of saffron are few, the results are promising. The effects of saffron and its constituents on anxiety and insomnia have been only studied in animal models and the results are promising. Their antidepressants effects are also very evident. On the other hand, the effects of saffron and its active constituents in prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases have also been observed in previous studies. Although the studies about saffron effects on gastrointestinal diseases are few and only in animal models, they have shown potential benefits in prevention and treatment. Conclusion: It seems that saffron and its constituents have preventive and therapeutic roles in neurologic, cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases. These functions are contributed to antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and anti-apoptotic properties of saffron.

## Cryptosporidium

### isolation and purification

#### [Comparative study between Triage Micro Parasite Panel and Immunofluorescent Assay in diagnosis of Cryptosporidium Protozoan in Sohag Governorate].

Elbadr, A.M.A.; Hassan, A.A.; Shatat, M.A.H.; Abd El Raheem, M.A.; Taha, M.A.A.; Hussien, S.M.M.; Ali, N.M.M. Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Medical Parasitology

Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 29-36

**Keywords:** Cryptosporidiosis-diagnosis; Fluorescent Antibody Technique; Oocysts; Diarrhea; Fluorescent Antibody Technique, Direct; Immunoenzyme Techniques

**Abstract:** The zoonotic intracellular protozoan parasite *Cryptosporidium* is highly infectious and as low as 30 sporulated oocysts can cause infection in healthy volunteers. *Cryptosporidium* oocysts are shed in large numbers in the faeces of infected people or animals. *Cryptosporidium* oocysts are resistant to environmental conditions and are able to resist standard disinfection e.g. chlorination of drinking water. Stool samples of 72 persons [9-64 years old] in rural areas of Sohag Governorate, Egypt, attending the out patients clinic of cancer institute of Sohag Governorate [Ministry of Health] and complaining of diarrhoea [immunocompromized patients], were examined for detection of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts using modified acid-fast staining. Only 25 patients stool samples were positive for *Cryptosporidium* oocysts. Detection of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts using modified acid-fast staining is time consuming and need expert individual. The sensitivity and specificity of the test are improved by newer tools, such as immunofluorescent assays and antigen-capture enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays which are now commonly used in diagnostic laboratories. Polymerase-chain-reaction [PCR] - based techniques are available as research tests. In the present study the sensitivity of Direct Fluorescent Antibody [DFA] Test [100%] was found to be higher than that of Triage rapid qualitative enzyme immunoassay [EIA] [96%] and the specificity of both tests reached 100% as all members of the control group gave negative results. Aim of the work: Comparison between Triage Micro Parasite Panel and Immunofluorescence Tests in diagnosis of *Cryptosporidium* protozoan in Sohag Governorate.

## Cytoskeletal Proteins

#### [Expression of Ezrin and intercellular adhesion Molecule-1 [Icam-1] In Hepatocellular Carcinoma and Non-Neoplastic Liver Lesions of Hcv infected patients].

Ali, Mamdouh Mohammed; Mohammed, Nemet Allah Abdel Fatah; Fadel, Sabah Ahmad M.; El Sers, Dalia Ahmad Hamed

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Pathology Department

Assiut Medical Journal 2015; 39 (2): 11-28

**Keywords:** Intercellular Adhesion Molecule-1; Carcinoma, Hepatocellular; Liver Neoplasms; Liver Diseases; Hepatitis C; Hepatitis C, Chronic

**Abstract:** Objectives: To investigate the expression of ezrin and ICAM-1 proteins in hepatocellular carcinoma [HCC] and non-neoplastic liver lesions on top of HCV infection. Methods: This study was carried out on a total number of 95 specimens; they were grouped as: Group I: 47 HCC specimens, Group II: 19 HCV related liver cirrhosis specimens. Group III: 18 chronic hepatitis C [CHC] specimens. The specimens of these groups were obtained from HCV positive patients. Group IV: 11 normal liver specimens obtained from donors for liver transplantation proved to be negative for HCV and HBV infection by serological tests [as controls]. The expression of ezrin and ICAM-1 in all groups was examined by immunohistochemical method and scored as Immunoreactivity score [IRS]. Statistical analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences [SPSS version 16.0; SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA]. Results: Both ezrin and ICAM-1 protein expressions were low in normal liver [means of IRS +/- SE were 0.36 +/- 0.15 and 0.64 +/- 0.15, respectively], with significant increase in the mean of ezrin IRS in CHC group [3.89 +/- 0.65], while mean of ICAM-1 IRS was insignificantly increased [0.94 +/- 0.29]. Both ezrin and ICAM-1 IRS showed significant increase with transition from cirrhosis [1.31 +/- 0.42 and 0.94 +/- 0.31, respectively] to HCC [4.74 +/- 0.45 and 3.21 +/- 0.41, respectively] [p < 0.001]. There were significant positive correlations between ezrin and ICAM-1 expression and both elevated serum AFP [r = 0.539 and 0.777, respectively, p < 0.001] and vascular invasion in HCC specimens [r =

0.395 and 0.425, respectively,  $p < 0.01$ ]Conclusions: Ezrin and ICAM-1 were over expressed in HCC, and correlated with elevated serum AFP and vascular invasion in HCC specimens. In cirrhosis and HCC groups, there was positive correlation between ezrin and ICAM-1 staining. It indicates that ezrin may increase the expression of ICAM-1 to promote the development and advancement of HCC.

## **Dermatitis, Contact**

### **epidemiology**

#### **Clinico-epidemiological study on metal-induced contact dermatitis from North India.**

Singh, Khushman; Gupta, Sunil Kumar; Gupta, Veenu; Brar, Sukhmani Kaur  
Dayanand Medical College and Hospital - Department of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology  
**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 169-176

**Keywords:** Metals; Prevalence

**Abstract:** Objective: To determine the prevalence of metal sensitization and different clinical patterns in suspected patients of metal induced contact dermatitis. Methods: This was an epidemiological study during which a total of 100 patients suspected and provisionally diagnosed as having contact dermatitis to metals were subjected to a patch test with Indian Standard Battery developed by CODFI [Contact and Occupational Dermatoses Forum of India]. Results were read after 48hrs of application and a second reading, if required, was taken after 72-96hrs. Results: Most of the patients in this series presented with hand eczema [40%], which was followed by dermatitis localized to site of contact with metal [20%] and facial dermatitis including eyelid dermatitis [15%]. Twenty-seven patients showed positive reactions to metal allergens. Cross sensitivity was low and three patients or 11.11% showed sensitization to two metal allergens. No patient showed sensitization to all the three metals. Conclusion: Nickel was the commonest metal allergen identified and it was relevant in 100% of the cases. It showed a strong female preponderance. Patch testing is hence a helpful diagnostic aid in identifying the agents responsible for contact dermatitis and a sincere effort should be made to determine clinical relevance of the test results in every case.

## **Dermatitis, Irritant**

#### **Irritant dermatitis and postinflammatory depigmentation following application of 'sexual massage oils' - a case report.**

Das, Suchibrata; Ghoshal, Loknath; Nandi, Saumen; Barua, Jayanta Kumar  
NRS Medical College - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 237-239

**Keywords:** Pigmentation Disorders; Skin Pigmentation; Inflammation; Oils; Penis

**Abstract:** There has been a new hard selling product in the Southeast Asian market - the so called 'sex massage oil'. A variety of such preparations are available freely and are claimed to have sexaugmenting properties. Various effects are claimed upon usage, ranging from enlargement of the male organ to substantial increases in intercourse time. Also is claimed, that, these products being 'herbal' have no side effects. These attractively packaged oils are sold over the counter in large volumes to the unsuspecting public. We present here a case of a young man who suffered from chronic irritant dermatitis from usage of the same. We believe this to be the first case report where irritant dermatitis had resulted from usage of such 'sex massage oils'.

## **Dermoid Cyst**

### **diagnosis**

#### **An unusual eyelid mass: Tarsal dermoid cyst.**

Sezenoz, Almila Sarigul; Arat, Yonca Ozkan; Tepeoglu, Merih  
Baskent University - Department of Ophthalmology

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 312-314

**Keywords:** Eyelid Neoplasms; Eyelids-pathology

**Abstract:** We report the case of a 15-month-old boy who presented with a mass lesion of the right upper eyelid that had been present since birth and had slowly enlarged over the last 3 months. The lesion had minimal surrounding erythema simulating the appearance of a chalazion. Intraoperatively the lesion was noted to be firmly adherent to the underlying tarsus. The lesion was excised completely through an eyelid crease approach leaving the tarsus intact. The histopathology was consistent with dermoid cyst. To our knowledge, this is the third case of a tarsal dermoid cyst reported in the literature. Dermoid cyst should be included in the differential diagnosis of eyelid mass lesions, and particularly differentiated from a chalazion to avoid mismanagement that may lead to scarring, recurrence and inflammation. The excision of these lesions sparing the underlying tarsus can be possible.

## Descemet Membrane

### Spontaneously resolving descemet's membrane detachment caused by an ophthalmic viscosurgical device during cataract surgery.

Samarawickrama, Chameen; Beltz, Jacqueline; Chan, Elsie

[E-mail:chameensams@gmail.com](mailto:chameensams@gmail.com)

Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital - Save Sight Institute

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 301-302

**Keywords:** Ophthalmologic Surgical Procedures; Cataract Extraction-adverse effects; Phacoemulsification

**Abstract:** We present a case of a central Descemet's membrane detachment [DMD] induced by an Ophthalmic Viscosurgical Device during phacoemulsification surgery that resolved spontaneously, leaving a best spectacle corrected visual acuity of 20/20. The detachment was monitored with serial anterior segment optical coherence tomography images. Most cases of central DMD reported in the literature have been managed surgically to facilitate rapid visual recovery and minimize the risk of scarring. Our case adds to the literature in providing an alternative management strategy where surgical intervention may not be possible.

## Diabetes Mellitus

### Physician's compliance with diabetic guideline.

Fakhroo, Fakhriya Mohammed; Abdulkarim, Sumaiya

[E-mail:fakhriya.fakhroo@gmail.com](mailto:fakhriya.fakhroo@gmail.com)

BDF Hospital

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2015; 37 (4): 237-242

**Keywords:** Guideline Adherence; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Physicians; Blood Glucose; Primary Health Care; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Objective: To assess the blood sugar control of type 2 diabetic patients at primary health care [PHC] setting and physician's compliance to the diabetic guideline. Setting: Bahrain Defense Force Hospital, Primary Health Care, Bahrain. Design: A Retrospective Study Method: A retrospective analysis of type 2 diabetic patients from January to December 2009 and from January to December 2014 was performed. The following were documented: personal characteristics, history intake, physical assessment, investigations and patients' education. Physician's compliance and glycemic control were assessed. Result: One hundred ninety-four patients in 2009 and 100 in 2014 were reviewed. In 2009, 123 [63.4%] had two visits to the diabetes clinic, compared to 43 [43%] patients in 2014. In 2009, 18 [9.3%] patients had HbA1c </-6.5% and 14 [14%] patients in 2014. In 2009, the following were assessed: weight in 175 [90.2%], blood pressure in 187 [96.4%], feet in 185 [95.4%], fundus in 173 [89.2%] and neurological examinations in 157 [80.9%], compared to 2014, 77 [77%], 95 [95%], 47 [47%], 78 [78%] and 44 [44%] respectively. In 2009, the following investigations were performed: creatinine in 177 [92.1%], lipids in 189 [97.4%], microalbuminuria in 166 [85.6%] and HbA1c in 166 [85.6%] compared to 2014, 100 [100%], 100 [100%], 100 [100%], and 100 [100%] respectively. Conclusion: Overall physician's compliance with PHC diabetic guideline is 73.2% in 2009 compared to 47% in 2014. The majority of patients had poor glycemic control. Smoking history was rarely documented and foot care advice was given to 11% of the patients.

## epidemiology

### Frequency of undiagnosed diabetes mellitus in patient with herpes zoster.

Lal, Deepa Mohan; Rashid, Ajmal; Anwar, Muhammad Irfan

PNS Shifa Hospital - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 182-185

**Keywords:** Herpes Zoster; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Objective: To determine frequency of undiagnosed diabetes mellitus in patients with herpes zoster. [HZ]. Methods: This cross-sectional study was performed at PNS Shifa hospital, Karachi from June, 2013 to December, 2013. A total of 89 patients suffering from HZ from age 40-70 years were included in this study after taking informed consent. All patients underwent fasting blood sugar evaluation from hospital laboratory. Results: 34 [38.2%] patients were of 40-55 years of age while 55 [61.8%] were of 56-70 year age group. Mean age was 56.93 +/- 8.24 years, 48 [53.9] were male and 41 [46.1%] were females while undiagnosed diabetes mellitus in patients with HZ occurred in 36 [40.5%] while 53 [59.5%] had no findings of the morbidity. Conclusion: Frequency of undiagnosed diabetes mellitus is higher among patients with herpes zoster. So, it is recommended that every patient who present with HZ, should be evaluated for diabetes mellitus.

## Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

### Type II Diabetic patients; use of camel milk in Karachi: a cross sectional survey.

Saeed, Zeba; Hasan, Zainab; Sohail, Fadielah Adnan

*E-mail: zebasaeed437@gmail.com*

Jinnah Medical and Dental College - Department of Community Medicine

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1159-1163

**Keywords:** Camels; Milk; Cross-Sectional Studies; Surveys and Questionnaires; Blood Glucose

**Abstract:** Objectives: To determine the frequency of camel milk users as a dietary adjunct therapy in Diabetes Type 2 Study Design. A cross sectional questionnaire based survey. Period: May to August 2013. Setting: Liaquat National Hospital and Jinnah Medical College Hospital] and one public sector hospital [Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre] in Karachi. Methods: Minimum sample size using 11.1% prevalence of type II diabetes mellitus, confidence interval of 95% and 5% margin of error and finite population correction for large population was calculated to be 152. Using purposive sampling, type II diabetes patients [taking oral hypoglycemic medication or insulin to control serum blood glucose] visiting outpatient departments for diabetes management at two private and one public sector hospital in Karachi, were requested to participate. After obtaining informed consent, a structured pre-coded questionnaire was filled by trained interviewer. Two laboratory assessed fasting blood [FBG] readings from previous three months were also recorded from their files. Those who affirmed the use of camel milk were asked further questions on reasons and consumption pattern. All responses were entered into SPSS version 17.0 and descriptive frequencies and statistics were obtained for camel milk users and non-users. Results: 300 patients consented to participate and filled the questionnaire. 36 forms did not have two FBG lab reports from previous three months and were excluded. In the remaining sample size of n = 264, camel milk use frequency was 35.98% [n=95]. In the preceding three months, the median FBG of users was 121.0 mg/dl as compared to median FBS of non-users [64.01%; n = 169] of 202.06 mg/dl. 90.5% [n=86] of all users considered oral medications as main modality for control and only 15.8% of these patients attributed blood glucose control solely to use of camel milk. Camel milk users were found to use more of home remedies [13.7%, n = 13], homeopathic medicine [15.8%, n = 15] and exercise [45.3%, n=43] as adjunct modalities to control their blood glucose as compared to 6.5%, 8.9% and 31.4% of non-users. 71.6% [n= 121] of non- users used dietary modification to manage diabetes as compared to 47.4% [n = 45] users. 71% [n = 121] non-users were regularly measuring their blood glucose levels as compared to 56.8% [n=54] users of camel milk. Conclusions: Diabetics drinking camel milk showed a marked decrease in mean Fasting Blood Sugar values as compared to non-users. More experimental studies should be conducted on a larger scale and on different regions so as to ascertain the biological plausibility.

### [Effect of aerobic exercise and alpha lipoic acid supplement on insulin resistance in females with type 2 diabetes].

Daryanoosh, F.; Shkibaie, M.; Zamanie, A.; Mohammadi, M.

*E-mail: daryanoosh@shirazu.ac.ir*

Shiraz University - Faculty of Education and Psychology - Department of Exercise Physiology

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 75-80

**Keywords:** Exercise; Thiocctic Acid; Insulin Resistance

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Alpha lipoic acid [ALA] is a powerful biological antioxidant which is involved in metabolism and energy production as a co-factor in mitochondrial dehydrogenase enzyme complex. This study was done to evaluate the effect of aerobic exercise and alpha lipoic acid supplement on insulin resistance in females with type 2 diabetes. Methods: In this quasi-experimental study, 44 females with type 2 diabetes divided into four groups including: control, supplementation, training and supplementation + training groups. Patients of supplementation and complex [supplementation + training] groups took three 100mg ALA capsules per day for eight weeks. The training program consisted of 8 weeks and three sessions per week. In each session, the subjects warmed up for 10-15 minutes, ran on a treadmill with the intensity of 40-50% of maximum heart rate for 30 minutes and then cooled down for 5-10 minutes. Blood samples were taken after 12-14 hours fasting in two stages - the beginning and the end of the eighth week. Results: Eight weeks of taking ALA supplements significantly reduced patients' insulin resistance [P<0.05]. Eight weeks of running on a treadmill with an intensity of 40-50% of maximum heart rate no significantly reduced insulin resistance in the training group compared to the controls. In the supplementation + training group a significant reduction of insulin resistance was observed [P<0.05] Conclusion: Alpha lipoic acid supplementation reduces insulin and insulin resistance. While, reduction in fasting blood glucose level causes reduction in insulin resistance in the combination of supplementation and training.

### [Effect of eight weeks aerobic exercise on plasma level of agouti-related protein, glycated hemoglobin and glucose in non-active type II diabetic women].

Ghiasi, E.; Dabbagh Manesh, MH.; Daryanoosh, F.; Nazemzadeghan, Gh.

Shiraz University - Exercise Physiology Department

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 89-95

**Keywords:** Exercise; Agouti-Related Protein-blood; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated; Blood Glucose

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Diabetes mellitus is the most common type of metabolic diseases which is characterized with hyperglycemia due to implicit or relative insulin deficiency. Diabetes mellitus is acutely related to obesity. Agouti-related protein [AGRP] has 132 amino acids and increases appetite in humans. This study was done to determine the effect of eight weeks aerobic exercise on plasma level of agouti-related protein, glycated hemoglobin

and glucose in non-active type II diabetic women. Methods: In this quasi-experimental study, 30 female diabetic patients were divided into exercise and control groups. The training program was performed 3 sessions a week in course of 8 weeks, each session was last for 60 minutes, and the controls did not have any exercise. The plasma level of agouti-related protein, glycated hemoglobin and glucose were measured. Results: There was no significant alteration in the level of AGRP, HbA1c and glucose in either exercise or control groups. There was no significant relation between AGRP with glucose, AGRP with HbA1c and HbA1c with glucose in the exercise and control groups. Conclusion: Eight weeks of aerobic exercise is not enough for making any changes on plasma level of AGRP, HbA1c and glucose in non-active type II diabetic women.

## Diabetes, Gestational

### [Effect of short-term dietary approaches to stop hypertension on pregnancy outcomes in gestational diabetes].

Sadeghian, M.; Asemi, Z.; Samimi M.; Tabassi, Z.; Saneei, P.; Esmailzadeh, A.  
Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - School of Nutrition and Food Science - Department of Community Nutrition, Nutrition, Food Security Research Center

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 1-10

**Keywords:** Diet; Hypertension; Pregnancy Outcome; Pregnant Women

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Modification of life style, nutritional regiment and insulin therapy is used for improvement of pregnancy outcomes in pregnant women with gestational diabetes mellitus [GDM]. This study was done to evaluate the effect of the dietary approaches to stop hypertension [DASH] eating plan on pregnancy outcomes in pregnant women with gestational diabetes mellitus. Methods: In this clinical trial study, 52 women with GDM were randomly divided into DASH and control groups for 4 weeks. The control diet contained 45-55% carbohydrates, 15-20% protein and 25- 30% total fat. The DASH was rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains and low-fat dairy products, and contained lower amounts of saturated fats, cholesterol and refined grains with a total of 2400 mg/day sodium. The numbers of women whom commenced insulin therapy after dietary intervention, the mode of delivery and prevalence of polyhydramnios were assessed. The length, weight and head circumference of infants were measured during the first 24 h after birth. Results: 46.2% of women in the DASH group needed to have a cesarean section, this rate for the control group was 80.8% [P<0.05]. The percentage of those who needed to commence insulin therapy after intervention was 23% for DASH group vs 73% for controls [P<0.05]. Infants born to mothers on the DASH group had significantly lower body weight [3222.7 vs 3818.8 g, P<0.05], head circumference [34.2 vs 35.1 cm, P<0.05] and ponderal index [2.50 vs 2.87 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, P<0.05] compared to those born to mothers on the control diet. Conclusion: Consumption of dietary approaches to stop hypertension for 4 weeks among pregnant women with GDM resulted in improved pregnancy outcomes.

## epidemiology

### [Gestational and Pregestational Diabetes Mellitus in Omani women; comparison of obstetric and perinatal outcomes].

AbuHeija, Adel T.; AlBash, Majeda; Mathew, Mariam

*E-mail:abuheija2008@hotmail.com*

Sultan Qaboos University - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 445-449

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus; Pregnancy Outcome; Obstetrics; Prevalence; Perinatal Care

**Abstract:** Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of gestational diabetes mellitus [GDM] and pregestational diabetes mellitus [PGDM] among pregnant women in Oman and compare their obstetric and perinatal outcomes. Methods: This retrospective study assessed the obstetric and perinatal outcomes of pregnant Omani women with GDM or PGDM who delivered at the Sultan Qaboos University Hospital in Muscat, Oman, between January 2009 and December 2010. Results: There were a total of 5,811 deliveries during the study period. Of the 5,811 women who gave birth, 639 women were found to have diabetes mellitus [11.0%]. A total of 581 of the diabetic women had GDM [90.9%] and only 58 [9.1%] had PGDM. Women with PGDM had a significantly higher incidence of pre-eclampsia [P = 0.022], preterm deliveries [P <0.001] and Caesarean sections [P <0.001]. Neonatal complications, such as respiratory distress syndrome [RDS], neonatal hypoglycemia, neonatal jaundice and subsequent admission to a neonatal intensive care unit [NICU] were significantly higher for neonates born to mothers with PGDM compared to those born to mothers with GDM [P <0.001]. The corrected perinatal mortality rates for women with PGDM and GDM were 34.5 and 13.7 per 1,000 live births, respectively. Conclusion: In this Omani cohort, women with PGDM were at higher risk of developing obstetric and perinatal complications such as pre-eclampsia, preterm delivery and Caesarean delivery compared to women with GDM. In addition, neonates who had mothers with PGDM had higher rates of RDS, neonatal hypoglycaemia, neonatal jaundice and admission to the NICU.

## Diabetic Nephropathies

### diagnosis

#### Urinary markers for early detection of Diabetic Nephropathy in type 1 Diabetes Mellitus.

AbdelHalim, Shawkia S.; AbdelMaksoud, Awatif M.; AbdelRahman, Mohammed A.; El Tamany, El Sayed H.; El Hefnawy, Mohammed H.; AbdelRazek, Amal H.

National Nutrition Institute - Faculty of Art and Science - Nutritional biochemistry Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 479-488

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1; Acetylglucosaminidase-urine; gamma-Glutamyltransferase-urine; beta 2-Microglobulin-urine; Malondialdehyde-urine; Oxidative Stress

**Abstract:** Background: diabetic nephropathy [DN] is a serious complication of diabetic mellitus associated with increased risk of morbidity and mortality. Diagnostic markers to detect DN at early stage are important as early intervention can slow loss of kidney functions and improve patient outcomes. N-acetyl Beta d-glucosaminidase [NAG] is a lysosomal enzyme, present in high concentrations in renal proximal tubular cells, Gamma-glutamyltransferase [GGT] is an enzyme which located along the proximal tubular brush border, Malondialdehyde [MDA] is a highly toxic product, formed in part by lipid oxidation derived free radicals, Reactive carbonyl derivatives [RCD[S]] is an oxidative stress marker in urine, as a measure of the oxidative modification of proteins and beta-2-microglobulin is filtered by the glomerulus, absorbed and catabolized by the proximal tubules. The aim of this study is to investigate the urinary outcome of these markers as early detectors of diabetic nephropathy in type 1 diabetic children. Subjects and Methods: This case-control study included 67 children with type 1 diabetes mellitus [33 male; 34 female], age [11.03 +/- 1.05 years] and thirty one age [10.58 +/- 1.11 years] and sex [13 male; 18 female] matched healthy children [13 male; 18 female]. Type 1 diabetic children were further subdivided into microalbuminuric and normoalbuminuric subgroups according to microalbuminuria concentration [30 mg/ g creatinine]. Age, sex, diabetic duration and the current daily insulin dose, and family history of diabetes, weight, height, body mass index, systolic and diastolic blood pressure were recorded. Fasting plasma glucose, glycated hemoglobin, blood urea nitrogen, plasma creatinine, urinary creatinine, microalbumin, N-acetyl-B-D glucosaminidase [NAG], Gamma glutamyl transferase [GGT], Beta-2-microglobulin, Malondialdehyde [MDA] and Reactive carbonyl groups [RCD[S]] were measured in all subjects. Results: a significant increase in tubular injury markers of diabetes [NAG, GGT, beta-2-microglobulin] and oxidative stress parameters [MDA, RCD[S]] as compared to control subjects was found. Microalbuminuric subjects showed a significant elevation in the urinary markers including NAG, GGT, beta-2-microglobulin, MDA, RCD[S] as compared to normoalbuminuric subjects. The studied urinary tubular enzymes [NAG, GGT], oxidative stress markers [MDA, RCD[S]] and Beta-2- microglobulin showed positive correlations with one another. Conclusion: The results of this study introduced the possibility of depending on tubular enzymes [NAG, GGT], oxidative stress markers [MDA, RCD[S]] and Beta2 microglobulin as early, reliable, and sensitive predictors for diabetic nephropathy. The NAG activity index proved to be the most sensitive biomarker, then beta-2- microglobulin for early discovering the tubule cells damage.

### Diving

#### [Otoneurological and postural assessment in blind scuba divers].

Cambi, Jacopo; Livi, Ludovica; Loglisci, Michele; Livi, Walter

[E-mail:ishajacopo@hotmail.it](mailto:ishajacopo@hotmail.it)

Universita degli Studi di Siena - Department of Ear, Nose and Throat

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 505-507

**Keywords:** Blindness; Neurotology; Posture

### Drinking Water

#### chemistry

#### Drinking water studies: A review on heavy metal, application of biomarker and health risk assessment [a special focus in Malaysia].

Razak, Nurul Hafiza Ab; Praveena, Sarva Mangala; Aris, Ahmad Zaharin; Hashim, Zailina

University Putra Malaysia - Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Environmental and Occupational Health

**Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health** 2015; 5 (4): 297-310

**Keywords:** Metals, Heavy; Biomarkers; Risk Assessment

**Abstract:** Malaysia has abundant sources of drinking water from river and groundwater. However, rapid developments have deteriorated quality of drinking water sources in Malaysia. Heavy metal studies in terms of drinking water, applications of health risk assessment and bio-monitoring in Malaysia were reviewed from 2003 to 2013. Studies on heavy metal in drinking water showed the levels are under the permissible limits as suggested by World Health Organization and Malaysian Ministry of Health.



Future studies on the applications of health risk assessment are crucial in order to understand the risk of heavy metal exposure through drinking water to Malaysian population. Among the biomarkers that have been reviewed, toenail is the most useful tool to evaluate body burden of heavy metal. Toenails are easy to collect, store, transport and analysed. This review will give a clear guidance for future studies of Malaysian drinking water. In this way, it will help risk managers to minimize the exposure at optimum level as well as the government to formulate policies in safe guarding the population.

## Electronic Health Records

### [Factors influencing nurses' readiness to implementation of electronic health records].

Habibi Koolae, M.; Mirkarimi, A.; Behnampour, N.; Kabir, M.J.

Golestan University of Medical Sciences - Medical Informatics, Health Management and Social Development Research Center

**Journal of Modern Medical Information Science** 2015; 1 (1): 51-56

**Keywords:** Nurses; Cross-Sectional Studies; Hospitals, Teaching; Surveys and Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Introduction: Personnel readiness is the major factor for implementation of Electronic Health Records [EHR]. On the other hand, nurses play an important role to the delivery of care. This study aimed to determine factors influencing nurses' readiness to implement EHR. Methods: This descriptive - cross sectional study was conducted on the nurses in the teaching hospital affiliated to Golestan University of Medical Sciences in 2013. The data was collected by a valid and reliable structured questionnaire. Data was analyzed using Descriptive statistics. Results: Data analysis indicated that the factor of perception and awareness of the characteristics and advantages of EHR [4.76 +/- 0.45] had the highest score, whereas the factor of ensuring the security and confidentiality in the EHR [4.21 +/- 0.81] and participation in the design and implementation phase of EHR [4.29 +/- 0.71] had the lowest score. Conclusion: The most obvious finding to emerge from this study is that most nurses believe that awareness of benefits and understanding of EHR concepts, increases their readiness to implement EHR. Thus, this issue should be considered by policy makers of information technologies.

## Endotoxemia

### physiopathology

### Effect of Endotoxemia on Cardiac Disease in high and low flux Hemodialysis patients.

Hosny, Mona; ElSayed, Hesham; Abo Seif, Khaled; Abdel Hamid, Howayda; Elmobdy, Ashraf

Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Internal Medicine Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 620-630

**Keywords:** Heart Diseases; Renal Dialysis

**Abstract:** Background: endotoxemia can be the missing link between ESRD and cardiac disease, the first cause of death in hemodialysis patients. Patients and methods : patients were recruited from Ain Shams University Hospitals, hemodialysis units. 120 patients on prevalent HD were enrolled in the study: 31 cardiac patients on high flux HD [group A], 29 cardiac patients on low flux HD [group B], 32 non-cardiac high flux HD [group C], and 28 non cardiac low flux HD [group D]. For all patients we measured: Hb, URR, serum albumin, HsCRP, predialysis and postdialysis endotoxin, endotoxin delta change, echocardiography, and ECG. Results: we found that cardiac high flux and low flux groups had higher endotoxemia levels than non cardiac high flux and low flux groups. Conclusion: High flux hemodialysis patients had higher accumulated endotoxin than low flux hemodialysis patients, within either cardiac or non - cardiac groups.

## Enterocolitis, Necrotizing

### surgery

### Surgical management of Necrotizing Enterocolitis following Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Repair.

Sakrani, Nida Fatima; Hamza, Eman; Ahmed, Hussain; Corbally, Martin

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2015; 37 (4): 253-255

**Keywords:** Hernias, Diaphragmatic, Congenital; Herniorrhaphy-adverse effects; Postoperative Complications; Disease Management

**Abstract:** Necrotizing Enterocolitis [NEC] is a significant cause of in-hospital mortality. The pathogenesis remains unclear, but may be associated with Staphylococcus epidermidis related sepsis, hypertonic feeds or other stress. It is also associated with Abdominal Compartment Syndrome [ACS] as documented after complete closure of gastroschisis. While the incidence of NEC is rare, the associated mortality is significant. We report a case of NEC following the repair of a congenital diaphragmatic hernia [CDH]; an unusual yet serious complication. A literature search revealed only one similar case which resulted in mortality. The possibility of serious postoperative complications following the repair of CDH must be considered in any neonate who exhibits deterioration in their general condition.

## Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli

### [Detection of heat-labile toxin in enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli using PCR-ELISA technique].

Esfandiari, P.; Amani J.; Imani Fooladi, AA.; Forghanifard, MM.; Mirhossaini, SA.

Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences - Applied Microbiology Research Center, Damghan Branch - Department of Biology

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 114-121

**Keywords:** Bacterial Toxins; Enterotoxins; Escherichia coli Proteins; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli [ETEC] are the most common agent which causes diarrhea, worldwide. ETEC is colonized along the cells and then producing heat-labile [LT] and heat-stable enterotoxigenic which enter into intestinal epithelial cells and causes water and electrolyte loss from intestinal epithelial cells and eventually cause diarrhea. This study was done to detect the heatlabile toxin in Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli using PCR-ELISA technique. Methods: In this descriptive study, DIG-labeled PCR products were bounded to streptavidin-coated wells of a microtiter plate and detected by anti-DIG-peroxidase conjugate. The biotin-labeled internal probe was used for verification of PCR products. Results: Heat-labile toxin was detected by PCR-ELISA method. The sensitivity of heat-labile toxin was 1.9 ng. This method did not cross-react with bacteria from this variety. Conclusion: PCR-ELISA method is 100 times more sensitive than conventional PCR method and due to lack of agarose gel and electrophoresis device it can be a good alternative to traditional method.

## Ergocalciferols

### therapeutic uses

### Efficacy of intravenous vitamin-D selective receptor activator [Paricalcitol] in management of secondary Hyperparathyroidism in Hemodialysis patients, single center experience.

Seddik, Ayman Aly

*E-mail: Seddik500@gmail.com*

Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Medicine

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 522-528

**Keywords:** Hyperparathyroidism, Secondary-drug therapy; Renal Dialysis; Disease Management; Administration, Intravenous; Receptors, Calcitriol; Vitamin D

**Abstract:** Background: secondary hyperparathyroidism [SHPT], a complication of chronic kidney disease [CKD] and is characterized by not only increased serum levels of intact parathyroid hormone [iPTH], but also may cause skeletal and cardiovascular complications. Deficiency of calcitriol [1, 25-hydroxy vitamin D] caused by impaired renal function, a main factor in the pathogenesis and pathophysiology of secondary hyperparathyroidism [SHPT] is associated with poor outcomes in hemodialysis patients. Therapy with vitamin D receptor [VDR] activators, including calcitriol or the selective VDR activator paricalcitol, has been associated with improved survival in patients with CKD on hemodialysis. Patients and Methods: single center cross over observational study of 28 patients on regular Hemodialysis in nephrology unit in Dubai hospital, the patient stopped all vitamin-D supplementations and calcium containing phosphate binder for 2 weeks prior to initiation and for the whole study period, non calcium based phosphate binder was continued. Initial dose of selective VDRA [PARICALCITOL] is 0.04 to 0.1 mcg/kg body weight [average total dose 2.8-7 mcg] administered as a bolus dose post hemodialysis twice to three times per week according to initial parathyroid hormone level Titration weekly dose [micrograms] calculated by dividing most recent i-PTH level [pg/ml]/80 Results : analyzing the data at start and end of trial period 48 weeks showed that there was significant reduction of serum I-PTH from [491.210 +/- 144.690 pg/dl] at start of the trial to [142.610 +/- 41.519pg/dl] at 48 weeks with P- value [<0.001] . Serum calcium increased from [8.343 +/- 0.654mg/dl] at the start of the study to [8.629 +/- 0.534mg/dl] at 48 weeks but without statistical significance P- value [0.006] , same occurred with serum phosphate which showed insignificant rise with phosphate level at start of the Test [7.264 +/- 1.695mg/dl] and at 48 weeks [7.279 +/- 1.800mg/dl] with P-value[0.975]. Conclusion: It could be concluded that use of intravenous vitamin D selective receptor activator [Paricalcitol] is effective in reducing serum I-PTH level in hemodialysis patients. Serum Ca++ and phosphorus levels were statistically insignificant.

## Erythropoietin

### Comparison of efficacy of Continuous Erythropoietin Receptor Activator [CERA] In chronic kidney disease patients versus patients on Hemodialysis, single center experience.

Seddik, Ayman Aly

[E-mail: Seddik500@gmail.com](mailto:Seddik500@gmail.com)

Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Medicine

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 514-521

**Keywords:** Polyethylene Glycols; Renal Insufficiency, Chronic; Renal Dialysis; Anemia

**Abstract:** Background : prior to the availability of recombinant human erythropoietin [r-EPO, epoetin], patients on dialysis frequently demanded blood transfusions and excessive iron therapy, exposing them to the risks of iron overload, transmission of viral hepatitis, and sensitization, which reduced the chances of successful transplantation . Recombinant human erythropoietin has been used for more than 20 years for the treatment of renal anemia, Epoetin-Alpha and -beta representing the common traditional preparations. By the modification of the molecule's carbohydrate moiety or structure a longer duration of erythropoietin receptor stimulation was achieved. The continuous erythropoietin receptor activator C.E.R.A. once or twice a month was found sufficient to achieve serum hemoglobin target levels. This study was aimed to identify the efficacy of C.E.R.A [Methoxy polyethylene glycol-epoetin beta in achieving and maintenance of hemoglobin level in patients with chronic kidney disease and patients on regular Hemodialysis therapy. Patients and Methods: 145 patients with either CKD stage 4 and 5 [e GFR < 45 ml/min] on follow up in nephrology outpatient department or on regular Hemodialysis in nephrology unit Dubai hospital. In this center, the CERA approved by the local pharmacy authority was used for treatment of anemia in chronic kidney disease monthly dose of [100 mg for 70 kg patient] and adjusted according to monthly HB level during the trial period for reaching and maintaining target HB level of 11-12.5 g/dl. Results : Patients on HD 78 patients [53.8%] and CKD patients 67 patients the mean HB level at the end of study period showed statistically significant rise in whole patient cohort with HB START [8.882 +/- 1.272 g/dl] and at the end of 24month [11.119 +/- 1017 g/dl] With P-value [ $< 0.001$ ]. HB at start was [9.013 +/- 1.298 g/dl] and [8.769 +/- 1.246] g/dl for CKD and HD respectively slightly higher in CKD group however without statistical difference [P-value 0.250]. HB level at the 24 month period [end of trial period] was found statically higher in HD group [11.305 +/- 1.197g/dl] than CKD group [10.903 +/- 1.116g/dl] again without statistical significance P value [0.038]. Conclusion: It could be concluded that the long acting erythropoietin stimulating therapy using continuous erythropoietin receptor activator [CERA] as once monthly dose is effective and safe in maintaining target HB level in both CKD patients and patients on maintenance hemodialysis and there was no recorded side effects of its use either by intravenous or subcutaneous use.

## Exercise

### [Effect of a session resistance exercise on mRNA expression of NT-3 and TrkC proteins in soleus muscle of Wistar rats].

Eslami, R.; Gharakhanlou, R.; Kazemi, AR.; Dabaghzadeh, R.

[E-mail: r\\_eslami1000@yahoo.com](mailto:r_eslami1000@yahoo.com)

Islamic Azad University - Kerman Branch - Department of Exercise Physiology

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 63-68

**Keywords:** Resistance Training; RNA, Messenger; Gene Expression; Neurotrophin 3; Receptor, trkC; Muscle, Skeletal; Rats, Wistar

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Skeletal muscle expresses several neurotrophin and their receptors which providing the basis for neurotrophin signaling within the muscle compartments. This study was done to evaluate the effect of a session of resistance exercise on mRNA expression of NT-3 and TrkC proteins in soleus muscle of Wistar Rats. Methods: In this experimental study, 16 male Wistar rats were randomly allocated into exercise and control groups. The resistance training protocol consisted of climbing a 1-meter-long ladder, with a weight attached to a tail sleeve. Expressions of NT-4/5 and P75, quantitatively were measured using RT-PCR. Results: There was not any significant alteration in NT-3 mRNA in soleus muscle after resistance exercise. However, one session of resistance exercise significantly increased mRNA expression of TrkC [1.7 Folds] in soleus muscle [P<0.05]. Conclusion: Resistance exercise increases TrkC expression in soleus muscle of wistar rats.

## Eye

### radiation effects

#### **Toxicological effects of generated radiations on the eye among computer users.**

Mohammad, Nadia I.; Abo Elkheir, Omaira I.; Masoud, Rehab A.; Mohammed, Hosny H.; Ibrahim, Neveen A.

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 631-642

**Keywords:** Computers; Radiation; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Background: Nowadays computers being used in every aspect of life in both developed and developing countries. These electronic devices generate a form of non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation which exerts negative influence on human health. Eyes are particularly vulnerable; thus computer vision syndrome or dry eye disease is the most frequent health problems among computer users. This study aims to assess toxic effects of computer generated radiation on eyes among a sample of Egyptian computer users. Subjects and Methods: this is a cross-sectional study conducted on 100 volunteers from both sexes who worked daily on a computer. All participants were subjected to a self-filling questionnaire including questions about personal information, work and workplace related information as well as, Ocular Surface Disease Index [OSDI] with 12 questions about symptoms of eye and vision problems. Results: this study revealed that more than three fourths [79.0%] of the studied computer workers suffered from symptoms of dry eye disease, 40.5% of them had severe eye affection, 26.6 % had moderate and 32.9 % had mild eye affection. Those with severe eye affection of participants with dry eye disease were using the computer for a mean duration of 10.3 +/- 2.4 hour/day and 70.9 % of them not taking regular rest during computer work. Wearing visual aids showed a significant association with dry eye disease [P = 0.002]. Conclusion: the majority of participants had symptoms of dry eye disease. The most vulnerable persons were those who wearing medical glasses or lenses and use the computer for around 10 h / day without regular rest. Occurrence of eye dryness was relevant to the presence of fan and air conditioner in the workplace. These results indicated the valuable role and the essential need for visual assessment of computer workers for early and proper diagnosis of dry eye disease in order to minimize its impact on their productivity and quality of life.

## Eye Foreign Bodies

### diagnosis

#### **Foreign body in ocular coats causing a pseudo optic nerve head Shadow.**

Takkar, Brijesh; Kumar, Vinod; Agrawal, Renu; Ravani, Raghav; Azad, Shorya

[E-mail:britak.aiims@gmail.com](mailto:E-mail:britak.aiims@gmail.com)

Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, AIIMS - Vitreo Retina Services

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 315-316

**Keywords:** Optic Nerve; Ultrasonography

**Abstract:** Small intraocular foreign body in the outer coats of the eye may be wrongly interpreted as optic nerve head on ultrasound imaging. Such errors can be avoided by performing multiple sonography scans in different axes.

## Femoral Artery

#### **[Mid-Term result of superficial femoral artery angioplasty versus open surgery].**

Attalla, Khalid; Alaa, Mohamed; Askary, Zeinab

Assiut University - Department of Vascular Surgery

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 1-10

**Keywords:** Angioplasty; Prospective Studies; Peripheral Arterial Disease

**Abstract:** Objective: to report our mid-term results of superficial femoral artery angioplasty versus open surgery. Patients and Methods: This study was conducted prospectively on 50 patients with peripheral arterial diseases [Fontaine IIB-IV, Rutherford category 3-6]. The patients were included according to the following inclusion criteria: Disabling intermittent claudication [Fontaine IIb, Rutherford 3] or critical limb ischemia [Fontaine. III-IV, Rutherford 4-6] caused by long total occluded segment of the superficial femoral artery [>15 cm]. Protocol: After complete clinical examination and investigations, enrolled patients were classified into two groups, group [a]: in which 25 patients were subjected to open vascular procedures, and group [b] in which the other 25 patients were subjected to endovascular procedures. Conclusion: our mid-term results of management of superficial femoral artery occlusion is a trial to detect some predictive variables in relation to primary patency such as stenting, state of distal run off 'graft anatomy and graft material which may help in taking the decision to perform angioplasty or open surgery.

## Fibrin Fibrinogen Degradation Products

### Validation of new D-Dimer cutoff values to increase its diagnostic utility as biochemical marker in acute venous Thromboembolic Disease.

Nemenqani, Dalal; Fayek, Manal H.; Ahmad A., Soha; Elnashar, Hala; Asaad, Haneen  
Taif University - College of Medicine

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 363-370

**Keywords:** Venous Thromboembolism-diagnosis; Acute Disease; Biomarkers; Venous Thrombosis-diagnosis; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Background: Diagnosis of venous thromboembolic disease [deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism] is often inaccurate because signs and symptoms are nonspecific. Numerous clinical management trials using D-dimer which is one of the coagulation markers have shown that it has a sufficient specificity to assist in the diagnosis of venous thromboembolic disease. Aim of the work: This study was done to validate the utility of D-dimer as a diagnostic biomarker for DVT using a higher cutoff values which may improve the test specificity. Material and method: In this retrospective chart review study, we reviewed the hospital records of all patients for whom D-dimer assay was done in King Abdul Aziz Specialist Hospital, Al Taif - Saudi Arabia from January 2011 to October 2013. The study involved 141 individuals; 25 who were proved to be normal were chosen to serve as control group [Group I], 61 patients who were positive for DVT by duplex scanning [Group II] and 55 patients who had symptoms of DVT but showed negative results on duplex ultrasound [group III]. Results: The demographic data revealed statistically insignificant difference between all studied groups. No significant differences were detected between the studied groups, except for hemoglobin level which was significantly lower in patients of groups II and III than in control group. However, highly significant differences were detected between different studied groups as regards D-dimer. Analysis of the receiver operator characteristic [ROC] curve to establish the cutoff level of the studied marker in the diagnosis of DVT, verified that D-dimer value of 0.92 mg/L can accurately differentiate patients who were positive for DVT on duplex scanning from control group. Level of 2.81 mg/L for D-dimer was considered as a cutoff point that can differentiate patients who were duplex negative and free from thrombosis from those who eventually developed thrombosis. Conclusion: This study suggests the importance of the use of modified D-dimer cut-off values that can safely differentiate patients who are free from venous thromboembolic disease from others who are positive for the disease sparing patients the unnecessary risks of anticoagulation. In addition it can detect the patients who will eventually develop thrombosis regardless their primary duplex ultrasound scanning results, so, they could receive anticoagulation treatment.

## Fibroma

### diagnosis

#### Large irritation fibroma of palate - a rare presentation.

Kar, Chinmay; Sarkar, Prodip; Das, Sudip; Ghosh, Anindya  
Malda Medical College and Hospital - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 233-236

**Keywords:** Palatal Neoplasms; Palate; Palate, Hard

**Abstract:** A 65-year-old lady presented with large, asymptomatic normal coloured pedunculated growth of 3.5 centimeter in length over hard palate since last two years. Patient had a history of betel leaf and nut ingestion with other irritant agents for several decades. All hematological investigations were within normal limit but radiographic imaging revealed soft tissue shadow. After excision, histopathological examination revealed bundles of spindle cells producing extensive collagen in both radiating and circular pattern in lower dermis with focal pseudo pitheliomatous hyperplasia in mucosal epithelium and chronic inflammatory infiltrates in submucosa. All these features were consistent with irritation fibroma with unusual size. It was located in palate which was very unusual location.

## Foxes

### Age Structure of a Red Fox [*Vulpes vulpes*] Sample from Egypt.

Younes, Mahmoud I.; Basuony, Ali E.

[E-mail:myounes@azhar.edu.eg](mailto:E-mail:myounes@azhar.edu.eg)

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Science - Department of Zoology

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 60 (July): 347-353

**Keywords:** Age Factors; Dentin

**Abstract:** Background: The Red Fox *Vulpes vulpes* is the most common and wide spread wild carnivore in Egypt. Materials and Methods: we examine a museum sample of 179 specimens from different parts of Egypt to determine age structure using dentine layers counting method. Specimens were grouped into three population groups according to their geographical region of origin. Results: the average age of foxes in the sample was 1.46 years and ranging from 1 to 7 years of age. Differences in age structure of populations from the three geographical regions and differences between sexes are presented and discussed.

## Glioblastoma

### diagnosis

#### **Pituitary Glioblastoma: a case report.**

Anvari, Kazem; Samini, Fariborz; Faraji, Mohammad; Khooei, Alireza; Ghiasi, Taghi; Dehghan, Parvaneh  
Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine - Cancer Research Center

**Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention** 2015; 8 (4): 45-48

**Keywords:** Pituitary Neoplasms

**Abstract:** Introduction: Pituitary adenomas have been the most common sellar/turcica tumors. There have been many unusual types of pituitary tumors that might neglect by radiologists and clinicians. One of these tumors would be the malignant glioma. Case Presentation: A 62-year-old male has complained from sudden frontal headache, nausea, vomiting, decreased vision, blurred vision and double vision. In skull radiographic, there was an expansion of sellar/turcica and a lesion with clear border on T1; heterogeneous; iso- to hypotense; size about 3/5 × 2/5 cm with no surrounding edema that it has homogeneously attracted contrast. Lesion, that shown a signal hypointensity on T2 with heterogeneous enhancement. In the coronal sections, the tumor expanded to the suprasellar region and optic chiasmatic that has compressed especially on the left side. Partial tumor resection has conducted. The surgery has done by a transsphenoidal approach. The pathologist has diagnosed a glioblastoma. This diagnosis has confirmed using immunohistochemistry technique. Conclusions: There have been many unusual types of pituitary tumors that might neglect by radiologists and clinicians. One of these tumors would be the malignant glioma.

## Glucosephosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency

### diagnosis

#### **[Comparison of fluorescent spot test, decolorization test and quantitative enzyme assay in detection of G6PD enzyme deficiency].**

Kosaryan, M.; Mahdavi, MR.; Jalali, H.; Roshan, P.

Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences - Hemoglobinopathy Institute - Department of Pediatrics, Thalassemia Research Center

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 108-113

**Keywords:** Fluorescent Antibody Technique; Enzyme Assays; DNA; Infant, Newborn

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: The national screening program for G6PD enzyme deficiency is not able to detect all affected neonates. This study was done to compare the fluorescent spot test [FST], decolorization test, and quantitative enzyme assay [QEA] for detecting G6PD enzyme deficiency in neonates. Methods: In this descriptive study, cord blood samples of 365 neonates were collected. Decolorization test, QEA and DNA test was done for each sample. All of the neonates were tested by FST as a part of national screening program on heel-prick blood sample collected on day 3-5 after birth. QEA was considered as the gold standard. According to QEA test results, neonates with <20% and 20-60% of mean normal enzyme activity were considered as total deficient and partial deficient, respectively. Results: Fluorescent spot test detected 13 male neonates with G6PD enzyme deficiency while decolorization test identified 18 male and 1 female neonates. Using QEA, 19 of male and 28 of female neonates with G6PD enzyme deficiency [26 cases with partial and 2 cases with total deficiency] were diagnosed. DNA analysis detected 34 female case as heterozygote and 14 male neonates as hemizygote for the disease. Conclusion: Fluorescent spot test do not have required sensitivity for screening of neonates with G6PD enzyme deficiency. QEA test is recommended to replace the fluorescent spot test in national screening program.

## Glyburide

### pharmacology

#### **Evaluation of role of Glibenclamide and Aphanizomenon flos-aquae extract on Lymph Node and Spleen of Diabetic rats.**

Abdelhafez, Hemmat M.; Abu Amara, Tamer M. M.; El debsi, Sara M.

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Science - Zoology Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 700-720

**Keywords:** Aphanizomenon; Lymph Nodes-drug effects; Spleen-drug effects; Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental; Rats

**Abstract:** Background: diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder in the endocrine system with a common biochemical manifestation, thus hyper-glycemia is a disturbed carbohydrate metabolism. This work aimed to evaluate the role of antidiabetic and hypoglycemic drug glibenclamide as a chemical agent and Aphanizomenon flos- aquae extract as a

natural agent on lymphoid organs such as lymph nodes and spleen in the diabetic [type-2] white male albino rats. **Material and Methods:** Fifty male albino rats were used and categorized into five groups; group 1: control [C], group 2: Alloxan induced diabetic rats [D] [150 mg/kg b.wt]; group 3: diabetic rats treated with daonil [D+Do][daonil 5 mg/kg b.wt/day]; group 4: Aphanizomenon flos-aquae extract [AFA][94.5mg/kg b.wt/day] and group 5: diabetic rats treated with Aphanizomenon flos -aquae extract[94.5mg/kg b.wt/day] [AFA+D]. All groups were dissected after 30 days of treatment. Lymph nodes and spleen samples were taken for histological and histochemical studies. Blood samples were taken for measurement of serum glucose and serum insulin level. **Results:** Diabetic male rats showed very highly significant increase in the serum glucose level, while non significant increase was recorded in the other treated groups in comparison with the control group. Diabetic male rats showed highly significant decrease in the serum insulin level as compared to the control group. Conversely, treatment of diabetic rats with daonil showed a significant increase in the levels of serum insulin. On the other hand non significant increase in the serum insulin was observed in AFA or AFA+D groups in comparison with the control group. Many histopathological and histochemical changes were observed in the lymph nodes and spleen of the diabetic rats, but using AFA extract succeeded to minimize the drastic changes which were observed in the lymph nodes and spleen of the diabetic rats more than that observed with glibenclamide. **Conclusion:** glibenclamide [daonil] as a synthetic drug and Aphanizomenon flos-aquae extract as a natural product ameliorated biochemical, histopathological and histochemical changes in the lymph nodes and splenic tissues of the diabetic rats. Aphanizomenon flos-aquae extract proved to be antidiabetic agent better than daonil drug and its antidiabetic action may be due to its anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and hypoglycemic action.

## Head and Neck Neoplasms

### epidemiology

#### Epidemiological evaluation of head and neck Sarcomas in Iran [the study of 105 cases over 13 years].

Alishahi, Batoul; Kargahi, Neda; Homayouni, Solmaz  
Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - Dental Research Center - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology  
**Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention** 2015; 8 (4): 23-26

**Keywords:** Sarcoma; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Background: Head and neck sarcomas are exceedingly rare and they include 4% - 10% of all sarcomas and less than 1% of all neoplasm of head and neck. Objectives: The aim of this study is to evaluate the epidemiological characteristics of head and neck sarcomas of patients in Isfahan, Iran. Patients and Methods: In this retrospective study, from the 16000 patients whose files were evaluated, the total number of 105 head and neck sarcomas were collected. They were evaluated with due attention to age, gender of the patients and the most common location of the lesion. Results: From the total number of 105 [0.66%] patients with sarcomas, 56 were men [53.33%] and 49 women [46.66%]. The most common head and neck sarcomas among this population were Osteosarcoma [32 cases, 30.47%], Chondrosarcoma [14 cases, 13.33%], and Ewing sarcoma [11 cases, 10.47%]. The most common soft tissue sarcoma was Rhabdomyosarcoma. Mandible was the most common location for these lesions. Conclusions: In this study, the hard tissue sarcomas were more prevalent than soft tissue ones. Hence, special attention should be paid to the patients when being diagnosed.

## Health

#### Leveraging "big data" to enhance the effectiveness of "one health" in an era of health informatics.

V., Asokan G.; Asokan, Vanitha  
*E-mail: aqvaihinathan@uob.edu.bh*  
University of Bahrain - College of Health Sciences - Public Health Program  
**Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health** 2015; 5 (4): 311-314

**Keywords:** Public Health Informatics; Zoonoses; Informatics

**Abstract:** Zoonoses constitute 61% of all known infectious diseases. The major obstacles to control zoonoses include insensitive systems and unreliable data. Intelligent handling of the cost effective big data can accomplish the goals of one health to detect disease trends, outbreaks, pathogens and causes of emergence in human and animals.

## Health Care Costs

### [The comparison of the cost of patient records in a global system with corresponding retrospective reimbursement system: a case study in Iran].

Hosseini Eshpela, R.; Khorami, F.; Baniasadi, T.; Azarmehr, N.; Mohammady, F.; Hayavy Haghghi, M.H.; Dehghany, M.

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Medical Informatics

**Journal of Modern Medical Information Science** 2015; 1 (1): 65-74

**Keywords:** Inpatients; Prospective Payment System; Length of Stay

**Abstract:** Introduction: The reimbursement mechanism of the cost of treatment is an important factor which directly or indirectly affects the financial management and control of hospitals costs, hence different countries use different reimbursement systems. This study evaluated the prospective reimbursement system [global system]; at one of the hospitals in Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences. Methods: This descriptive-analytical study evaluated 1286 Global inpatient records in Fekri hospital affiliated to Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences. First the actual cost of care and length of stay for each of the global records was extracted using the hospital information system. Then the average cost and patient's stay for each of global procedures were compared with the cost and length of stay determined by Iran global system. Data analysis was performed using descriptive statistics and T-test was used to test the research questions. Results: One quarter of all inpatient records belonged to global payment system. 62% of global records belonged to OB/GY operations, 20% to general surgery and 18% to ophthalmic surgery. The analysis of the cost of 86% of surgery global records showed to be beneficial for the hospital, where 91% of these cost differences were found to be significant. For more than 99% of cases in global system, the average length of stay was less than average standard length of stay, and for 64% cases this difference was found to be statistically significant. Conclusion: Regarding the reduction of length of stay of patients in global payment system, the review and implementation of global payment system for other diagnoses and operations is highly recommended.

## Heart Failure

### etiology

### [Heart failure in children: etiology and outcome [Hadhrumout University Teaching Hospital of child and mother]].

BinGouth, Hanan Saeed; Jawass, Mazin Ahmed; Bahartha, Ali

Hadhrumout University for Science and Technology - College of Medicine and Health sciences - Pediatric Department

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 79-88

**Keywords:** Heart Failure-mortality; Child; Hospitals, Teaching; Cross-Sectional Studies; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Background: Congestive heart failure [CHF] is an important, growing public health problem causing substantial morbidity and mortality in pediatric patients. The causes vary between developed and developing countries, age and geographical location. Congenital heart diseases and cardiomyopathy are the most common offenders in developed countries, while infections and anemia are more common in developing areas. Objective: To determine the causes and mortality rate of CHF in the Hadhrumout University Teaching Hospital of child and mother in Mukalla city-Yemen. Methods: This is a descriptive, cross-sectional retrospective study using medical records of the included patients [diagnosed with heart failure], from January 2010 to December 2012. Results: The mean age at presentation of these patients was 13.72 months. The female: male ratio was 1.1: 1 with mild female dominance. Most of the patients were from Hadhrumout Governorate; [62.2%], then Shabaw; [34.1%] and Almahra; [3.7%]. Most of the patients were in the first year of life 75.6%. Conclusion: We found that common causes of heart failure were heart diseases; representing [87.8%], while non cardiac causes were 12.2%. Congenital heart diseases were detected in 77.8%, while acquired heart diseases represented 22.2%. The most common congenital cause of heart failure in the study was ventricular septal defect followed by patent ductus arteriosus [PDA], dilated cardiomyopathy [DCM] then myocarditis and anemia with chest infection. Overlapping causes were present in 16 cases [19.5%]. Twelve patients died during the study; this constituted a mortality rate of 14%.

## Heart Valve Diseases

### epidemiology

### [Prevalence of Doppler-significant valvular regurgitation in children with subclinical rheumatic carditis and in those not fulfilling Jones criteria].

Raafat, Duaa; Ali, Nagwa; Esmail, Asmaa Mohamed; Amry, Salah Eldin

Assiut University - Assiut University Children Hospital - Pediatric Cardiology Unit

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 89-98



**Keywords:** Aortic Valve Insufficiency; Mitral Valve Insufficiency; Prevalence; Child; Rheumatic Heart Disease; Rheumatic Fever; Myocarditis; Asymptomatic Infections; Case-Control Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies; Echocardiography, Doppler

**Abstract:** Background: Acute rheumatic fever [ARF] is still a major public health problem in developing countries. A significant number of patients with suspected rheumatic carditis have no clinical murmurs with documented regurgitation on echocardiography. As there is a risk of missing, up to three quarters of patients of rheumatic heart disease [RHD]; a new category of subclinical carditis has emerged. Aim of work: To detect the prevalence of significant Doppler valvular regurgitation in patients with rheumatic fever and no clinical evidence of carditis and in cases with rheumatic complaints not fulfilling Jones criteria of diagnosis of rheumatic fever. Patients and Methods: This case-control cross-sectional study included 161 children [5-16 years] attending Assiut University Children hospital from August 2009-August 2010, 70 patients of them [G1] [34 males, 36 females] were fulfilling Jones criteria without clinical evidence of rheumatic carditis and 91 patients [G2] [37 males, 54 females] were not completely fulfilling the criteria. Both groups had no audible murmurs. Control group included 161 age and sex matched normal children. Full history, physical examination, CBC, ESR, CRP, ASOT, ECG, CXR and echocardiography were done. Significant regurgitation was diagnosed by Doppler-echocardiography in patients when mitral [MR] and aortic [AR] regurgitation is present in at least two planes, length of the jets > 1cm, peak flow velocities >2.5m/sec. The significance of regurgitation and degree of severity was assessed according to WHO criteria. Results: There was a significant increase in RVAW thickness, RV, LA, LVED, LVES and Ao root diameters in G1 than controls [P = 0.003, 0.002, 0.005, 0.000, 0.000, 0.000 respectively] and in LA diameter in G2 than controls [P =0.005]. Mitral leaflet thickened tips and prolapse were detected in 31.4% in G1 and 18.7 % and 17.6% respectively in G2, with no significant difference between groups. All patients with valve abnormalities showed grade 1 or 2 regurge. There were no morphologic abnormalities in the aortic valve. MR was absent in 20% and 30.8% and insignificant in 7.1% and 11% in G1 and G2 respectively with no significant difference between groups. Left-sided valve regurge [grade  $\geq$  1] was significantly higher in G1 and G2 than controls. Conclusion: Doppler significant valve regurgitation is an important finding that denotes cardiac affection in patients with rheumatic fever and no clinical evidence of carditis and in cases with rheumatic complaints not fulfilling Jones criteria of diagnosis of rheumatic fever. Careful Doppler Echocardiography with application of scientific criteria should be performed in these groups of children with proper prophylactic considerations.

## Helicobacter Infections

### epidemiology

#### The Prevalence of Helicobacter Pylori infection in obese and non-obese subjects attending the Endoscopy Unit.

Hashim, Ahmed Morad; Abualsel, Abdulmenem; Mostafa, Neveen Rashad; Obaid, Jenan  
Department of Internal Medicine

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2015; 37 (4): 234-236

**Keywords:** Helicobacter pylori; Obesity; Prevalence; Endoscopy; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Background: Obesity is a rising public health problem and has steadily become a worldwide epidemic. The prevalence of H. pylori infection in obese patients is still controversial. Many studies reported a lower prevalence of H. pylori in obese patients compared to non-obese patients, others reported reverse relation. Objective: To evaluate the prevalence of H. pylori infection in obese and non-obese subjects. Design: A Prospective Randomized Clinical Trial. Setting: Endoscopy Unit, King Hamad University Hospital, Bahrain. Method: One hundred obese and 100 non-obese subjects attending the endoscopy unit were tested for the presence of H. pylori infection using rapid urease test. Result: There was a significant increase in H. pylori infection in obese patients compared to nonobese patients. Conclusion: There was a high prevalence of H. pylori infection in obese patients.

## Hemangioma, Cavernous

### diagnosis

#### An Unwelcome invitee of newborn -strawberry hemangioma.

Inakanti, Yugandar

[E-mail:dryugandar@gmail.com](mailto:dryugandar@gmail.com)

P.E.S. Institute of Medical Sciences and Research - Department of DVL

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 240-243

**Keywords:** Skin Neoplasms; Infant, Newborn; Neck

**Abstract:** Infantile hemangiomas [IH] or strawberry hemangioma are benign vascular neoplasms that have a characteristic clinical course marked by early proliferation and followed by spontaneous involution. Hemangiomas are the most common tumours of infancy and usually are medically insignificant. Cutaneous hemangioma at particular sites is more common at head and neck followed by trunk and extremities. Extracutaneous hemangiomas were more common in liver, gastrointestinal tract, larynx, central nervous system, pancreas and lungs. We represent a 4-month-old boy presented with a small but growing, strawberry-colour tumour over the right side of neck since birth.

## Hemorrhoidectomy

### Post Hemorrhoidectomy pain relief; outcome of Local Anesthesia.

Hashmi, Syed Muhammad Maroof; Nasir, Shua; Shehbaz, Lal; Anwar, Muhammad Absar; Ali, Ahmed K.M.D.C and Abbasi Shaheed Hospital - Department of Neurosurgery

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1107-1110

**Keywords:** Pain, Postoperative; Anesthesia, Local; Treatment Outcome; Length of Stay

**Abstract:** Background: The aim of my study is to evaluate post-operative pain relief on patients who had hemorrhoidectomy. Materials and Methods: 300 patients who had hemorrhoidectomy were divided equally in to three groups, according to anesthesia type, group 1 [local anesthesia and sedation], while spinal anesthesia was group 2 and general anesthesia was considered to be group 3. Pain relief, post-operative complications, hospital staying time were measured and compared between the three groups. Period: Study was performed between Jan 2012 to Dec 2014. Results: The study showed that patients who had local anesthesia infiltration and sedation a significant decrease of post-operative total pain scores at 6/12/18/24 hours of more than 50%,200/240/300/320 out of 1000 points in group II as compared to 420/500/540/580,700/680/660/660 in 3rd groups respectively. The total postoperative analgesia doses in the 3 groups were 120: 140: 180 respectively, total hospital staying time were 130: 210: 260 days, headache in the ratio of 0: 8: 1, urine retention in 0: 6: 1 patients, nausea and vomiting in 0: 1: 5 patients were reduced by 30 % P-value < 0.05. On the other hand, spinal anesthesia which is group 2 showed slight decline of patients numbers who had respiratory symptoms, hypotension and urticarial. Conclusion: Post-operative pain, analgesia, total cost, hospital staying time, nausea and vomiting have been significantly reduced by local anesthesia infiltration compared to non-infiltrated groups while spinal anesthesia had a higher rate in post-operative urine retention, headache and hypotension compared to local anesthesia with sedation and general anesthesia. Respiratory symptoms, urticaria were slightly reduced in local anesthesia with sedation compared to spinal and general anesthesia.

## Hepatitis B

### [Hepatitis B and C infection as a part of hospital acquired infection at the Renal Dialysis Unit in Assiut University Hospital].

Tony, Effat A. E.; Osman, Ashraf Mahmoud; Hassan, Magda Sh.; Ezz El Din, Azza M.; Ramadan, Haidi Karam Allah Assiut University - Internal Medicine and Nephrology Department

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 225-234

**Keywords:** Hepatitis C; Cross Infection; Renal Dialysis; Hospitals, University; Seroconversion; Risk Factors; Surveys and Questionnaires; Hepatitis B virus; Hepacivirus

**Abstract:** Background: Hospital-acquired hepatitis B [HBV] and C virus [HCV] infections continue to occur despite increased awareness of this problem among the medical community. Infection with hepatitis viruses continues to be a major concern for hemodialysis patients, who are recognized as a high-risk group. Objectives: To measure the HBV and HCV seroconversion in hospitalized patients at the hemodialysis unit in Assiut University hospital and to assess the potential risk factors for infection with these viruses in this unit. Methods: This study was performed in Assiut University Hospital at the renal dialysis unit. A total of 63 patients on regular hemodialysis who should be negative for anti HCV, HBsAg and IgG anti Hbc with normal liver enzymes and abdominal ultrasound were included in this study between June 2011 and August 2014. An identification questionnaire for possible risk factors for HBV and HCV was done at the start of study. Then follow up after 3 months with another questionnaire for the risk factors and screening by anti HCV, HBsAg and IgM anti Hbc were done. Then another follow up after 6 months with other questionnaire for the risk factors and screening by anti HCV and HBsAg. Qualitative PCR test for HCV was used for patients whose results were positive for anti HCV either at 3 months or 6 months follow up. The study also include 12 health care workers and they were screened for anti HCV and HBsAg. Their history of vaccination for HBV was also assessed. Assessment of adherence to infection control measures was also done. Results: Twenty one patients were anti HCV positive, seven of them were positive after 3 months follow up and 14 were positive after 6 months follow up with seroconversion rate of 33.3%. No patient was positive for HBV throughout the study period. All these positive for anti HCV were negative for qualitative PCR for HCV All the included health care workers were negative for HBV and HCV markers. Furthermore all of them had complete vaccination for HBV. The potential risk factors for HCV seroconversion were duration and frequency of dialysis, blood transfusions, dialysis with patients positive for HCV in the same room, lack of strict adherence to infection control measures by the health care workers. Conclusion: Regular screening of all patients and health care workers in hemodialysis units for HBV and HCV with improvements in infection control practices should be done. Therefore health education of the health care workers and their vaccination against HBV infection should be considered.

## Hepatitis B virus

### HBV and HCV patients; psychiatric comorbidity and coping strategies.

Rehman, Atiq ur; Kazmi, Syeda Farhana

[E-mail:atiq0004@yahoo.com](mailto:atiq0004@yahoo.com)

Govt. Post Graduate College - Department of Psychology

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1150-1158

**Keywords:** Hepacivirus; Comorbidity; Psychology; Gender Identity; Age Factors; Adaptation, Psychological; Cross-Sectional Studies; Anxiety; Depression

**Abstract:** Objectives: The main purpose of this research was to compare the level of psychological distress between HBV and HCV patients and to determine the effect of gender and age on psychological distress. Determine the relationship between coping strategies and psychological distress. Method: For the present study 100 HBV patients [50 male and 50 female] and 100 HCV patients [50 male and 50 female] were selected. The sample was selected from Liver Centre, district headquarter hospital Faisalabad. This was a cross sectional study. MHI-38 was used to measure the psychological distress and CRI was used to measure the copying styles among HBV and HCV patients. Result: HCV patients have higher levels of psychological distress  $t [198] = 6.54, p < .05$  compared to HBV patients. Female hepatitis patients were suffering from high levels of psychological distress  $t [198] = 3.90, p < .05$  as compared to male hepatitis patients, with male, age is positively correlated with psychological distress,  $r = .32, p < .01$  but with female age is negatively correlated with psychological distress  $r = -.49, p < .01$ . Approach coping is negatively correlated with psychological distress in male and female hepatitis patients, respectively,  $r = -.45, p < .01$  and,  $r = -.29, p < .01$ . Conclusion: HCV and female patients have higher levels of psychological distress comparatively of HBV and male patients. Age is correlated with psychological distress. The approach coping styles play an important role in controlling the psychiatric comorbidity in HBV and HCV patients.

## Hepatitis C

### epidemiology

### Prevalence and Risk factors of overt- and occult Hepatitis C virus infection among Chronic Kidney Disease patients under regular Hemodialysis in Egypt.

ElMoselhy, Essam A.; AbdelAziz, Ayman; Atlam, Salwa A.; Mnsour, Raed H.; Amin, Hesham H.; Kabil, Tarek H.; ElKhateeb, Ayman S.

[E-mail:dr\\_elmoselhy@yahoo.com](mailto:dr_elmoselhy@yahoo.com)

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Community and Occupational Medicine

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 653-669

**Keywords:** Renal Insufficiency, Chronic; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Renal Dialysis; Surveys and Questionnaires; Hepacivirus; RNA

**Abstract:** Background: hepatitis C virus [HCV] infection is a major health problem. It is more prevalent among chronic kidney disease [CKD] patients. Occult HCV infection, a new, entity has been described. Aims: to find out prevalence of occult HCV infection among CKD patients under regular hemodialysis [RHD] and to define epidemiology of HCV infection among them. Patients and Methods: a sample of 100 CKD patients under RHD was recruited. A questionnaire form was used to collect data. HCV-RNA was tested in serum to detect overt HCV infection patients. HCV-RNA was tested in peripheral blood mononuclear cells of undetected HCV-RNA patients' serum to determine those with occult HCV infection. Rest of the patients was considered HCV free. Biochemical tests were done to all patients. Results: prevalence of overt and occult HCV infection among CKD patients under RHD was 34.0% and 27.3%, respectively. Liver and renal function tests were significantly higher among the overt and occult HCV patients compared to negative HCV patients. Liver function tests were significantly lower among the occult compared to overt HCV patients. Overt HCV patients had significant risk factors compared to negative HCV patients; age group 40-59 years [OR=9.34] and rural residence [OR=3.14]. Also, significant clinical risk factors were the overweight, history of blood transfusion  $\geq 5$  times/year, history of nonmedical bloody manipulations, and history of IV drug abuse [OR=3.23, 5.96, 8.28, 7.08, respectively]. Occult HCV patients had significant risk factors compared to negative HCV patients; age group  $\geq 60$  years and rural residence [OR=6.25 and 6.73, respectively]. Significant clinical risk factor was the history of nonmedical bloody manipulations [OR=11.5]. Conclusions and Recommendations: prevalence of overt- and occult HCV infection is high in CKD patients under RHD; this has important clinical and public health implications. There are many significant socio-demographic and clinical risk factors for these infections. A close monitoring of the HD patients and testing them for HCV-RNA in PBMCs yearly to adopted a proper management. Also, more studies on bigger number of patients are required to understand real epidemiology of this health problem.

## Hepatitis C, Chronic

### genetics

#### IFN-stimulated genes upregulation pattern in Chronic Hepatitis C.

Farid, Saadia; Ahmed, Amal; Sweilam, Samya; Rashed, Laila

Cairo University - National Hepatology and Tropical Medicine Research Institute - Department of Tropical Medicine

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 389-405

**Keywords:** Chemokine CXCL9; Chemokine CXCL10; Chemokine CXCL11; Receptors, CXCR3; Up-Regulation; Genes; Chemokines; Immune System

**Abstract:** Background: The development of effective tools for the large-scale analysis of gene expression has provided new insights into the involvement of gene networks and regular pathways in various disease processes. The chemokine receptor CXCR3 is a G protein-coupled receptor found predominantly on T cells that is activated by three ligands as follow: CXCL9 [Mig], CXCL10 [IP-10] and CXCL11 [I- TAC], and play a key role in immune and inflammatory responses by promoting recruitment and activation of different subpopulations of leukocytes. Aim of the work: The study is a logical functional approach for the development of serum markers chemokines that bind to CXC chemokine receptor 3 to determine whether they play a role in the future of immune system to clear HCV, these chemokines: CXCL9, CXCL10 and CXCL11 Patients and . Methods: 131 male and female patients with chronic hepatitis C virus [CHCV] infection, their age ranges between 22 and 55 years selected from the National Hepatology and Tropical Medicine Research Institute. The included patients were divided to two groups, the first group: 80 patients were investigated for the predictive values of CXCL9,10,11 and CXCR3 chemokines in peripheral blood mononuclear cells [PBMCs], the second group were fifty one patients analyzed for the expression of surface markers on CD8+T cells. Twenty healthy individuals were included to serve as controls for each group. All the patients and controls were subjected to the following: history, clinical examination, abdominal ultrasonography and collection of blood samples for routine laboratory investigation and serological assay. Results: Chemokine CXCL9, CXCL10, CXCL11 and their receptor CXCR3 expression levels are induced in PBMCs during CHCV infection, associated with increased the expression levels of CD8+T cells in CHCV patients. Conclusion: The interaction between chemokines and their receptors is essential in recruiting HCV-specific T cells to control the infection. Recommendations: The regulation of chemokines and their receptors could be a future potential therapeutic target to decrease liver inflammation and to increase specific T cell migration to the infected liver, the blocking of chemokines and chemokine receptor engagement is a therapeutic strategy that should be explored in the near future for non-responders to current anti-HCV therapy.

## Herbal Medicine

#### Herbal medicine for women's health.

Kashani, L.; Nikbakhat, MR.; Akhondzadeh, S.

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Arash Hospital - Infertility Ward

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2015; 14 (55): 1-8

**Keywords:** Women's Health; Menopause

**Abstract:** The treatments used by most doctors are considered conventional medicine. Complementary and alternative medicine [CAM] consists of a group of health care practices and products that are considered out of the mainstream. An "out-of-the-mainstream" treatment is considered complementary if you use it along with conventional medicine. Research shows that 40 percent of women in the United States use some form of CAM. People try CAM for a variety of reasons, including: conventional medicine has not helped solve their medical problem. They believe that products derived from nature are healthier and safer than prescription drugs, even though they may not be. They like the holistic approach taken by CAM therapists. A holistic approach involves paying attention to all of a client's needs to help her regain and maintain her health. These include not just physical but also emotional, social, and spiritual needs. In this review we summarize some indications of herbal medicine in women's health.

## Hidradenitis Suppurativa

### complications

#### Hidradenitis suppurativa complicated with secondary lymphedema and lymphangioma of the scrotum.

Ullah Khan, Sami; Behairi, Hani; Katib, Atif; Al Hawsawi, Khalid; Aldosari, Mohammed

Ibn Seena Hospital - Dermatology Department

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 230-232

**Keywords:** Lymphedema; Lymphangioma; Scrotum; Sweat Glands

**Abstract:** Hidradenitis suppurativa is a chronic relapsing inflammatory skin condition affecting the apocrine sweat glands. Among the complications of this rare condition are local lymphedema and lymphangioma. A case of scrotal lymphedema and lymphangioma following chronic hidradenitis suppurativa in the genital area is described. Excisional skin biopsy was compatible with secondary lymphangioma. A resection of the scrotal mass was performed with reconstruction of the scrotum, penis and perineum.

## Hookworm Infections

### Hookworm infection among patients with pulmonary tuberculosis: Impact of co-infection on the therapeutic failure of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Hasanain, Ahmad Farooq Alsayed; Zayed, Ali Abdel Azeem Hasan; Mahdy, Reem Ezzat; Nafee, Amany Mohamed Adawi; Attia, Rasha Abdel Monem Hassan; Mohamed, Asmaa Omar

[E-mail:a.fh@outlook.com](mailto:a.fh@outlook.com)

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Tropical Medicine and Gastroenterology

**International Journal of Mycobacteriology** 2015; 4 (4): 318-322

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-therapy; Coinfection; Treatment Failure; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Objective/background: The aim of this study is to determine the rate of hookworm infection among patients with pulmonary tuberculosis [TB] and to find out if there is a relation between hookworm infection and the therapeutic failure of pulmonary TB. Methods: We carried out a prospective, hospital-based study. The study included 231 naive patients with pulmonary TB, consecutively. Patients were evaluated at the 4th month of therapy for persistence of Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection. All patients had clinical evaluation, laboratory investigations [including sputum culture and stool microscopic examination], and imaging studies [abdominal ultrasonography and chest radiography]. Results: The study population mean age was 42.7 +/- 13.9 years old with 26.8% of them 40 years old or more. Out of 231 patients, 133 [57.6%] were men. Therapeutic failure rate of pulmonary TB was 29.4%. Hookworm infection was diagnosed among 16.5% of patients and 27.7% had diabetes mellitus [DM]. Using multivariate analysis, it was found that age of 40 years or more [odds ratio [OR] 8.4; 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.7-41.3; p = .009], hookworm infection [OR 7.6; 95% CI 1.2-49.9; p = .034], and DM [OR 5.9; 1.2-28; p = .027] were independently associated with therapeutic failure of pulmonary TB among the study population with pulmonary TB. Conclusion: In conclusion, the rate of therapeutic failure of pulmonary TB is high. Besides older age and DM, hookworm infection can reduce the therapeutic response of pulmonary TB. Screening for and control of DM and hookworm infection among patients with pulmonary TB may improve their therapeutic response.

## Hospital Information Systems

### [Progress of hospital information systems in Kerman teaching general hospitals in 2012].

Shojaei Baghini, M.; Naseri Boori Abadi, T.; Joodaki, M.; Molaei, S.

Kerman University of Medical Sciences - Institute of Future Studies in Health - Health of Information Management, Medical Informatics Research Center

**Journal of Modern Medical Information Science** 2015; 1 (1): 42-50

**Keywords:** Hospitals, Teaching; Cross-Sectional Studies; Hospitals; Information Systems

**Abstract:** Introduction: Health care facilities have intended to mechanize their information systems. The rate of mechanization of information systems is not similar within these organizations. The study aimed to assess the mechanization rate of hospital information system among four teaching- general hospitals in Kerman in 2012. Methods: This applied research was a descriptive cross-sectional study conducted in four teaching general hospitals. A Ministry of Health and Medical Education checklist on "Health Information System evaluation" was used for data gathering. Data was analyzed using SPSS 13 and Excel through descriptive statistics. Results: The Findings of this study revealed that the highest and the lowest mechanization progress rate of hospital information system were concerned to medical record information system and decision support with 91.66 per cent, and 15.62 per cent, respectively. Conclusion: It is recommended that executives establish a committee to plan, organize, supervise and hold training courses and conduct periodic assessment of hospital information system in order to identify and amend weaknesses and also allocate adequate budget to hospital information system.

### [Ranking of hospital information systems based on requirements of Iran in 2013].

Farzandipour, M.; Meidani, Z.; Gilasi, H.; Dehghan Bnadaki, R.

Kashan University of Medical Sciences - Department of Information Management

**Journal of Modern Medical Information Science** 2015; 1 (1): 1-9

**Keywords:** Hospitals; Information Systems

**Abstract:** Introduction: Hospital information system is comprehensive software to integrate patient information in order to send and exchange information between departments and other medical centers. Since according to the users' needs, some changes such as modifications, improvements or conformity to changes in the organization are applied and also some requirements and performance characteristics are added in these systems, they should be constantly assessed and ranked. The aim of this research is to rank hospital information systems. Methods: This descriptive study was conducted in 2013. Research population was hospital information systems of the country. The

sample size was 16 companies. Data were collected from check lists which included information related to research purposes, and its validity was confirmed by experts. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and SPSS software. Results: In the overall rating of hospital information systems, "Rayavran" with 72.7% ranked the highest and "BuAli designers" with 47.1% ranked the lowest. In rating functional requirements, only three softwares were efficient. Most of these systems were efficient regarding technical requirements and the ability to use the capabilities of the vendor of the systems, and most hospital information systems were inefficient in improving the quality of patient care. Conclusion: In general, hospital information systems in Iran had a moderate performance regarding the studied requirements and this requires system managers and designers' consideration and attention.

## Hypertension

### Hypertension in the Lebanese adults: impact on health related quality of life.

Khalifeh, Malak; Salameh, Pascale; AlHajje, Amal; Awada, Sanaa; Rachidi, Samar; Bawab, Wafa  
Lebanese University - Laboratory of Epidemiological and Clinical Research

**Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health** 2015; 5 (4): 327-336

**Keywords:** Adult; Quality of Life; Health; Risk Factors; Case-Control Studies; Surveys and Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Cardiovascular disease is a major cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide, hypertension being one of their most prevalent risk factors. Information on health related quality of life [QOL] of hypertensive individuals in Lebanon is lacking. Our objectives were to evaluate QOL of hypertensive patients compared with nonhypertensive subjects and to suggest possible predictors of QOL in Lebanon. We conducted a case control study among individuals visiting outpatient clinics. Quality of life was assessed using the eight item [SF-8] questionnaire administered face to face to the study population, applied to hypertensive [N = 224] and non-hypertensive control [N = 448] groups. Hypertensive patients presented lower QOL scores in all domains, particularly in case of high administration frequency and occurrence of drug related side effects. Among hypertensive patients, QOL was significantly decreased with the presence of comorbidities [ $\beta = -13.865$ ,  $p = 0.054$ ], daily frequency of antihypertensive medications [ $\beta = -8.196$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ], presence of drug side-effects [ $\beta = -19.262$ ,  $p = 0.031$ ], older age [ $\beta = -0.548$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ], female gender [ $\beta = -21.363$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ], lower education [ $\beta = -22.949$ ,  $p = 0.006$ ], and cigarettes smoked daily [ $\beta = -0.726$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ]; regular sport activity [ $\beta = 23.15$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ] significantly increased quality of life. These findings indicate the necessity for health professionals to take these factors into account when treating hypertensive patients, and to tackle special subgroups with attention to their deteriorated QOL.

## epidemiology

### Essential hypertension among Egyptian adults.

Elbaz, Walaa F.; Eissa, Somaia S. M.; Mohamed, Rehab A.; Aly, Naeima K.; Abdel Hady, Bassem M.; Reda, Taghreed M.

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine for Girls - Department of Internal Medicine

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 643-652

**Keywords:** Risk Factors; Hypertension-complications; Adult

**Abstract:** Background: hypertensive diseases represent a major disease burden in Egypt. The prevalence of hypertension in Egypt in 2008 among adults of age  $\geq 25$  was 17.6%. In 60% of patients, hypertension is usually associated with cardiovascular risk factors. This leads to increased cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Management of hypertension in Egypt is not easy because of treatment costs and inefficient primary health care system. There is a need for developing national hypertension guidelines to improve the rates of awareness, treatment and control of hypertension with the final goal of preventing and decreasing mortality and morbidity. Aim of work: to assess the essential hypertension status among the Egyptian adult population of age  $\geq 25$  and to study the modifiable social and environmental risk factors, health consequences, and assess the cardiovascular and non-cardiovascular complications to help disease prevention and limitation of complications. Patients and Methods: this study was conducted on 312 patients of age  $\geq 25$  with essential hypertension. All patient were subjected to full medical history and physical examination that including measurement of blood pressure [BP] and fundus examination. Anthropometric measurements including height, weight, waist circumferences, and hip circumferences were also measured. Waist to hip ratio and body mass index [BMI] were calculated. Laboratory investigations were performed including complete blood count [CBC], fasting blood glucose, measurement of creatinine, uric acid and lipid profile. Microalbuminuria was also assessed. Other investigations including electrocardiogram and echocardiograph were done. Results: Male patients were 134[42.9%], while females were 178[57.1%]. Their ages ranged from 30 to 85 years with a mean  $\pm$  SD of 55.16  $\pm$  9.4years. Dyslipidemia was found in 152 [49%] patients. Left ventricular diastolic dysfunction [LVDD] was represented in 160 [51%] patients. Uncontrolled BP was represented in [73%], [66%] and [55%] of non-educated, mild to moderate educated and high educated patients respectively. Retinopathy was found in 121 [38.8%] patients, 76 [60%] patients were hypertensive diabetic and 45 [24%] patients were hypertensive non-diabetic. Albumin in urine was present in 20% of patients. Conclusion: strategies that enhance public awareness of hypertension and increase access to affordable medications are urgently needed. Prevention of hypertension needs both a population strategy and an intensive strategy focused on individuals at high risk. The complications of hypertension can be prevented by adequate blood pressure control with screening programs to identify the population at risk.

## Hypertrophy, Left Ventricular

### epidemiology

#### Left ventricular hypertrophy; haemodialysis patients.

Das, Bhagwan; Ansari, Rafique; Kumar, Santosh; Memon, Shafiqueur Rehman  
Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences - Nephrology Department  
**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1132-1137

**Keywords:** Renal Dialysis; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Echocardiography

**Abstract:** Cardiovascular system diseases are playing the outstanding role in the cause of morbidity and mortality in dialysis patients. Left ventricular hypertrophy is one of the universal structural abnormalities in patients on regular dialysis. Objective: The target of the study was to search out the frequency of left ventricular hypertrophy in end stage renal disease patients on maintenance hemodialysis. Study Design: Single center case-series study. Setting: Department of Nephro-Urology, Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences Jamshoro. Period: Begin from 1[st] March, 2013 to 30[th] August 2013. Results: Total numbers of patients were seventy three. Thirty three patients were male and 40 were female. Mean age of the patients was 44.19 years. High blood pressure was the most typical cause of nephropathy that is as certain in twenty 9[39.7%] cases pursue by Diabetes and Chronic Glomerulonephritis in twenty [27.4%] in each, renal stone in four [5.5%], unresolved acute renal failure four [5.5%] and Chronic Tubulointerstitial nephritis in two [2.7%] patients. Left ventricular hypertrophy was ascertained in nineteen [26%] patients. Conclusion: Our study concedes the high frequency of left ventricular hypertrophy in dialysis patients.

## Hypopigmentation

#### Progressive macular hypomelanosis: a report of three cases.

Keen, Mohammad Abid

[E-mail:Keenabid31@gmail.com](mailto:Keenabid31@gmail.com)

Jammu and Kashmir Health Services - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 227-229

**Keywords:** Skin Pigmentation; Skin Diseases; Ultraviolet Rays; Phototherapy

**Abstract:** Progressive macular hypomelanosis [PMH] is an acquired disorder of skin pigmentation, of uncertain etiology, characterized by asymptomatic hypopigmented macules, predominantly located on the trunk. There are several treatment options available, although topical clindamycin and benzoyl peroxide have been used traditionally. Good results have recently been achieved using narrow-band ultraviolet B [NB-UVB] phototherapy. Herein three cases one male and two females, belonging to ethnic Kashmiri population with progressive macular hypomelanosis are reported in view of the clinical rarity of this condition.

## Ibuprofen

### adverse effects

#### Comparative protective effect of Moringa and dandelion extracts against hepatic disorders and oxidative stress associated with prolonged use of Brufen drug in rats.

Hassan, Hanaa A.; ELKholy, Wafaa M.; Galal, Nadine A.

[E-mail:drhanaahassan@yahoo.com](mailto:drhanaahassan@yahoo.com)

Mansoura University - Faculty of Science - Physiology Division, Zoology Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 60 (July): 336-346

**Keywords:** Moringa; Taraxacum; Plant Extracts; Liver Diseases; Liver-drug effects; Oxidative Stress; Rats; Protective Agents

**Abstract:** Background: The nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDs] are the most frequently used medications worldwide for the treatment of a variety of common chronic and acute inflammatory conditions. The association between NSAIDs and liver disease is poorly documented. Aim: the current study was carried out to investigate the hepatic disorders associated with prolonged use of Brufen drug and evaluate the role of both moringa and dandelion extracts as hepatoprotective agents against these disorders. Methods: rats were divided into six groups [six rats/ each] as follow: group 1: rats did not receive any treatment and served as control; group 2 : rats orally administrated moringa extract [300mg/kg b.wt] daily for 12 weeks; group 3: rats orally administrated dandelion extract [300mg/kg b.wt] daily for 12 weeks ; group 4: rats orally administrated Brufen [18mg/kg b.wt] daily for 12 weeks; group5: rats orally administrated moringa extract [300mg/kg b.wt] daily for one week alone then concomitant with Brufen [18mg/kg b.wt] for 11 weeks ;group 6: rats orally administrated dandelion extract [300mg/kg b.wt] daily for one week alone then concomitant with Brufen [18mg/kg b.wt] for 11 weeks. Results: the present results showed that the administration of Brufen led to significant increases in the levels of TL, TC, TG, LDL-C, ALT, AST, ALP, GGT, MDA and XO. While

significant decreases in HDL-C, TP, ALP, GSH, TAC, SOD, CAT and GSH-Px, were recorded in Brufen treated rats group. On the other hand, the administration moringa or dandelion extracts succeeded to alleviate these abnormalities resulted from Brufen drug as indicated by the clear amelioration of occurred hepatic metabolic disorders, oxidative stress and histopathological changes in addition to improvement of the antioxidant status. Conclusion: it could be concluded that moringa or dandelion extracts have a remarkable role in management the hepatic disorders and oxidative stress associated with prolonged use of Brufen. Additionally it was recorded that moringa extract was more beneficial than dandelion extract in alleviating the occurred adverse effects of Brufen.

## Immunoglobulin A, Secretary

### analysis

#### [Evaluation of Salivary Secretary Immunoglobulin A Levels in Diabetic patients and association with Oral and Dental Manifestations].

Kakoei, Shahla; Hosseini, Bahareh; Haghdoost, Ali Akbar; Sanjari, Mojgan; Gholamhosseinian, Ahmad; Afshar, Vahid F. N.

Kerman University of Medical Sciences - Institute of Basic and Clinical Physiology Sciences, Center for Oral and Dental Diseases Research - Departments of Oral Medicine

**SQUJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 456-460

**Keywords:** Saliva-immunology; Diabetes Mellitus; Mouth; Cross-Sectional Studies; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Tooth

**Abstract:** Objectives: Oral and dental manifestations in diabetic patients can arise due to numerous factors, including elevated salivary secretary immunoglobulin A [s-IgA] levels. This study aimed to evaluate s-IgA concentrations in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus [T2DM] and to investigate the association between s-IgA levels and oral and dental manifestations of T2DM. Methods: This cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out between October 2011 and September 2012 in Kerman, Iran, and included 260 subjects [128 patients with T2DM and 132 healthy controls]. Unstimulated salivary samples were collected from all subjects and s-IgA levels were determined using the immunoturbidimetric method. The oral cavities and teeth of T2DM patients were evaluated for oral and dental manifestations. Results: Both diabetic and control subjects with higher concentrations of s-IgA had significantly higher numbers of decayed, missing or filled teeth [DMFT] and periodontal index [PDI] scores [P <0.050]. s-IgA levels were significantly higher in subjects with oral candidiasis [P <0.050]. Among diabetic patients, significantly higher s-IgA levels were concomitant with xerostomia and denture stomatitis [P <0.050]. There were no significant differences between s-IgA concentrations and other oral or dental manifestations in either group. Conclusion: Individuals with a greater number of DMFT, a higher PDI score and oral candidiasis had significantly higher s-IgA levels. s-IgA levels were not significantly higher among diabetic patients in comparison to the control group. However, significantly higher s-IgA levels occurred with xerostomia and denture stomatitis in diabetic patients. In addition, s-IgA was significantly higher in patients with uncontrolled diabetes compared to those with controlled diabetes.

## Indans

### pharmacology

#### [Rasagiline protective effect On Rotenone-Induced Neurotoxicity in mice].

AlShaibani, Najla'a Kassim Mohammed; Assi, AbdelAzim; ElSers, Dalia Ahmad Hamed; Abd Ellatief, Rasha Bakheet Hadhramout University

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 261-274

**Keywords:** Protective Agents; Rotenone-toxicity; Nervous System-drug effects; Mice; Neuroprotective Agents; Parkinson Disease; Antioxidants; Oxidative Stress

**Abstract:** Background: Rasagiline is a selective monoamine oxidase [MAO] B inhibitor which has been approved for treatment of Parkinson's disease [PD]. Objectives: This study was performed to evaluate rotenone neurotoxicity in mice and to investigate the possible neuroprotective effect of rasagiline and its mechanism. Methods: Thirty six male mice were used and divided into three equal groups. The first group, the control group, received only sunflower oil intraperitoneally [IP] once daily at a volume of 4 ml/kg for 49 days. The second group was given rotenone [2 mg/kg/day; IP] for 49 days. The third group was given rasagiline [1 mg/kg, IP] which was administered 30 min prior to rotenone [2 mg/kg/day; IP] for 49 days. Behavioral tests were performed a day prior to drug administration and then once weekly along the duration of drugs or vehicle administration. At the end of the 49 days all animals were sacrificed and their midbrains were subjected to immunohistochemical analysis for dopaminergic neurons staining for anti-tyrosine hydroxylase [TH] antibodies. Midbrain tissues were also isolated for biochemical measurements. Results: Rasagiline administration significantly improved the mice activity. Pretreatment with rasagiline significantly attenuated rotenone-induced midbrain dopamine loss. Moreover, rasagiline treatment also significantly prevented the loss of TH immunoreactive neurons within the substantia nigra pars compacta [SNpc]. Furthermore, rasagiline inhibited the remarkable decrease in total antioxidant capacity as well as the increase in the malondialdehyde [MDA] level and nitric oxide generation induced by chronic rotenone administration. Conclusion: These results suggest that chronic



intraperitoneal administration of rotenone induced PD-like disorder in mice. Moreover, these results suggest that rasagiline had neuroprotective effect against the rotenone-induced PD. This neuroprotective effect was mediated even in part by the antioxidant properties of rasagiline.

## Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

### diagnosis

#### Role of multi-detector CT in assessment of patients suspected with Chronic Inflammatory Bowel Disease.

Monib, Ahmed Mohamed; Abu Gamrah, Sherif Hamed; Bayomi, Amira Mokhtar  
Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Radiodiagnosis

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 59 (April): 182-190

**Keywords:** Multidetector Computed Tomography; Crohn Disease-diagnosis; Colitis, Ulcerative-diagnosis

**Abstract:** Background: Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis evolve with a relapsing and remitting course. Determination of inflammatory state is crucial for the assessment of disease activity and for tailoring therapy. Computed tomography enterography [CTE] has become a main modality for the evaluation of inflammatory bowel disease [IBD]. It simultaneously offers visualization of the small bowel and extra intestinal status, which is helpful for diagnosing IBD. Crohn disease has long segmental enhancing wall thickening related with the eccentric longitudinal distribution. In addition, mural stratification, fibrofatty proliferation, positive comb sign by increased mesenteric vascularity and internal/perianal fistula are characteristics of Crohn disease and can be identified on CTE. Each of CTE findings for the IBDs is helpful for differential diagnosis. The main disadvantage of this technique is the requisite radiation exposure of patients, particularly in young patients. However, recent development of advanced CT techniques is promising for radiation dose reduction without compromising diagnostic image quality.

## Information Dissemination

#### [Inter-organizational knowledge sharing: a comprehensive model].

Nemati Anaraki, L.

*E-mail: inemati@yahoo.com*

Iran University of Medical Sciences - Library and Information Science

**Journal of Modern Medical Information Science** 2015; 1 (1): 10-23

**Keywords:** Knowledge; Organizations; Biomedical Research; Knowledge Management

**Abstract:** Introduction: The dynamism of new economy requires researchers in different disciplines including medicine, not only to create knowledge quickly but also to acquire and apply knowledge through knowledge sharing [KS]. So, determining factors that may influence knowledge sharing among organizations has become an important area of research. The purpose of this paper is to identify and determine factors that positively affect knowledge sharing for inter-organizational collaboration among medical research centers and universities in Iran and propose a comprehensive model for it. Methods: The method of this paper in data collection is mixed methods and applied research that was conducted in 2012. The faculty members of medical universities and research centers supervised by the Ministry of Health Treatment and Medical Education formed the population of the research and "stratified random sampling" was used and a minimum required capacity of 423 people was provided. The software Spss15 was utilized for testing the hypotheses and also the software Amos Graphics and modeling methods of structural equation were utilized for assessing the model. Results: With respect to the statistical results and the factor analysis from amongst three studied factors, results showed that only the effect of organizational factor on the frequency of inter-organizational knowledge sharing was recognized significant and the two individual and technical factors did not indicate significant effects on knowledge sharing. Eventually the inter-organizational knowledge sharing model was presented with the results obtained from the quantitative section. Conclusion: The results of this Study will provide empirical basis for planning and implementing knowledge sharing mechanisms.

## Internet

#### Problematic internet use among Al Azhar University students in Cairo.

Hammour, Zeinab ElSayed; Abdelgalil, Heba Mohamed; Elhassan, Hanaa Abou Elyazid; Abo Alabbas, Mohamed M.  
Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Community and Preventive Medicine

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 535-547

**Keywords:** Students; Universities

**Abstract:** Background: the Internet has become an important tool for social interaction, information, and entertainment. Studies have shown that the percentage of students using the Internet has increased dramatically. However, as the Internet has moved into homes, schools, Internet cafes, and businesses, there has been a rapidly

growing public awareness of the potential adverse effects arising from excessive, maladaptive or addictive Internet usage, which are a condition also known by terms such as problematic Internet use [PIU], Internet dependence and pathological Internet use. Aim of the study: 1- To determine the general characteristics of Internet users among Al-Azhar under graduate university students in Cairo. 2- To explore the problematic Internet use [PIU] among under graduate university students based on the Internet activities 3- To investigate the difference between males and females regarding PIU. Materials and Methods: a cross sectional study was conducted on a sample of 600 undergraduate university students including both scientific and literary colleges of Al-Azhar Universities for girls and boys in Cairo. This sample was chosen randomly through on line questionnaire. All participants voluntarily participated in the present study to identify the extent of problematic Internet use among university students. On line self-administered questionnaire that designed to include different items. Results: female students had significantly lower PIU levels on all dimensions [i.e., social comfort, loneliness/depression, diminished impulse control and distraction] than those of males. Furthermore, the results reveal that the students who use internet frequently [3-6 hours/day] and those who use it for entertainment [e.g., game], chat, news [policy or sports news] and social networking purposes have significantly higher PIU levels on all dimensions than the students who use it for less than 3 hours/day or for scientific purposes. Moreover, multiple regression analyses reveal that gender and time spent online daily are significant predictors of PIU and its all dimension except for diminished impulse control only time spent online daily is the predictor. Conclusion: males are more at risk than females in terms of problematic Internet use. The effect of duration of daily internet use on cognitions about PIU was found to be significant in all analyses. Recommendation: the students should be informed about the association between long use of internet /day and PIU to protect them from negative consequences PIU.

## Iodine

### **Iodine status of primary school children in different Egyptian environments.**

El Sayed, Hanaa H.; AbdelRahman, Mohamed K.; Tawfwik, Afaf A.  
National Nutrition Institute - Department of Biochemistry of Nutrition and Metabolism  
**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 451-458

**Keywords:** Schools; Child; Environment; Sodium Chloride, Dietary

**Abstract:** Background: iodine deficiency is the main cause of potentially preventable mental retardation in childhood. It is still prevalent in large parts of the world. Mild iodine deficiency can affect cognitive development of the child. Aim of study investigated iodine status of primary school children and consumption of iodized salt. Subjects and Methods: this study included 2105 households, urine analysis for 1879 primary school children aged [6 - 12 years] from urban and rural sites [975 and 904], seven governorates in Egypt [Behera, Menoufia, Dakahlia, Beni Suif, Minya, Wadi Jedid and South Sinai]. Results: showed that more than 50% of household used iodized salt. In addition, they were adding iodized salt [65.8%] during the process of cooking food. Beni Suif recorded the highest prevalence of mild iodine deficiency in both urban and rural sites. Conclusion: iodized salt program in the seven governments faces some problem/barriers for use of iodized salt at household level. Government has required the use of iodized salt in processed foods. Recommendation: Surveillance systems need to be strengthened to monitor both low and excessive intakes of iodine to improve the iodine nutritional status of the population without risks of iodine excess or deficiency.

## Islets of Langerhans

### **[Effect of Islet Cell Autoantibodies on clinical course of children with newly diagnosed type 1 diabetes mellitus: a one year follow up].**

AShaibani, Hani A.; Soliman, Amal A.; Mohamad, Hanaa A.; EzzEldin, Azza M.  
Taiz University - Paediatrics Department

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 113-120

**Keywords:** Autoantibodies; Child; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1; Follow-Up Studies; Prospective Studies; Diabetic Ketoacidosis; Insulin; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated

**Abstract:** Background: Type 1 diabetes mellitus [T1DM] is an autoimmune disease identified by the presence of several autoantibodies to islet and/ or /beta-cell antigens, among which is islet cell autoantibodies [ICA]. The positivity of ICA in newly diagnosed patients with T1DM, may predict the course of the disease. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to identify the ICA positive patients with newly diagnosed T1DM and to verify how the ICA positivity could influence the course of disease during one year follow up as regard clinical improvement [frequency of diabetic ketoacidosis [DKA] and insulin dose requirement] and glycemic control [glycosylated hemoglobin [HbA1c] level]. Methods: A prospective study was conducted over a period of two years at Assiut University Children Hospital; including 34 newly diagnosed T1DM children; 20 females and 14 males; the mean age was 9.14 +/- 3.52 yr. Work up for the patients included complete clinical assessment, CBC, liver and kidney function tests lipid profile, ICA and HbA1c levels at first presentation. We followed up patients for one year with assessment of episodes of DKA, HbA1c levels quarterly, and the mean of insulin doses were calculated and assessed at the end of the study. Results: Out of 34 newly diagnosed T1DM children; 22 [64.7%] were ICA positive. The mean insulin requirement at the end of follow up was significantly greater in ICA positive group [P<0.04]. Out of 34 patients, 13 [38.2%] presented by DKA as a first manifestation of T1DM, while during the follow up period there was no significant difference [P>0.05] between

both ICA positive and negative groups. The HbA1c levels were significantly greater in ICA positive group than those with negative results throughout the follow up period [ $P < 0.02$ ]. At the time of presentation 27.3% and 63.6% of ICA positive cases had total cholesterol and LDL-Cholesterol levels which were significantly greater than ICA negative cases [ $P < 0.03$  and  $P < 0.001$ ] respectively. Conclusion: Follow up of newly diagnosed children with T1DM with positive ICA had poor glycemic control [greater HbA1c level], during the course of follow up, and higher insulin requirement at the end of follow up.

## Isoniazid

### therapeutic uses

#### **Efficacy and safety of isoniazid preventive therapy in light of increasing multi-drug resistance in tuberculosis.**

Jena, Lingaraja; Harinath, Bhaskar C.

Bioinformatics Centre - JBTDRC, MGIMS

**International Journal of Mycobacteriology** 2015; 4 (4): 354-355

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, Multidrug-Resistant-prevention and control; Tuberculosis; Mycobacterium tuberculosis

## Keratoconus

### therapy

#### **Corneal collagen crosslinking for progressive keratoconus in Saudi Arabia: one-year controlled clinical trial analysis.**

Khattak, Ashbala; Nakhli, Fouad R.; Cheema, Haider R.

[E-mail:ashbalakhattak@gmail.com](mailto:ashbalakhattak@gmail.com)

Dhahran Eyes Specialist Hospital

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 249-254

**Keywords:** Collagen-therapeutic uses; Cornea; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Aims: To determine the short-term efficacy of corneal collagen crosslinking [CXL] treatment in patients with progressive Keratoconus [KCN] in comparison with no treatment. Settings and Design: This controlled clinical trial study was carried out at a tertiary eye hospital, Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia. Methods and material: A prospective controlled clinical study of patients being treated for Keratoconus at a tertiary eye care hospital in the Eastern province of Saudi Arabia. 51 eyes of 43 patients with progressive KCN who received corneal collagen crosslinking [treatment group] and 50 eyes of 34 patients with KCN and no treatment [control group] were included in our study. A one year clinical data were collected preoperatively as well as at 1, 3, 6 and 12 months postoperatively for the treatment group patients. A baseline and 1 year clinical data were collected for the control group patients. The short-term efficacy of the treatment in preventing progression of KCN in comparison with no treatment was analysed at one year. Results: At one year after crosslinking, there was significant flattening of the average keratometry by 0.61 D [ $p = 0.001$ ] [95% CI: 0.25, 0.97] compared to 0.40 D [ $p = 0.210$ ] steepening in the control group; difference between treatment and control was 1.01 D [ $p = 0.006$ ] [95%CI: 0.29, 1.72]. Pachymetry in treatment group thinned by 20.21 microm [ $p < 0.0001$ ] [95% CI: 12.77, 27.66] compared to 0.32 microm [ $p = 0.912$ ] in the control group. Visual acuity remained stable at the preoperative level of 20/30 [ $p = 0.397$ ] in the treatment group and 20/40 [ $p = 0.553$ ] in the control group at one year. Conclusions: Corneal CXL is an effective treatment for halting the progression of KCN as shown by reduced keratometry and stability of vision.

## Keratomileusis, Laser In Situ

#### **Is LASIK an effective treatment modality for hyperopia or hyperopic astigmatism?**

Hosny, Hesham M.; Abdul Wahab, Adel M.; H., Mona El Sayed Ali; Abdallah, Jihan; Mahmoud, Doaa Ali

AlAzhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Ophthalmology

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 60 (July): 354-362

**Keywords:** Hyperopia-surgery; Astigmatism-surgery

**Abstract:** Purpose: To assess the efficacy, safety and stability of LASIK surgery for treatment of low to moderate degree hyperopia and hyperopic astigmatism. Patients and Methods: The study included 34 eyes in 17 patients [7 males, and 10 females] with bilateral low to moderate degree hyperopia or hyperopic astigmatism. Their mean age  $\pm$  SD was 26.7  $\pm$  4.1 years. Range of hyperopia was between +1.75 to +5.50 D, astigmatic errors range was 0.00 to -1.50 D while the spherical equivalent refraction ranged from +1.4 to +4.8 D. Patients included in this study had a stable refraction for at least one year. All patients underwent bilateral LASIK surgery in the same session in Dr Soliman

Faqeeh Hospital [DSFH] and the Eye Subspecialty Center [ESC] using the ALLEGRETTO EYE - Q Excimer Laser machine. Results: UCVA after one year was 20/20 or better in 30 eyes [88.2%], 20/30 or better in 32 eyes [94.1%] and 20/40 or better in 34 eyes [100%], while BCVA was 20/20 or better in 33 eyes [97.1%] and 20/40 or better in 34 eyes [100%]. There was no decrease in UCVA after LASIK surgery. One eye [2.9%] showed 2 lines drop in BCVA after LASIK surgery due to broad wrinkles of the flap. The flap was lifted after one day; trial to flatten the wrinkles showed incomplete resolution. One eye [2.9%] showed diffuse lamellar keratitis [DLK] at one week after LASIK surgery. There was regression in the manifest spherical equivalent refraction one year after LASIK surgery as compared with that at one month, but the difference was statistically insignificant [ $P=0.46$ ]. The mean score of patient satisfaction was 9.4 at one year postoperatively. Conclusion: LASIK surgery is a safe, predictable, stable and effective for treatment of mild to moderate degree hyperopia and hyperopic astigmatism. No significant regression in UCVA, BCVA or manifest refraction was reported up to 12 months follow up.

## Kidney

### drug effects

#### The Therapeutic Role of Proximol and Lasilactone in rat model of renal stress.

Radwan, Shadia Ali; Khadrawy, Yasser A.; Sakr, Samia Mohamed; Abdel Baky, Enas S.  
Ain Shams University - Faculty of Education - Department of Biological and Geological Sciences  
*Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]* 2015; 59 (April): 233-243

**Keywords:** Furosemide; Spironolactone; Drug Combinations; Plant Extracts; Stress, Psychological; Rats

**Abstract:** Background: High salt intake induces renal-stress. The present study was carried out to examine the therapeutic effects of proximal [Halfa bar extract], lasilactone drug [Spironolactone+Furosemide] and their combination on renal-stressed rats. Material and Methods: Thirty five male rats were used and divided into five groups. The first group served as negative control and received fresh tap water orally for four weeks. The animals in the other four groups drank hypertonic saline solution [2% NaCl] as a sole source of drinking water for four weeks to induce the animal model of renal stress. Then the renal-stressed rats were further divided into: positive control, renal-stressed rats treated daily with proximol [7.8 mg/kg b.wt], renal-stressed rats treated daily with lasilactone [3.9 mg/kg b.wt], and renal-stressed rats treated daily with a combination of proximol and lasilactone for four weeks. The levels of aldosterone, sodium, potassium, calcium, urea, uric acid and creatinine were measured in the sera of rats. Nitric oxide [NO], reduced glutathione [GSH] and lipid peroxidation [MDA] levels were also measured in the homogenate of renal tissue. Results: In the renal-stressed group, there was a significant increase in levels of aldosterone, sodium, calcium, urea, uric acid, NO and MDA and a significant decrease in potassium and GSH as compared to control group. Although the treatment of renal stressed rats with proximol, lasilactone and their combination reduced the increased level of aldosterone induced in renal stressed rats, aldosterone level was still higher than the control value. In addition, the treatment with proximol, lasilactone and their combination restored the significant increase in sodium, NO and lipid peroxidation to non significant changes as compared to control group. Also the decreased levels of GSH induced in renal-stressed rats returned to non significant changes. However, potassium decreased significantly below the control and the model groups with the combined treatment. Furthermore, treatment with proximol, lasilactone and their combination reduced the elevated levels of uric acid and urea induced by hypertonic saline solution to control-like values in the case of uric acid and to a significant decrease in the case of urea. Conclusion: In conclusion, proximol, lasilactone and their combination have an effective role in ameliorating the changes in the levels of aldosterone, serum electrolytes, oxidative stress and consequently the disturbance in kidney functions in renal-stressed rats induced by hypertonic saline solution.

#### [Effect of Fe[4]NiO[4]Zn nanoparticles on serum urea-uric acid and creatinine in male rat].

Azadeh, Negin; Hooshmandi, Zahra; Setroki, Mahbubeh  
Islamic Azad University - Department of Biology

*Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services* 2015; 37 (3): 6-11

**Keywords:** Zinc Oxide; Iron; Nickel; Nanoparticles; Urea-blood; Uric Acid-blood; Creatinine-blood; Blood Urea Nitrogen; Rats, Wistar

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Regarding to the increasing of zinc oxide-iron-nickel nanoparticles and their applications in the biological systems, it seems that there are less investigations on their side effects in the organisms. In this research the effect of Fe[4]NiO[4]Zn nanoparticles on renal function was investigated. Materials and Methods: Twenty four Wistar rat were studied. They were divided into three groups: 1) control group [2,3] treated groups. These groups received .5cc of saline, .5cc of solution containing 100, 200 ppm Fe[2]NiO[4] for 7 successive days, respectively. Then renal parameters such as uric acid, creatinine and BUN [blood urea nitrogen] were evaluated at [2, 7 and 14 days]. Results: Mean uric acid levels, at 7 day after the intervention, were significantly increased in both doses. Also, in group 2 [Fe[4] NiO[4]Zn 100 ppm], mean uric acid, levels at 7, 14 day after the intervention were significantly increased. Mean BUN levels showed significant decrease in comparison with control group [at 2-7-14 days] in both doses. In high dose [Fe[4]NiO[4]Zn 200 ppm], mean creatinine levels showed significant decrease. Conclusion: Results of this study showed that Fe[4]NiO[4]Zn can influence the renal function. The difference in tissue distribution, penetration, and damage of nanoparticles in various studies is probably due to the difference in their synthesis method that leads to the changes in size, shape, and other physical and chemical properties of nanoparticles. It seems that the application of Fe[4]NiO[4]Zn nanoparticles in the biological system has no stable and long-term toxic effects on the animal body. Probably the reticuloendothelial system excretes the nanoparticles from the body.

## Lavandula

### [Effect of intravenous and intraperitoneal injection of Lavandula angustifolia L. oil on normal blood pressure in rats].

MomenAbadi, S.; Zahedi Khorasani, M.; Vakili, A.

Semnan University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine - Research Center and Department of Physiology

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 32-38

**Keywords:** Plant Oils; Blood Pressure; Injections, Intravenous; Injections, Intraperitoneal; Rats, Wistar

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Several studies have shown that inhalation of Lavandula angustifolia L. [Lavender] reduces hypertension, while systemic effects and mechanism of action of lavender oil on blood pressure is not clear. This study was carried out to evaluate the effect of intravenous and intraperitoneal injection of Lavandula angustifolia L. oil on normal blood pressure in male rats. Methods: In this experimental study, 70 male Wistar rats were randomly allocated into 10 groups [n=7]. Following anesthetizing the animals with sodium thiopental, femoral artery and vein were cannulated respectively for recording blood pressure and injection of Lavandula angustifolia L. oil. Lavender oil or its vehicle [Propylene glycol] was injected by intravenous [25, 50 and 100 mg/kg/bw] or intraperitoneal injection [500mg/kg/bw]. For the evaluation of the mechanism of Lavender oil, L-NAME [4mg/kg/bw], atropine [1mg/kg/bw], indomethacin [5 mg/kg/bw] or saline was injected intraperitoneally before intravenous administration of Lavender angustifolia L. oil. Results: Intravenous injection of Lavender oil of 25 and 50 mg/kg/bw reduced arterial blood pressure in compare to control group [P<0.05] and dose of 50 mg/kg/bw was more effective than dose of 25 mg/kg/bw [P<0.05]. 100 mg/kg/bw of Lavender angustifolia L. oil caused serious fall of blood pressure and resulted in animal death. Intraperitoneally injection of Lavender angustifolia L. oil at dose of 500 mg/kg reduced arterial blood pressure that this reduction was longer than intravenously administration of Lavender oil [P<0.05]. Intraperitoneal injection of L-NAME, atropine or indomethacin had no significant effect on baseline of blood pressure and hypotensive effect of Lavender angustifolia L. oil. Conclusion: Intravenous injection of Lavandula angustifolia L. oil in doses of 25 and 50 mg/kg/bw reduced arterial blood pressure in rat, but intraperitoneally injection of Lavender oil at dose of 500 mg/kg/bw prolonged the reduction of blood pressure in animals.

## Learning Disorders

### [Comorbidity of learning disorders and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in a sample of Omani Schoolchildren].

AlMamari, Watfa S.; Emam, Mahmoud M.; AlFutaisi, Amna M.; Kazem, Ali M.

[E-mail: watfa.almamari@gmail.com](mailto:watfa.almamari@gmail.com)

Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - Department of Child Health

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 477-482

**Keywords:** Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity; Comorbidity; Schools; Child

**Abstract:** Objectives: The estimated worldwide prevalence of learning disorders [LDs] is approximately 2-10% among school-aged children. LDs have variable clinical features and are often associated with other disorders. This study aimed to examine the comorbidity of LDs and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [ADHD] among a sample of schoolchildren in Oman. Methods: This study was conducted between January 2014 and January 2015 at the Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman. The Learning Disabilities Diagnostic Inventory [LDDI] and the 28- item version of the Conners' Teacher Rating Scale was completed by classroom teachers to determine the existence of LD and ADHD symptoms in 321 children in grades 1-4 who had been referred to a learning support unit for LDs from elementary schools in Muscat. Results: The mean age of the students was 8.5 years. Among the cohort, 30% were reported to have symptoms of ADHD, including conduct problems [24%], hyperactivity [24%] and inattentive/passive behaviours [41%]. Male students reportedly exhibited greater conduct problems and hyperactivity than females. However, there were no gender differences noted between LDDI scores. Conclusion: This study suggests that Omani schoolchildren with LDs are likely to exhibit signs of ADHD. The early identification of this disorder is essential considering the chronic nature of ADHD. For interventional purposes, multidisciplinary teams are recommended, including general and special educators, clinical psychologists, school counsellors, developmental or experienced general paediatricians and child psychiatrists.

## Leg Ulcer

### etiology

#### Etiology and management of leg ulcers - an Enigma.

Puri, Neerja; Talwar, Ashutosh

[E-mail: neerjaashu@rediffmail.com](mailto:E-mail:neerjaashu@rediffmail.com)

Punjab Health Systems Corporation - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 211-215

**Keywords:** Leg Ulcer-therapy; Disease Management; Varicose Ulcer; Diabetes Mellitus

**Abstract:** Chronic leg ulcer is defined as a defect in the skin below the level of knee persisting for more than six weeks and shows no tendency to heal after three or more months. Leg ulcers are debilitating and greatly reduce patients' quality of life. The common causes are venous disease, arterial disease and neuropathy. Management of patients with chronic ulcers has to be multidisciplinary and should include detailed history, physical examination, investigations, basic and newer treatment modalities, and educating patients on issues of correct foot care and the importance of seeking early medical advice.

## Lens Implantation, Intraocular

### Intraocular lens implants: do they come with a life time guaranty?

Beiko, George H.H.; Grzybowski, Andrzej

McMaster, Canada University - eUniversity of Toronto - Department of Ophthalmology

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 247-248

**Keywords:** Lenses, Intraocular

## Leprosy

### diagnosis

#### New cases and types of leprosy in Interior Sindh: an analysis of 3 years [2012-2014].

Soomro, Farooq Rahman; Shaikh, Manzoor Ali; Shaikh, Irfan Ahmed; Bhatti, Nuzhat Seema; Pathan, Ghulam Murtaza

[E-mail:farooq\\_soomro5@hotmail.com](mailto:farooq_soomro5@hotmail.com)

PCMD University of Karachi - Leprosy Centre

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 186-190

**Keywords:** Leprosy, Tuberculoid; Leprosy, Paucibacillary; Leprosy, Borderline; Leprosy, Multibacillary; Leprosy, Lepromatous

**Abstract:** Objective: To evaluate the new cases and clinical types of leprosy in interior Sindh. Methods: Data analysis and evaluation of 3-year record of leprosy centers/clinics in Interior Sindh. Results: Of total 238 new registered cases, 98 [41%] were diagnosed after a delay of 1 year. The types of disease found were tuberculoid 59 [25%], borderline tuberculoid 100 [42%], borderline 13 [5%], borderline lepromatous 53 [22%] and lepromatous lepromatous 13 [5%] cases. Multibacillary cases were 179 [75%] and paucibacillary 59 [25%]. Conclusion: The 3-year analysis of Interior Sindh shows endemic regions of leprosy in Pakistan which will help in devising strategy for an effective leprosy control program.

### epidemiology

#### Epidemiological indicators and clinical profile of leprosy cases in Dhaka.

Quyum, Farhana; Hasan, Mashfiqul; Chowdhury, Wahida Khan; Wahab, M. A.

[E-mail:farhana.quyum@gmail.com](mailto:farhana.quyum@gmail.com)

Ashiyani Medical College Hospital - Department of Dermatology and Venereology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 191-196

**Keywords:** Cross-Sectional Studies; Leprosy, Paucibacillary; Leprosy, Tuberculoid; Leprosy, Lepromatous; Leprosy, Multibacillary; Leprosy, Borderline

**Abstract:** Objective: To evaluate epidemiological indicators and clinical profile of leprosy patients in Dhaka City. Methods: In this cross-sectional observational study 722 new leprosy patients registered in six different clinics of The Leprosy Mission International - Bangladesh, Dhaka program over two and half year [January 2011 to June 2013] were included. Demographic details and clinical characteristics during diagnosis were recorded. Results: Out of 722 patients, 390 [54%] were males and 332 [46%] were females. Proportion of cases under 15 year age was 8.7%. Borderline tuberculoid was the most common form of the disease [81.0%] followed by tuberculoid [9.3%], lepromatous [4.3%], borderline lepromatous [3.5%], borderline [1.8%] and pure neural [0.1%]. Proportion of multibacillary leprosy was 22.4%. Most of the patients had duration of symptoms from 6 months to 1 year [53.0%]. 12% of patients had history of contact with leprosy patients. Type 1 reaction was more prevalent than type 2 [7.6% and 2.9%, respectively]. Proportion of cases with grade 2 disability was 5.9%. Most common presentation was with hypopigmented macule with obvious margin, marked anesthesia and mild infiltration. Ulnar nerve was the most common nerve to be involved [15.8%]. Conclusion: Leprosy cases are being frequently diagnosed in Dhaka city. Epidemiological indicators reflect that there may be ongoing disease transmission and relative delay in diagnosis despite a strong surveillance program.

## Lice Infestations

### epidemiology

#### Risk factors and effects of infestation with Pediculosis Capitis and Scabies among primary school students in Cairo, Egypt.

EIMoselhy, Essam A.; Hassan, Hassan M.; Abdelhady, Ayman S.; AbdelWahed, Alaa; Mohammed, Abdel Naser S.  
*E-mail: dr\_emoselhy@yahoo.com*

AlAzhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Community Medicine

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 59 (April): 191-207

**Keywords:** Scalp Dermatoses; Scabies-epidemiology; Risk Factors; Schools; Students; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Background: Pediculosis capitis [PC] and scabies are an important public health problem in childhood. They have a worldwide distribution. Also, they have many effects on the infested students. Objectives: To define the prevalence of PC and scabies, to find out the socio-demographic, environment, and health care behavior risk factors, and to determine the effects on the studied students in Cairo, Egypt. Subjects and Methods: A cross-section, analytical study design was chosen to conduct this work. Three primary schools were the field of this study. Total number of the students was 1987. The students were clinically examined; for each infested case with PC and/ or scabies a control student was chosen. Results: Prevalence of PC and scabies was 10.2% and 3.4%, respectively. These infestations were more common significantly among students in the public school. Significant social risk factors of infested students were the low level of head of the family education, occupation, and social status. Also, significant personal hygiene risk factors were poor hair, body, and environment hygiene. While significant health care behavior risk factors were student never received skin examination, no early consultation for skin diseases, and no compliance with therapy. Also; female gender, the last birth order child, had previous infestation with PC, had sibling[s] with PC, and had parents with history of infestation with PC were significant risk factors. On the other hand; male gender, the last birth order child, had previous infestation with scabies, had sibling[s] with scabies, and had parents with history of infestation with scabies were significant risk factors. Further, the PC cases with crowding index >1, had no sun access, had shared water supply and bathing facilities, co-sleeping, had no short cut hair, and sharing hair brushes were significant risk factors. On the other hand, the scabitics with crowding index >1, had no sun access, had shared water supply and bathing facilities, and co-sleeping were significant risk factors. Lastly, presences of psychiatric, sleep, and peers' relations disturbances were significantly more common among the infested students. Conclusions: Many risk factors of PC and scabies can be manipulated, so these infestations can be prevented, so many health hazards on the students could be prevented. Recommendations: Improving students' hygiene, health education, and regular dermatological screening and treatment of students are important essentiality. Also, dermatological health component should be integrated in school health program. Lastly, further studies in different rural and urban areas in Egypt are recommended.

## Lipids

### blood

#### [Lipid profile in patients with Cancer before and after receiving Xeloda].

Esfanai, Ali; Yahyavi, Shahrzad; Agamohamadzadeh, Naser; Ebrahimi, Shiva

Tabriz University of Medical Sciences - Department of Internal Medicine

**Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2015; 37 (3): 12-17

**Keywords:** Neoplasms; Capecitabine; Hypertriglyceridemia; Hypercholesterolemia; Gastrointestinal Neoplasms

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Capecitabine [Xeloda] is an orally administered pro-drug of fluorouracil, which is used as chemotherapeutic agent. Some studies have raised concerns about the lipid profile changes following Xeloda. In this study we examined such probable changes in patients before and after receiving Xeloda. Materials and Methods: Lipid profile changes were measured before and after administration of Xeloda in 100 patients with gastrointestinal cancers. Serum levels of triglyceride; total cholesterol; low-density lipoprotein [LDL]; and high-density lipoprotein [HDL] were measure at baseline and 3 months after starting Xeloda. Hypertriglyceridemia was defined as serum triglyceride>200 mg/dl and hypercholesterolemia was defined as serum total cholesterol>200 mg/dl. Results: A total of 64 male and 36 female patients with a mean age of 61.11 +/- 12.51 years [range: 31-68] were recruited. The mean serum level of triglyceride increased significantly from 148.51 +/- 39.28 mg/dl at baseline to 194.17 +/- 78.88 mg/dl 3 months after taking Xeloda [p<0.001]. Similar trends were observed for serum levels of total cholesterol [from 190.29 +/- 51.56 mg/dl to 197.86 +/- 56.44 mg/dl; p<0.001] and HDL [from 44.35 +/- 9.94 mg/dl to 45.94 +/- 9.13 mg/dl; p=0.001]. Change of serum LDL was not significant [p=0.10]. We found that forty-two percent and 15% of patients developed hypertriglyceridemia and hypercholesterolemia 3 months after treatment, respectively. Conclusion: Xeloda increases serum levels of triglyceride; total cholesterol and HDL.

## Lipomatosis

### [Appearance of Renal Replacement Lipomatosis on Computed Tomography; Rare pseudotumour].

Kara, Kemal; Sivrioglu, Ali K.; Ozturker, Coskun; Kafadar, Cahit  
GATA Haydarpasa Training Hospital - Department of Radiology

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 503-504

**Keywords:** Kidney Diseases; Kidney; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Granuloma, Plasma Cell

## Lipoprotein Lipase

### genetics

### Association of lipoprotein lipase gene with coronary heart disease in Sudanese population.

Abdel Hamid, Muzamil M.; Ahmed, Safa; Salah, Awatif; Tyrab, Etayeb M.A.; Yahia, Lemya M.; Elbashir, Elbagire A.; Musa, Hassan H.

University of Khartoum - Institute of Endemic Diseases

**Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health** 2015; 5 (4): 405-407

**Keywords:** Coronary Disease; Risk Factors; Lipids; Case-Control Studies; Genotype

**Abstract:** Cardiovascular disease is stabilizing in high-income countries and has continued to rise in low-to-middle-income countries. Association of lipid profile with lipoprotein lipase gene was studied in case and control subject. The family history, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, smoking and alcohol consumption were the most risk factors for early-onset of coronary heart disease [CHD]. Sudanese patients had significantly [ $P < 0.05$ ] lower TC and LDL-C levels compared to controls. Allele frequency of LPL D9N, N291S and S447X carrier genotype was 4.2%, 30.7% and 7.1%, respectively. We conclude that lipoprotein lipase polymorphism was not associated with the incidence of CHD in Sudan.

## Lippia

### Comparison in chemical compositions of the essential oil from leaves of *Lippia citriodora* H.B.K. plantlets produced from micro-propagation and stem cutting.

Moradi, M.; Mehrfarin, A.; Qaderi, A.; Naghdi Badi, H.

Islamic Azad University - Science and Research branch - Department of Horticulture

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2015; 14 (55): 79-88

**Keywords:** Oils, Volatile-chemistry; Plant Leaves; Plant Stems; Monoterpenes; Terpenes; Cyclohexenes; Sesquiterpenes

**Abstract:** Background: Lemon verbena [*Lippia citriodora* H.B.K.] is an aromatic and medicinal plant of family Verbenaceae, which cultivated in the North region of Iran. Objective: This comparative study was carried out on essential oil content and composition of *Lippia citriodora* H.B.K. from micro-propagated and rooted apical stem cutting plantlets. Methods: The micro-propagated plantlets were obtained by use of synthetic medium condition containing basal MS medium supplemented with 1 mg.l<sup>-1</sup> BAP, 0.5 mg.l<sup>-1</sup> IBA, 1 g.l<sup>-1</sup> activated charcoal, 30 g.l<sup>-1</sup> sucrose, and 7 g.l<sup>-1</sup> agars. Pre-acclimated plantlets were transferred to the research greenhouse. To determine the essential oil content and its components in two types of plantlets, leaves of *L. citriodora* were collected in August 2013 before flowering stage. The essential oils were extracted by Clevenger apparatus and their constituents were determined by GC-MS. Results: The results indicated that thirty-two components were determined in the stem cutting derived plantlets. The main components of stem cutting plantlets were geranial [13.81%], limonene [11.41%], spathulenol [11.22%], and neral [11.21%]. Thirty-five components were also obtained in the micro-propagated plantlets. The main components of micro-propagated plantlets were consisted of geranial [17.26%], neral [14.48%], methyl-5-hepten-2-one [10.75%], and limonene [8.93%]. Conclusion: In general, the essential oil content of stem cutting plantlets was higher than micro-propagated plantlets, while the number of compounds and amount of geranial and neral in stem cutting plantlets was lower than micro-propagated plantlets.



## Liver Cirrhosis

### diagnosis

#### [Assessment of liver fibrosis by magnetic resonance spectroscopy in asymptomatic children with Chronic Hepatitis C Viral Infection].

Galal, Shereen Mansour; Abdel Aal, Fardous H.; Mohamed, Alam Eldin; Mohamed, Mohamed Zidan; Abdel Rhman, Yasser Gamal

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Pediatrics Department

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 55-62

**Keywords:** Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy; Asymptomatic Diseases; Child; Hepatitis C, Chronic; Liver-pathology; Biopsy; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Background: Chronic hepatitis C is the most common cause of chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. Egypt is the highest affected country with a prevalence of 22%. In children, seroprevalence of HCV is 0.2% in children less than 11 years of age and 0.4% in children  $\geq 11$  years of age. Aim of the work: The purpose of this study was to assess the value of liver biopsy in diagnosis of activity grading and fibrosis staging in early asymptomatic children with chronic hepatitis C virus infection. We also aim to evaluate the use of 1H MRS and DW-MRI in assessment of some metabolic components [Glx/lipid, PME/lipid and Glyu/lipid ratios] and ADC of liver tissues and its correlation to the histopathological changes found in liver biopsy. Subjects and Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted over a period of two years, included thirty children with asymptomatic chronic hepatitis C virus infection [mean age  $\pm$  SD 14.1  $\pm$  2.8years] and twenty healthy children as controls were included. Anti HCV antibodies, HCV RNA PCR, liver function tests, abdominal ultrasonography, MRS and DW-MRI were done for all cases and controls. Liver biopsy was done for all cases. Results: The results showed that HCV infection was more common in males [83.3%] and 16.7% of patients were obese. There were two significant risk factors for HCV infection in our patients: positive family history of HCV infection [56.7% of patients] and history of previous operation [26.7%]. There were significant differences in the results of all liver enzymes [ALT, AST and ALP] in cases than controls. The results of METAVIR grades showed 29 cases [96.6%] had activity while 17 cases [56.7 %] had fibrosis and TGF- $\beta$ 1 in liver tissues was positive in 19 cases [63.3%]. The results of MRS and DW-MRI showed significant differences between cases and controls and positive correlations between the results of 1H MRS with the results of liver biopsy [METAVIR Grades, METAVIR Stages and TGF- $\beta$ 1]. Conclusion: Early diagnosis of asymptomatic chronic hepatitis C is essential to prevent or delay end stage chronic parenchymal liver disease. TGF- $\beta$ 1 in liver tissue may be considered as a useful and better tool than METAVIR score in the assessment of hepatic fibrosis. 1H MRS may be a potential non-invasive helpful diagnostic tool in assessing the staging of asymptomatic chronic hepatitis C as the increase of its metabolites were correlated with histopathological changes. DW-MRI can be considered an effective method in evaluating liver disease activity in chronic hepatitis C. Recommendation: we recommend the use of larger sample size to assess different stages of liver fibrosis and the use of 1H MRS in monitoring treatments.

## Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic

#### [Double negative T cells correlate with disease activity in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus patients].

Shaltout, Asmaa S.; Sayed, Douaa; Badary I, Mohamed S.; Nafee, Amany M.; ElZohri, Mona H.; Bakry, Rania; Ahmed, Shabaan H.

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Medical Microbiology and Immunology

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 37-42

**Keywords:** T-Lymphocytes; Leukocytes, Mononuclear; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE] is a complex multisystem autoimmune disease. It is characterized by multisystem affection with remission and relapse course. T lymphocytes characterized as TCR alpha beta CD4[-] CD58[-] CD56- cells are known as 'double-negative' [DN] T cells and have been described in both human and rodent models. The present study included thirty patients with SLE and sixteen healthy blood donor females. All cases and controls subjected to clinical assessment and DNT cells percentage measurement in peripheral blood mononuclear cells [PBMNCs]. Our findings suggest that DN T cells subset; appear to play an essential role in SLE as it was correlated with disease, activity.

## Lycium

#### [Effect of Lycium ruthenicum L. aqueous extract on morphometric and histopathologic indices in mice lymphatic organs].

Sadeghinezhad, J.; Mahmoudi Kordi, F.; Limoei, H.; Rostami, S.

University of Tehran - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Department of Basic Sciences

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 24-31

**Keywords:** Plant Extracts; Mice; Lymphatic System; Thymus Gland; Spleen; Lymph Nodes

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Several studies reported the immunological activity of *Lycium barbarum*. This study carried out to determine the effect of aqueous extract of fruits of *Lycium ruthenicum* L. on morphometric and histomorphometric indices in mice lymphatic organs. Methods: In this experimental study, 36 adult mice were randomly allocated into six experimental and control groups. The experimental groups were received *Lycium ruthenicum* L. fruit aqueous extract in the doses of 50, 100, 200, 400 and 800 mg/kg/bw, daily by feeding tube for 21 days. In the control group animals were received 100 mg/kg/bw of saline using feeding tube. After the treatment, the relative increase in the body weight, morphometric, histomorphometric and histopathologic indices in thymus, lymph node and spleen were measured. Results: The administration of extract in doses of 50 and 100 mg/kg/bw did not effect on body weight of mice but in the doses of 200, 400 and 800 mg/kg/bw significantly reduced the body weight [P<0.05]. Thymus index in 800 mg/kg/bw of extract significantly reduced in comparison with controls [P<0.05]. Thickness of thymus medulla in low doses significantly increased while it was not visible in higher doses [P<0.05]. Thickness of capsule in lymph node and spleen in dose of 800 mg/kg/bw significantly increased in comparison with control group [P<0.05]. Low doses of the *Lycium barbarum* extract increased stimulation and infiltration of the immune cells and hematopoiesis in the lymphoid organs while in doses of 400 and 800 mg/kg/bw caused pathological changes including fibrosis in capsule, degeneration in follicles and stromal cell apoptosis. Conclusion: Aqueous extract of fruits of *Lycium ruthenicum* L. in doses of 400 and 800 mg/kg/bw causes histopathological alterations in the lymphoid organs.

## Lymphangioma, Cystic

### diagnosis

**[Case Report; Giant Bilateral Cervical Cystic Hygroma with airway obstruction in a Yemeni female neonate].**

Jawass, Mazin Ahmed; Bahannan, Abdulrahman Ali; Gouth, Hanan Saeed Bin; AlEzzi, Jalil Ibrahim

[E-mail:dr. mazin.jawass@gmail.com](mailto:mazin.jawass@gmail.com)

Hadhramout University - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Pediatrics Department

*Assiut Medical Journal* 2015; 39 (2): 275-282

**Keywords:** Head and Neck Neoplasms; Airway Obstruction; Infant, Newborn

**Abstract:** Background: Cervical cystic hygroma [CCH] also known as cystic lymphangioma and macrocystic lymphatic malformation is a rare congenital malformation of the lymphatic system. Incidence of cystic hygroma is 1/6000 live births. Most cases occur as a unilateral cervical swelling, rarely as a bilateral cervical involvement. We present an eleven days old female neonate suffers from bilateral neck mass that appears at birth which was initially asymptomatic and later has increased rapidly in size and eventually causes difficulty of breathing and problems with feeding. Diagnosis of a cystic lymphangioma was made clinically and confirmed by ultrasonography, computed tomography of the neck, and by biopsy after surgery. Complete surgical excision of the mass was carried out, without doing any other modalities of treatment. Post-operative recovery was uneventful. A follow-up revealed rapid recurrence of the lesion with increasing respiratory distress and unfortunately death of the patient due to airway obstruction.

## Lymphoma, Large-Cell, Anaplastic

### diagnosis

**Association of systemic Anaplastic large cell Lymphoma and active Toxoplasmosis in a child.**

Sayyahfar, Shirin; Karimi, Abdollah; Gharib, Atoosa; Fahimzad, Alireza

Iran University of Medical Sciences - Ali Asghar Children Hospital - Department of Paediatrics

*Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention* 2015; 8 (4): 49-51

**Keywords:** Toxoplasmosis; Child; Polymerase Chain Reaction

**Abstract:** Introduction: Anaplastic large cell lymphoma is a subset of non-Hodgkin lymphoma and an unusual disease in children. Case Presentation: Herein we have reported a 7-year-old girl with a large necrotic skin ulcer on the chest caused by systemic form of anaplastic large-cell lymphoma and simultaneous active toxoplasmosis diagnosed by PCR on lymph node specimen. There were few reports showing a role for toxoplasma infection to cause some malignancies such as lymphoma in adults. Conclusions: Based to our knowledge, this has been the first report of simultaneous systemic anaplastic large cell lymphoma and active toxoplasmosis, documented by positive PCR on tissue biopsy in a child. This case report has suggested more attention to the accompanying *Toxoplasma gondii* infection as a probable cause of some types of lymphomas.

## Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin

### blood

#### [Angiogenesis in Non Hodgkin's Lymphoma].

El Gezawy, Ebtessam M.; Abdelgawad, Marwa I.; Mohammed, Hanan Sharaf El Deen

Assiut University - Clinical Pathology Department

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 121-132

**Keywords:** Neovascularization, Pathologic; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A; Copper; Nitric Oxide; Zinc; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Background: Lymphomas are heterogenous group of lymphoid disorders that have in common clonal expansion of malignant lymphocytes. Angiogenesis is important in the proliferation of hematopoietic neoplasms. Vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] plays an important role in the initiation of angiogenesis. Moreover, Lymphoma progression may be enhanced by angiogenesis. Physiologically, angiogenesis helps in regulation of reproduction and wound healing, but the unregulated angiogenesis may result in tumor growth as the growing tumor needs an extensive network of capillaries to provide nutrients and oxygen. Angiogenesis is a prerequisite for growth of tumors whether solid or liquid tumors. Aim of the work: In the current study we determine the serum levels of some known angiogenic stimulators as VEGF, copper and nitric oxide and serum level of zinc as one of the angiogenic inhibitors and determine copper/zinc ratio in newly diagnosed and relapsed patients with NHL to study the significance of the previous factors in relation to disease progression and staging. Methods: Serum levels of VEGF, Nitric oxide, Copper, Zinc and Copper/zinc ratio were determined in 114 patients of NHL classified into four groups according to the disease stage investigated before the start of chemotherapy and 40 healthy controls. Results: Patients in 1[st] group [stage I and II] showed significant elevation in serum levels of VEGF, copper, and insignificant changes occurred in serum levels of zinc, nitric oxide and in copper/zinc ratio in comparison with the control group. On the other hand; patients in 2nd group [stage III] and 3rd group [stage IV] showed highly significant increase serum levels of copper and copper/zinc ratio; while insignificant changes occurred in serum levels of VEGF and nitric oxide. Conversely, highly significant decrease occurred in serum levels of zinc in 2nd group only. Patients in the 4[th] group [relapsed cases] showed highly significant increase in serum levels of copper, significant increase in serum levels of VEGF and in copper/zinc while insignificant changes occurred in serum levels of zinc, and nitric oxide. The comparison between different patients groups revealed no significant differences in all special investigations except for zinc where there was a significant lower level of zinc in 2nd group than 1[st] group, and for copper and copper/zinc ratio; there were significant rise of each in 4[th] group in comparison to 1[st] group. Conclusion: Serum VEGF and copper levels play an important role in early detection of NHL increased significantly in early stages, the highest levels were found in advanced cases together with low zinc level suggesting their role in follow up of NHL together with consideration of copper/zinc ratio while limited role of nitric oxide had been observed.

## Macular Edema

### drug therapy

#### Posterior sub-tenon's bevacizumab injection in diabetic macular edema; a pilot study.

Falavarjani, Khalil Ghasemi; Khadamy, Joobin; Moghaddam, Arezoo Karimi; Karimi, Nasser; Modarres, Mehdi

*E-mail: drghasemi@yahoo.com*

Iran University of Medical Sciences - Rassoul Akram Hospital - Eye Research Center

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 270-273

**Keywords:** Bevacizumab-therapeutic uses; Tenon Capsule; Diabetes Mellitus; Diabetic Retinopathy

**Abstract:** Purpose: To evaluate the short-term results of sub-tenon's injection of bevacizumab in patients with clinically significant macular edema [CSME]. Methods: In this prospective non comparative interventional case series, sub-tenon's injection of 2.5 mg/0.1 ml bevacizumab was performed for eyes with CSME. Macular thickness and best corrected visual acuity measurements were performed before and one month after injections. Results: Nineteen eyes of twelve patients with a mean age of 59.8 +/- 5.7 years were evaluated. Thirteen eyes [68.4%] had center-involving macular edema. No significant difference was observed between pre- and post-injection central subfield retinal thickness measurements [P = 0.3]. Central subfield thickness measurements improved or remained unchanged in 13 eyes [68.4%]. Baseline BCVA of 0.48 +/- 0.35 LogMAR improved to 0.36 +/- 0.26 LogMAR after injection [P = 0.01]. Improvement of >2 lines in BCVA was found in 5 eyes [26.3%], and no eye lost >2 lines of BCVA. No complication associated with sub-tenon's injection was observed. Conclusion: Sub-tenon's injection of bevacizumab resulted in significant short-term visual improvement in eyes with CSME. Retinal thickness changes were not significant.

## Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

### [Value of magnetic resonance spectroscopy in diagnosis of patients with focal brain lesion].

Nouby, Radwan; Darwish, Esam Saad; Elgamal, Nageh Fouly; Othman, Moustafa Hashem; Youssef, Ahmed Hamdy; Shehab, Mohamed Mustafa

Assiut University - Neurosurgery Department

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 215-224

**Keywords:** Brain Diseases-diagnosis; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

**Abstract:** Objective: To describe the spectrum of Magnetic Resonance spectroscopy in focal brain lesions and determine its diagnostic accuracy in comparison to conventional MRI using histopathology as gold standard in differentiating various types of focal brain space occupying lesions. New line. Patients and . Methods: 52 patients [21 males and 31 females] with single focal brain space occupying lesion diagnosed by post contrast CT or MRI are included in this study. Complete clinical evaluation, MRI, and MRS examination were performed for all these patients before surgical biopsy and/or resection. Correlation of all these findings was done with histopathology obtained in all these patients. Results: The most important markers in differentiating and grading various types of single focal brain space occupying lesion were choline level and choline/N-acetyl aspartate ratio. There is statistically significant difference between mean of Cho/NAA in high grade glioma as it was 23.13 and low grade glioma where mean of choline/NAA was 6.21 [P value = 0.02]. Lipid and lactate peaks were more frequent in high grade tumors and lipid peak together with Choline/N-acetyl aspartate ratio could differentiate between metastasis and metastasis with delayed radiation necrosis. Alanine peak appear to be pathognomonic for meningioma. Perilesional MRS metabolites could detect actual histopathological [subclinical] extension and so differentiate between high grade and low grade tumors and between high grade tumors and metastasis. Conclusion: MRI+MRS is more sensitive than MRI alone in diagnosis, differential diagnosis, and grading of focal brain space occupying lesion. MR spectroscopy could differentiate various types of focal brain space occupying lesion with sensitivity of 92.3% while sensitivity of MRI alone was 76.9%.

## Mandibular Nerve

### [The success rate of inferior alveolar nerve and mandibular foramen anesthesia with and without panoramic radiography].

Ghavimi, Mohammad Ali; Nezafati, Saeed; Arta, Seyed Ahmad; Ghoreishizadeh, Arezoo; Sadeghilar, Nastaran

*E-mail: m.ghavimi@yahoo*

Tabriz University of Medical Sciences - School of Dentistry - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

**Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2015; 37 (3): 40-43

**Keywords:** Nerve Block; Mandible; Anesthesia; Radiography, Panoramic

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Inferior alveolar nerve block [IANB] is commonly applied for anesthesia of lower jaw but because of its anatomical location. The success rate of IANB is low. According to the fact that most of patients have radiography when refer to the dentists, we compared the success rate of anesthesia with or without using radiography to make IANB. Materials and Methods: In this study the patients referred to the maxillofacial department of Tabriz faculty of dentistry between 2011-2012 were included. At the first stage IANB was performed without using radiography and at the second stage we used radiography. Finally the success rate of this two methods were compared. Results: Thirty one [12 female -19 male] patients with mean age of 37.16 +/- 10.47 were included in this study. We found statistically significant difference between the success rate of this two methods [p=0.02]. Conclusion: Using radiography significantly success rate of IANB injection.

### [Assessment of visibility and extension rate of incisive branch of the inferior alveolar nerve in cone beam computed tomography imagings].

Abesi F.; Moudi, E.; Haghanifar, S.; Najafi, M.

Babol University of Medical Sciences - Dental School - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 122-126

**Keywords:** Cone-Beam Computed Tomography

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Many surgeries are performed on anterior region of mandible. Incisive branch of the inferior alveolar nerve is located in the anterior region of mandible. The identification of various form of nerve is important for diagnosis and treatment plan. This study was carried out to the assessment of visibility and extension rate of incisive branch of the inferior alveolar nerve in cone beam computed tomography [CBCT] imagings. Methods: This descriptive - analytic study was performed on 105 CBCT images. The presences or absence of incisive branch of the inferior alveolar nerve and assessment of visibility and extension rate of mandibular incisive canal were studied. Results: In 79% extension of the incisive branch of the inferior alveolar nerve were observed. 18.07% of extensions were observed in one-side and 78.31% were bilateral. Extension of the incisive branch of the inferior alveolar nerve was observed to central, lateral and canine tooth in 59%, 26.5% and 14.5% respectively. There was no significant relation between gender and age of subjects with extension of the incisive branch of the inferior alveolar nerve. Conclusion: Regarding the high visibility of the incisive nerve branches in the lower dental CBCT images this method can be used to evaluate the anterior region of mandible.

## Maternal Health

### [Maternal health care indicators, causes of maternal mortality and quality of medical records; at Women's Health Hospital, Assiut University, 2012].

Fadel, Kawthar Abdel Motagly; Zahran, Kamal M.; Ahmed, Sabra M.; EL Gazzar, Amira F.  
Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Public Health and Community Medicine Department  
**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 189-198

**Keywords:** Health Status Indicators; Quality Indicators, Health Care; Maternal Mortality; Medical Records

**Abstract:** Introduction: Maternal mortality is a preventable tragedy; measuring maternal mortality and identifying its causes is essential, and should be calculated regularly for the purpose of planning, monitoring, and evaluation of provided maternal health care. Objectives: To calculate maternal mortality ratio, identify causes of maternal mortality, quality of care indicators such as maternal mortality index, case fatality rate and direct obstetric case fatality rate and to identify the main its in medical records. Methodology: A descriptive study was done through reviewing the records maternal mortality cases in the hospital using validated specific criteria published in WHO bulletin [2000] and data of cases that were admitted to the hospital's intensive care unit was collected for one [2012], followed by performing dissemination meetings. Results: In year 2012, there were 479 vaginal deliveries and 9, 908 caesarean sections, and 20,887 live births. The Maternal mortality ratio was [225/100,000]. The Leading causes of maternal death were obstetric hemorrhage [38.3%], complications after caesarean sections, [27.7%] and pre-eclampsia/ eclampsia [23.4%]. The age of maternal mortality was 29.3 +/- 8.5. Nearly half [42%] of the deaths occurred during vacation days. Quality indicators revealed poor quality of health care. The main deficits in the medical records included no recording of time of informing staff members and start of management, observational chart and management plan. Conclusions and recommendations: Maternal mortality is alarmingly high. Obstetric hemorrhage and complications after caesarean section were the two main causes of death that require strict and quick management protocols.

## Measles

### Measles; review of cases admitted in paediatric department Benazir Bhutto Hospital Rawalpindi during epidemic 2013.

Haq, Muhammad Zahoorul; Masood, Najaf; Sharif, Muddassar; Asghar, Rai Muhammad  
[E-mail:dr.zahoor313@gmail.com](mailto:dr.zahoor313@gmail.com)

Benazir Bhutto Hospital - Paediatrics Department

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1116-1121

**Keywords:** Pediatrics; Pneumonia; Gastroenteritis; Malnutrition; Cross-Sectional Studies; Nutritional Status

**Abstract:** Background: Despite efforts to promote widespread vaccination, measles still remains an important cause of morbidity and mortality in children especially in developing countries. The aim of this study was to review the pattern and outcome of measles patients admitted at Benazir Bhutto Hospital [BBH] Rawalpindi during measles epidemic 2013. Study . Design: Cross sectional descriptive study. Period: Three months during measles epidemic 2013 [March - May]. Setting: Pediatric department BBH Rawalpind. Materials and Methods: Data regarding demographic profile, clinical presentation, complications and outcome of measles patients was collected and analyzed using SPSS 15. Results: A total of 192 patients of both sexes were included with mean age of 35.48 +/- 32.71 months. Majority of patients [71.4%] were unvaccinated and 88% had history of contact with measles patients. The common complications observed were pneumonia and pneumonia with gastroenteritis and both were found statistically significant in patients with malnutrition and low socioeconomic status. Conclusion: The current study concluded that improving measles immunization and nutritional status in children is essential for reducing morbidity and mortality of measles.

## Medicine, Traditional

### Traditional bone setters; preference and patronage.

Khan, Imran; Saeed, Mohammad; Inam, Muhammad; Arif, Mohammad  
[E-mail:dr.mohammadinam@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:dr.mohammadinam@yahoo.co.uk)

Gaju Khan Medical College - Department of Orthopedics and Trauma

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1181-1185

**Keywords:** Bone and Bones; Orthopedics; Fractures, Bone

**Abstract:** Objectives: To evaluate the factors for preferring the traditional bone setters by people. Study Design: Observational study. Setting: Department of Orthopedics and Spine Surgery Hayatabad Medical Complex Peshawar. Period: October, 2013 to March, 2014. Materials and Methods: Sixty consecutive patients who presented at orthopedics out-patient clinic after attending Traditional Bone Setting Centers were recruited for the study. Information about the patients' bio data, mechanism of injury, who advised them to contact TBS and what are the factors that compelled them to attend TBS were obtained and filled into prepared proforma. The data obtained was recorded and analyzed on SPSS version 17. Results: The mean age was 25.57 years with minimum age 5 years and maximum 65 years. Sixteen patients were females and 44 were male. Two [3.3%] patients first attended Modern orthopedic service [MOS] and 58[96.7%] patients attended TBS. 47[78.3%] patients were taken by their own immediate family members to

TBS, 20% were referred by friends and 1.7% were self-referral. Thirty seven [61.7%] opted for TBS because of their belief, 11[18.3%] considered this service cheap, 7[11.7%] attended it because it is quick service and 5 [8.3%] reverted to TBS because of attitude of hospital personals. Conclusion: A considerable of people still have great trust on TBS regarding management of musculoskeletal problems. Belief is the most leading cause of consulting traditional bonesetters, other causes include low cast, quick service and attitude of hospital personnel.

## Melatonin

### pharmacology

#### [Effect of combination of Melatonin and All-Trans retinoic acid on maturation, fertilization and embryonic development of immature mouse oocytes].

Tadayoni, S.; Malekzadeh Shafarodi, M.; Ghasemi Hamidabadi, H.; Esmailnejad Moghaddam, A.; Khalilian, A.; Rezaei, N. Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine - Anatomical Sciences Department

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 46-54

**Keywords:** Tretinoin-pharmacology; Oocytes; Fertilization; In Vitro Oocyte Maturation Techniques; Embryonic Development; Mice

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: With respect to the antioxidant role of melatonin and retinoic acid, it seems to be effective both in the maturation and embryonic development. This study was done to investigate the effect of combination of melatonin and All-Trans retinoic acid [RA] on maturation, fertilization and embryonic development of immature mouse oocytes. Methods: In this experimental study, cumulus - oocyte complex [COCs] were recovered from 4-6 week old female mice NMRI and were divided into 6 maturation medium groups including control, sham, experiment 1[melatonin 100 nM, 1 and 2 microM], experiment 2 [retinoic acid 1, 2, 4, 6 microM], experiment 3 [melatonin 2 microM+RA 4 microM], experiment 4 [Mel 100nM + retinoic acid 4 microM]. The maturation rate was recorded after 24 hours of culture in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO<sub>2</sub> at 37°C. The matured oocytes were fertilized with sperm. Fertilization and embryonic development rates to the blastocyst stage were recorded. Results: Maturation rate in the control and sham groups were 50.6% and 49.4%, respectively. Maturation rate were 54.3%, 54.8%, 59.9% in melatonin group with concentrations of 100 nM, 1 and 2 microM, respectively. Maturation rate were 51.6%, 51%, 59% and 49.6% in t-RA group with concentrations of 1, 2, 4, 6 microM. Maturation rate were 60.4% and 54.2% in the experiment 3 and 4 groups, respectively. The maturation rates in the melatonin 2 microM, retinoic acid 4 microM and experiment 3 significantly increased in compare to control [P<0.05]. The embryonic development rate in the melatonin with 100nM concentration and 4 microM of retinoic acid increased significantly compared to controls [P<0.05]. Although, embryonic development rate in experiment 3 was higher than control, but lower in compare to melatonin 100 nM and the retinoic acid 4 microM. The embryonic development rate in experiment 4 significantly increased in compare to control [P<0.05]. Conclusion: Combination of melatonin and All-Trans retinoic acid in medium culture increase maturation rate and improved embryonic development in dose dependent manner.

## Melissa

#### Phytochemical and Morpho-physiological responses of lemon balm [Melissa officinalis L.] to biostimulants application.

Mehrafarin, A.; Qavami N.; Tahmasebi Z.; Naghdi Badi, H.; Abdossi, V.; Seif Sahandi, M. ACECR - Institute of Medicinal Plants - Medicinal Plants Research Center

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2015; 14 (55): 29-42

**Keywords:** Citrus; Amino Acids; Oils, Volatile

**Abstract:** Background: Biostimulants are amino acids and organic components, which can play main role in the plant growth and dry matter accumulation. Objective: Determine the influence of foliar application of active amino acids on quality and quantity yield of *Melissa officinalis* L. Methods: This study was conducted in a research farm at the institute of medicinal plants on the base of randomized complete blocks design [RCBD] with three replications. The treatments were control [foliar application with distilled water] and commercial formulations of aminolforte, kadostim, fosnutren, and humiforte [each of them 2 L ha<sup>-1</sup>], and chemical fertilizer [70 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>] N.P.K]. Results: The results indicated that a significant increase in the content of citronellal, neral, deltaxadinene, germacrene, and geranial, were found in response to aminolforte and fosnutren application. The essential oil content was also increased through using kadostim and chemical fertilizer. A significant improvement in the plant height, number of flowers per stem, and SPAD value were observed in response to the foliar application of aminolforte. Moreover, foliar application of fosnutren improved leaf length, leaf number, leaf area, leaf dry weight, and shoot dry weight, accordingly. There was no variation in the number of branches per plant among the treatments of kadostim and aminolforte; both of these treatments improved the attribute. Conclusion: The foliar application of free amino acids based on commercial formulations including aminolforte, kadostim, humiforte, and fosnutren can be effective on the quality and quantity yield of lemon balm.

## Menopause

### physiology

#### [Impact of educational intervention on physiological and psychological problems for menopausal women].

Abdull Hameed, Sahar M.; Makhlof, Entesar M.; Behilak, Sahar G.  
Shagra University - College of Applied Medical Sciences - Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing  
**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 167-180

**Keywords:** Menopause-psychology; Psychology; Health Education; Education

**Abstract:** Menopause, known as climacteric, is the time in a woman's life when her menstrual period stop and she is no longer able to have children. It is said to have occurred when a woman has not had a period for a year. Objective: This study aimed to identify the physiological and psychological problems; for menopausal women at Al Dawadmi, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia and to evaluate the effect of an educational intervention on the improvement of physiological and psychological health problems. Methods: A quasi-experimental design was utilized for the study [i.e. pre and posttest design]. Setting A convenient sample conduction of 40 women at 2 dispensary "Sharq and Gharb dispensary" Al Dawadmi, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, was included in the study at the time of research conduction. Where a pre and posttest with no control group was designed and adopted. The study was conducted from [October 2014 to April 2015]. A total of 40 menopausal women were selected in the study, all of them were interviewed, and descriptive analysis was used for demographic data. The investigators assess menopausal woman knowledge and practices regarding the menopause before giving the educational booklet. Results: the study revealed that category of [51-56] years of old age of menopause women were more than third of the sample [40 . %] According marital status about half [52.5%] of the sample were married. It was found that majority of physical symptoms improved post program and there was a highly significant differences pre and post program specifically for hot flushes [0.025\*], night sweating [0.000\*], difficult sleeping [0.016\*] and dry skin [0.045\*]. Also study indicated that knowledge of menopause women improved and became more enough post program than preprogram. In addition, the study revealed that the Majority of psychological symptoms improved post program. Conclusions: This study was conducted to assess the physiological and psychological needs for menopausal women at Al Dawadmi, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. In addition, to evaluate effect of an educational intervention on the improvement of physiological and psychological health problems in menopausal women at Al Dawadmi, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The study revealed that the majority of physical and psychological symptoms improved post program and there was a highly significant differences pre and post program. Also study indicated that knowledge of menopause women improved and became more enough post program than preprogram. The study findings showed that an appropriate training to menopausal women could improve health standards in menopausal women and promote their health.

## Mental Disorders

### therapy

#### Severe psychiatric illnesses; effectiveness of illness management and recovery program as a group intervention in patients suffering.

Awan, Inayatullah; Junejo, Badaruddin; Junejo, Jamil; Perveen, Asma  
*E-mail: inayatullahawan@gmail.com*

Hospital Sukkur - Ghulam Muhammad Mahar Medical College, [GMC]

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1170-1175

**Keywords:** Psychiatry; Disease Management; Bipolar Disorder; Personality Disorders; Schizophrenia, Paranoid; Schizophrenia; Psychotic Disorders

**Abstract:** Objectives: To find out the effectiveness of "Illness management and Recovery [IMR]" program as a group intervention for improving daily functioning of clients suffering from severe psychiatric illnesses. Setting: The Recovery House, a Psychiatric Rehabilitation Center in Karachi, Pakistan. Period: Dec 2012 to Sep 2013 Methodology: Fifteen [15] patients were enrolled in the study. They were randomly divided into two groups, one group with 7 patients and the second with 8 patients. Informed consent was obtained from the patients and their family. A semi-structured Proforma was used to record the demographic details of patients. Before Starting the IMR program, 15 points rating scale was administered on patients [pre-IMR assessment] and after 9-month program implementation, the scale was again administered [post-IMR assessment] to evaluate the effectiveness of Illness management Program as a group intervention. After each IMR session patients received sheets to work as homework assignments from the handouts. Patients received IMR program with, supportive, educational, motivational and cognitive behavior interventions in group and individual sessions with practitioner. Data collected was entered into and analyzed by using statistical package for the social science - seventeenth version [SPSS 17]. Results: Out of the total 15 patients, 12 [80%] were male and 3 [20%] were female. Age range 15 to 67 years with mean age was 37+8.5 years. Education status of the patients revealed that all patients were educated; 04 [26.7%] had achieved education to the graduation level; 04 [26.7%] were matriculate; 04 [26.7%] were primary passed; and 03 [20%] were educated up to intermediate level. Patients with severe psychiatric illnesses were bipolar disorder 2[13.3%] cases, personality disorder 3[20%] cases,

delusional disorder 1[6.7] case, schizophrenia 8[53.3%] cases and schizoaffective 1[6.7%] cases. Total number of WMR [Wellness management and recovery] session attended by each patient ranged from 30 to 62 sessions. Results in 15 areas of assessment on the rating scale before the application of illness management and recovery sessions [Pre-IMR sessions] and after the application of sessions [Post-IMR sessions]. Conclusion: Illness management and recovery program is an effective tool to bring about a significant improvement in several domains of life among patients suffering from severe psychiatric illnesses.

## Mesenchymal Stromal Cells

### [Mesenchymal stem cells proliferation exposed to hypoxia].

Pooladi, M.; Amiri, I.; Alizadeh, Z.; Talebzadeh, F.; Abbasi, Y.; Mohammadi Roushandeh, A.  
Hamadan University of Medical Sciences - Medicine Faculty - Anatomical Sciences Department  
**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 69-74

**Keywords:** Cell Proliferation; Anoxia; Cobalt; Rats

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Some problems such as low viability and apoptosis after injection to the body because of exposure to toxic factors such as hypoxia, thermal stress, oxidative stress and food deprivation are encountered with stem cell application. It is suggested that preconditioning of the cells with cytotoxic factors before injection could enhance their efficiency. This study was done to determine the mesenchymal stem cell proliferation exposed to hypoxia by cobalt chloride. Methods: In this experimental study, Mesenchymal stem cells were isolated from rat bone marrow and cultured at least for four times. The cells were cultured in 96 well plates and treated with different concentration [0, 5, 10, 20, 50, 70, 90, 100, 120, 150 and 200 microM] of cobalt chloride for 6, 12, 24 and 46 hours. Cell proliferation was detected by MTT assay [3-[4,5-Dimethylthiazol-2-Yl]-2,5- Diphenyltetrazolium Bromide]. Results: The cells isolated from bone marrow were propagated easily in culture condition. The cells morphology was not altered after exposure to cobalt chloride. Preconditioning of mesenchymal stem cells with 120 microM for 6 hours, 20 microM for 12 and 24 hours and 5 microM for 48 hours significantly improved cell proliferation after hypoxia in cell culture [P<0.05]. Conclusion: Hypoxia preconditioning increases proliferation of mesenchymal stem cell.

## Metformin

### adverse effects

#### Metabolic Acidosis and Rhabdomyolysis with Metformin overdosage.

Arali, Arun; Said, Tarek M.; Abdel Hakim, Karim; Tierney, Eamon  
**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2015; 37 (4): 256-259

**Keywords:** Drug Overdose; Acidosis; Rhabdomyolysis

**Abstract:** Metformin is a biguanide oral hypoglycemic agent used as first-line or as a part of multi-drug therapy in the treatment of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus [DM]. Lactic acidosis is a well-known but relatively uncommon adverse effect of Metformin, especially in patients with co-existing renal failure. There are several case reports of inadvertent or intentional Metformin overdosage resulting in severe metabolic acidosis with hyperlactatemia and often fatal outcome. Continuous hemodiafiltration with other supportive therapies have resulted in successful management of the metabolic derangements and is presently the accepted standard therapy of Metformin intoxication. A twenty-two-year-old female presented with Metformin over-dosage of 50g and developed severe metabolic acidosis and rhabdomyolysis. Metabolic acidosis was prolonged; the pH level was 6.72, bicarbonate level <4 mmol/L and lactate level was more than 25 mmol/L. The patient was managed with crystalloids, bicarbonate infusions and continuous venovenous hemodiafiltration. The blood gas parameters normalized 48 hours after initiation of the treatment. Hemodiafiltration was continued for longer than usual due to the prolonged metabolic acidosis and until the elevated Creatine Kinase [CK] levels returned to normal. She made an uneventful recovery, without residual sequelae.

## Methotrexate

### therapeutic uses

#### [Suction evacuation with Methotrexate as a successful treatment modality for caesarean scar pregnancies; case series].

Datta, Sumita; Jha, Chitra  
[E-mail:singhsumita@hotmail.co.uk](mailto:singhsumita@hotmail.co.uk)

Royal Hospital - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology  
**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 488-494

**Keywords:** Vacuum Curettage; Cesarean Section; Pregnancy, Ectopic; Pregnancy; Cicatrix



**Abstract:** Pregnancy resulting from the implantation of an embryo within a scar of a previous Caesarean section is extremely rare. The diagnosis and treatment of Caesarean scar pregnancies [CSPs] are challenging and the optimal course of treatment is still to be determined. We report a case series of six patients with CSPs who presented to the Royal Hospital in Muscat, Oman, between October 2012 and April 2014. All of the patients were successfully treated with systemic methotrexate and five patients underwent suction evacuation either before or after the methotrexate administration. The patients were followed up for a period of 6-9 weeks after treatment and recovered completely without any significant complications. Suction evacuation with methotrexate can therefore be considered an effective treatment option with good maternal outcomes.

## MicroRNAs

### Sequence comparison of six human microRNAs genes between tuberculosis patients and healthy individuals.

Amila, A.; Acosta, A.; Sarmiento, M.E.; Suraiya, Siti; Zafarina, Z.; Panneerchelvam, S.; Norazmi, M.N.  
University Sains Malaysia - School of Health Sciences

*International Journal of Mycobacteriology* 2015; 4 (4): 341-346

**Keywords:** Base Sequence; Tuberculosis-genetics; Mycobacterium tuberculosis-genetics

**Abstract:** Objective/Background: MicroRNAs [miRNAs] play an important role in diseases development. Therefore, human miRNAs may be able to inhibit the survival of Mycobacterium tuberculosis [Mtb] in the human host by targeting critical genes of the pathogen. Mutations within miRNAs can alter their target selection, thereby preventing them from inhibiting Mtb genes, thus increasing host susceptibility to the disease. Methods: This study was undertaken to investigate the genetic association of pulmonary tuberculosis [TB] with six human miRNAs genes, namely, hsa-miR-370, hsa-miR-520d, hsa-miR-154, hsa-miR-497, hsa-miR-758, and hsa-miR-593, which have been predicted to interact with Mtb genes. The objective of the study was to determine the possible sequence variation of selected miRNA genes that are potentially associated with the inhibition of critical Mtb genes in TB patients. Results: The study did not show differences in the sequences compared with healthy individuals without antecedents of TB. Conclusion: This result could have been influenced by the sample size and the selection of miRNA genes, which need to be addressed in future studies.

## Mindfulness

### education

#### [Effect of mindfulness training on reduction of depressive symptoms among students].

Sattarpour, F.; Ahmadi, E.; Sadegzadeh, S.

*E-mail:faribasattarpour21@yahoo.com*

Islamic Azad University - Young Researchers and Elite Club, Tabriz Branch - General Psychology Department

*Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences* 2015; 17 (3): 81-88

**Keywords:** Depression; Students

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: In psychotherapy, mindfulness is intended as a mode promotion of self-awareness think to improve well-being. This study was done to determine the effect of mindfulness training on reduction of depressive symptoms among students. Methods: In this quasi-experimental study, 40 female students with depressive symptoms were divided into mindfulness training and control groups. Subjects in experimental group received training mindfulness-based stress reduction and the control group did not receive any training. Training was performed eight sessions for experimental group. Subjects completed the beck depression questionnaire prior and after the training. Results: The mean +/- SD of depression symptoms was 21.10 +/- 5.6 but after mindfulness training significantly reduced to 11.5 +/- 3.70 [P<0.05]. Conclusion: Mindfulness training reduces depression symptoms among female students.

## Misoprostol

### [Effectiveness of Misoprostol for induction of first-trimester miscarriages; experience at a single tertiary care centre in Oman].

Ambusaidi, Qamariya; Zutshi, Anita

*E-mail: nooralqabas@hotmail.com*

Royal Hospital - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

*SQUJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal* 2015; 15 (4): 483-487

**Keywords:** Abortion, Induced; Pregnancy Trimester, First; Pregnancy; Abortion, Spontaneous-drug therapy; Tertiary Care Centers; Prospective Studies; Dilatation and Curettage; Surveys and Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Objectives: Non-invasive methods of inducing a miscarriage are now considered an effective alternative to surgical evacuation [dilatation and curettage]. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of misoprostol in the termination of first-trimester miscarriages. Methods: This prospective study was conducted between October 2009 and September 2010 and assessed all patients admitted to the Royal Hospital in Muscat, Oman, for the termination of first-trimester miscarriages during the study period. All patients received misoprostol and the rates of successful termination were measured. Patient satisfaction was assessed using a short questionnaire. Results: A total of 290 women were included in the study. Termination with misoprostol was successful in 61.38% of the subjects. Of the remaining subjects requiring additional surgical evacuation [n = 112], 58.93% required evacuation due to failed termination with misoprostol and 65.18% underwent early evacuation [ $</24$  hours since their last misoprostol dose]. The majority of patients experienced no side-effects due to misoprostol [89.66%]. Pain was controlled with simple analgesics in 70.00% of the subjects. A high satisfaction rate [94.83%] with the misoprostol treatment was reported. Conclusion: Misoprostol was a well-tolerated drug which reduced the rate of surgical evacuation among the study subjects. This medication can therefore be used safely in the management of incomplete miscarriage.

## Morus

### A Study on the preventive effect of Mulberry [*Morus alba* L.] fruits in rats exposed to gamma radiation.

Ammar, Amal A. A.

Nuclear Materials Authority - Medical and Radiation Research Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 15 (October): 383-388

**Keywords:** Gamma Rays; Rats; Fruit; Oxidative Stress; Antioxidants

**Abstract:** Background: Ionizing radiation is known to generate and reactive oxygen species. This study was carried out to investigate the efficacy of mulberry fruit against irradiation induced oxidative stress in rats. Materials and Methods: Male albino rats were divided into four groups, Group [I]: [control group] rats fed on balanced diet for 4 weeks, Group [II]: rats fed on balanced diet contained 5% mulberry fruits powder [MFP], Group [III]: rats were exposed at the 1<sup>st</sup> week of the experiment to fractionated Gamma-irradiation dose of 8 Gy administered as 2 Gy, every other day and fed on balanced diet for 4 weeks, and Group [IV]: irradiated rats fed on balanced diet contained 5% mulberry fruits powder, at the end of the experiment, animals from each group were sacrificed, 24 hrs post the last dose of treatment, six rats from each group were sacrificed. Blood samples were taken and analyzed for Lipid peroxides as malondialdehyde [MDA] level, Xanthine Oxidoreductase system [XO and XDH], Glutathione [GSH] content, Superoxide dismutase [SOD], catalase [CAT], Aspartate Transaminase [AST], Alanine Transaminase [ALT], Gamma Glutamyl Transferase [GGT], Alkaline Phosphatase [ALP] activities and total bilirubin in rats. Results: The results showed that, irradiation induced high significant decrease in hepatic Glutathione contents [GSH], Xanthine Dehydrogenase [XDH], Superoxides Dismutase [SOD] and Catalase [CAT] activity. Moreover, a remarkable increase in the Malondialdehyde [MDA] concentration, xanthine oxidase activity [XO], the activity of some liver enzymes was observed in Gamma-irradiated rats. In contrast, administration of Mulberry Fruit Powder [MFP] to Gamma-irradiated rats was found to offer protection against Gamma-irradiation induced oxidative stress, by elevating the activity of antioxidant enzymes, enhancing liver function. All results in this study suggested that mulberry fruit had high potential to be developed as radio protective agent. Conclusion: Therefore, MFP could have a beneficial role in modulating oxidative stress by improving the natural antioxidant mechanism.

## Mycobacterium leprae

### isolation and purification

#### Comparison of four DNA extraction methods for the detection of *Mycobacterium leprae* from Ziehl-Neelsen-stained microscopic slides.

Ruiz Fuentes, Jenny Laura; Diaz, Alexis; Entenza, Anayma Elena; Frion, Yahima; Suarez, Odelay; Torres, Pedro; De Armas, Yaxsier; Acosta, Lucrecia

"Pedro Kouri" Tropical Medicine Institute - National Reference Laboratory for Tuberculosis, Leprosy and other Mycobacterial Diseases - Department of Microbiology

**International Journal of Mycobacteriology** 2015; 4 (4): 284-289

**Keywords:** DNA; Staining and Labeling; Genomics; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Leprosy-diagnosis

**Abstract:** Objective/background: The diagnosis of leprosy has been a challenge due to the low sensibility of the conventional methods and the impossibility of culturing the causative organism. In this study, four methods for *Mycobacterium leprae* nucleic-acid extraction from Ziehl-Neelsen-stained slides [ZNS slides] were compared: Phenol/chloroform, Chelex 100 resin, and two commercial kits [Wizard Genomic DNA Purification Kit and QIAamp DNA Mini Kit]. Methods: DNA was extracted from four groups of slides: a high-codification-slide group [bacteriological index [BI],  $\geq 4$ ] a low-codification-slide group [BI = 1], a negative-slide group [BI = 0], and a negative-control-slide group [BI = 0]. Quality DNA was evidenced by the amplification of specific repetitive element present in *M. leprae* genomic DNA [RLEP] using a nested polymerase chain reaction. Results: This is the first report comparing four different extraction methods for obtaining *M. leprae* DNA from ZNS slides in Cuban patients, and applied in molecular

diagnosis. Good-quality DNA and positive amplification were detected in the high-codification-slide group with the four methods, while from the low-codification-slide group only the QIAGEN and phenol-chloroform methods obtained amplification of *M. leprae*. In the negative-slide group, only the QIAGEN method was able to obtain DNA with sufficient quality for positive amplification of the RLEP region. No amplification was observed in the negative-control slide group by any method. Patients with ZNS negative slides can still transmit the infection, and molecular methods can help identify and treat them, interrupting the chain of transmission and preventing the onset of disabilities. Conclusion: The ZNS slides can be sent easily to reference laboratories for later molecular analysis that can be useful not only to improve the diagnosis, but also for the application of other molecular techniques.

## **Mycobacterium tuberculosis**

### **Virtual screening studies to identify novel inhibitors for Sigma F protein of Mycobacterium tuberculosis.**

Mustyala, Kiran Kumar; Malkhed, Vasavi; Chittireddy, Venkataramana Reddy; Vuruputuri, Uma  
University College of Science, Osmania University - Molecular Modelling Research Laboratory - Department of Chemistry

**International Journal of Mycobacteriology** 2015; 4 (4): 330-336

**Keywords:** Bacterial Proteins; Sigma Factor; Gene Expression; Computer Simulation; Ligands

**Abstract:** Tuberculosis [TB] is one of the oldest threats to public health. TB is caused by the pathogen *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* [MTB]. The Sigma factors are essential for the survival of MTB. The Sigma factor Sigma F [SigF] regulates genes expression under stress conditions. The SigF binds to RNA polymerase and forms a holoenzyme, which initiates the transcription of various genes. The Usfx, an anti-SigF protein, binds to SigF and alters the transcription initiation and gene expression. In the present work, virtual screening studies are taken up to identify the interactions between SigF and small molecular inhibitors which can inhibit the formation of holoenzyme. The studies reveal that ARG 104 and ARG 224 amino acid residues of SigF protein are forming important binding interactions with the ligands. The in silico ADME properties for the ligand data set are calculated to check the druggability of the molecules.

## **drug effects**

### **Study of mechanism of interaction of truncated isoniazid-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide adduct against multiple enzymes of Mycobacterium tuberculosis by a computational approach.**

Jena, Lingaraja; Deshmukh, Shraddha; Waghmare, Pranita; Kumar, Satish; Harinath, Bhaskar C.  
Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences - Biochemistry and JB Tropical Disease Research Centre - Bioinformatics Centre

**International Journal of Mycobacteriology** 2015; 4 (4): 276-283

**Keywords:** *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*-enzymology; Isoniazid-analogs and derivatives; NAD-analogs and derivatives; Computers

**Abstract:** Objective/Background: Isoniazid [INH] is one of the effective antituberculosis [TB] drugs used for TB treatment. However, most of the drug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* [MTB] clinical strains are resistant to INH, a first-line antituberculous drug. Certain metabolic enzymes such as adenosylhomocysteinase [Rv3248c], universal stress protein [Rv2623], nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide [reduced]-dependent enoyl-acyl carrier protein reductase [Rv1484], oxidoreductase [Rv2971], dihydrofolate reductase [Rv2763c], pyrroline-5-carboxylate dehydrogenase [Rv1187] have been identified to bind INH-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide [INH-NAD] and INH-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate adducts coupled to Sepharose resin. These enzymes are reported to be involved in many important biochemical processes of MTB, including cysteine and methionine metabolism, mycobacterial growth regulation, mycolic acid biosynthesis, detoxification of toxic metabolites, folate biosynthesis, etc. The truncated INH-nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide [oxidized] adduct, 4-isonicotinoylnicotinamide, isolated from urine samples of human TB patients treated with INH therapy is proposed to have antimycobacterial activity. Methods: To understand the mechanism of interaction of the truncated INH-NAD adduct, binding energy studies were carried out on the aforementioned six enzymes with known three-dimensional structures using AutoDock4.2. Results: In silico docking analysis of these MTB enzymes with the truncated INH-NAD adduct showed favorable binding interactions with docking energies ranging from -5.29 to -7.07 kcal/mol. Conclusion: Thus, in silico docking study revealed that the INH-NAD adduct, which is generated in vivo after INH activation, may undergo spontaneous hydrolysis to form the truncated INH-NAD adduct and further binds and inhibits multiple enzymes of MTB, in addition to InhA, confirming that INH is an effective anti-TB drug acting at multiple enzymes. Further analysis of amino acid residues in the active site of INH-NAD-binding proteins showed the probable presence of catalytic triad in four enzymes possibly involved in INH binding to the enzyme.

**[Determining the drug susceptibility of Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains to the Pyrazinamide].**

Moaddab, Seyyed Reza; Amini, Keivan; Haki, Behzad Kazemi

Tabriz University of Medical Sciences - School of Paramedical - Tuberculosis and Lung Disease Reserach Center

**Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2015; 37 (3): 56-62

**Keywords:** Pyrazinamide; Tuberculosis, Multidrug-Resistant

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Pyrazinamide [PZA] is an important first anti tuberculosis medication and PZA resistance can be affect the successful tuberculosis [TB] control program. The aim of this study was to determine the PZA resistance among Mycobacterium tuberculosis [MTB] isolated strains. Materials and Methods: These strains were isolated from foreigners and Iranian patients. 100 MTB strains collected at the reserach center for TB and Pulmonary diseases in Tebriz and for detections of PZA 7H10 agar medium by porportion method was used. Results: Out of 100 MTB strains, 60 isolated strains were resistant to at least one of the main drugs [isoniazid, rifampin, streptomycin, ehambutol] and 40 isolated strains were susceptible to all of these drugs. One strain [2.5%] from 40 susceptible and 22strains [36%] from 60 MTB resistant strains was found to be resistant to PZA. Out of 21 MDR[ Multi Drug Resistant] strains, 11 isolates ere resistant to PZA [57%] The most of the PZA resistant strains were isolated from the foreigner patients [72%]. Conclusion: The rate of PZA resistance among East Azerbaijan province patients is low and the sensitivity test of this drug is not necessary as a routine method for MTB susceptible strains.

**genetics****Genetic diversity of Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains isolated in Algeria: results of spoligotyping.**

Ifticene, Malika; Kaidi, Said; Khechiba, Mesbah Mounir; Yala, Djamel; Boulahbal, Fadila

[E-mail:ifticenema@yahoo.fr](mailto:ifticenema@yahoo.fr)

Pasteur Institute of Algeria - National Reference Laboratory for Tuberculosis [NRL-TB]

**International Journal of Mycobacteriology** 2015; 4 (4): 290-295

**Keywords:** Genetic Variation; Molecular Typing-methods; Tuberculosis; Genotype; Genomics

**Abstract:** Objective/background: Molecular typing tools, including spoligotyping, are currently widely used in the monitoring and study of the dynamics of tuberculosis epidemics. Methods: A study of the molecular profile of a sample of 129 Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains isolated during 2011 was carried out in the National Reference Laboratory for Tuberculosis and Mycobacteria at the Pasteur Institute of Algeria. This sample was selected at random from a set of 350 strains isolated from tuberculosis patients from central and eastern areas of the country. Results: Genotypic analysis helped to clarify the frequencies of the different genotypes in the current study population: H family, 29%; LAM family, 26%; T family, 25%; S family, 5%, and other genomic families, including orphan strains, 15%. Conclusion: The study of strains isolated between January and December 2011 has allowed insight into the frequency of different genomic families and the importance of existing clusters in the population of central and eastern Algeria. Nested reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reactions targeting the messenger RNA of icl[2], hsp<sub>x</sub>, and rRNAP1 genes to detect viable

**Mycobacterium tuberculosis directly from clinical specimens.**

Lakshmipathy, Dhanurekha; Kulandai, Lily Therese; Ramasubban, Gayathri; Rao, Madhavan Hajib Narahari; Rathinam, Sridhar; Narasimhan, Meenakshi

Vision Research Foundation - Larsen and Toubro Microbiology Research Centre

**International Journal of Mycobacteriology** 2015; 4 (4): 312-317

**Keywords:** Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction; Antigens, Bacterial; Bacterial Proteins; Genes, rRNA

**Abstract:** There is an urgent need for a rapid and reliable test to detect actively multiplying Mycobacterium tuberculosis directly from clinical specimens for an early initiation of the appropriate antituberculous treatment. This study was aimed at the optimization and application of nested reverse transcriptase-PCR [nRT-PCR] targeting the messenger RNA of the icl[2], hsp<sub>x</sub>, and rRNAP1 genes directly from sputum specimens, and their evaluation against the culture by the BACTEC MicroMGIT mycobacterial culture system. 203 Sputum samples from clinically suspected tuberculosis patients and 30 control specimens [clinically proven viral or bacterial infections other than tuberculosis] were included in this study. The mycobacterial culture was performed by the BACTEC MicroMGIT system following the manufacturer's instructions. The primers for nRT-PCRs targeting icl[2], hsp<sub>x</sub>, and rRNAP1 genes were indigenously designed using the Primer-BLAST software, and optimized for sensitivity and specificity. The icl[2], hsp<sub>x</sub>, and rRNAP1 genes were able to pick up 63.9%, 67.2%, and 58.75%, respectively, of culture-negative sputum specimens collected from clinically suspected tuberculosis patients. However, three [1.4%] were negative for nRT-PCR, but M. tuberculosis culture positive. All the 30 controls were negative for culture by the BACTEC MicroMGIT method and all three nRT-PCR. The novel nRT-PCRs targeting icl[2], hsp<sub>x</sub>, and rRNAP1 genes developed in this study are rapid and reliable diagnostic tools to detect viable M. tuberculosis directly from sputum specimens. However, further study by including a larger number of sputum specimens needs to be carried out to ascertain the diagnostic utility of the novel nRT-PCRs optimized in the study.

## Nasal Mucosa

### [Rate and severity of nasal mucosal tear in internal and external lateral nasal osteotomy].

Mesgarzade, Alihosein; Khorshidi, Reza; Hajmohamadi, Saeed; Fooladi, Danial Fadaii; Hajavifard, Nasrin  
*E-mail:mesgarcu@hotmail.com*

Tabriz University of medical sciences - School of dentistry - Department of maxillofacial surgery

**Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2015; 37 (3): 44-49

**Keywords:** Osteotomy; Rhinoplasty; Endoscopy

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: There is an ongoing debate on the appropriateness of internal or external osteotomy in rhinoplasty. This study aimed to compare these two techniques in terms of nasal mucosal tear. Materials and Methods: In this study, 30 candidates for elective nasal surgery were studied in a 12-month period. Each patient underwent an external lateral osteotomy performed on one side and an internal lateral osteotomy performed on the other side by a trained specialist. In a blinded manner, another investigator performed the nasal endoscopy to detect the nasal mucosal tears and the results was reported them in millimeter [mm]. Results: A total of 30 patients, 10 males and 20 females with the mean age of 26.47 +/- 7.36 years [20-30] were enrolled in this study. Nasal mucosal tear was reported in all patients with internal lateral osteotomy, whereas this rate was 90% in the other group [p=0.24, odds ratio=1.11, 95% confidence interval=0.99-1.25]. The median length of the mucosal tears was 9 mm in the cases with internal osteotomy vs. 4 mm in the patients with external approach. The difference was statistically significant [p<0.001]. The data analysis stratified by the patients' age and sex revealed a significant association neither with frequency nor with severity of the nasal mucosal tears. Conclusion: This study showed that internal osteotomy, as compared with external technique, is accompanied with significantly more severe nasal mucosal damage in patients undergoing elective nasal surgery.

## Needs Assessment

### An assessment of the occupational and environmental health needs in seven Southeastern European and West-Central Asian countries.

Coman, Alexandru; Chereches, Razvan M.; Ungureanu, Marius I.; Marton Vasarhelyi, Emanuela O.; Valentine, Marissa A.; Sabo Attwood, Tara; Gray, Gregory C.

BabesBolyai University - Institute for Social Research, Faculty of Political, Administrative and Communication Sciences - Center for Health Policy and Public Health

**Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health** 2015; 5 (4): 375-384

**Keywords:** Environmental Health; Occupational Health; Hydrobiology; Food Safety; Zoonoses

**Abstract:** Eastern European and Central Asian countries are undergoing rapid socioeconomic and political reforms. Many old industrial facilities are either abandoned, or use outdated technologies that severely impact the environment. Emerging industries have less regulation than in developed countries and environmental and occupational problems seem to be increasing. Under a US National Institutes of Health pilot grant, we developed an interdisciplinary One Health research network in Southeastern Europe and West-Central Asia to identify environmental and occupational problems. From 2012 to 2014, this GeoHealth Hub engaged 11 academic centers and 16 public health institutions in eight different countries: Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Romania, and the United States with a goal of strengthening environmental and occupational research and training capacities. Employing face-to-face interviews and large group meetings, we conducted an evidenced-based needs and opportunities assessment focused on aquatic health, food safety, and zoonotic diseases. Comprehensive reviews of the published literature yielded priority research areas for each of the seven GeoHealth Hub countries including heavy metal and pesticide contamination, tick-borne diseases, rabies, brucellosis, and inadequate public health surveillance.

## Neoplasms, Germ Cell and Embryonal

### Germ cell tumor's survival rate in young patients.

Mortazavi, Nafiseh; Mahzooni, Parvin; Taheri, Diana; Jalilian, Mahshid; Novin, Kambiz  
 Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Department of Pathology

**Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention** 2015; 8 (4): 19-22

**Keywords:** Recurrence; Survival Rate; Teratoma; Ovarian Neoplasms

**Abstract:** Background: Germ cell tumors are neoplasms that originate from multi potential germ cells and can be intra or extra gonadal. According to pathologic classification, they have different subtypes. They account for 3% of pediatric malignancies and most commonly happen in children before the age of 15 years old. Epidemiologic evidence about pediatric germ cell tumors is scant in our region Objectives: The aim of current study was to determine demographic characteristics, recurrence and survival rate of germ cell tumor patients under the age of 21 years Patients and Methods: During a 10-year period [1996 - 2006], 106 patients under the age of 21 years suffering from germ cell tumor were admitted to our centers. We extracted the data needed for our study from patients' medical records in the hospitals. Results: Thirty seven boys and 69 girls with a mean age of 8.4 +/- 7.8 years were included. Most tumors were diagnosed before the age of one year [37%]. The most common pathologic subtype was mature

teratoma [44%]. Ovary [35%] was the most common primary site. Surgery plus chemotherapy were used to treat 54 patients and BEP was the most common chemotherapy regimen. Metastasis and recurrent tumor were seen in 22% and 8% of cases, respectively. Four-year overall survival was 89%. **Conclusions:** Our study showed that demographic characteristics of GCT patients in our population are similar to patients of other geographic regions in the world. Primary tumor site, histologic subtype and metastasis were significant prognostic factors for survival.

## Neurodegenerative Diseases

### Diogenes syndrome in a patient suffering from neurodegenerative disease.

Batool, Saelah; Hussain, Ijaz

*E-mail: saelahbatool@rocketmail.com*

Services Institute of Medical Sciences - Services Hospital - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 220-222

**Keywords:** Skin Diseases; Skin; Syndrome

**Abstract:** Discontinuation of the normal skin cleansing in geriatric or self-neglected patients can result in accumulation of keratinous scales, crusts on the skin and its most severe form has been named as Diogenes syndrome. The usual affected sites are upper central chest, back and the groins. These patients may have psychiatric or mood disorders or temporofrontal dementia. Alcohol abuse is a co-factor. Subjects are mainly the elderly, but a few cases in younger age group of patients have also been recorded who showed lesions on the scalp, face or arms. We report a case of Diogenes syndrome in a 20-year-old girl who was suffering from familial neurodegenerative disease.

## Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

### [Association of insulin resistance with alanine aminotransferase activity in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease].

Mekawy, Adel HM.; Ahmed, Hanan M.; Mohamed, Wafaa Salah; Yehia, Yehia A.

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Departments of Internal Medicine

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 63-70

**Keywords:** Insulin Resistance; Alanine Transaminase; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Background: Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease [NAFLD] is a term with a wide spectrum of disorders ranging from simple steatosis to progressive nonalcoholic steatohepatitis [NASH], cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Serum alanine aminotransferase [ALT] level is a well-recognized clinical marker of liver injury and may represent a consequence of the proinflammatory process accused in the pathogenesis of NAFLD. Insulin resistance seems to predispose lipid accumulation within the liver and progress to fibrosis in NAFLD. **Aim of the study:** to investigate the association of insulin resistance with ALT activity in NAFLD patients. **Patients and Methods:** 50 patients with NAFLD, diagnosed by abdominal ultrasonography, were included in this study. Full history, clinical evaluation, body mass index [BMI], waist circumference and laboratory tests including liver function tests, lipid profile, random blood glucose [RBG] and glycated Hemoglobin [HbA1c] were done. Also, fasting blood glucose and fasting insulin levels were determined for calculation of Homeostasis Model Assessment-Insulin Resistance [HOMA-IR]. **Results :** Patients were divided into two groups; group I included 28 patients with elevated serum ALT level and group II included 22 patients with normal serum ALT level. There was significant difference between the two groups as regard to prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus, elevated RBG level, HbA1c, HOMA-IR and waist circumference but no significant difference between the two groups regarding age, sex, BMI, lipid profile and incidence of hypertension and ischemic heart disease. **Conclusion :** Our findings suggested that increased ALT activity was associated with insulin resistance in patients with NAFLD.

## physiopathology

### Relation between non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and epicardial fat in metabolic syndrome.

Shendy, Shendy Mohammed; ElTalkawy, Mohamed Darwish; Saleem, Abdel Aziz Ali; Safwat, Wael; Adel, Mona; Abdel Khalik, Ashraf; Abu Taleb, Hoda

Theodor Bilharz Research Institute - Hepatogastroenterology Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 60 (July): 314-323

**Keywords:** Adipose Tissue; Pericardium; Metabolic Syndrome X

**Abstract:** Background: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease [NAFLD] is becoming recognized as a component of the metabolic syndrome and insulin resistance. There has been recent interest in the association between epicardial fat and atherosclerotic disease with increased risk of cardiovascular mortality and morbidity. **Aim of the work:** In this study we investigated the relationship between the metabolic syndrome with liver involvement and epicardial fat. **Patients and Methods:** 85 patients who had the criteria of metabolic syndrome are subjected to thorough clinical evaluation. Abdominal circumference, body mass index and waist/hip ratio were recorded for all patients. Laboratory investigations including urine, complete blood picture, fasting and postprandial blood glucose, uric acid, blood urea and creatinine C-reactive protein [CRP], lipid profile, liver enzymes and bilirubin were done to all patients. Ultrasonography was used to grade fatty liver and measure the thickness of epicardial fat. **Results:** Patients with high ALT levels have significantly

higher [ $p < 0.01$ ] AST, fasting blood glucose [FBG], uric acid, triglyceride [TG] level, more epicardial fat and waist circumference [ $p < 0.05$ ] compared to those with normal levels. Patients with high grade of fatty liver have significantly higher total cholesterol, TG, FBG, AST, ALT, uric acid levels, more epicardial fat and waist circumference [ $p < 0.01$ ] compared to those with mild and moderate. ALT, FBG and TG are significantly higher in patients with detectable epicardial fat than those without [ $p < 0.01$ ]. There were significant direct correlations between epicardial fat thickness with FBG [ $r = 0.324$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ], TG [ $r = 0.217$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ], AST [ $r = 0.493$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ], ALT [ $r = 0.561$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ], and grade of fatty liver [ $r = 0.479$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ]. Also there were significant direct correlations between FBG with waist circumference [ $r = 0.422$ ;  $p = 0.01$ ], TG level [ $r = 0.370$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ], HDL-C [ $r = 0.284$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ] and grade of fatty liver [ $r = 0.533$ ;  $p = 0.01$ ]. There were significant direct correlations between grade of fatty liver with waist circumference [ $r = 0.264$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ], TG [ $r = 0.407$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ], uric acid [ $r = 0.288$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ], and AST levels [ $r = 0.642$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ]. CRP was found correlated only with liver enzymes [ $r = 0.481$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ]. Simple logistic regression analysis revealed that epicardial fat thickness [mm] showed a trend in patients with NAFLD and metabolic syndrome. Conclusion: Echocardiographic assessment of epicardial adipose tissue, abdominal ultrasound assessment of NAFLD and transaminase level might serve as a reliable marker of visceral adiposity and more severe degree of metabolic syndrome.

## Occupational Therapy

### The Need for an advanced occupational therapy service in Bahrain.

Cullen, Daire; Mahdi, Miriam; Tierney, Eamon  
St. James' Hospital

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2015; 37 (4): 223-225

**Keywords:** Health Services Needs and Demand; Activities of Daily Living; Pressure Ulcer; Patient Discharge; Cognition

## Olea

### Ameliorative Effect of Olive Leaf Extract on the Fetal Lung Tissue of Diabetic pregnant rats.

Abd Rabou, Mervat A.; Al Ghamdi, Fawzya A.; Abu Elnaga, Nehal A.

Al Jouf University - Faculty of Science - Biology Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 670-684

**Keywords:** Plant Leaves; Plant Extracts; Lung-drug effects; Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental; Rats; Pregnancy, Animal; Fetus

**Abstract:** Aim of the work- Diabetes mellitus is a common metabolic disease not only affecting the individual, but also imposes adverse effects on the offsprings. Besides increasing congenital malformations, maternal diabetes is suggested to be associated with early pregnancy loss, altered sex ratio in the offspring and long-term postnatal diseases. Antidiabetic plants are used as supportive therapy in the treatment of diabetes during pregnancy, so the present study aims to investigate the protective effect of olive leaf extract on the fetal lung of the diabetic pregnant rats. **Material and methods** - Forty pregnant albino rats were used and categorized after mating into four groups; group 1: control group [C], group 2: rats treated with olive leaf extract during the period of pregnancy [O] [1 ml/100gm. b. wt], group 3: streptozotocin induced diabetic rats [D] [STZ 35 mg/kg b.wt], group 4: diabetic rats treated with olive leaf extract [D+O] [as in groups 2 and 3]. The pregnant females of different groups were dissected during the 19<sup>th</sup> day of pregnancy. Lung samples of fetuses were taken for the histological and histochemical studies. **Results**-Histopathological and histochemical observations of fetal lung tissue showed that the olive leaf extract succeeded to minimize the drastic changes which were observed in the fetal lung of diabetic rats. **Conclusion:** It is recommended that the use of the olive leaf extract has the ability to minimize the adverse effects in the fetal lung tissue of diabetic rats.

### Therapeutic effects of olive leaf extract or bone marrow Mesenchymal stem cells against lung damage induced in male albino rats exposed to gamma radiation.

Abdel Hady, Amr Mahmoud; Al Jalaud, Nora Abdulaziz

[E-mail:amreem2005@yahoo.com](mailto:E-mail:amreem2005@yahoo.com)

Misr University for Science and Technology [MUST] - Faculty of Applied Medical Sciences

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 685-699

**Keywords:** Plant Leaves; Plant Extracts; Mesenchymal Stromal Cells; Bone Marrow; Lung-radiation effects; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Gamma Rays

**Abstract:** Aim of the work- This study aimed to investigate the histological and histochemical changes in the lung tissue of male albino rats post exposure to gamma radiation and the possible therapeutic effect of both olive leaf extract and bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells. **Material and methods**-The current study was carried out on 40 adult male albino rats [Sprague dawley strain]; they were divided equally into 5 groups [C group: control rats; O group : rats treated with olive leaves extract [15 mg /kg body weight/daily] ; R group: rats exposed to a single dose of gamma-radiation [3 Gy]; RO group: rats of this group treated with olive extract 15 mg /kg body weight/daily one week before and one week after irradiation; RS group: rats of this group irradiated with 3Gy then treated with bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells [BMSCs]  $3 \times 10^6$  cells/ml suspension through caudal vein about 5h post radiation exposure. Histopathological and histochemical changes were studied. **Results:** Rats exposed to gamma radiation showed numerous histological and histochemical changes, these changes were ameliorated by using either olive leaf extract or

bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells. BMSCs showed more obvious therapeutic effect than olive leaf extract. Conclusion: The present work showed that olive leaf extract or bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells [BMSCs] have lung tissue radiotherapeutic effects against whole body gamma radiation in male albino rats.

## Olive Oil

### pharmacology

#### Protective effect of olive oil against Teratogenicity induced by Mancozeb in albino rats.

A., Nahas A.; Abbas, Enas A.

Agricultural Research Center - Central Agricultural of Pesticides Lab. [CAPL] - Mammalian and Aquatic Toxicology Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 415-424

**Keywords:** Abnormalities, Drug-Induced; Maneb; Zineb; Rats; Protective Agents

**Abstract:** Aim: this study aimed to investigate the protective effect of extra-virgin olive oil [EVOO] against teratogenicity of the fungicide mancozeb. Methods: after pregnancy confirmation, 32 pregnant rats were divided into 4-groups [n=8]. The 1<sup>st</sup> group orally administered tap water [-ve control], the 2<sup>nd</sup> group [+ve control] was administered EVOO [0.5ml/dam] from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> day of pregnancy. The 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 4<sup>th</sup> groups were administered 200 mg/kg mancozeb during the period of organogenesis, from the 6<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> day of pregnancy. The 4<sup>th</sup> group received the mentioned dose of EVOO prior to the pesticide administration. Cesarean section was performed on day 20 of pregnancy and the maternal and fetal parameters were recorded. Results: mancozeb induced maternal toxicity manifested as lower body weight gain of dams, increased number of late resorption sites/litter in comparison with the control group and mancozeb group pretreated with EVOO. Mancozeb evoked a decrease in fetal body weight, altered sex ratio [M/F] as well as increased incidence of fetal external, visceral and skeletal abnormalities. Treatment with virgin oil reduced the congenital malformations. Conclusively, the present study elucidates the protective role of EVOO as a result of antioxidant activity which scavenges the reactive oxygen species which induced cytotoxicity and increased prenatal mortalities.

## Optic Nerve Diseases

### diagnosis

#### Clinical variability in hereditary optic neuropathies: two novel mutations in two patients with dominant optic atrophy and Wolfram syndrome.

Galvez Ruiz, Alberto

*E-mail: Algarui@yahoo.com*

King Khaled Eye Specialist Hospital - Neuro-ophthalmology Unit

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 307-311

**Keywords:** Optic Atrophy, Autosomal Dominant-diagnosis; Wolfram Syndrome-diagnosis; Mutation; Phenotype

**Abstract:** Dominant optic atrophy [DOA] and Wolfram syndrome share a great deal of clinical variability, including an association with hearing loss and the presence of optic atrophy at similar ages. The objective of this paper was to discuss the phenotypic variability of these syndromes with respect to the presentation of two clinical cases. We present two patients, each with either DOA or Wolfram syndrome, and contribute to the research literature through our findings of two novel mutations. The overlapping of several clinical characteristics in hereditary optic neuropathies can complicate the differential diagnosis. Future studies are needed to better determine the genotype-phenotype correlation for these diseases.

## Optic Neuritis

### diagnosis

#### Bilateral optic neuritis in a patient with Behcet's disease who respond to therapeutic plasma exchange.

Erdogan, Seyda; Sorgun, Mine Hayriye; Yalcindag, Nilufer; Atilla, Huban; Yucesan, Canan

*E-mail: dr\_seyda@yahoo.com*

Ankara University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Neurology

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 298-300

**Keywords:** Behcet Syndrom; Plasma Exchange



**Abstract:** Bilateral optic neuritis has been reported very rarely as a manifestation of neuro-Behçet's disease. We present a 50 year old woman who had 20-year history of Behçet's disease presented with acutely blurred vision associated with orbital pain in both eyes. Visual acuity was 0.4 in the right eye and light perception in the left eye; afferent pupillary defect was detected in the left eye. Bilateral swelling of the optic disk was found. The cerebrospinal fluid sample tests were within normal limits. Brain magnetic resonance imaging, magnetic resonance venography and fundus fluorescein angiography were normal. She was diagnosed with bilateral optic neuritis and treated with intravenous methyl prednisolone for 10 days. As there was no response to the treatment, therapeutic plasma exchange was started and the patient's visual acuities improved moderately. We suggest that when high dose steroid is failed to treat ON in BD, treatment with TPE may be considered.

## Oral Health

### Relationship between oral clinical conditions and daily performances among young adults in India - a cross sectional study.

Nagarajappa, Ramesh; Batra, Mehak; Sanadhya, Sudhanshu; Daryani, Hemasha; Ramesh, Gayathri

*E-mail: rameshpcd@yahoo.co.in*

Rama Dental College Hospital and Research Centre - Department of Public Health Dentistry

*Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health* 2015; 5 (4): 347-357

**Keywords:** Adult; Cross-Sectional Studies; Health Status

**Abstract:** Objective of the present study was to investigate relationship between oral health-related quality of life using Oral Impacts on Daily Performances [OIDP] scale and specific clinical dental measures. A cross sectional descriptive survey was conducted among 800 students. Oral health status and impacts were assessed using WHO guidelines and OIDP index respectively. Chi square test and multiple logistic regressions were employed for statistical analysis. Participants with caries were significantly [ $p < 0.05$ ] more likely to have an impact on cleaning [OR = 2.487] and sleeping and relaxing [OR = 8.996]. Similarly participants with oral mucosal conditions were more likely to have an impact on eating [OR = 3.97], cleaning [OR = 2.966] and physical activities [OR = 11.190]. Dental Aesthetic Index [DAI] impacted on cleaning [OR = 2.134], emotional stability [OR = 3.957] and social contact [OR = 3.21]. OIDP Index showed acceptable psychometric properties in the context of an oral health survey. Subjects presented a strong and consistent relationship between dental status and perceived impacts.

## Osteogenesis Imperfecta

### physiopathology

### [Echocardiographic evidence of early diastolic dysfunction in Asymptomatic children with Osteogenesis Imperfecta].

AlSenaidi, Khalfan S.; Ullah, Irfan; Javad, Hashim; AlKhabori, Murtadha; AlYaarubi, Saif

*E-mail: alsineidkks@hotmail.com*

Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - Department of Child Health

*SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal* 2015; 15 (4): 405-411

**Keywords:** Echocardiography; Diastole; Asymptomatic Diseases; Child; Cardiovascular System-physiopathology

**Abstract:** Objectives: Structural and functional cardiovascular abnormalities have been reported in adults with osteogenesis imperfecta [OI]; however, there is a lack of paediatric literature on this topic. This study aimed to investigate cardiovascular abnormalities in children with OI in comparison to a control group. Methods: This case-control study was conducted at the Sultan Qaboos University Hospital in Muscat, Oman, between May 2013 and August 2014. Data from eight patients with OI and 24 healthy controls were compared using conventional and tissue Doppler echocardiography [TDE]. Results: The OI group had significantly lower peak early mitral valve flow velocity [ $P = 0.027$ ], peak a-wave reversal in the pulmonary vein [ $P = 0.030$ ] and peak early diastolic velocity of the mitral valve and upper septum [ $P = 0.001$  each]. The peak late diastolic velocities of the mitral valve [ $P = 0.002$ ] and the upper septum [ $P = 0.037$ ] were significantly higher in the OI group; however, the peak early/late diastolic velocity ratios of the mitral valve [ $P = 0.002$ ] and upper septum [ $P = 0.001$ ] were significantly lower. Left ventricular dimensions and aortic and pulmonary artery diameters were larger in the OI group when indexed for body surface area. Both groups had normal systolic cardiac function. Conclusion: Children with OI had normal systolic cardiac function. However, changes in myocardial tissue Doppler velocities were suggestive of early diastolic dysfunction. They also had increased left ventricular dimensions and greater vessel diameters. These findings indicate the need for early and detailed structural and functional echocardiographic assessment and follow-up of young patients with OI.

## Osteoma, Osteoid

### diagnosis

#### Proximal Thumb Osteoid Osteoma - a rare site of affection.

Alsalem, Mohammad; Alqasim, Eyad  
King Fahad Hospital - Department of Orthopediology Surgery

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2015; 37 (4): 260-262

**Keywords:** Bone Neoplasms; Thumb; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

**Abstract:** A twenty-two-year-old right-handed male with rare affection of osteoid osteoma of the left thumb was presented. CT was performed revealing a characteristic nidus. Resection of the tumor was performed and histopathology confirmed the diagnosis of osteoid osteoma. At 4-month postoperative follow-up visit, the patient had complete return of functions with full range of motion of the interphalangeal and metacarpophalangeal joints without pain or neurological deficit. Classical symptoms include nighttime pain and effective pain response to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDS]. Complete resection is necessary for complete resolution.

## Osteopontin

### blood

#### Is there a place for Plasma Osteopontin as Key Mediator in patients with Diabetic Nephropathy?

Abdel Fatah, Wafaa Mohi ElDeen; AbdelKader, Mona Abd ElRaof  
Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine for Girls - Department of Medical Biochemistry  
**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 548-563

**Keywords:** Diabetic Nephropathies; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Albuminuria

**Abstract:** Background: micro- and macro-vasculopathies, such as nephropathy and coronary artery disease [CAD], respectively, are common in diabetes and constitute the major causes of death for in these patients. Pro-inflammatory cytokines play a critical role in the pathogenesis of diabetic complications through various biochemical and cellular pathways. Osteopontin [OPN] has been identified as a key regulator of many metabolic and inflammatory diseases including obesity, diabete and diabetic nephropathyThe aim of this study was to evaluate plasma level of osteopontin in different stages of diabetic nephropathy in type II DM, and to correlate it with the stage of nephropathy and with other measured parametersPatients and . Methods: the study was conducted on 58 patients with diabetic nephropathy as well as 15 apparently healthy subjects as a control group. Patients were classified into 2 main groups according to the level of glycosylated hemoglobin [H[b]A[1c]] Group I: controlled type II DM [H[b]A[1c] 5.55%-7.6%]. Group II: uncontrolled type II DM [H[b]A[1c] 7.6 %].Each group was subdivided into two subgroups [A and B] according to the presence of microalbuminuriaor macroalbuminuria [degree of nephropathy]. In addition to, Group III: DM type II with end stage renal disease [serum creatinine>= 5mg/dl] and just starting hemodialysis [1-3 sessions Only] plasma osteopontin was measured by ELISA. Results of the study revealed significant increase of serum osteopontin in all studied groups. Results: compared to normal control subjects [P<0.001].There was a statistically positive correlation between serum osteopontin versus all variables in group I and II; except HBA1C in group I, and FBS in group II. But, no statistical correlation change between serum osteopontin versus all variables in group III [P>0.05].Cut ROC curve of osteopontin levels of all cases of diabetic nephropathy indicates high validity of OPN to detect positive cases of diabetic nephropathy with accuracy of 100%, and OPN is considered a high validity test in prediction of end-stage renal disease [ESRD] more than prediction of microalbumnuria. Conclusion: plasma level of osteopontin increases with the progression of diabetic nephropathy and osteopontin may be useful as a biomarker to trace disease progression as well as a potential diagnostic biomarker for the prediction of diabetic ESRD.

## Ovarian Neoplasms

#### Expression of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor [VEGF] and Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor [EGFR] in patients with serous Ovarian Carcinoma and their clinical significance.

Ranjbar, Reza; Nejatollahi, Foroogh; Ahmadi, Ahmad Sina Nedaei; Hafezi, Hossein; Safaie, Akbar  
Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences - Molecular Biology Research Center

**Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention** 2015; 8 (4): 1-6

**Keywords:** Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A; Receptor, Epidermal Growth Factor; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Background: Vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] has an essential role in tumor metastasis by inducing the construction of abnormal blood vessels. Epidermal growth factor receptor [EGFR] is involved in different parts of cancer growth such as tumor initiation, angiogenesis and metastasisObjectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the expression of VEGF and EGFR in ovarian cancer in southern Iran and to assess the correlation between

expression of these two markers and patients' age, tumor stage, and grade. Patients and . Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 50 paraffin blocks of serous ovarian adenocarcinomas and 50 paraffin-embedded specimens from control individuals operated for reasons other than malignancy were immunohistochemically stained using anti-human VEGF and EGFR antibodies. Results: A significant difference in the frequency of positive expression of VEGF was observed in ovarian cancer patients [25.0%] compared with the control group [8.0%] [P = 0.023]. A significant difference between EGFR expression in patients [56.8%] and controls [24.0%] was also obtained [P = 0.001]. No significant correlation between VEGF and EGFR expression and patients' age, tumor grade and stage were detected [P > 0.05]. Conclusions: The significant increase in both VEGF and EGFR in the patients with ovarian cancer compared to healthy individuals could have prognostic value. Identifying these markers may be useful for chemopreventive and chemotherapeutic strategies for patients with serous ovarian cancer.

## Parkinson Disease

### [Comparison of the intranasal and intraperitoneal injection of MPTP on density of dark neurons in pars compacta of substantia nigra in animal model of Parkinson's disease].

Shahi, S.; Ebrahimi Vosta Kalaei, S.; Hami, J.; Hosseini, M.; Lotfi, N.; Afshar, M.  
Payame Noor University - Animal Sciences Department

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 55-62

**Keywords:** 1-Methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine-pharmacology; Neurons; Pars Compacta; Substantia Nigra; Models, Animal; Administration, Intranasal; Injections, Intraperitoneal; Mice, Inbred BALB C

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Parkinson disease [PD] is the second most common neurologic disorder that results following degeneration of dopaminergic neurons in the pars compacta of substantia nigra [SNc]. The 1-methyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine [MPTP] is a chemical neurotoxin that widely used in animal models of PD. This study was carried out to evaluate the numerical density of dark neurons [DNs] in the SNc in mice subjected to intraperitoneal and intranasal injection of different doses of MPTP. Methods: In this experimental study, 90 male adult BALB/c mice were randomly allocated into four experimental groups including: group 1 [MPTP was injected via i.p. at the dose of 20mg/kg per 2 hours for 4 times], group 2 [MPTP was injected via i.p. at the dose of 30mg/kg for 5 consecutive days], group 3 [MPTP was injected via i.n. at a single dose of 1mg/kg], group 4 [MPTP was injected via i.n. at a single dose of 1mg/kg], four sham and one normal groups. 20 days after the final injection, the animal's brain were removed and stained by toluidine blue. Numerical density of DNs was counted. Results: Intranasal injection of MPTP significantly increased density of dark neurons in the pars compacta of substantia nigra in compare to intraperitoneally injection of MPTP [P<0.05]. Conclusion: Intranasal injection of MPTP is more effective manner to induce degeneration of neurons in substantia nigra in animal model of Parkinson's disease.

## Patient Admission

### [The changing pattern of hospital admission to medical wards; burden of non-communicable diseases at a hospital in a developing country].

Noor, Sufian K.; Elmadhoun, Wadie M.; Bushara, Sarra O.; Ahmed, Mohamed H.  
Nile Valley University - Department of Medicine

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 466-471

**Keywords:** Patients' Rooms; Developing Countries; Patient Outcome Assessment; Hospitals, Teaching; Retrospective Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies; International Classification of Diseases; Hospital Mortality

**Abstract:** Objectives: This study aimed to determine the pattern of hospital admissions and patient outcomes in medical wards at Atbara Teaching Hospital in River Nile State, Sudan. Methods: This retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted from August 2013 to July 2014 and included all patients admitted to medical wards at the Atbara Teaching Hospital during the study period. Morbidity and mortality data was obtained from medical records. Diseases were categorised using the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases [ICD] coding system. Results: A total of 2,614 patient records were analysed. The age group with the highest admissions was the 56-65-year-old age group [19.4%] and the majority of patients were admitted for one week or less [86.4%]. Non-communicable diseases constituted 71.8% of all cases. According to ICD classifications, patients were admitted most frequently due to infectious or parasitic diseases [19.7%], followed by diseases of the circulatory [16.4%], digestive [16.4%] and genito-urinary [13.8%] systems. The most common diseases were cardiovascular disease [16.4%], malaria [11.3%], gastritis/peptic ulcer disease [9.8%], urinary tract infections [7.2%] and diabetes mellitus [6.9%]. The mortality rate was 4.7%. Conclusion: The burden of non-communicable diseases was found to exceed that of communicable diseases among patients admitted to medical wards at the Atbara Teaching Hospital.

## Patient Outcome Assessment

### Role of patient-reported outcomes and other efficacy endpoints in the drug approval process in Europe [2008-2012].

Bansal, Dipika; Bhagat, Anil; Schifano, Fabrizio; Gudala, Kapil

[E-mail:dipikabansal079@gmail.com](mailto:dipikabansal079@gmail.com)

National Institute of Pharmaceutical Science - Department of Pharmacy Practice

**Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health** 2015; 5 (4): 385-395

**Keywords:** Endpoint Determination; Drug Approval

**Abstract:** The present study aimed at systematically reviewing the role and extent of patient-reported outcomes [PROs] usage within the package of scientific evidence considered for marketing authorization [MA]. All regulatory information published by the European Medicines Agency [EMA] for products authorized between January 2008 and December 2012 and appearing in the European Public Assessment Report [EPAR] database was examined for efficacy endpoints. The endpoints here considered included: PROs, clinician reported outcomes [CROs], and laboratory reported outcomes [LROs]. LROs were the most frequently reported endpoints. Out of the 180 products here selected, 99 [55%], 67 [37%], and 30 [17%], respectively, used LROs, CROs and PROs as primary endpoints [PEs]. PROs as any endpoints were used in 82 [46%] products. Out of these, PROs were documented as PE in 30 [37%], with 27 [33%] products having used PROs both as primary and non-PEs. PRO usage was most frequently identified with nervous system and antineoplastic agents. During the study period, the use of all the three types of endpoints appeared to be static. Both the regulatory bodies and the industry should ensure complete and clear reporting of all endpoints used, including PROs, to improve transparency.

## Peganum

### Bio-elicitation of beta-carboline alkaloids in cell suspension culture of Peganum Harmala L.

Ebrahimi, M.A.; Zarinpanjeh, N.

[E-mail:ma\\_ebrahimi@pnu.ac.ir](mailto:ma_ebrahimi@pnu.ac.ir)

Payame Noor University - Department of Agricultural Biotechnology

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2015; 14 (55): 43-57

**Keywords:** Carbolines; Alkaloids; Cell Culture Techniques; Harmaline; Harmine

**Abstract:** Background: Sustainable and commercial production of secondary metabolites is a critical issue when dealing with its clinical application. Efforts are still being made to look for biotic or abiotic elicitors with more efficient and universal effects on the improvement of secondary metabolites. Objective: In order to evaluate the suitability of different biotic elicitors on *P. harmala* L. cell suspension cultures was established to enhance the beta-carboline alkaloids [harmaline and harmine] production. Methods: The elicitation of cell suspension cultures of *Peganum harmala* L. was done by adding various fungal mycelium homogenates [*Aspergillus flavus*, *Alternaria alternate*, *Corioliol versicolor*, *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Mucor* sp, *Penicillium notatum*, and *Rhizopus stonifer*], Casein hydrolysate and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* at different concentrations. The cell cultures of *P. harmala* L. were subcultured on MS medium with optimal treatment of biotic elicitor. CAMAG analytical HPTLC system was used for estimation of harmaline and harmine after extraction of beta-carboline alkaloids. Results: The maximum harmine production [91.2 +/- 1.8 microg g<sup>-1</sup> DW] was observed at 1000 mg l<sup>-1</sup> *S. cerevisiae* in cell suspension culture of *P. harmala* L. [1.68 fold over than the control]. Also the results showed that supplement of 75-100 mg l<sup>-1</sup> casein hydrolysate in cell cultures media increased biomass of cell culture and harmaline and harmine production [1.61 and 1.46 times over than the control, respectively]. Conclusion: The conclusion of the research showed that by applying biotic elicitors, we can reach to higher secondary metabolites [harmaline and harmine] in cell suspension culture of *P. harmala* L. We suggest future investigation on using other elicitors like bacterial extract or signal transduction compounds in cell suspension culture of *P. harmala* L. in order to increase the production of different kind of secondary metabolites.

## Pemphigus, Benign Familial

### diagnosis

#### Exudative, macerated, fissured flexures in a young female.

Shahzadi, Nabeela; Asad, Faria; Rani, Zahida

[E-mail:ibrahimsohaib20@gmail.com](mailto:ibrahimsohaib20@gmail.com)

King Edward Medical University - Mayo Hospital - Department of Dermatology, Unit I

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 244-246

**Keywords:** Pemphigus, Benign Familial-pathology; Skin Diseases; Skin

## Peptidyl-Dipeptidase A

### genetics

#### [Association of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme and Glutathione S-Transferase Gene Polymorphisms with body mass index among Hypertensive North Indians].

Rizvi, Saliha; Raza, Syed T.; Siddiqi, Zeba; Abbas, Shania; Mahdi, Farzana

Era's Lucknow Medical College and Hospital - Department of Biochemistry

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 426-434

**Keywords:** Glutathione Transferase-genetics; Polymorphism, Genetic; Body Mass Index; Hypertension; Case-Control Studies; Obesity

**Abstract:** Objectives: This study aimed to examine the association of angiotensin-converting enzyme [ACE] and glutathione S-transferase [GST] gene polymorphisms with body mass index [BMI] in hypertensive North Indians. Methods: This case-control study was carried out between May 2013 and November 2014 at the Era's Lucknow Medical College and Hospital, Lucknow, India, and included 378 subjects divided into three groups. One group constituted 253 hypertensive individuals [sustained diastolic blood pressure of >90 mmHg and systolic blood pressure of >140 mmHg] who were subcategorised according to normal [<25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>] or high [>/-25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>] BMI. The third group consisted of 125 age-, gender- and ethnically-matched normotensive controls with a normal BMI. Gene polymorphisms were evaluated by polymerase chain reaction. The genotypic and allelic frequency distribution among both groups were analysed. Results: A significant difference was found between GST theta 1-null and GST mu 1-positive genotype frequencies among the hypertensive overweight/obese individuals and controls [P = 0.014 and 0.033, respectively]. However, no difference was observed in the frequency of ACE polymorphisms. ACE insertion/insertion genotype [P = 0.006], insertion and deletion alleles [P = 0.007 each] and GST theta 1-null and GST theta 1-positive genotypes [P = 0.006 each] were found to differ significantly between hypertensive cases and controls, regardless of BMI. Conclusion: ACE and GST gene polymorphisms were not associated with BMI but were significantly associated with hypertension among the studied group of North Indians.

## Peritoneal Dialysis

### adverse effects

#### Pleuroperitoneal leak in a patient on automated Peritoneal Dialysis.

Al Agha, Rawan; Al Agha, Rani

Department of Internal Medicine

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2015; 37 (4): 263-266

**Keywords:** Pleura; Peritoneum; Dyspnea; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Pleurodesis

**Abstract:** A forty-year-old Bahraini female with a known case of End Stage Renal Disease [ESRD] on Peritoneal Dialysis [PD] presented with a complaint of shortness of breath. She was found to have right side pleural effusion on a chest X-ray. The effusion was managed initially with Intercostal Drainage [ICD] insertion. The patient was investigated for the cause of the effusion and she was found to have hydrothorax secondary to pleuroperitoneal leak. She was initially treated with pleurodesis and temporary cessation of PD. However, this maneuver failed and the patient had to be shifted to hemodialysis as a permanent solution.

## Peroneal Neuropathies

### etiology

#### [Common Peroneal Nerve Mononeuropathy due to an Amniotic constriction band].

AlNabhani, Susan; AlAbri, Hamdah; AlAbri, Instisar; Venugopal, Prabhakaran; Koul, Roshan

Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - Department of Physiology

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 501-502

**Keywords:** Mononeuropathies; Peroneal Nerve; Amniotic Band Syndrome; Constriction, Pathologic

## Plants, Medicinal

### **In vitro antimycobacterial activity of six Cameroonian medicinal plants using microplate alamarBlue assay.**

Nkenfou, Celine Nguefeu; Mawabo, Isabelle Kamga; Notedji, Augustin; Nkenfou, Jean; Fokou, Patrick Valere Tsouh; Jouda, Jean Bosco; Kuate, JulesRoger

[E-mail:nkenfou@yahoo.com](mailto:nkenfou@yahoo.com)

University of Yaounde I - Higher Teacher training [Ecole Normale Supérieure] - Molecular Biology Center

**International Journal of Mycobacteriology** 2015; 4 (4): 306-311

**Keywords:** Anti-Bacterial Agents; Oxazines; Xanthenes; Mycobacterium tuberculosis-drug effects; Antitubercular Agents; In Vitro Techniques; Plant Extracts

**Abstract:** Objective/background: The latest incidence of tuberculosis [TB] [per 100,000 people] in Cameroon was 243.00 as of 2011. Over the past 21 years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between 112.00 in 1990 and 320.00 in 2003. Worldwide, this incidence has also increased, bringing back TB as a reemerging disease. On the same note, resistance to anti-TB drugs has increased, urging the search for new molecules. Methods: This study was carried out to evaluate the antimycobacterial activity of six medicinal plants on the virulent strain, H37Rv, using the microplate alamarBlue assay. Mycobacterium tuberculosis [H37Rv strain] was incubated with decreased concentrations of six plant extracts, ranging from 250 microg/mL to 31.25 microg/mL. After 7 days of incubation at 37 degree C, the effects of these plant extracts on the viability of the mycobacteria were evaluated. For each plant extract, the minimal inhibitory concentration was determined. Results: The results showed that the compounds MBC1, MBC24, MBC68, MBC81, MBC117, and MBC118 were the best candidates with minimal inhibitory concentrations of 31.25, 62.5, 125, 62.5, and 125 microg/mL, respectively. Conclusion: These results confirm and validate the traditional use of these plants to treat respiratory diseases, which could be good sources and alternatives of plant metabolites for anti-TB-drug development.

## Platelet Count

### methods

### **[Accuracy of platelet counting by optical and impedance methods in patients with Thrombocytopaenia and Microcytosis].**

Boulassel, MohamedRachid; Al Farsi, Raya; Al Hashmi, Sulaiman; Al Riyami, Hamad; Khan, Hammad; Al Kindi, Salam

[E-mail:boulassel@squ.edu.om](mailto:boulassel@squ.edu.om)

Sultan Qaboos University Hospital - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Haematology Department, Department of Allied Health Sciences

**SQUJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 412-417

**Keywords:** Electric Impedance; Thrombocytopenia; Erythrocyte Indices; Optical Devices

**Abstract:** Objectives: Obtaining accurate platelet counts in microcytic blood samples is challenging, even with the most reliable automated haematology analysers. The CELL-DYN[TM] Sapphire [Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Illinois, USA] analyser uses both optical density and electronic impedance methods for platelet counting. This study aimed to evaluate the accuracy of optical density and electrical impedance methods in determining true platelet counts in thrombocytopaenic samples with microcytosis as defined by low mean corpuscular volume [MCV] of red blood cells. Additionally, the impact of microcytosis on platelet count accuracy was evaluated. Methods: This study was carried out between February and December 2014 at the Haematology Laboratory of the Sultan Qaboos University Hospital in Muscat, Oman. Blood samples were collected and analysed from 189 patients with thrombocytopaenia and MCV values of <76 femtolitres. Platelet counts were tested using both optical and impedance methods. Stained peripheral blood films for each sample were then reviewed as a reference method to confirm platelet counts. Results: The platelet counts estimated by the impedance method were on average 30% higher than those estimated by the optical method [P <0.001]. The estimated intraclass correlation coefficient was 0.52 [95% confidence interval: 0.41-0.62], indicating moderate reliability between the methods. The degree of agreement between methods ranged from -85.5 to 24.3 with an estimated bias of -30, suggesting that these methods generate different platelet results. Conclusion: The impedance method significantly overestimated platelet counts in microcytic and thrombocytopaenic blood samples. Further attention is therefore needed to improve the accuracy of platelet counts, particularly for patients with conditions associated with microcytosis.

## Platelet-Derived Growth Factor

### antagonists and inhibitors

#### Platelet derived growth factor inhibitors: a potential therapeutic approach for ocular neovascularization.

Sadiq, Mohammad Ali; Hanout, Mostafa; Sarwar, Salman; Hassan, Muhammad; Do, Diana V.; Nguyen, Quan Dong; Sepah, Yasir Jamal

University of Nebraska Medical Center - Stanley M. Truhlsen Eye Institute

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 287-291

**Keywords:** Neovascularization, Pathologic; Choroidal Neovascularization; Diabetic Retinopathy; Macular Degeneration; Retinal Diseases

**Abstract:** Retinochoroidal vascular diseases are the leading causes of blindness in the developed world. They include diabetic retinopathy [DR], retinal vein occlusion, retinopathy of prematurity, age-related macular degeneration [AMD], and pathological myopia, among many others. Several different therapies are currently under consideration for the aforementioned disorders. In the following section, agents targeting platelet-derived growth factor [PDGF] are discussed as a potential therapeutic option for retinochoroidal vascular diseases. PDGF plays an important role in the angiogenesis cascade that is activated in retinochoroidal vascular diseases. The mechanism of action, side effects, efficacy, and the potential synergistic role of these agents in combination with other treatment options is discussed. The future of treatment of retinochoroidal vascular diseases, particularly AMD, has become more exciting due to agents such as PDGF antagonists.

### Platelet-Rich Plasma

#### Effect of platelet-rich plasma intra articular injection on patients with primary knee osteoarthritis.

Elkadery, Nadia Abdel Salam; Elwy, Mohammed Aly; Ghaniema, Eman Mahmoud; Sakr, Hossam Moussa; Hammad, Ahmed Ibrahim

Ain Shams University - Faculty of medicine - Departments of Physical medicine, Rheumatology and Rehabilitation

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 59 (April): 227-232

**Keywords:** Injections, Intra-Articular; Osteoarthritis, Knee-therapy

**Abstract:** Background: Osteoarthritis [OA] is the most common type of arthritis. It is a degenerative joint disease. OA is usually defined according to radiographic changes. Conventional radiographs [CR] were considered the most relevant outcome measure to assess the progression of OA in clinical trials and epidemiological studies. Many modalities are used in treatment of knee OA. There is a distinct need for new procedures that are cost effective by reducing the need for pharmaceutical and surgical management, while targeting the biochemical process of OA. Platelet-rich plasma [PRP] is one of these new procedures. PRP was found to increase hyaluronic acid [HA] concentration, stabilizing angiogenesis in patients with osteoarthritic knees. Aim of the study: Was to assess the value of intra articular injection of autologous platelet rich plasma in management of knee osteoarthritis. Patients and Methods: This study was conducted on 40 patients with primary knee osteoarthritis, divided into 2 groups; study group treated with 3 injections of PRP, and control group treated with single dosed high-molecular weight HA. Clinical assessment and visual analogue scale [VAS] scoring were done pretreatment and 3 months post treatment. Results: Clinical improvement and reduction of VAS in both groups which is significant at the study group. Conclusion: PRP injection could be considered as a simple, safe, effective and non-palliative treatment that may promote cartilage healing in knee osteoarthritis as it improve the clinical condition and the function of the joint. Hence, it may represent a useful addition to the available therapeutic options for knee osteoarthritis.

### Pneumonia, Mycoplasma

#### [Rapid detection of Mycoplasma pneumonia by Loop mediated isothermal amplification [LAMP]].

Davudi Asl, F.; Shahhosseiny, MH.; Keshavarz, F.

Islamic Azad University - Science and Research Branch [Kordestan], Cell and Molecular Biology

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 127-133

**Keywords:** Mycoplasma pneumoniae-isolation and purification; Diagnostic Techniques and Procedures

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Mycoplasma pneumoniae bacteria, is one of the most important factor in causing of respiratory infections. Serological and molecular detection methods have their own limitation. Due to this limitation, the application of these methods in all diagnostic laboratories is not possible. Therefore this study was done to determine the rapid detection of Mycoplasma pneumonia by loop mediated isothermal amplification [LAMP]. Methods: In this descriptive laboratory study, nasopharynx samples were collected from 92 patients with atypical pneumonia. DNA sample were extracted by boiling method. Six specific primer pairs were designed for LAMP

technique by primer explorer ver 4 software. LAMP product identified by adding SYBR Green. Limit of detection and specificity tests have been done for optimizing LAMP test and optimized test carry out for each sample. Results: The LAMP test was optimized using the large Bst enzyme fragment at 66 degree temperature for 1 hour. The detection limit of the test obtained 1 CFU and the DNA replication does not observed in non of the examined pathogenic factors. Out of 92 clinical samples using LAMP technique, 73 cases were negative [80%] and 19 cases were positive [20%]. Conclusion: The loop-mediated isothermal amplification technique is simple, convenient and available method for detection of Mycoplasma pneumoniae.

## Postoperative Hemorrhage

### epidemiology

#### The Incidence of Post-septoplasty Bleeding in patients without Nasal Packing.

Salem, Ahmed Saad Farhan; Idrees, Zahra A. Hussain; Saad, Yousif Ahmed

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2015; 37 (4): 243-245

**Keywords:** Nasal Septum-surgery; Nose; Incidence; Hematoma; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Objective: To evaluate the incidence of post-septoplasty hemorrhage and hematoma formation in patients without anterior nasal packs. Design: A Retrospective Study. Setting: ENT Department, Salmaniya Medical Complex, Kingdom of Bahrain Method: Fifty-one patients with a symptomatic deviation of nasal septum who had septoplasty with/without inferior turbinoplasty were included in the study from August 2008 to April 2015. Patients who underwent septoplasty combined with endoscopic sinus surgery were excluded. Septoplasty was performed without postoperative anterior nasal packing, and the patients were assessed for postoperative bleeding and hematoma formation. All patients were followed-up for 4 weeks. Result: Two [3.9%] patients had postoperative bleeding on the day of operation. Forty-nine [96.1%] patients had no nasal bleeding during the hospital stay and no patient had hemorrhage after discharge. No patients had septal hematoma during the follow-up period. Conclusion: Incidence of bleeding following septoplasty without anterior nasal packing is very low and nasal packing should not be routinely used for this procedure.

## Pregnancy, High-Risk

#### Features of high risk pregnancy among women attending a district hospital in Greater Cairo: a case control study.

Abdelhady, Ayman S.; Howeedy, Azza A.; Abdelsalam, Esraa B.

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Public Health Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 60 (July): 282-290

**Keywords:** Pregnancy; Prenatal Care; Hospitals, District; Pregnancy Outcome; Case-Control Studies; Pregnant Women

**Abstract:** Background: A high-risk pregnancy [HRP] refers to any medical condition or pathology that puts the mother, fetus, or neonate at increased risk for morbidity or mortality during pregnancy or childbirth Objectives: The current study aimed to detect main features of high risk pregnancy among women attending antenatal care clinics at a district hospital in Greater Cairo to achieve finally safe motherhood and better outcome of the pregnancy. Methods: A case control study was used where pregnant women attending antenatal care at gynecological outpatient clinics of [Abol-Monagga district hospital [MOH], Shobra El-Khema district, Greater Cairo] were investigated three days weekly during January and February 2015 for being at high risk pregnancy using a modified form of Morrison and Olsen scoring tool to form the case group [141 women], while women whose pregnancy was proved to be normal or at low risk were included as a control group [181 women] Results revealed that the main current associated morbidities of the high risk pregnancy women included anemia in [17%], gestational DM [14%], pregnancy induced hypertension [13%] and gynecological disorders in [27%]. The most prominent features which were significantly related to development of HRP among studied women included obesity [31.2%], history of previous pregnancy associated morbidities [24.8%], previous delivery with CS [24.1%], multigravidae [32.6 , %] multiparity [19.9 , %] recurrent abortions [14.2 %] and complicated previous pregnancy outcome in [31.9%], while insignificantly detected factors included un-optimal maternal reproductive age [<18 and >35 years], working during pregnancy, illiteracy, [+ve] husband consanguinity, non practicing regular physical activities during pregnancy, [+ve] past history of infertility and family history of morbidities Conclusion and recommendations: Comparing [HRP] women with normal and low risk group revealed a higher prevalence of current morbidities such as anemia, DM and HTN among [HRP] women in addition to other risk factors such as obesity, multigravidae, multiparity, past history of delivery with CS, recurrent abortions and complicated previous pregnancy outcome. The study recommended proper screening techniques to be used for all pregnant women attending antenatal care clinics to pick up the factors that qualify the pregnant women to be at high risk. Preconception assessment and counseling are strongly encouraged and should include the provision of specific information concerning the risk factors which predispose to risky pregnancy.



## Psoriasis

### [Subclinical Involvement of hands and feet joints in psoriasis patients: ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging study].

Abdel Hafez, Doaa K.; Abdallah, Fatema Alzahraa M.; Khidr, Tayseer M.; Yusef, Hosam Abozaid; Fathi, Nihal  
Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Rheumatology, Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine Department

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 199-206

**Keywords:** Hand Joints; Foot Joints; Ultrasonography; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Musculoskeletal System; Arthritis, Psoriatic; Arthritis

**Abstract:** Objective: To evaluate musculoskeletal ultrasound [MSUS] in the detection of subclinical hands and feet joint involvement in psoriasis patients by comparison with magnetic resonance imaging [MRI]. Methods: Thirty Patients with plaque psoriasis with no clinical or radiological signs of arthritis attending outpatient dermatology clinic of Assiut University Hospitals were enrolled in the study. All patients underwent clinical examination [including dermatological and rheumatological examination], MSUS, RI, X-ray evaluation of the hands and feet joints. Results: Both MSUS and MRI were sensitive in detecting subclinical joint inflammation [synovitis], and bone abnormalities in psoriatic patients with normal conventional radiographs. Of the total examined is [2520], synovitis was detected by MSUS in 23.69%, erosions in 9.04%, and bone proliferation in 22.14%. MRI detected synovitis in 15.83%, erosions in 0.75%, and bone marrow edema in 1.35%. A significant correlation was found between the subclinical psoriatic arthritis detected by MSUS with the presence of nail psoriasis. Conclusion: Both MSUS and MRI were sensitive in detecting significant prevalence of subclinical involvement in hands and feet joints of psoriasis patients, this suggests that PsA could be a much more common disorder than was previously suspected. When comparing MSUS with MRI, MSUS identified more synovitis and erosions, and osteoproliferation was only detected by MSUS, whereas bone marrow edema was detected only by MRI.

## Pulmonary Eosinophilia

### diagnosis

### [Eosinophilic Pneumonia in a patient with Bronchial Myiasis; case report and literature review].

Aich, Arindom; Allsmaili, Suad; Ramadhan, Fatma A.; AlWardi, Talal H. M.; AlSalmi, Quasem; AlHashami, Hilal

*E-mail: doctorarindomaich@yahoo.com*

Royal Hospital - Department of Paediatrics

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 495-498

**Keywords:** Myiasis; Review Literature as Topic

**Abstract:** Pulmonary myiasis is an unusual form of myiasis in humans and has been recently identified as a cause of eosinophilic pneumonia. We report the case of a 13-year-old Omani boy who presented to the Royal Hospital, Muscat, Oman, in October 2014 with respiratory distress. Bronchial aspirates revealed features of eosinophilic pneumonia. Possible larvae identified in the cytology report, a high immunoglobulin E level and the patient history all indicated bronchial myiasis. The patient was treated with steroids and ventilation and has since been diseasefree with no long-term side-effects. To the best of the authors' knowledge, this is the first case of bronchial myiasis in Oman.

## Purpura, Thrombocytopenic, Idiopathic

### drug therapy

### Comparison of low-dose versus conventional-dose prednisolone in the treatment of Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura [ITP].

Sharif, Khalid Abdulla; Mahmood, Naeema Ahmed; Jaradat, Ahmed

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2015; 37 (4): 230-233

**Keywords:** Prednisolone-administration and dosage; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Objective: To assess the efficacy of low-dose prednisolone in patients with ITP. Design: A Prospective Randomized Controlled Trial. Setting: Salmaniya Medical Complex, Kingdom of Bahrain. Method: A randomized controlled trial was conducted comparing the conventional-dose to a lowdose of prednisolone [0.25 mg/kg/day]. Forty-one patients with ITP were enrolled in the study; 21 patients were randomized to low-dose prednisolone [group I] and 20 patients received the conventional-dose [group II]. Result: The overall remission rate [OR] for both groups was 78.05%. There was no statistically significant difference between both groups in terms of group overall remission 17 [81%] versus 15 [75%], group complete remission 11 [52.4%] versus 10 [50%] or partial remission rate 6 [28.6%] versus 6 [25%]. In addition, failure rate, relapse rate, and splenectomy rate were similar and not statistically significant. Two [10%] patients developed complications related to steroids therapy, both were in group II, but were not statistically

significant. Conclusion: Although the study had a small number of patients, it revealed that low-dose of prednisolone [0.25 mg/kg/day] is as effective as the conventional-dose [1 mg/kg/day] and probably, safer. Accordingly, we recommend the use of low-dose prednisolone as initial therapy for ITP rather than the high-dose.

## Pyrethrins

### toxicity

#### Evaluation of DNA damage in vivo by comet assay and chromosomal aberrations for pyrethroid insecticide and the antimutagenic role of curcumin.

Abdel Rheim, Fouad; Ragab, Awad Abbas; Hammam, Fatma .M.; Hamdy, Hossam EIDin  
Cairo University - Faculty of Agriculture - Department of Biochemistry

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 59 (April): 172-181

**Keywords:** Insecticides; DNA Damage-drug effects; Comet Assay; Chromosome Aberrations-drug effects; Antimutagenic Agents; Curcumin; Mutagenicity Tests; Protective Agents; Rats

**Abstract:** Background: Esfenvelerate a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide, is widely used in the home environment and in agriculture because of its high activity against a broad spectrum of insect pests and its low animal toxicity. Objective of this study was to evaluate the genotoxicity of esfenvelerate and the possible protective role of curcumin against this genotoxicity. Material and . Methods: Forty male albino rats were divided into 8 groups of 5 rats each: G1 served as control and G2 served as positive control received [100mg/kg curcumin], G3,G4 and G5 were orally administrated with [1/20 LD50, 1/40 LD50 and 1/60 LD50 of esfenvelerate] respectively and the last three groups[G6,G7and G8] were received the same doses of pesticide plus 100mg /kg curcumin for 28 days daily. Animals were sacrificed and bone marrow samples were collected for chromosomal aberration assay test and liver samples were used for DNA damage detection by comet assay. Results: chromosome aberration assay revealed that all the tested doses induced chromosomal aberrations [CA] such as centromeric gaps, chromatid gaps, chromatid deletion, dicentric chromosome, and ring chromosome. The alkaline comet assay showed significantly increased tail moment, tail length and tailed DNA % in liver cells of animals treated with esfenvelerate alone compared to control group. On the other hand, oral curcumin significantly ameliorated the genotoxicity induced by esfenvelerat. All these results clarified the efficacy of curcumin in amelioration of chromosomal aberrations of structures as well as DNA damage which may result from its antioxidant properties.

## Quadriceps Muscle

### anatomy and histology

#### Quadriceps Tendon and Patellar Ligament; a morphometric study.

Hijazi, M. Mazhar; Khan, M. Afzal; Altaf, Faris Mohammed Nour; Ahmed, M. Rashid; Alkushi, Abdullah Galil; Sakran, Ashraf Mohamed Elsayed Ali

[E-mail:drmmazharhijazi@hotmail.com](mailto:drmmazharhijazi@hotmail.com)

Umm al Qura University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Human Anatomy

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1192-1195

**Keywords:** Tendons; Patellar Ligament-anatomy and histology; Cadaver; Anterior Cruciate Ligament; Anterior Cruciate Ligament Reconstruction

**Abstract:** Background: Anterior cruciate ligament [ACL] is commonly injured especially in sportsmen. Autografts using tissue from various sources including the quadriceps tendon and patellar ligament are popular but still controversial due to varying degree of success. The morphological characteristics of the quadriceps tendon and the patellar ligament are of prime importance for this purpose. Objectives: This cadaveric study was undertaken to evaluate the morphometric characteristics of the quadriceps tendon and patellar ligament as an autograft for ACL reconstructive surgery. Study Design: Qualitative cadaveric study. Material and Methods: The morphometric observations of the quadriceps tendon and patellar ligament on 36 [18 male and 18 female] adult formalin fixed cadavers were recorded by dissection. The observations included the length, breadth and thickness of the quadriceps tendon and the patellar ligament and were recorded on both sides separately in the male and female subjects. The data were tabulated, compared and statistically analyzed. Results: There was no significant difference in measurements on the right and left sides both in the male and in the female specimens. However the length and width of the quadriceps tendon was more in the males as compared to the females. The patellar ligament was significantly longer in the male specimens as was its width. Thickness of the patellar ligament, however, was not significantly different in the two genders. Conclusion: Both the quadriceps tendon and the patellar ligament are safe and convenient sources of autograft tissue for reconstruction of the ACL.

## Ranitidine

### pharmacology

#### **Histological, histochemical and immunohistological comparative study between Ranitidine and Rebamipide in Gastric Mucosal protection after Dexamethasone induced injury in adult male albino rats.**

Elsharawy, Ayman F.; AbdelHay, Wagih M.; Eisa, Mohammed A.; Abdel Rahman, Al Sayed A.; Gad Elrab, Wail M.; Abdel Aziz, Adel I.

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Histology and Cell Biology Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 721-744

**Keywords:** Alanine-analogs and derivatives; Quinolones; Gastric Mucosa-drug effects; Dexamethasone-adverse effects; Rats; Immunohistochemistry

**Abstract:** Background: Gastritis can be caused by many factors, one of them is drugs, and among these drugs is dexamethasone that has many uses in medicine. Dexamethasone prevent synthesis of gastric mucous barrier by surface epithelial cells, so the stomach wall will be injured by digestive enzymes and stomach HCl. Treatment of gastritis can be done by antisecretory drugs like H2 receptors blocker as ranitidine or by drugs that stimulate prostaglandins synthesis by surface epithelial cells of gastric mucosa to form the mucous barrier like rebamipide. Aim of the work: Comparison between ranitidine and rebamipide to detect which mechanism is better in gastric mucosal protection after dexamethasone administration. Material and Methods: Twenty male albino rats were included in this study, they were divided into four groups, control group, dexamethasone administrated group, dexamethasone and ranitidine administrated group, dexamethasone and rebamipide administrated group, each group contained five rats. The examined samples were stained with hematoxylin and eosin stain, PAS and Alcian blue stains and TdT reaction, all of the results were statistically analyzed. Results: The result showed improvement of the gastric mucosa by using both of ranitidine and rebamipide as protective agents against injury induced by dexamethasone but the improvement was better in the group that was administrated rebamipide as indicated by better number of healthy cells, low numbers of damaged cells and better formed mucous barrier. Conclusion: The drug that stimulates mucous barrier formation is better than antisecretory drug in gastric mucosa protection.

## Receptors, Adrenergic, beta-2

### genetics

#### **[Frequencies of the Arg16Gly, Gln27Glu and Thr164Ile Adrenoceptor Beta 2 Polymorphisms among Omanis].**

AlBalushi, Khalid; Zadjali, Fahad; AlSinani, Sawsan; AlZadjali, Al Muatasim; Bayoumi, Riad

*E-mail:mme51@squ.edu.om*

Sultan Qaboos University - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Pharmacology and Clinical Pharmacy

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 435-439

**Keywords:** Polymorphism, Genetic; Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide; Alleles; Genotyping Techniques; Genotype

**Abstract:** Objectives: This study aimed to assess the distribution of missense mutations in the adrenoceptor beta2 [ADRB2] gene in an Omani cohort. Methods: This study was carried out between May 2014 and March 2015 at the Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat, Oman. Blood samples were taken from 316 unrelated Omani subjects. Genotyping for rs1042713 [c.46A>G, p.Arg16Gly], rs1042714 [c.79C>G, p.Gln27Glu] and rs1800888 [c.491C>T, p.Thr164Ile] polymorphisms was performed by real-time polymerase chain reaction using single nucleotide polymorphism [SNP] genotyping assays. The allelic frequencies of these polymorphisms were estimated on the basis of the observed numbers of specific alleles from the genotype data for male and female subjects. The genotype frequencies for each polymorphism were tested for deviation from the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. Results: Gly16 and Glu27 were the most frequent variants found among the cohort [63% and 75%, respectively]. The Ile164 variant was not detected in the study population. There was a significant linkage disequilibrium between the rs1042713 and rs1042714 SNPs [ $r^2 = 0.209$ ;  $P < />0.001$ ]. The most observed haplotypes were Gly16-Gln27 and Arg16-Gln27 [0.37 and 0.38, respectively]. The frequency of Gly16-Glu27 was 0.25, comprising all Glu27 carriers. Conclusion: The allelic distribution of variants in this Omani cohort was similar to distributions reported among Caucasian populations.

## Renal Insufficiency, Chronic

### Chronic kidney disease; study on patterns of anemia in relation to glomerular filtration rate [GFR] in patients.

Iqbal Shah, Muhammad; Suthar, Ramesh Kumar; Soomro, Mukhtiar Ahmed  
Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences - Department of Medicine

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1138-1143

**Keywords:** Anemia; Glomerular Filtration Rate; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Chronic kidney disease is usually related with anemia and the level of anemia correlates with the severity of renal failure. A chronic kidney disease is complicated by anemia and anemia may contribute to adverse clinical outcomes. No large-scale population data are available for patients with chronic kidney disease regarding prevalence of anemia, subpopulations at risk, and relationships between anemia and renal dysfunction. **Objectives:** The objective of this study is to determine the frequency of different patterns of anemia in relation to glomerular filtration rate in patients suffering from chronic kidney disease stage II and above. **Patients:** Material and . **Methods:** Study Design: Cross sectional study. Setting: Medical and Nephrology wards of Liaquat University Hospital Hyderabad / Jamshoro. **Period:** 20[th] January 2013 to 19[th] December 2013. **Results:** During the study period, total 339 patients of chronic kidney disease with stage II and above patients were enrolled. The mean age +/- Standard Deviation and range] of patients was 50.65 +/- 11.86 [16 to 80 years, n = 339]. 211[62.2%] were male and 128[37.8%] were female. [Male to Female Ratio 1: 6]. Mean Hemoglobin +/- SD was 7.16 +/- 3.89 [3.0 to 17.0 g/dL]. The frequency of anemia was present in 285[84.1%] patients with mean Hb +/- SD 6.02 +/- 2.1 [g/dL]. The mean weight +/- SD was 56.50 +/- 9.84 [40 to 81 kg]. The mean serum creatinine +/- SD was 5.63 +/- 2.48 [0.9 to 12.0 mg/dL] and we observed that most frequent pattern of anemia was normocytic-normochromic anemia in 216[77.0%] patients, hypochromic-microcytic in 61[18.0%] and macrocytic in 17[5.0%] patients. We also found that as anemia increased progressively with declining GFR with mean hemoglobin concentration of 11.78 +/- 2.8 g/dL in CKD stage 2, 10.14 +/- 3.6 g/dL in CKD stage 3, 6.8 +/- 3.6 g/dL in CKD stage 4, 7.44 +/- 4.0 g/dL in CKD stage 5. **Conclusion:** Frequency of anemia increases with the progression of stage of chronic kidney disease [decreased GFR] and anemia was most common in stage 5 patients of chronic kidney disease. Most frequent pattern of anemia is normocytic normochromic anemia.

## blood

### [Fetuin-A and high sensitivity-CRP in children with chronic kidney diseases].

Hashem, Ekram A.; Helal, Shaaban R.; Sanousy, Khaled A.; Mohammad, Ehab M.; Nsr, Eman; Taha, Samaher F.  
Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Pediatric Department

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 99-112

**Keywords:** alpha-2-Glycoprotein; C-Reactive Protein; Child; Kidney Failure, Chronic

**Abstract:** Background: Fetuin-A is a circulating calcium- regulatory glycoprotein that inhibits vascular calcification. In end stage renal disease [ESRD], fetuin -A has been demonstrated to be reduced and inversely related to cardiovascular mortality. The present study aimed to determine the effect of renal function on serum levels of fetuin-A in patients with chronic kidney disease [CKD] and to investigate the relationship between fetuin-A serum level and vascular calcification which represents a risk factor for the development of endothelial dysfunction[ED]. **Methods:** 20 CKD patients on conservative treatment, 20 ESRD patients on regular hemodialysis [HD] treatment, as well as 40 apparently healthy controls of matchable age and sex were enrolled in the study. All the patients and controls were subjected to the following investigations: estimation of serum levels of fetuin-A, high sensitivity-CRP [hs-CRP], creatinine, calcium [Ca] , phosphorus [Po4], alkaline phosphatase [ALP], and parathormone [PTH]. In addition, glomerular filtration rate was estimated for cases and controls. **Results:** There was significant reduction in fetuin-A serum levels in CKD and ESRD patients compared to controls. A significant decrease was also detected in ESRD group when compared to CKD group. The inflammation marker hs-CRP was significantly increased in CKD and ESRD patients in comparison to controls. The increase was also significant on comparing ESRD group with CKD group. A strong inverse correlation was found between serum fetuin-A and hs-CRP, Significantly increased serum levels of ALP and PTH were found in CKD and ESRD patients compared with controls. The increase was also significant in ESRD patients compared with CKD patients. In ESRD patients, Serum levels of fetuin-A showed significant inverse correlations with each of: duration of igalysis, ALP and PTH serum levels, while hs-CRP serum levels showed significant positive correlations with CaxPo4 ratio and PTH serum levels. **Conclusion:** Results of the present study demonstrate that inflammatory processes are increased among CKD and ESRD patients and linked to low fetuin-A serum levels and vascular calcification which represents a risk factor for the development of ED. The interaction of these incidents may be responsible for the development and progression of thrombogenesis in such cases.

## Reproductive Health

### Reproductive health issues of mothers; a study in Faisalabad.

Asim, Muhammad; Sohail, Malik Muhammad; Manj, Yasir Nawaz

*E-mail: masim202@gmail.com*

University of Sargodha - Department of Sociology

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1164-1169

**Keywords:** Mothers; Maternal Mortality; Prenatal Care; Postnatal Care; Birth Intervals

**Abstract:** In Pakistan maternal mortality rate is very high as compared to other low income countries. Maternal mortality rate in Pakistan 260/100,000 is the highest in South Asia. In developing countries one woman dies in sixteen from pregnancy related diseases. **Objective:** This study was aimed to explore reproductive health issues of mothers in Faisalabad. **Study . Design:** A sample of 200 respondents was obtained from Faisalabad city through multistage sampling technique. **Period:** 2013-2014. **Setting Area:** Urban Area of district Faisalabad. **Material and Method:** Uni-variate [frequency distribution and percentage] and Bi-variate analysis [Chi square and Gamma Statistics] was carried out. **Results:** It was found that antenatal and postnatal care utilization services were poor. Majority of the respondents 79% got at least one antenatal care service but only more than one third 34% got the four recommended checkup during pregnancy. It was also investigated that only 60% women got postnatal visits and only 18% deliveries took place at homes. Two third of the respondents 66% had the positive attitude towards the contraceptive methods for birth spacing. The bi-variate analysis shows that age [p=.003], education [p=.013], income [p=.001], type of family [p=.002] were significantly associated with the positive attitude towards the contraceptive for birth spacing. **Conclusion:** It is suggested that mothers should be aware of the importance of antenatal and postnatal recommended visits to overcome the reproductive health issues through LHW's visits mass media campaigns and easy access towards the health care centers.

## Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Newborn

### therapy

### [A comparative study of the use of continuous positive airway pressure with or without surfactant in management of preterm with respiratory distress].

Gabri, Magda F.; Mohammed, Samia A.; Eldaly, Emad H.

Assiut University - Department of Pediatrics

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 133-142

**Keywords:** Continuous Positive Airway Pressure; Pulmonary Surfactants; Infant, Premature; Disease Management; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

**Abstract:** **Background:** Respiratory Distress Syndrome [RDS] is a clinical manifestation due to a deficiency or dysfunction of pulmonary surfactant. The use of continuous positive airway pressure [CPAP] for RDS produces a more regular breathing pattern, establishes and maintains functional residual capacity, decreases upper airway resistance, results in progressive alveolar recruitment, inflates collapsed alveoli and reduces intrapulmonary shunting, promotes the release of and conservation of surfactant on the alveolar surface. **Objectives:** The aim of the study was comparing nasal continuous positive airway pressure [NCPAP] with and without surfactant therapy in the management of preterm neonates with RDS. **Patients and . Methods:** This is a randomized, controlled clinical trial that performed on 100 newborns [28-32 weeks] who were born in Assiut University Hospital [Egypt] from 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2011 to the end of December 2011 with evidence of mild to moderate respiratory distress syndrome. They were treated with supplemental oxygen in the delivery room and randomly assigned within the 48 hours of life to intubation, early surfactant, extubation, and nasal continuous positive airway pressure [treatment group] or nasal continuous airway pressure only [control group]. **Results:** within one year 100 infants were randomly assigned, 50 to the treatment group and 50 to the control group. The need for mechanical ventilation, intraventricular hemorrhage and mortality were significantly lower in the treatment group; however PDA was higher in the treatment group. All other outcomes were comparable between both groups. **Conclusion:** NCPAP is a safe protocol for RDS in preterm neonates and it decreased the need for subsequent mechanical ventilation and decreased the incidence of air-leak syndrome especially when combined with early surfactant therapy. Reduction in the need for mechanical ventilation is an important achievement when medical resources are limited and may result in less chronic lung disease in both developed and developing countries.

## Retinal Detachment

### diagnosis

#### **Idiopathic multiple retinal pigment epithelial detachments - a case report.**

Dave, Vivek Pravin; Pappuru, Rajeev R.

*E-mail:vivekoperates@yahoo.co.in*

LV Prasad Eye Institute - Smt. Kanuri Santhamma Center for Vitreo Retinal Diseases

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 295-297

**Keywords:** Fundus Oculi; Asymptomatic Diseases; Indocyanine Green; Angiography; Fluorescein Angiography

**Abstract:** Retinal pigment epithelial detachment, often asymptomatic is a common retinal finding. Multiple serous retinal pigment epithelial detachment especially in a female is very uncommon. We describe a case of multiple retinal pigment epithelial detachments throughout the fundus in a 51-year old female otherwise asymptomatic. Indocyanine green angiography and fundus auto fluorescence showed abnormalities with a normal systemic work-up. This is the first report of an asymptomatic patient correlating angiogram with auto fluorescence in multiple serous retinal pigment epithelial detachments.

## Retinal Vessels

### abnormalities

#### **Intravitreal bevacizumab in congenital retinal macrovessel with retinal arteriolar macroaneurysm.**

Goel, Neha; Kumar, Vinod; Seth, Anisha; Ghosh, Basudeb

*E-mail:nehadoc@hotmail.com*

Maulana Azad Medical College - Guru Nanak Eye Centre

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 292-294

**Keywords:** Retinal Diseases-congenital; Aneurysm; Retinal Artery-pathology; Bevacizumab-therapeutic uses; Intravitreal Injections

**Abstract:** Congenital retinal macrovessel [CRM] refers to an aberrant vessel, usually a vein, which traverses the macula and supplies both sides of the horizontal raphe. It is a rare condition, mostly asymptomatic and discovered on routine examination. We describe a case of both arterial and venous CRM with a macroaneurysm along the arterial CRM that presented with decreased vision due to prominent lipid exudation at the macula. Treatment with intravitreal bevacizumab resulted in a favourable anatomical as well as functional outcome. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of this unusual presentation of CRM, and its successful management with intravitreal bevacizumab.

## Rhinitis, Allergic

### epidemiology

#### **Study for assessing prevalence and phenotypes of local Allergic Rhinitis.**

Refaat, Maged M.; Abdel Nour, Nermine; Shaheen, Rasha Y.; El Gaaly, Sonya A.

Ain Shams University - Faculty of Internal Medicine - Allergy and Immunology Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 60 (July): 258-270

**Keywords:** Prevalence; Phenotype; Immunoglobulin E

**Abstract:** Background: Rhinitis is a global health problem that affects 20-40% of the population in developed countries and whose incidence is rising. Rising is characterized by one or more of the following symptoms: nasal congestion, rhinorrhea, sneezing and itching. It can be induced by different mechanisms and involves several etiological agents. Noninfectious rhinitis has traditionally been classified as allergic rhinitis [AR] and nonallergic rhinitis [NAR]. Objective: To evaluate the prevalence and phenotypes of local allergic rhinitis in patients with clinical manifestations of AR without evidence of systemic IgE sensitization. Methods: This cross sectional, case-control, and nonrandomized study was conducted on 120 patients with clinical manifestations suggestive of allergic rhinitis [selected from the allergy outpatient clinic at Ain Shams university hospitals and 20 healthy controls. Results: Local allergic rhinitis was diagnosed in 80% of females and 20% of males. While the patients with systemic allergic rhinitis reached 37.5% for males, and 62.5% were females. Regarding the persistence of symptoms in local allergic rhinitis it reached 88% in comparison to 67.5% in systemic allergic rhinitis. The symptoms were intermittent in 12 % of cases with local allergic rhinitis in comparison to 32.5% in systemic allergic rhinitis. The severe symptoms outweighed the mild symptoms by nearly 50%. The skin prick test reached 80% positive in cases of LAR. Those with normal levels of total IgE level, the nasal provocation test was positive in 12.5% of cases and 7.5% negative. Conclusion: Local allergic rhinitis is a prevalent entity in patient evaluated with rhinitis.

## Rosa

### Effects of Rosa Canina L. fruit on glycemia and lipid profile in type 2 Diabetic Patients: a randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled clinical trial.

Hashem Dabaghian, F.; Abdollahifard, M.; Khalighi Sigarudi, F.; Taghavi Shirazi, M.; Shojaee, A.; Sabet, Z.; Fallah Huseini, H.

Iran University of Medical Sciences - Research Institute for Islamic and Complementary Medicine

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2015; 14 (55): 95-104

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Lipids; Blood Glucose; Fruit; Plant Extracts; Medicine, Traditional; Cholesterol

**Abstract:** Background: Rosa canina L. [rose hip] has been traditionally used to treat diabetes mellitus in Iran. However, no scientific human study has determined its efficacy in diabetic patients Objective: This study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy and safety of R. canina fruit aqueous extract in type 2 diabetic patients. Methods: Sixty patients with type 2 diabetes, aged 35 - 60 years with fasting blood glucose levels between 130 to 200 mg/dL and HbA1c between 7 - 9% despite using conventional oral hypoglycemic drugs were divided randomly to two groups. Two groups of 25 and 23 patients completing the trial received 750 mg R. canina fruit extract and 750 mg toast powder as placebo two times a day respectively for three months. Fasting blood glucose [FBG] and glycosylated hemoglobin [HbA1c] as primary outcomes and postprandial blood glucose [PBG], lipid profile and hepatic and renal function tests as secondary outcomes were determined at baseline and at endpoint of treatment. The patients were asked to note down any gastrointestinal or other side effects during the study. Results: The FBG level decreased significantly [P = 0.002] in R. canina group after 3 months compared to the baseline. In addition total cholesterol/HDL-C was significantly [P = 0.02] decreased in the R. canina group compared to the baseline. Other blood parameters were not significantly changed during the study compared with placebo and baseline. No serious side effects were reported in both groups during the study. Conclusion: Rosa canina 3-month administration to type 2 diabetic patients may reduce fasting blood glucose and total cholesterol/HDL-C without any side effect.

## Schistosoma mansoni

### immunology

### Immunohistochemical studies in mice liver immunized by attenuated Schistosoma Mansoni Schistosomules by gamma radiation.

Amin, Mona Mohamed; Hafez, Eman Naser; Marei, Elham Said

National Centre for Radiation Research and Technology [NCRRT] - Health Radiation Research Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 406-414

**Keywords:** Immunohistochemistry; Mice; Vaccines, Attenuated; Gamma Rays

**Abstract:** Background: Schistosomiasis is an important cause of hepatic fibrosis in man. As etiological therapy alone is not enough to treat hepatic fibrosis, finding other strategies that can control the disease is important. Considering the dominant role of vaccination, research on gamma radiation- attenuated vaccine has become a new focus and has very promising value. Aim of the work: The objective of this study was to detect the effect of vaccination with attenuating dose of gamma radiation of schistosomules in controlling immunohistochemical changes in mice model of human schistosomiasis mansoni. Materials and Methods: Forty mice were divided into four groups [ten each]. Group A served as normal control, group B was infected by subcutaneous [S. C.] injection with 100 S. mansoni cercariae/mouse [infected control], group C was vaccinated by [S.C.] injection with 500 schistosomulae irradiated with 20 Krad gamma-radiation [vaccine control] and group D was vaccinated by [S.C.] injection with the same dose of irradiated schistosomules and then challenged after 4 weeks by S.C. injection with 100 S. mansoni cercariae. Expression of alpha-smooth muscle actin [alphaSMA], desmin, collagen type-1 and transforming growth factor-beta1 [TGF-beta1] in the extracellular matrix [ECM] using immunohistochemistry were done. Results: exhibited in infected control group B marked expression of alpha-SMA, desmin, collagen type-1 and TGF-beta1. These changes were moderate in vaccinated-control group C while few changes were detected in vaccinated-challenged group D. Conclusion: It was concluded that using 20 Krad-gamma irradiated schistosomules as vaccine is effective in controlling liver pathology and reduces immunohistochemical changes.

## Scleroderma, Localized

### diagnosis

#### **Generalized morphea and hypothyroidism: case report of a rare association.**

Arif, Tasleem; Hassan, Iffat

*E-mail: dr\_tasleem\_arif@yahoo.com*

Aligarh Muslim University - Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College [JNMC] - Postgraduate Department of Dermatology, STDs and Leprosy

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 223-226

**Keywords:** Hypothyroidism

**Abstract:** Morphea is a localized form of scleroderma in which there is predominant skin involvement, with occasional involvement of subjacent muscles and usually spares the internal organs. Thyroid dysfunction has been reported in systemic sclerosis but it has been rarely reported in morphea. There are few case reports of plaque-type morphea associated with autoimmune thyroiditis but generalized morphea with hypothyroidism has been rarely reported. We report a 55-year-old female with generalized morphea involving trunk and proximal limbs who revealed hypothyroidism on laboratory screening. Due to the rarity of this association we were obliged to report the same.

## Sclerotherapy

### methods

#### **[Color duplex ultrasound-guided foam sclerotherapy: an approach in the of lower extremity management of patients with superficial varicosities].**

El Badawy, Hassan Bakr; Said, Samy Abd El Aziz; Khalila, Mostafa Saad; Mohamed, Ahmed Shahat

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Vascular Surgery

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 143-150

**Keywords:** Ultrasonography, Doppler, Duplex; Varicose Veins-therapy; Lower Extremity; Disease Management

**Abstract:** Background: Duplex ultrasonography guided foam sclerotherapy is now considered as standard option in varicose vein treatment; it is conducted as an outpatient procedure, does not require general anesthesia and compared with surgery results in an earlier return to normal activities. However, for treatment several sessions may be required. Aim of Work: The objective of this study is to cribe the efficacy, results and safety of DCU foam sclerotherapy for treating superficial venous ase of the lower limbs. Patients and . Methods: 80 patients [28 males, 52 females] who were diagnosed to have clinical and radiological evidence of lower extremities venous diseases in the department of Vascular Surgery AT Assiut University Hospital from March 2012 to May 2014 were included. Their ages ranged from 18 to 57 years. Local ethics committee approval and written informed consent were obtained. To be considered suitable for UGFS all patients treated with UGFS the foam was prepared by Tessari's method. Any residual veins treated with another session. Results: Eighty patients presenting with symptomatic varicose veins of superficial system. There were 52 females [65%], and 28 males [35 %] with a mean age of 55.76 +/- 9.67. CEAP grades of patients were as follows; [60.0%] in C2, [10.0%] in C3, [21.25%] in C4 [2.5%] in C5 and [6.25%] in C6. The affected segments of the superficial system which were treated were [70.0%] great saphenous, [17.5%] small saphenous, [6.25%] were great saphenous vein and varies and [6.25%] small saphenous vein and varies. The numbers of sessions needed to eradicate the affected segment were one session in [70%], two sessions in [18.75%] and three in [11.25%]. Minor complications encountered were skin discoloration in 30% of patients, superficial thrombophlebitis in 16% and an allergy to the foam sclerosant in 2.5%. After one year follow up by CDU [70%] had complete occlusion, [15%] had partial occlusion and [80%] of patients showed improvement of CEAP classification. Conclusions: UGFS is a safe and effective treatment as an alternative to surgical treatment for superficial system varicosities. One and infrequently two to three treatment sessions, to complete eradication of superficial reflux in virtually 100% of cases. It is considered as an outpatient procedure. Complications are few, and appear mostly self-limiting.

## Seizures, Febrile

### etiology

#### **Relation between IL-1Beta and IL1-ra in pathogenesis of febrile convulsions.**

Elsaid, Seham; Hafez, Manal; Saif Eldeen, Eman

AL Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine for Girls - Neurology department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 745-753

**Keywords:** Interleukin-1beta-blood; Interleukin 1 Receptor Antagonist Protein-blood; Cytokines



**Abstract:** Background: febrile seizures are the most common form of childhood seizures. Fever is induced by proinflammatory cytokines during infection. The cytokine network may contribute to the generation of febrile seizures in children. Interleukin beta [IL-1Beta] and Interleukin receptor antagonist [IL-1ra] have been implicated in the pathogenesis of febrile seizures. Aim of the work: was to estimate the role of IL-1Beta and IL-1Ra in febrile convulsions and their relation to pathogenesis of febrile convulsions. Methods: serum interleukin I beta [IL-1Beta] and interleukin 1 receptor antagonist [IL 1ra] were measured by ELISA technique in twenty five children with febrile seizure and twenty five age matched controls children with febrile illness without convulsion within 24 hours from onset of fever. Results: serum IL-1Beta and IL 1ra levels were significantly higher in febrile seizure patients than in fever in controls. Serum IL-1Beta and IL 1ra levels were highly significant higher in complex febrile seizures than in simple febrile seizures. Serum levels of IL-1Beta and IL 1ra were significantly positive correlated with duration of seizure in patients group. Conclusions: serum levels of IL-1Beta and IL 1ra were significantly higher in febrile seizure children. Our study suggest that the inflammatory cytokine may play role in the generation of febrile seizures in children. These information may allow the development of anti- inflammatory therapy targeting these cytokines to prevent febrile seizures or subsequent epileptogenesis.

## Sexually Transmitted Diseases

### Sexually transmitted infections and syndromic management.

Shaukat, Shehla; Kazmi, Atif H.

[E-mail:shehla786@hotmail.com](mailto:E-mail:shehla786@hotmail.com)

King Edward Medical University - Mayo Hospital - Department of Dermatology Unit I

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 159-161

**Keywords:** Disease Management; Infection

### epidemiology

#### Clinico-epidemiological study of sexually transmitted infections in a tertiary centre at Aligarh.

Rai, Tulika; Amin, S. Suhail

[E-mail:raitulika@gmail.com](mailto:E-mail:raitulika@gmail.com)

Aligarh Medical University - JNMCH - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 202-205

**Keywords:** HIV Infections; Retrospective Studies; Herpes Genitalis; Condylomata Acuminata

**Abstract:** Objective: To highlight the pattern of sexually transmitted infections [STIs] and the profile of patients with HIV infection in STI patients as seen at our hospital. Methods: A retrospective analysis of records of patients attending the STD clinic during the period of September 2013 till August 2014 was done. Results: A total of 90 patients attended the STD clinic, out of which 63 were males and 27 were females with the male: female ratio of 2.3: 1. Maximum patients belonged to the age group of 20-30 years. Herpes genitalis was the most common ulcerative STI, 19 [21.1%] out of 90 patients had herpes genitalis. Genital warts were the most common non-ulcerative STI, 25 [27.8%] out of 90 patients had genital warts. HIV seropositivity was seen in 7 patients. Conclusion: Herpes genitalis was the most common ulcerative STI, while genital warts was the most common nonulcerative STI in our study. The prevalence of HIV among STI clients in India has been on the rise, which was also seen in our study.

## Shiga-Toxigenic Escherichia coli

### genetics

#### [Prevalence of Shiga toxin-producing genes in Escherichia coli isolated from patients with urinary tract infections in Khorramabad].

Mansouri, Fereydoun; Shams, Nemat; Rashidian, Ehsan

[E-mail:manesht1100@yahoo.com](mailto:E-mail:manesht1100@yahoo.com)

University of Lorestan - School of Veterinary Medicine - Department of Microbiology

**Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2015; 37 (3): 50-55

**Keywords:** Shiga Toxin-genetics; Escherichia coli; Urinary Tract Infections; Multiplex Polymerase Chain Reaction; Hemolytic-Uremic Syndrome; Prevalence; Genes

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Shiga toxins [verotoxin] is one of the most important bacterial toxin produced by the Escherichia coli [O157: H7 and nonO157: H7], and is responsible for various diseases in humans and animals. Hemolytic uremic syndrome [HUS] is serious human diseases that occur because of these toxins. There is no comprehensive information in this regard, here will studied the prevalence of these genes among the E- coli isolated from urine samples in KhorramabadMaterial and Method: The study is based on 146 Escherichia coli isolates of Patients with symptoms of urinary tract infection referred to clinical laboratories in Khorramabad during 90-1389. We

used we identified the isolates by biochemical tests .The Multiplex PCR Multiplex PCR method were used to presence of genes. Results: A total of 117 [13/80%] of the women and 29 [86/19] of the men and none of them carried both stx1and stx2. Conclusion: Shiga toxin-producing E. coli isn't responsible for urinary tract infection in KhorramabadAlthough the frequency of these genes in urine samples is low, but evaluation of the other human and animal samples in different parts of the country is essential.

## Skin

### Common birth marks; to identify the frequency in infants presenting to out patient of Tertiary Care Hospital.

Asim, Sadaf Ahmed; Maryum, Humaira; Shukaruddin, Shazia; Jamalvi, Waseem; Aurangzeb, Muhammad  
[E-mail:doc.sadaf.ahmed@gmail.com](mailto:doc.sadaf.ahmed@gmail.com)

Dow University Hospital [Ojha] - Dow International Medical College - Dermatology Department

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1208-1211

**Keywords:** Infant; Outpatients; Tertiary Care Centers; Awareness; Cross-Sectional Studies; Nevus, Pigmented

**Abstract:** Objectives: To identify the frequency of common birthmarks presenting in outpatients department of dermatology until and to increase awareness among doctor about the common phenomenaPatients and Study Design: A cross sectional study. Setting: OPD of Dermatology department of Dow University HospitalPeriod: January 2014 till October 2014. Methods: During a year, by using non-probability convenient sampling only 100 patients of both genders were enrolled in the study after ensuring inclusion, exclusion criteria. Complete history was recorded and a thorough general physical and cutaneous examination was performed. Information was collected on predesigned questionnaire after taking informed consent. Data Analysis was carried out on SPSS statistics software. Results: Out of 100 patients, 43% were males and 57% were females. In 69.6% patients, the birthmarks were noticed around time of delivery, 28.3% patients were noticed within 1[st] year of life and 2.2% later in 5 year. Pigmented birthmarks were identified in 65.2% patients while 34.8 % have vascular birthmarks.71.1% had no changes in color during life span. While 37.8% had 1-3 cms birthmark and 45.7% have reported an increase in birthmarkConclusions: We found birthmarks benign; they may grow with age but they do not need treatment unless there is concern either cosmetically or they have pain and discharge.

### Skin and sports.

Shaukat, Shehla; Aman, Shahbaz; Kazmi, Atif H.

[E-mail:shahla786@hotmail.com](mailto:shahla786@hotmail.com)

King Edward Medical University - Mayo Hospital - Department of Dermatology Unit I

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 206-210

**Keywords:** Sports; Skin Diseases; Infection; Friction; Wounds and Injuries; Ultraviolet Rays

**Abstract:** This review focuses on conditions associated with sports, which directly or indirectly affect athletes' health and their performances during competitions. These include wide spectrum of dermatoses ranging from infections, frictional and trauma induced dermatoses, UV light and performance enhancing drugs related problems.

## Social Capital

### [The relationship between social capital and organizational citizenship behavior among teaching hospitals staff at Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences].

Dehghani, M.; Mostafaei, D.; Hayavie Haghghi, M.H.; Estebani, T.; Rafati, Sh.; Khorami, F.

Hormozghan University of Medical Sciences - Health Information Management Reserch Center - Medical Records Education

**Journal of Modern Medical Information Science** 2015; 1 (1): 24-32

**Keywords:** Organizations; Behavior; Medical Staff, Hospital; Hospitals, Teaching; Cross-Sectional Studies; Surveys and Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Introduction: Organizational citizenship behavior [OCB] and social capital constitute Organizational behavior, which have immense effect on performance and productivity. This study was conducted to analyze the relationship between social capital and [OCB] among employees at teaching hospitals in Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences. Methods: This cross-sectional study was performed in 2011. Standardized questionnaires of Podsakoff and Nahapeit were used to gather data on OCB and social capital, respectively. The validity of questionnaires was approved and its reliability was measured by calculating Cronbach's alpha which was shown to be 0.72, 0.84, respectively. Sampling was done through classified random sampling method. Data analysis was performed using SPSS 19 software and to analyze the relationship between above mentioned variables ANOVA and Pearson tests were used. Results: The mean value of organizational citizenship behavior and social capital were found to be 3.1 +/- 0.53 and 2.7 +/- 0.58, respectively. A statistically significant relationship between OCB and social capital was observed. In addition, There was significant relationship between demographic variables such as education, organizational position, shift work and gender with social capital and OCB [P<0.01]. Conclusion: Considering the importance of organizational citizenship behavior for Institutions, to improve efficiency it is suggested that administrators of hospitals and health care institutes adopt policies to enhance these two issues among staff.

## Sodium Glutamate

### pharmacology

#### [Effect of Monosodium glutamate on rat cerebellum].

Haratipour, H.; Hesaraki, S.; Yahyaie, B.

Islamic Azad University - Shahrood Branch - Department of Medical Sciences

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 18-23

**Keywords:** Cerebellum-drug effects; Rats, Wistar; Neurons

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Monosodium glutamate [MSG] is used as a food additive. Several studies have reported the adverse effects of Monosodium glutamate on the testis and brain. This study was performed to determine the effect of Monosodium glutamate in rat cerebellum. Methods: In this experimental study, 24 adult wistar rats randomly allocated into three groups including experiment A, experiment B and control [C]. The animals in experiment A and B were received 3g and 6g of MSG thoroughly mixed with their feeds for 14 days, respectively. Animals in control group were received MSG free diet. Food and water for rats to be free in all of experimental time. The rats were sacrificed on fifteen day. The cerebellum dissected and fixed with formalin 10% buffer and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Results: Disorders and detachment were observed in Purkinje and granular cell layers. Neural cell distribution in granular layer reduced in the experimental groups. Cellular degenerative changes in the granular layer of the experimental B were more severe than experimental group A. The mean number of neuron of the granular layer in the experimental A, B and control groups were 2750, 2140 and 3150, respectively. Conclusion: The consumption of monosodium glutamate dose dependly causes histopathological changes and reduces the number of the cerebellumular neurons in adult rat.

## Status Epilepticus

### therapy

#### Status Epilepticus: an intractable case with a successful outcome.

Hashim, Mohamed Mourad; Abdel Hakim, Karim; Elbahr, Mohammed; Etman, Mahmoud; Tierney, Eamon

Department of Anesthesia

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2015; 37 (4): 270-273

**Keywords:** Epilepsy, Tonic-Clonic; Drug Resistant Epilepsy; Treatment Outcome; Anticonvulsants

**Abstract:** A thirty-two-year-old male patient with a history of fever presented with generalized tonic-clonic convulsions and a low Glasgow Coma Score [GCS]; an endotracheal tube was inserted to secure his airway. The patient had malignant generalized tonic-clonic convulsions for six weeks, he was diagnosed as status epilepticus [SE] on the electroencephalogram [EEG]. Achieving control was very difficult even with various antiepileptic medications. More than six antiepileptic drugs were used in addition to continuous infusion of anesthetic medications to control the convulsions. After four-months in the ICU, the patient became fully conscious with no residual neurological deficit and good control of convulsions but with generalized muscle weakness. The patient was eventually transferred to the regular ward and was discharged after few days.

## Steroids

### therapeutic uses

#### Caudal epidural steroids; outcome in lumbar disc herniation.

Awan, Malik Yasin; Amjad, Mohammad

GMC - Orthopaedics Department

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1111-1115

**Keywords:** Injections, Epidural; Cauda Equina; Intervertebral Disc Displacement; Lumbar Vertebrae; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** Introduction: About 85% of the population experience low back pain during adulthood and annual incidence is 5 to 15% with no gender discrimination. Design: Quasi intervention experimental study. Setting: DHQ teaching Hospital and at Fazil Memorial Hospital Gujranwala Period: November 2010 to November 2012 [two years] Material and Methods: Hundred patient fulfilling the inclusion criteria with SYMPTOMATIC LUMBER DISC herniation were selected. Efficacy was determined by improvement in Denis Pain scale and Mcnab's functional criteria. Safety was determined by absence / rareness of complications i.e spinal anesthesia, transient hypotension, and paresthesia, difficulty in voiding, infection and meningitis. Follow up was weekly for 6 weeks. Results: Out of hundred cases 53 were gents and 47 were ladies. Mean age was 37.56 [22-50 yrs]. Maximum cases 72% were in third decade of life. Maximum pain

relief was noted after three weeks of first injection, 72% of the cases were either having no or mild pain. Functional recovery was excellent in 44% and good in 40% of the patients. Complications were fewer and mild, Spinal anesthesia in 2%, transient hypotension in 3%. Paresthesia in 8% and 10% of the patient developed supra pubic fullness but only one needed catheterization. Infection and meningitis was not observed in any case. **Conclusions:** Caudal epidural steroids injection is safe and effective mode of treating lumbar disc herniation.

## **Stomach Ulcer**

### **chemically induced**

#### **Effects of Aloe vera, Camellia sinensis, Hibiscus sabdariffa and Sophora alopecuroides in rat model of indomethacin-induced gastric ulcer.**

Fallah Huseini, H.; Kianbakht, S.; Radjabian, T.

ACECR - Institute of Medicinal Plants - Medicinal Plants Research Center

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2015; 14 (55): 58-65

**Keywords:** Aloe; Camellia sinensis; Hibiscus; Sophora; Rats, Wistar; Indomethacin; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal; Protective Agents

**Abstract:** Background: Evidences show that Aloe vera [A. vera], Camellia sinensis, Hibiscus sabdariffa and Sophora alopecuroides may prevent gastric ulcer induced by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDs]. Objective: To examine the protective potential of these plants against indomethacin-induced gastric ulcer in the rat. Methods: Saline, A. vera leaf gel powder and 70% alcoholic extracts of the other 3 plants [100, 400, 800 mg/kg] and omeprazole [30 mg/kg] were gavaged to the groups of 10 animals for 4 consecutive days. Gastric ulcers were induced by the onetime gavage of indomethacin [30mg/kg]. On the fifth day, each group was pretreated with physiological saline as control, extract [100, 400 or 800 mg/kg] or omeprazole [30 mg/kg] 30 min before the indomethacin administration. The animals were killed 6 h after the indomethacin administration. The stomachs were removed, opened along the greater curvature and washed in physiological saline. A person unaware of the type of treatment received by the animals examined the stomachs under a 3-fold magnifier. The areas and lengths of hemorrhagic lesions induced by indomethacin were measured using a dial caliper and the sum of measurements for each animal was referred to as the ulcer index. Results: All doses of the A. vera leaf gel powder and extracts reduced the ulcer index significantly compared to the control group [ $p < 0.05$ ]. Conclusion: These plants have protective effect against NSAID-induced gastric ulcer in the rat. The A. vera leaf gel seems noticeably more effective than the other 3 plants in this respect.

## **Taenia solium**

### **isolation and purification**

#### **Challenges and opportunities in detecting Taenia solium tapeworm carriers in Los Angeles County California, 2009-2014.**

Crocker, Curtis

*E-mail:* [ccrocker@ph.lacounty.gov](mailto:ccrocker@ph.lacounty.gov)

Acute Communicable Disease Control Program - Los Angeles County Department of Public Health

**Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health** 2015; 5 (4): 359-363

**Keywords:** Carrier State; Taeniasis; Neurocysticercosis; Cysticercosis

**Abstract:** Carriers of the pork tapeworm, *Taenia solium*, are the sole source of neurocysticercosis, a parasitic tissue infection that can be chronic and severe. Identifying *T. solium* tapeworm carriers is challenging. Many are asymptomatic and go undetected and unreported. In addition, *T. solium* is difficult to distinguish from other *Taenia* species of less concern. From 2009 to 2014, 24 taeniasis cases were reported to the Los Angeles County [LAC] Department of Public Health. Twenty reports were received solely from our automated electronic laboratory reporting system [ELR], two from health care providers, and two were generated internally from investigation of households with a reported neurocysticercosis case. Further investigation identified one *T. solium* carrier originally reported by ELR and one identified from a neurocysticercosis case investigation. These results suggest that *T. solium* tapeworm carriers can be identified from investigation of ELR reports of unspiciated *Taenia* cases as well as from households of neurocysticercosis cases.

## Tenosynovitis

### diagnosis

#### **Tuberculous flexor tenosynovitis of the hand.**

Sbai, Mohamed Ali; Benzarti, Sofien; Boussem, Monia; Maalla, Riadh

*E-mail:mohamedali.sbai@rns.tn*

Maamouri Hospital - Orthopedic Surgery and Trauma Department

**International Journal of Mycobacteriology** 2015; 4 (4): 347-349

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis; Fingers; Hand; Mycobacterium tuberculosis

**Abstract:** Tuberculosis is a major public health problem in developing countries. Flexor tenosynovitis of the fingers constitutes an exceptional tuberculosis localization [Gabl et al., 1997; Senda et al., 2011] [1,2]. Unusual presentations, such as tuberculous tenosynovitis, often go undetected and are associated with a diagnostic and therapeutic delay, especially when bacteriological research proves to be negative. Here, we report a case of tuberculous flexor tenosynovitis of the hand.

## Thioctic Acid

### pharmacology

#### **Role of Alpha Lipoic acid on metabolic Hepatosteatois: an experimental, biochemical, and microscopic study.**

Edries, Awatief A.; ElRashedy, Ahmed H.; Wageh, Mohamed; Wahdan, M.H.

*E-mail:dr.a.edrees@hotmail.com*

Tanta University - College of Medicine - Department of Tropical Medicine

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 489-498

**Keywords:** Fatty Liver; Lipids-blood; Rats, Zucker; Lipid Metabolism

**Abstract:** Background and aim of work: metabolic hepatosteatois is a common serious prevalent condition in KSA. The current study investigated alpha lipoic acid [ALA] effects on hepatic lipid accumulation in severely fatty rats and secondarily on blood lipid profile. Materials and Methods: sixty male Zucker rats were selectively used half of which [Lean] weighed 200 +/- 25g and others weighed 375 +/- 30g. Fatty animals were allowed free access to food and water for one week before experiment. The animals were divided into lean untreated [group I], lean ALA - managed [group II], fatty untreated [group III] and fatty ALA managed [group IV] [fifteen animals per each group]. ALA was taken orally [20 mg/kg/day] for six months. Animals were sacrificed and weighed [BW]. Their liver was weighed [LW] and its portion was sliced to study its lipid content. Right tibia length [TL] was measured and LW: TL ratio was calculated. Results: ZF ALA-untreated rats showed high LW: TL ratio. ALA therapy significantly reduced BW, TL, LW and LW: TL ratio in managed ZF rats compared to untreated ones while it didn't affect these parameters significantly in lean [ZL] rats. ZF rats exhibited significant hepatosteatois evidenced by excessive liver triglyceride [TG] and total cholesterol [TC] contents and microscopically by large cytoplasmic vacuoles. Interestingly, 6-months' ALA therapy in ZF caused significantly diminished serum triglycerides and cholesterol levels as well as diminished hepatic triglycerides and TC component in addition to decreased its lipid vacuoles compared to untreated ZF rats. The results were insignificantly changed between managed and untreated lean groups. Conclusion: our findings support effectiveness of ALA therapy in excessive hepatosteatois and in hyperlipidemia via improving abnormal lipid metabolism.

## Thoracic Neoplasms

### therapy

#### **Management challenge in chest wall neoplasms; a 2 year experience.**

Soomro, Niaz Hussain; Zafar, Aneeqa Ahsan; Baig, Saifullah; Maxood, Guzel; Rao, Nisar

*E-mail:dr.niazhussainsoomro@gmail.com*

Dow University Hospital - Ojha Institute of Chest Diseases - Department of Thoracic Surgery

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1176-1180

**Keywords:** Thoracic Neoplasms-diagnosis; Thoracic Wall-pathology; Disease Management; Lipoma; Chondrosarcoma

**Abstract:** Introduction: Chest wall neoplasms are rare and represent only about 5% of all thoracic neoplasm. We present our 2 years analysis of the clinical features, presentation, diagnosis and treatment of chest wall neoplasms. Study Design: Case series studyPlace and duration of study: Ojha Institute of Chest Diseases, Dow University of Health Sciences, Karachi, Pakistan from Nov 2012- Oct 2014Methodology: Between 2012 and 2014, 39 patients with

solid chest wall masses were enrolled in the study. Tumors were categorized as benign and malignant, including primary and secondary, after histopathological diagnosis with tissue biopsy. Data on patients' characteristics, symptoms, tumor type and management was recorded and analysed. Results: The study included 39 patients [20 males and 19 females] with age range 18-71years [mean 36.3]. 21[53.8%] patients had benign chest wall tumors while 18[46.1%] patients had malignant tumors. Among malignant tumors, 14[77%] patients had primary malignancy where as 4[22%] patients had chest wall tumor secondary to primary tumor elsewhere. Among these 4, the primary tumor remained unknown in 1 patient. The most common benign solid lesion was chest wall lesion lipoma in 8/21 patients [38%]. Among malignant tumors, chondrosarcoma [4/14, 29%] was the most common. Conclusion: Preoperative needs careful assessment of the patient, radiological imaging and histopathological examination for diagnosis of the tumor in the chest wall. Using a multidisciplinary team approach, excellent results can be available with complete surgical resection, reconstruction of the chest wall and appropriate or neo adjuvant treatment where necessary.

## Thyroid Gland

### physiopathology

#### [Incidence of Thyroid Dysfunction among chronic hepatitis C Egyptian patients treated with Interferon/Ribavirin therapy].

Mekky, Mohamed A.; Hasanain, Ahmad F.; Saleh, Medhat A.; Abdel Malek, Mohamed O.  
Assiut University - Department of Tropical Medicine and Gastroenterology

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2015; 39 (2): 161-166

**Keywords:** Hepatitis C, Chronic; Interferons-therapeutic uses; Ribavirin-therapeutic uses; Prospective Studies; Incidence; Interferon-alpha-therapeutic uses

**Abstract:** Background/Aim: The use of pegylated interferon-alpha [IFN-alpha] and ribavirin is still an integral part of the standard of care treatment of chronic hepatitis C [CHC] in Egypt until the present time, even after introducing the new era of direct acting antiviral drugs. Such regimens are accompanied by the production of autoantibodies that carries the risk of development of thyroid dysfunction [TD]. The study tries to describe the incidence, long-term outcome, and predictors of TD among Egyptian patients with CHC receiving IFN-based treatment. Patients and Methods: Between January 2013 and August 2014, a prospective study design was conducted to include naive CHC patients [virologically and histopathologically proved] enrolled for INF based therapy with normal thyroid function profile. Results: A total of 400 patients [mean age was 37.4±9.6 years, 18% were females] were included. At the end of the study period, 12.3% of patients [n=49] developed biochemical TD [TSH<0.3 or >5.0 mIU/L]. At the 12th week after the end of antiviral therapy, 67.3% of them [n=33] were spontaneously normalized. At the 24th week, 14.3% of the remaining [n=7] had spontaneously normalized. Female gender was significantly associated with the development of TD. Conclusions: The incidence of TD among the Egyptian patients treated by INF based antiviral therapy for CHC is not low and more predominant in females. Spontaneous recovery after the end of treatment was common however, it entails a strict follow up.

## Thyroid Neoplasms

### pathology

#### [Clinical and pathological findings and prognostic factors in a long term follow up of patients with differentiated Thyroid Cancer].

Bahrami, Amir; Ebrahimi, Shiva; Yahyavi, Shahrzad

Tabriz University of Medical Sciences - School of Medicine - Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism

**Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2015; 37 (3): 26-33

**Keywords:** Thyroid Neoplasms-diagnosis; Prognosis; Follow-Up Studies; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Background and Objectives: Thyroid Cancer is the most common endocrine malignancy, and its incidence is increasing all over the world. It seems that patients' characteristics, distribution of different histopathological types, its clinical presentation, prognostic factors, and patients' outcome are significantly from study to study. In this study we examined the above factors in a group of patients with thyroid cancers. Materials and Methods: In a retrospective setting, medical records of 450 patients with thyroid cancer diagnosed between 1993-2014 in Tabriz Endocrinology Centre were studied and patient's demographic information, clinical/histopathological findings, treatments, and long-term outcome were recorded. Results: From total number of 450 patients 80.4% were female, the mean age of patients at the time of diagnosis were 37.15 ± 11.72 years [range: 11-74]. Solitary thyroid nodule was the most common initial presentation [77.5%], followed by multiple thyroid nodules [20.9%], cervical lymphadenopathy [9.3%], and hoarseness [0.3%]. Fine-needle aspiration was carried out in 79.8% of the patients with the following findings: papillary carcinoma in [56.5%], benign nodule [15.3%], follicular carcinoma [12%], suspicious [9.7%], medullary carcinoma [2.2%], Hurtle cell carcinoma [2.2%], unsatisfactory [1.7%], and anaplastic carcinoma [0.3%]. In the future workups that were performance the distribution of the final diagnosis was papillary carcinoma [92%], medullary carcinoma [3.8%], hurtle cell carcinoma [2%], follicular carcinoma [2%] and anaplastic carcinoma in [0.2%]. Postoperative follow-up was

achieved in 90.9% of patients, with a mean duration of 7.40 years. Cure was reported in 91.4%, local metastasis in 5.9%, concomitant local and distant metastases in 2%, and pare distant metastasis in 0.7%. Conclusion: Most aspects of thyroid cancers in the present study were compatible with previous reports. Excellent postoperative survival was an outstanding finding in our study.

## Tobacco, Smokeless

### analysis

#### [Characterisation of nicotine and Cancer-Enhancing Anions in the common smokeless tobacco Afzal in Oman].

AlMukhaini, Nawal M.; Ba Omar, Taher A.; Eltayeb, Elsadiq A.; AlShehi, Aisha H. Sultan Qaboos University - College of Science - Department of Biology

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 418-425

**Keywords:** Nicotine; Neoplasms; Anions; Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry; Chromatography, Ion Exchange; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration; Carcinogens

**Abstract:** Objectives: Afzal is a common smokeless tobacco product [STP] available illegally in Oman. This study aimed to assess pH and moisture levels and determine cancer-enhancing factors in a randomly selected sample of Afzal. Methods: This study was carried out at the Sultan Qaboos University in Muscat, Oman, between April and December 2013. A package of Afzal was purchased from a single provider and divided into samples. The pH and moisture content of the samples were measured according to the protocols of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry was used to analyse nicotine levels and ionexchange chromatography [IC] was used to determine concentrations of nitrate, nitrite, chloride, fluoride, bromide, sulphate and phosphate anions. Results: The samples had an alkaline pH of 10.46 with high levels of total [48,770.00 micro per g of STP [microg/g]] and unionised [48,590.00 microg/g] nicotine. The concentration of nitrate [8,792.20 microg/g] was alarmingly high. The chloride concentration [33,170.80 microg/g] showed a surge on IC chromatography. The moisture content percentage was 52.00%. Conclusion: The moisture content percentage and chloride concentration of Afzal was consistent with those of other STPs. In contrast, nitrite, sulphate and phosphate concentrations were below reported levels of other STPs. All anion concentrations were below the maximum daily limit set by international health organisations. However, the high concentrations of nitrite, nitrate and nicotine and the elevated alkaline pH observed in the analysed Afzal samples suggest that STP users will face health risks as a result of their use.

## Tuberculosis

#### Analyzing seasonality of tuberculosis across Indian states and union territories.

Narula, Pankaj; Sihota, Praveer; Azad, Sarita; Lio, Pietro  
School of Basic Sciences - Indian Institute of Technology Mandi

**Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health** 2015; 5 (4): 337-346

**Keywords:** Seasons; Temperature

**Abstract:** A significant seasonal variation in tuberculosis [TB] is observed in north India during 2006-2011, particularly in states like Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan. To quantify the seasonal variation, we measure average amplitude [peak to trough distance] across seasons in smear positive cases of TB and observe that it is maximum for Himachal Pradesh [40.01%] and minimum for Maharashtra [3.87%]. In north India, smear positive cases peak in second quarter [April-June] and reach a trough in fourth quarter [October-December], however low seasonal variation is observed in southern region of the country. The significant correlations as 0.64 [p-value < 0.001], 0.54 [p-value < 0.01] and 0.42 [p-value < 0.05] are observed between minimum temperature and seasonality of TB at lag-1 in north, central and northeast India respectively. However, in south India, this correlation is not significant.

#### Morphological changes in experimental tuberculosis resulting from treatment with quercetin and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

Butov, Dmytro O.; Zaitseva, Svetlana I.; Pitenko, Mykola M.; Stepanenko, Ganna L.; Butova, Tatyana S.  
*E-mail: dddimad@yandex.ua*

Kharkiv National Medical University - Department of Phthisiology and Pulmonology

**International Journal of Mycobacteriology** 2015; 4 (4): 296-301

**Keywords:** Quercetin-therapeutic uses; Povidone-therapeutic uses; Mice; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Epithelioid Cells; Antitubercular Agent

**Abstract:** Research objective: Morphological study of tissue necrosis stages in experimental organpreserving tuberculosis pharmacotherapy using Quercetin and Polyvinylpyrrolidone [QP]Background and . Methods: 32 laboratory mice of C57BL/6JLacSto strain were used in the experiment. The animals were divided into five groups, six to seven mice in each: group1- Mycobacterium tuberculosis [MBT] uninfected mice; group 2- MBT infected mice; group 3- MBT infected and treated with antituberculosis preparation [ATP] ; group 4- MBT infected and QP treated; group 5- MBT infected and treated with ATP and QP. The mice were infected through caudal vein injection with MTB H37Rv strain. The preparation QP, which belongs to the capillary-stabilizing-remedy group, was used for the research. The ATP were

izoniazid and streptomycin. Results: QP produced a strict delineation of caseous necrosis from the unaffected parts of the connective tissue with fibrosis in the center and a large number of Langerhans cells, which was not observed in the control groups without QP. The combination of QP and ATP had more pronounced effects. In MBT-infected mice, where QP was not used, unlike the group where QP was used, adipose dystrophy of hepatocytes was observed. Thus, the hepatoprotective effect of QP against TB can be suggested. Conclusion: QP produces a clear delineation of caseous necrosis from an uninfected tissue by connective-tissue formation, and by forming fibrotic tissue in the center of epithelioid cells that prevents further TB dissemination by enhancing TB pharmacotherapy.

### **Seasonality and trend analysis of tuberculosis in Lahore, Pakistan from 2006 to 2013.**

Khaliq, Aasia; Batool, Syeda Aadila; Chaudhry, M. Nawaz

[E-mail:aasia.khaliq.pu@gmail.com](mailto:E-mail:aasia.khaliq.pu@gmail.com)

University of the Punjab, Quaid-e-Azam Campus - College of Earth and Environmental Sciences

**Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health** 2015; 5 (4): 397-403

**Keywords:** Seasons; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary; Incidence; Temperature

**Abstract:** Tuberculosis [TB] is a respiratory infectious disease which shows seasonality. Seasonal variation in TB notifications has been reported in different regions, suggesting that various geographic and demographic factors are involved in seasonality. The study was designed to find out the temporal and seasonal pattern of TB incidence in Lahore, Pakistan from 2006 to 2013 in newly diagnosed pulmonary TB cases. SPSS version 21 software was used for correlation to determine the temporal relationship and time series analysis for seasonal variation. Temperature was found to be significantly associated with TB incidence at the 0.01 level with  $p = 0.006$  and  $r = 0.477$ . Autocorrelation function and partial autocorrelation function showed a significant peak at lag 4 suggesting a seasonal component of the TB series. Seasonal adjusted factor showed peak seasonal variation in the second quarter [April-June]. The expert modeler predicted the Holt-Winter's additive model as the best fit model for the time series, which exhibits a linear trend with constant [additive] seasonal variations, and the stationary R[2] value was found to be 0.693. The forecast shows a declining trend with seasonality. A significant temporal relation with a seasonal pattern and declining trend with variable amplitudes of fluctuation was observed in the incidence of TB.

## **epidemiology**

### **Mapping the epidemiology and trends of extra-pulmonary tuberculosis in Saudi Arabia.**

Varghese, Bright; AlHajoj, Sahal

King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre - Mycobacteriology Research Section Department of Infection and Immunity

**International Journal of Mycobacteriology** 2015; 4 (4): 261-269

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, Central Nervous System; Tuberculosis, Lymph Node; Tuberculosis, Gastrointestinal; Tuberculosis, Pleural; Tuberculosis, Osteoarticular

**Abstract:** An extra-pulmonary tuberculosis [EPTB] infection rate of 30% in Saudi Arabia remains above the global rate. A variable rate of infection in each province has been reported and the involvement of most organs has been cited. Nationwide collective data on the current trends of infection are scarce and the factors behind the increased rate of EPTB are perplexing. This review endeavors to shed light into the epidemiology of EPTB, various types of infections sites, geographical differences in the infection rate, known risk factors, and challenges in the diagnosis and management of EPTB in Saudi Arabia.

## **therapy**

### **Tuberculosis management; how well do our medical practitioners know in Lahore Hospitals?**

Jabbar, Naila; Ali, Muhammad Arif; Sohail, Umair

[E-mail:dr.nailajabbar@gmail.com](mailto:E-mail:dr.nailajabbar@gmail.com)

University of Lahore

**Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]** 2015; 22 (9): 1144-1149

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis-diagnosis; Disease Management; General Practitioners; Cross-Sectional Studies; Knowledge

**Abstract:** Background: Medical practitioners are the main source of health care for patients in Pakistan due to their availability at all times. Limited information is available related to the management of Tuberculosis [TB] among the practitioners. Study Design: Cross sectional study Setting: Through stratified random sampling among the practitioners of Lahore, Punjab Period: May 2014 to August 2014. Methods: They were presented with a questionnaire and their answers examined according to the international designed strategy for TB management. Results: TB management has a positive relationship with experience, awareness, source of awareness and continuing medical education and a negative relationship with qualification. 95 % of doctors agreed to go for further investigation but only 40% knew that 2 sputum samples were required for proper diagnosis. Only 32% doctors knew TB resistant drugs were to be given in drug resistant cases. Conclusion: Most doctors in Pakistan lack sufficient knowledge regarding tuberculosis management and prompt measures shall be taken to improve it.



## Tuberculosis, Cutaneous

### diagnosis

#### A 7-year-old girl with multiple skin ulcers: case report and literature review.

Sobh, Eman; Bahour, Amira; Elsayed, Sahar; Amer, Wegdan

[E-mail:emansobh2012@gmail.com](mailto:emansobh2012@gmail.com)

AlAzhar University - Faculty of Medicine for Girls - Department of Chest Diseases

**International Journal of Mycobacteriology** 2015; 4 (4): 350-353

**Keywords:** Skin Ulcer; Elbow; Tuberculin Test; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Interferon-gamma Release Tests

**Abstract:** Introduction: There has been an increase in the number of tuberculosis [TB] cases worldwide, but TB of the skin remains rare. Case presentation: A case of 7-year-old girl with multiple ulcerating nodules who presented with four ulcers in the skin of the left elbow. The patient was unresponsive to broad-spectrum antibiotics treatment initially. Because of poor clinical response to conventional therapy, TB was suspected. Although tuberculin skin test was negative, positive QuantiFERON TB Gold test and clinical picture strongly indicated TB. Clinical diagnosis was confirmed by positive culture for Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Conclusion: A high index of clinical suspicion is necessary to suspect TB of the skin. Positive culture remains the gold standard for diagnosis.

## Tuberculosis, Lymph Node

### diagnosis

#### Diagnosis of lymph node tuberculosis using the GeneXpert MTB/RIF in Tunisia.

Ghariani, Asma; Jaouadi, Taha; Smaoui, Selma; Mehiri, Emna; Marouane, Chama; Kammoun, Sana; Essalah, Leila; Driss, Maha; Messadi, Feriele; SlimSaidi, Leila

[E-mail:ghariani\\_as@yahoo.fr](mailto:ghariani_as@yahoo.fr)

A. Mami Hospital of Pneumology - National Reference Laboratory of Mycobacteria - Microbiology Laboratory

**International Journal of Mycobacteriology** 2015; 4 (4): 270-275

**Keywords:** Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Mycobacterium bovis

**Abstract:** Introduction: GeneXpert MTB/RIF is a fully-automated diagnostic molecular test which simultaneously detects tuberculosis [TB] and rifampicin [RIF] drug resistance. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the performance of the GeneXpert MTB/RIF test for the detection of Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex [MTBC] in lymph node specimens and to show the place of Mycobacterium bovis as a major cause of TB lymphadenitis. Material and . Methods: This study was conducted simultaneously in the National Reference Laboratory for Mycobacteria of Ariana and the Central Laboratory of Sfax, from January to December 2013. In total, 174 lymph node specimens were processed simultaneously for Ziehl-Neelsen, auramine and immuno-histochemical staining. Conventional culture on both Lowenstein-Jensen and liquid medium [Bactec MGIT 960 BD system] and the new molecular-based GeneXpert MTB/RIF assay system were performed. Positive cultures were confirmed using molecular identification [Genotype MTBC Hain Lifescience]. Results: Among the 174 samples tested, the GeneXpert detected the DNA of MTBC in 134 samples [77%]. Standard bacteriological assays, including AFB microscopy and culture, were positive, respectively, in 41 [23.6%] and 79 [45.4%] specimens. M. bovis was isolated in 76% of positive cultures. GeneXpert sensitivity and specificity results were assessed according to smear and culture results, clinical and histological findings. The sensitivity and specificity of the Xpert assay were 87.5% [126/144] and 73.3%, respectively. Conclusion: The implementation of the GeneXpert MTB/RIF assay may dramatically improve the rapid diagnosis of lymph node TB.

## Tuberculosis, Multidrug-Resistant

#### Mycobacterium tuberculosis resistance pattern against first-line drugs in patients from urban area.

Cucunawangsih; Wiwing, Veronica; Widysanto, Allen; Lugito, Nata Pratama Hardjo

[E-mail:cucunawangsih;fk@uph.edu](mailto:cucunawangsih;fk@uph.edu)

Pelita Harapan University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Microbiology

**International Journal of Mycobacteriology** 2015; 4 (4): 302-305

**Keywords:** Mycobacterium tuberculosis-drug effects; Tuberculosis; Antitubercular Agents; Urban Population

**Abstract:** Objective/Background: Tuberculosis [TB] infection is still a major public health burden in Indonesia. TB cases in Indonesia constitute 35% of all the TB cases detected worldwide and the prevalence of TB drug resistance in this country is approximately 3%. The aim of this study was to evaluate the resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis to first-line TB drugs among isolates from clinical specimens from a hospital in an urban area. Methods: This laboratory-based study was conducted in Tangerang District, Indonesia, from January 2011 to December 2014. Sputum and other clinical specimens were obtained from patients with pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB. The

specimens were stained with Ziehl-Neelsen, inoculated on Lowenstein-Jensen media for 6-8 weeks, and tested for sensitivity against first-line TB drugs [isoniazid [INH], rifampicin [RIF], ethambutol [EMB], and streptomycin [SM]]. Results: All TB patients in this study lived in urban areas with male preponderance. Of the 127 M. tuberculosis isolates collected, 22% showed resistance to first-line TB drugs. Among these resistant isolates, 20.5% showed resistance to at least one of the first-line TB drugs and 0.8% showed multidrug resistance [MDR]. Resistance to EMB, INH, RIF, and SM was seen in 6.3%, 6.3%, 4.7%, and 1.6% of isolates, respectively. Polyresistance to EMB and INH, EMB and RIF, and EMB, INH, and RIF was seen in 0.8% of the isolates. Respectively. Conclusion: Our study confirms that drug resistance, including MDR, observed against all first-line TB drugs was a real threat in the management of TB infection in Indonesia. The resistance pattern identified in this study could assist clinicians in providing appropriate treatment regimen to TB patients and improve their clinical outcome.

## Tuberculosis, Pulmonary

### Diabetes mellitus and its influence on sputum smear positivity at the 2nd month of treatment among pulmonary tuberculosis patients in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia: a case control study.

Shariff, Noorsuzana Mohd; Safian, Nazarudin

[E-mail:suzana\\_1910@yahoo.com](mailto:E-mail:suzana_1910@yahoo.com)

University of Science - Advanced Medical and Dental Institute - Infectious Disease Cluster

*International Journal of Mycobacteriology* 2015; 4 (4): 323-329

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus; Sputum; Risk Factors

**Abstract:** Objective/background: Many studies have suggested that sputum smear conversion after 2 months of antituberculosis treatment is an important determinant of treatment success and can be a predictor for relapse. The objective of this study is to determine the factors that influence sputum smear conversion after 2 months of treatment among pulmonary tuberculosis patients receiving treatment in the Institute of Respiratory Medicine in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Methods: A total of 75 cases and 75 controls were interviewed, and their medical records were retrieved in order to extract the information needed. All analyses were conducted using SPSS version 17, and binary logistic regression analysis was used to determine the predictors of sputum smear nonconversion. Results: Results showed that the following factors were associated with sputum smear positivity after 2 months of intensive treatment: diabetes mellitus [ $p = .013$ , odds ratio [OR] = 2.59, 95% confidence interval [CI] 1.27-5.33], underweight body mass index [ $p = .025$ , OR = 1.67, 95% CI 0.80-3.49], nonadherent to tuberculosis treatment [ $p = .024$ , OR = 2.85, 95% CI 1.21-6.74], and previous history of tuberculosis [ $p = .043$ , OR = 2.53, 95% CI 1.09-5.83]. Multivariable analysis identified diabetes mellitus [ $p = .003$ , OR = 4.01, 95% CI 1.61-9.96] as being independently associated with the risk of persistent sputum smear positivity after 2 months of intensive treatment. Conclusion: Based on the findings, identification of these factors is valuable in strengthening the management and treatment of tuberculosis in Malaysia in the future. This study emphasizes the importance of diabetes screening and integration of diabetic controls among tuberculosis patients in achieving better treatment outcome.

### Reactivation of pulmonary tuberculosis during cancer treatment.

Jacobs, Ramon E.A.; Gu, Ping; Chachoua, Abraham

[E-mail:ramon.jacobs@nyumc.org](mailto:E-mail:ramon.jacobs@nyumc.org)

New York University School of Medicine - Division of General Internal Medicine - Department of Medicine

*International Journal of Mycobacteriology* 2015; 4 (4): 337-340

**Keywords:** Antineoplastic Agents; Lung Neoplasms; Radiotherapy; Cisplatin; Deoxycytidine-analogs and derivatives; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Carcinoma, Squamous Cell

**Abstract:** Reactivation of Mycobacterium tuberculosis can occur in patients with latent tuberculosis [TB] with risk factors including chronic disease [i.e., malignancy]. We herein describe the case of an immigrant from Hong Kong with lung cancer and no known TB disease who presents with reactivation of TB in the setting of chemotherapy and radiation therapy.

## blood

### Adiponectin levels as a marker of inflammation in Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Elnemr, Gamal M.; Elnashar, Manal A.; Elmargoushy, Nesriene M.; Elnashar, Nihad A.; Elnashar, Mohamed A.

Nuclear Materials Authority - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Medical and Radiological Researches

*Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]* 2015; 59 (April): 208-213

**Keywords:** Adiponectin-blood; Inflammation; Latent Tuberculosis; Leptin-blood; Body Mass Index **Abstract:** Background: tuberculosis [TB] is a multisystem disease with myriad presentations and manifestations that may be pulmonary or extra-pulmonary. It is the most common cause of infectious diseases related mortality worldwide. Mechanisms underlying host defense to TB infection are poorly understood. Adiponectin is a protein produced exclusively in adipose tissue; it is lower in obese subjects than their lean counterparts. Another adipocyte hormone is leptin which is higher with fat mass and body mass index [BMI]. Wasting is a known feature of TB with a decrease in BMI. Patients with pulmonary TB disease often suffer from weight loss and BMI and leptin are known to be inversely correlated with adiponectin. Thus, increased adiponectin may be a promising marker for severity of the disease independent of the BMI and leptin. Aims of the work: the work aimed to evaluate the levels of serum adiponectin in

patients with pulmonary TB in both active and latent TB patients as a diagnostic marker for tuberculous inflammation. Also, levels of serum leptin and measured BMI were evaluated and compared to make a relationship among active TB, latent TB, and healthy control groups. Subjects and Methods: the subjects were divided into 3 equal groups. The 1<sup>st</sup> group included 25 patients with active pulmonary TB. The 2<sup>nd</sup> group included 25 patients with latent TB after 6 months of diagnosis. The 3<sup>rd</sup> group included 25 healthy control volunteers. Serum levels of adiponectin and leptin were measured and BMI values were calculated to all groups. Results: Serum adiponectin levels in patients with active pulmonary TB were very highly significantly increased compared to both latent TB patients and healthy subjects [ $P < 0.0001$ ], while serum adiponectin levels in patients with latent pulmonary TB were only significantly increased compared to the healthy subjects [ $P < 0.05$ ]. On the other hand, serum leptin levels in patients with active pulmonary TB were very highly significantly decreased compared to both latent TB patients and healthy subjects [ $P < 0.0001$ ], while serum leptin levels in patients with latent pulmonary TB were only significantly decreased compared to the healthy subjects [ $P < 0.05$ ]. Also, BMI in patients with active pulmonary TB were very highly significantly decreased compared to both latent TB patients and healthy subjects [ $P < 0.001$ ], while BMI in patients with latent pulmonary TB were only significantly decreased compared to the healthy subjects [ $P < 0.05$ ]. Conclusion: the higher levels of adiponectin with lower levels of leptin in association with lower BMI measurements might indicate activity and severity of the TB disease. On the other hand, the lower levels of adiponectin with higher levels of leptin in association with higher BMI measurements might indicate stability and latency of the TB disease. Thus, increased adiponectin in the serum of pulmonary TB patients may be promising markers for severity of the disease independent of the BMI and leptin levels.

## drug therapy

### First and second line drug resistance among treatment naive pulmonary tuberculosis patients in a district under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme [RNTCP] in New Delhi.

Myneedu, Vithal Prasad; Singhal, Ritu; Khayyam, Khalid Umer; Sharma, Prem Prakash; Bhalla, Manpreet; Behera, Digamber; Sarin, Rohit

[E-mail:tbmicro@gmail.com](mailto:tbmicro@gmail.com)

National Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases [NITRD] - National Reference Laboratory and WHO Center of Excellence [Tuberculosis] - Department of Microbiology

*Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health* 2015; 5 (4): 365-373

**Keywords:** Drug Resistance; Antitubercular Agents; Tuberculosis, Multidrug-Resistant; Prospective Studies; Extensively Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis; Anti-Bacterial Agents

**Abstract:** There is limited information of level of drug resistance to first-line and second line anti-tuberculosis agents in treatment naive pulmonary tuberculosis [PTB] patients from the Indian region. Therefore, the present prospective study was conducted to determine the antimicrobial susceptibility to first-line and second line anti-TB drug resistance in such patients. Sputum samples from consecutive treatment naive PTB cases registered in Lala Ram Sarup [LRS] district, under RNTCP containing 12 Directly Observed Treatment Centre's [DOTS], were enrolled using cluster sampling technology. A total of 453 samples were received from July 2011 to June 2012. All samples were cultured on solid medium followed by drug susceptibility to first and second line anti-tubercular drugs as per RNTCP guidelines. Primary multi-drug resistance [MDR] was found to be 18/453; [4.0%]. Extensively drug resistance [XDR] was found in one strain [0.2%], which was found to be resistant to other antibiotics. Data of drug resistant tuberculosis among treatment naive TB patients are lacking in India. The presence of XDR-TB and high MDR-TB in small population studied, calls for conducting systematic multi-centric surveillance across the country.

## Tuberculosis, Spinal

### epidemiology

### A Multi-Level Noncontiguous Vertebral Tuberculosis in Taif Province, Saudi Arabia: a center study single.

AlZahrany, Abdullah Ali

[E-mail:abdullazahrani@yahoo.com](mailto:abdullazahrani@yahoo.com)

Taif University - College of Medicine - Department of orthopedics

*Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]* 2015; 61 (October): 371-376

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, Spinal-diagnosis; Incidence; Risk Factors; Hepatitis B virus

**Abstract:** Background and aim of the study: Multilevel noncontiguous spinal tuberculosis is an atypical form of the spinal tuberculosis, which leaves not less than two adjacent vertebrae intact between the two foci. The aim of this study is to record the incidence, pattern of presentation, risk factors; and diagnostic tools of multi-level noncontiguous vertebral tuberculosis in a single center [King Abdul Aziz Specialist Hospital] Taif, Saudi Arabia. Patients and method: In this retrospective chart review study, we reviewed the records and data of all patients presented to King Abdul Aziz Specialist Hospital, Taif, Saudi Arabia from January 2009 to January 2014 and their diagnosis were proved to be spinal tuberculosis. Results: the study included 76 patients with spinal tuberculosis; multilevel noncontiguous tuberculosis was detected in 18.4% and a single spinal lesion was identified in the other 81.6% of patients. There was no statistically significant difference between the 2 groups regarding their demographic, clinical, and their laboratory findings except

for the hepatitis B virus [HBV] positivity and elevated serum transaminases which were significantly higher in the multilevel non contagious group of patients. Plain film detected multiple non contagious lesions in 64.3% of patients, and in 35.7% of them, they were first diagnosed as single lesion but MRI detected the multiplicity. The thoracic and lumbar vertebrae were involved in 85.7% of the multilevel lesions and in the other 14.3% of patients the cervical and lumbar involvement was detected. In the single focus group the thoracic and thoracolumbar vertebrae were involved in 75.8% of cases. Diagnosis was confirmed by culture and histopathology. Conclusion: This study suggested a strong relation between hepatitis B and spinal tuberculosis, specially the multilevel non contagious form, however, till similar results of larger series of patients are obtained, the orthopedic surgeon must be with high index of suspicion in patients with spinal tuberculosis to detect multiplicity by MRI and any co infection with hepatitis B virus.

## Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha

### genetics

#### Tumor necrosis factor-alpha [TNF - alpha] gene expression in chronic hepatitis B virus infection.

Farid, Saadia; Rashed, Laila; Ahmed, Amal; Sweilam, Samya  
Cairo University - National Hepatology and Tropical Medicine Research Institute and Faculty of Medicine - Department of Tropical Medicine, Biochemistry and Medical Biochemistry

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 60 (July): 324-335

**Keywords:** Gene Expression; Hepatitis B, Chronic; Hepatitis B virus; Polymorphism, Genetic; Polymorphism, Restriction Fragment Length; Polymerase Chain Reaction

**Abstract:** Background: Tumor necrosis-alpha [TNF-alpha] is produced by macrophages, neutrophils, T-cells and NK-cells after stimulation. In turn, TNF-alpha can stimulate secretion, increase the expression of adhesion molecules as well as active neutrophils. Hence, it fulfills the role as a principal mediator of cellular immune response and inflammation, and may play an important role in non-cytopathic and cytolytic clearance of hepatitis B virus [HBV]. The clearance of HBV is a complex process which may be influenced by many factors including polymorphisms in the tumor necrosis <alpha> [TNF-<alpha>] gene promoter. Aim of the work: The study aimed to determine the TNF-alpha as a gene expressed in chronic hepatitis B virus infection and its role in outcome of the virus. Patients and . Methods: Ninety four patients with chronic HBV infection, their age between 19 and 59 years, selected from the National Hepatology and Tropical Medicine Research Institute were included in this study, during treatment and twenty healthy individuals were included to serve as controls. All the patients and controls were subjected to the following; history, clinical examination, abdominal ultrasonography and collection of blood samples for routine laboratory investigation, and serological assay for HBsAg, HBsAb, HBeAg, HBeAb, HBV DNA [quantitative], and TNF-alpha promoter polymorphisms in two sites 238 and 308. Results: The prevalence of the variant at position -308 GA was similar in all investigated groups [patients and controls]. An association was found between the TNF-alpha promoter polymorphism at position -238 and the development of chronic HBV infection with sensitivity of 93% and specificity of 75%. Conclusion: TNF-alpha-308 GA was significantly associated with clearance, showing protective antibody and persistent HBV infection. The promoter variant of TNF-alpha at position 238 GA, GG appears to be linked to defective viral clearance, controls had higher TNF-alpha-238 GG, GA, AA as compared to cases with significant difference. Recommendations: The variation in the genes governing the levels of constitutive and inducible TNF-alpha might be an important factor, which might explain the variable outcome of HBV infection.

## Uterine Cervical Neoplasms

#### In Situ hybridization and light and electron microscopes of cervical squamous cell carcinoma infected with human Papillomavirus.

El Ganzuri, Monir A.; Khalifa, Ali; Helal, Thanaa; Rizk, Nanice Nabil; AlJaloud, Nora A.

Ain Shams University - Faculty of Science - Zoology department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 459-478

**Keywords:** Carcinoma, Squamous Cell; Papillomaviridae; In Situ Hybridization; Microscopy, Electron; Microscopy

**Abstract:** Aim of the work-In Egypt cervical carcinoma is ranked as a number 6 of all malignant tumors. There is growing evidence that the human papillomavirus [HPV] is associated with the development of cervical cancer. Patients and Methods-The present study hunted HPV in Egyptian biopsies of cervical cancer by using in situ hybridization [ISH] technique .Light microscopy and ultra-structural features accompanied by squamous cell carcinoma [SCC] of the cervix were monitored. Results-The ultra structural study revealed viral particles in some epithelial cell nuclei and cytoplasm in the moderately-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma. These were suggested to be Herpes Simplex Virus [HSV]. Conclusion-The potential relation between HPV and HSV in the incidence of Cervical Squamous Cell Carcinoma is discussed.

## therapy

### Evaluation of survival and treatment toxicity with High-Dose-Rate Brachytherapy with cobalt 60 in Carcinoma of Cervix.

Rakhsha, Afshin; Kashi, Amir Shahram Yousefi; Hoseini, Seied Mohsen

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine, Shohada-e-Tajrish Hospital - Department of Radiation Oncology

**Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention** 2015; 8 (4): 27-32

**Keywords:** Brachytherapy; Cobalt Radioisotopes; Cross-Sectional Studies; Disease-Free Survival; Survival Rate

**Abstract:** Background: Cervical cancer remains to be a major health problem and cancer-related cause of death among women in developing countries such as Iran where the most cases are diagnosed in locally advanced stage. Objectives: This cross sectional-analytic study aims to report outcome 154 patients with carcinoma of cervix were treated with external beam radiation therapy [EBRT] and high-dose-rate [HDR] brachytherapy with cobalt 60 [Co-60] remote after loading system. Patients and Methods: A total of 154 patients with the international federation of gynecologist and oncologist [FIGO] stages I-IVA with histopathologically confirmed carcinoma of cervix, followed by the radiation-oncology ward of Shohada-e-Tajrish Hospital in Tehran, Iran, between February 2008 and March 2015. They were completed their scheduled EBRT and HDR brachytherapy with Co-60 remote after loading system. Out of this, 132 patients completed their standard follow up protocol. They were analyzed for 3-year disease-free survival [DFS], 3-year overall survival [OS] incidence of acute and late complications for HDR brachytherapy. Results: Fourteen patients [9.1 %] were in stage I [FIGO classification], 8 [5.2%] were in stage IIA, 26 [16.9%] were in stage IIB, 100 [64.9%] were in stage III, and 6 [3.9 %] were in stage IVA. The follow up duration was between 6 - 60 months with a median of 38 months. Overall rectal and bladder treatment toxicity rates were 33.7%. The 3-year DFS rate was 85.7%, 70.7 %, 41% and 16.6% for stages I, II, III, IVA respectively. Favorable prognostic factors in univariate and multivariate analysis were early stage, tumor size < 4 cm [after adjusting for the residual disease after radiation], no pelvic lymph node involvement and 1 week Gap between EBRT and HDR brachytherapy in 3-year DFS [P = 0.001, P = 0.012, P = 0.005, P = 0.005, respectively]. The 3-year OS rate was 85.7%, 76.4%, 42%, and 33.3% for stages I, II, III, and IVA, respectively. Favorable prognostic factors in univariate and multivariate analysis were early stage, tumor size < 4 cm, no pelvic lymph node involvement, 1 week gap between EBRT and HDR brachytherapy and no distant metastasis [during the follow up] in 3-year OS [P = 0.001, P = 0.002, P = 0.002, P = 0.002, P = 0.001, respectively]. Conclusions: HDR brachytherapy with Co-60 remote after loading system was successful and it showed HDR brachytherapy in treating patients with carcinoma of cervix was effective after EBRT with acceptable rectal and bladder complications.

## Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A

### blood

### Effect of altitude on Vascular Endothelial growth factor levels with validation of its prognostic significance in patients with non-small cell Lung Carcinoma.

Al Mourgi, Majed

[E-mail:mourgi@hotmail.com](mailto:E-mail:mourgi@hotmail.com)

Taif University - College of Medicine - Department of Thoracic Surgery

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 615-619

**Keywords:** Altitude; Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung; Lung Neoplasms; Prognosis; Oxygen

**Abstract:** Background and Aim of the work: Recent studies revealed that hypobaric hypoxia stimulates release of vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] and other studies found that high levels of this angiogenic factor are correlated with poor prognosis in patients with non-small cell lung cancer [NSCLC]. In this study we will measure the serum levels of VEGF in both healthy individuals and in patients with operable non small cell lung carcinoma living in hypobaric oxygen environment [Taif] and validate the prognostic significance of its pretreatment level in those patients. Patients and Methods: Thirty one patients with operable [stage I, II and III A] non-small cell lung cancer [the patient group] and 15 healthy volunteers with matched gender and age [control group] were enrolled in this study from January 2010 to March 2015. The pretreatment level of VEGF was measured in patients in addition of its level in controls. All patients had the same diagnostic and therapeutic protocols. Mean follow up of patients was 30.4 +/- 7.8 months. Results: The mean level of VEGF was high in control group, however, it was significantly lower than that in patient group [P value 0.041]. The median survival of stage I patients was 13 months, stage II was 9 months, and of stage III A was 6 months. Univariate analysis showed a significant correlation between survival and pretreatment level of VEGF in patients with small lung cancer. Conclusions: Our results revealed that hypobaric hypoxia significantly increases the circulating levels of VEGF in healthy individuals without remarkable effect on its level in patients with NSCLC. Our study verified also that the pretreatment mean serum level of VEGF showed a highly significant increase in NSCLC patients than that in control group and it was significantly correlated with patient survival in levels above 618 pg/ml.

## genetics

### Genetic polymorphisms of vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] in Egyptian women with breast cancer.

Abdel Hamid, Hamdy; Settin, Ahmed; Elbaz, Risk; Elnaby, Sobhy Hassab; Roshdy, Sameh; Noaman, Ahmed  
Mansoura University - Faculty of science - Department of Physiology

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 60 (July): 291-302

**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms-genetics; Polymorphism, Genetic

**Abstract:** Background: Vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] was considered to have an association with breast cancer because it regulates endothelial cell proliferation, migration and differentiation. Subjects and . Methods: One hundred and fifty two women with breast cancer were compared to 100 healthy control Egyptian women recruited from the same locality. VEGF gene polymorphisms were assessed using the PCR-RFLP analysis of DNA samples obtained from peripheral blood. SNP scanning was performed using MnlI, BsmI, CviAII, BsmI, MnlI restriction enzymes for VEGF1154 G/A, 634 G/C, 405 C/G, 936 C/T, 1612 G/A polymorphisms, respectively. Results : Breast cancer among Egyptian women was strongly associated with the mutations related to VEGF gene polymorphism as follows: VEGF 1154 G allele frequency was significantly higher than the A allele [P = 0.0007, O.R =2.4], VEGF 634 C allele frequency was significantly higher than the G allele [P = 0.012, O.R =0.62], VEGF 405 C Allele frequency was significantly higher than G Allele [P = 0.009, O.R =1.67], VEGF 936 C Allele frequency was significantly higher than the T Allele [P = 0.0057, O.R =1.72], VEGF 1612 G Allele frequency was significantly higher than A allele [P = 0.0148, O.R =1.62]. For VEGF 1154 GA: AA vs. GA+GG [Recessive] P = 0.10, O.R = 6.23, C.I [1.0-38.9], GA vs. AA+GG [over dominant] P= 0.01[\*], O.R = 2.13, C.I [1.2-3.8], AA+GA vs. GG [dominant] P= 0.0015[\*], O.R = 2.57, C. I [1.5-4.5]. For VEGF 634 GC : CC vs. GC+GG [Recessive] P= 0.1852, O.R = 0.64, C.I [0.4-1.2], GC vs. CC+GG [over dominant] P= 0.2669, O.R = 0.71, C.I [0.4-1.2], CC+GC vs. GG [dominant] P = 0.0002[\*\*], O. R=0.05, C.I [0.0-0.2]. For VEGF 405 CG : GG vs. CG+CC [Recessive] P= 0.0013[\*], O.R = NA, C.I =NA, CG vs. GG+CC [over dominant] P= 0.877, O.R = 1.08, [0.6-1.9], GG+CG vs. CC [dominant] P = 0.0323[\*], O. R=1.93, C.I [1.1-3.4]. For VEGF 936 CT : TT vs. CT+CC [Recessive] P = 0.1833, O.R = 1.63, C.I [0.9-3.1], CT vs. TT+CC [over dominant] P = 0.1379, O.R = 1.55, C.I [0.9-2.6], TT+CT vs. CC [dominant] P = 0.0075[\*\*] , O.R=2.08, C.I [1.2-3.5]. For VEGF 1612 GA: AA vs. GA+GG [Recessive] P = 0.0000[\*\*], O.R = NA, C.I = NA, GA vs. AA+GG [over dominant] P= 0.0002[\*\*], O.R = 0.36, C.I [0.6-0.2], AA+GA vs. GG [dominant] P = 0.9541, O.R = 0.95, C.I [1.6-0.6].

## Visual Acuity

### Decreased visual acuity resulting from glistening and sub-surface nano-glistening formation in intraocular lenses: a retrospective analysis of 5 cases.

Matsushima, Hiroyuki; Nagata, Mayumi; Katsuki, Yoko; Ota, Ichiro; Miyake, Kensaku; Beiko, George H.H.; Grzybowski, Andrzej

Dokkyo Medical University - Department of Ophthalmology

**SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2015; 29 (4): 259-263

**Keywords:** Vision, Low; Lenses, Intraocular; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Background: To report on five patients with decreased visual acuity due to glistening and severe sub-surface nano-glistening [SSNG] formation within their intraocular lenses [IOLs]. Design: Case reports and analysis of extracted IOLs. Participants and samples: We report improved visual acuity when IOLs with severe glistening and SSNG were exchanged for clear IOLs in five patients. Methods: Case reports. Main outcome measures: The main outcome measure was visual acuity. The secondary outcome measure was light transmission. Explanted IOLs were subjected to investigation. Pre- and postoperative slit lamp images of the anterior eye and microscopic images of the extracted IOLs were taken and compared. Light transmission of the IOL was measured using a double beam type spectrophotometer. An integrated value of the percentage light transmittance in the visible light spectrum was calculated. Results: We report on five patients whose visual acuity improved when IOLs were exchanged because of severe glistening and SSNG. All of the affected IOLs were MA60BM [Alcon, Fort Worth Texas, USA] and the original implantation had occurred over a range of 6-15 years prior to the IOL exchange. Light transmission was decreased in all affected lenses compared to a similar control IOL. Conclusions: Although only a few reports of cases in which glistening and SSNG have progressed to the level of decreased visual function have been published, the likelihood is that this phenomena will increase as the severity and incidence of these inclusions have been shown to increase with time. Appropriate evaluations of visual function in such patients are needed and consideration should be given to IOL exchange in symptomatic patients.

## Vitamin D Deficiency

### blood

#### Serum vitamin D deficiency and risk of schizophrenia: a case control study.

Ismail, Reda; El Shafei, Taghreed; Hussein, Rania; Ramadan, Iman K.

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Psychiatry Department

**Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]** 2015; 61 (October): 437-444

**Keywords:** Schizophrenia; Risk Factors; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Background: Schizophrenia is a mental illness with symptoms like delusions and hallucinations. A recent study concluded that individuals with vitamin D deficiency are twice more likely to have schizophrenia than optimum level vitamin D people. Objective: To measure schizophrenic patients' serum vitamin D concentration and compare it to healthy controls [non schizophrenics], and to investigate the relationship between serum schizophrenia and related potential risk factors. Subjects and Methods: Twenty patients with schizophrenia were recruited and compared to 20 controls with no major psychopathology using age and sex matched case control study. The SCID-1[semi-structured interview for making major DSM-IV Axis 1 diagnoses], was administered and the blood samples were withdrawn after patient consent on the same day. Results: Schizophrenic patients showed a significantly lower mean vitamin D level [14.8 +/- 4.5 IU] compared to control group [19.6 +/- 3.3 IU] [P<0.001]. Higher vitamin D level participants were nearly 80% less likely to have schizophrenia compared to low level ones. Being older and female were 80% and 40% less likely to have schizophrenia respectively. Individuals with large body mass index were 1.2 times more likely to have schizophrenia compared to normal body weight. Smokers were 10% less likely to be schizophrenic compared to non-smoker participants. Conclusions: Patients with schizophrenia showed lower serum vitamin D level compared to healthy controls. Further studies are needed to explore the role of vitamin D in the pathogenesis of schizophrenia.

## Vitiligo

### therapy

#### Efficacy of narrowband ultraviolet B phototherapy with needling in patients of vitiligo.

Batool, Saelah; Malik, Lamees Mahmood; Jahangir, Muhammad

[E-mail:saelsbatool@rocketmail.com](mailto:saelsbatool@rocketmail.com)

Services Institute of Medical Sciences/ Services Hospital - Department of Dermatology

**JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists** 2015; 25 (3): 177-181

**Keywords:** Ultraviolet Rays; Needles

**Abstract:** Objective: To determine the efficacy of narrowband ultraviolet B therapy [NBUVB] with needling in patients of vitiligo. Methods: A total of 100 cases were included in this study. In each patient a patch of 15 to 5 cm diameter skin area was selected as a target lesion for the study. Needling was done on the whole patch with a disposable insulin syringe, from the pigmented margins or the islands in the vitiliginous patch. After the procedure, the whole patch was subjected to NBUVB. The repigmentation was assessed according to 5-grades scale. Results: Out of 100 patients of vitiligo, 45% males and 55 % females, treated with NBUVB with needling, 58% patients showed grade 4 response i.e. 75% or more repigmentation. Conclusion: Narrowband UVB with needling is an effective, useful and well-tolerated therapy for treatment of vitiligo.

## Weight Loss

#### [Effect of motivational interviewing on weight loss].

Mostafavi, F.; Mirkarimi, SK.; Ozouni Davaji, R.; Vakili, M.A.; Eshghinia, S.

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Health - Department of Health Education and Promotion

**Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences** 2015; 17 (3): 11-17

**Keywords:** Motivational Interviewing; Overweight; Obesity; Surveys and Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Background and Objective: Obesity presented as the most pivotal public health problem. Motivational interviewing is a client-centered and direct technique to improve intrinsic motivation of people to change behavior using search and resolve ambivalence that its beneficial outcomes have widely been confirmed. This study was carried out to evaluate the effect of motivational interviewing on weight loss in women. Methods: In this randomized clinical trial study, 150 women with overweight and obesity were randomly divided into control, motivational interviewing and motivational interviewing and intention implementation groups. Data were collected through a researcher made questionnaire at baseline and 2 month follow up. Results: The score of protection motivation theory constructs including susceptibility, severity, rewards, self-efficacy, response efficacy and cost were significantly increased in the two intervention groups compared to the control group [P<0.05]. Anthropometric characteristics were significantly reduced in the motivational interviewing and motivational interviewing with intention implementation group [P<0.05] in compare to the control group [P<0.05]. Conclusion: Motivational interviewing integrated into intention implementation causes weight loss and increase the constructs score in women.

## Zinc

### blood

#### **[Serum zinc concentrations in children with acute bloody and watery Diarrhoea].**

Mahyar, Abolfazl; Ayazi, Parviz; Chegini, Victoria; Sahmani, Mehdi; Oveisi, Sonia; Esmaeily, Shiva

*E-mail: abolfazl473@yahoo.com*

Qazvin University of Medical Sciences - Department of Pediatrics

**SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2015; 15 (4): 461-465

**Keywords:** Chil; Diarrhea; Acute Disease; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Objectives: The role of zinc in the pathogenesis of diarrhoea is controversial. This study was conducted to compare serum zinc levels in children with acute diarrhoea to those found in healthy children. Methods: This case-control study was carried out at the Qazvin Children's Hospital in Qazvin, Iran, between July 2012 and January 2013. A total of 60 children with acute diarrhoea [12 children with bloody diarrhoea and 48 children with watery diarrhoea] and 60 healthy children were included. Zinc levels for all subjects were measured using a flame atomic absorption spectrophotometer and data were analysed and compared between groups. Results: Mean serum zinc levels in the patients with acute bloody diarrhoea, acute watery diarrhoea and the control group were 74.1 +/- 23.7 microg/dL, 169.4 +/- 62.7 microg/dL and 190.1 +/- 18.0 microg/dL, respectively [P = 0.01]. Hypozincaemia was observed in 50.0% of children with acute bloody diarrhoea and 12.5% of those with acute watery diarrhoea. None of the patients in the control group had hypozincaemia [P = 0.01]. Conclusion: Children with acute bloody diarrhoea had significantly reduced serum zinc levels in comparison to healthy children. However, a study with a larger sample size is needed to examine the significance of this trend.





Appendix I

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- A. Aziz, Khaled A. Hameed**  
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- Abbas, Shania**  
PEPTIDYL-DIPEPTIDASE A (genetics)
- Abbasi, Y .**  
MESENCHYMAL STROMAL CELLS
- Abdel Aziz, Samy**  
ARTERIAL OCCLUSIVE DISEASES (radiography)
- Abdel Raheem, M.A.**  
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM (isolation and purification)
- Abd Elghany, Ashraf kh.**  
ANTIPROTOZOAL AGENTS
- Abd Ellatief, Rasha Bakheet**  
INDANS (pharmacology)
- Abd ElRhman, Yasser Gamal**  
LIVER CIRRHOSIS (diagnosis)
- Abd Rabou, Mervat A.**  
OLEA
- Abdallah, Fatema Alzahraa M.**  
PSORIASIS
- Abdallah, Jihan**  
KERATOMILEUSIS, LASER IN SITU
- Abdel Aal, Fardous H.**  
LIVER CIRRHOSIS (diagnosis)
- Abdel Azeiz, Mohamed A.**  
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS
- Abdel Aziz, Adel I.**  
RANITIDINE (pharmacology)
- Abdel Bakey, Enas S.**  
KIDNEY (drug effects)
- Abdel Fatah, Wafaa Mohi ElDeen**  
OSTEOPONTIN (blood)
- Abdel Hady, Amr Mahmoud**  
OLEA
- Abdel Hady, Bassem M.**  
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)
- Abdel Hafez, Doaa K.**  
PSORIASIS
- Abdel Hakim, Karim**  
METFORMIN (adverse effects)  
STATUS EPILEPTICUS (therapy)
- Abdel Hamid, Hamdy**  
VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR  
A (genetics)
- Abdel Hamid, Howayda**  
ENDOTOXEMIA (physiopathology)
- Abdel Hamid, Mohamed Amin**  
CORONARY SINUS
- Abdel Hamid, Muzamil M.**  
LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE (genetics)
- Abdel Khalik, Ashraf**  
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE  
(physiopathology)
- Abdel Malek, Mohamed O.**  
THYROID GLAND (physiopathology)
- Abdel Moneam, Mohammad T.**  
BLEPHAROPTOSIS (surgery)
- Abdel Nour, Nermine**  
RHINITIS, ALLERGIC (epidemiology)
- Abdel Rahman, Al Sayed A.**  
RANITIDINE (pharmacology)
- Abdel Rheim, Fouad**  
PYRETHRINS (toxicity)
- AbdelAziz, Ayman  
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)
- Abdelgalil, Heba Mohamed**  
INTERNET
- Abdelgawad, Marwa I.**  
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (blood)
- Abdelhady, Ayman S.**  
PREGNANCY, HIGH-RISK  
LICE INFESTATIONS (epidemiology)
- Abdelhafez, Hemmat M.**  
GLYBURIDE (pharmacology)
- AbdelHalim, Shawkia S.**  
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (diagnosis)
- AbdelHay, Wagih M.**  
RANITIDINE (pharmacology)
- AbdelKader, Mona Abd ElRaof**  
OSTEOPONTIN (blood)
- AbdelMaksoud, Awatif M.**  
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (diagnosis)
- AbdelRahman, Mohamed K.**  
IODINE
- AbdelRahman, Mohammed A.**  
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (diagnosis)
- AbdelRazek, Amal H.**  
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (diagnosis)
- Abdelsalam, Esraa B.**  
PREGNANCY, HIGH-RISK
- AbdelWahed, Alaa**  
LICE INFESTATIONS (epidemiology)

- Abdollahifard, M.**  
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- Abdossi, V.**  
MELISSA
- Abdul Wahab, Adel M.**  
KERATOMILEUSIS, LASER IN SITU
- Abdulkarim, Sumaiya**  
DIABETES MELLITUS
- Abdull Hameed, Sahar M.**  
MENOPAUSE (physiology)
- Abdulrahim, Ihab**  
CONJUNCTIVITIS, ALLERGIC (microbiology)
- AbdulRaouf, U. M.**  
ANTIPROTOZOAL AGENTS
- Abesi F.**  
MANDIBULAR NERVE
- Abo Alabbas, Mohamed M.**  
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- Abo Elkheir, Omaima I.**  
EYE (radiation effects)
- Abo Seif, Khaled**  
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- AboDahab, N. F.**  
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- Abouammoh, Marwan A.**  
CENTRAL SEROUS CHORIORETINOPATHY (therapy)
- AbouelMagd, Magdy**  
CARBAMAZEPINE (adverse effects)
- Abu Amara, Tamer M. M.**  
GLYBURIDE (pharmacology)
- Abu Elnaga, Nehal A.**  
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- Abu Gamrah, Sherif Hamed**  
INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASES (diagnosis)
- Abu Taleb, Hoda**  
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- Abu Taleb, Hoda M.**  
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- Abualsei, Abdulmenem**  
BARIATRIC SURGERY (methods)  
HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- AbuHeija, Adel T.**  
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL (epidemiology)
- Acosta, A.**  
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- Acosta, Lucrecia**  
MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE (isolation and purification)
- Adel, Mona**  
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE (physiopathology)
- Afshar, M.**  
PARKINSON DISEASE
- Afshar, Wahid F. N.**  
IMMUNOGLOBULIN A, SECRETORY (analysis)
- Agamohamadzadeh, Naser**  
LIPIDS (blood)
- Agrawal, Renu**  
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- Ahmad A., Soha**  
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- Ahmadi, Ahmad Sina Nedaei**  
OVARIAN NEOPLASMS
- Ahmadi, E.**  
MINDFULNESS (education)
- Ahmed, Amal**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (genetics)  
TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA (genetics)
- Ahmed, Hanan M.**  
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE
- Ahmed, Hussain**  
ENTEROCOLITIS, NECROTIZING (surgery)
- Ahmed, M. Rashid**  
QUADRICEPS MUSCLE (anatomy and histology)
- Ahmed, Mohamed H.**  
PATIENT ADMISSION
- Ahmed, Sabra M.**  
MATERNAL HEALTH
- Ahmed, Safa**  
LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE (genetics)
- Ahmed, Shabaan H.**  
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC
- Aich, Arindom**  
PULMONARY EOSINOPHILIA (diagnosis)
- Akbari, Mohammad Esmaeil**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Akhondzadeh Basti, A.**  
CAMELLIA SINENSIS
- Akhondzadeh, S.**  
HERBAL MEDICINE
- Al Agha, Rani**  
PERITONEAL DIALYSIS (adverse effects)

- Al Agha, Rawan**  
PERITONEAL DIALYSIS (adverse effects)
- Al Amri, Abdulrahman**  
CONJUNCTIVITIS, ALLERGIC (microbiology)
- Al Asheeri, Shaker**  
ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, KNEE
- Al Farsi, Raya**  
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- Al Ghamdi, Fawzya A.**  
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- Al Hakami, Ahmed M.**  
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- Al Hashmi, Sulaiman**  
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- Al Hawsawi, Khalid**  
HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA (complications)
- Al Jalaud, Nora Abdulaziz**  
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- Al Kindi, Salam**  
PLATELET COUNT (methods)
- Al Mourgi, Majed**  
VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR A (blood)
- Al Musawi, Bassam M.**  
BEHCET SYNDROME (genetics)
- Al Omairi, Anwar H. M.**  
CEREBELLAR DISEASES (diagnosis)
- Al Riyami, Hamad**  
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- Al Selaiti, Rola**  
ACNE VULGARIS (diagnosis)
- Alaa, Mohamed**  
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- AlAbri, Hamdah**  
PERONEAL NEUROPATHIES (etiology)
- AlAbri, Instisar**  
PERONEAL NEUROPATHIES (etiology)
- Alakad, Rania Mohamed Abd elhamed**  
CRITICAL ILLNESS
- Alam, Rabail**  
CATARACT (blood)
- AlBalushi, Khalid**  
RECEPTORS, ADRENERGIC, BETA-2 (genetics)
- AlBash, Majeda**  
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL (epidemiology)
- AlDOSari, Mohammed**  
HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA (complications)
- Alerasool, M.**  
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID
- AlEzzi, Jalil Ibrahim**  
LYMPHANGIOMA, CYSTIC (diagnosis)
- AlFutaisi, Amna M.**  
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- AlGhaili, Adel**  
CHOLESTEATOMA (surgery)
- AlHajje, Amal**  
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- AlHajoj, Sahal**  
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- AlHarby, Mosa**  
CANDIDIASIS
- AlHashami, Hilal**  
PULMONARY EOSINOPHILIA (diagnosis)
- Ali, Ahmed**  
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY
- Ali, Ali H.**  
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS
- Ali, Mamdouh Mohammed**  
CYTOSKELETAL PROTEINS
- Ali, Mohammad Javed**  
BLEPHAROPHIMOSIS
- Ali, Muhammad Arif**  
TUBERCULOSIS (therapy)
- Ali, N.M.M.**  
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM (isolation and purification)
- Ali, Nagwa**  
HEART VALVE DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Ali, Sharifa S.**  
ANEMIA, APLASTIC (diagnosis)
- Alishahi, Batoul**  
HEAD AND NECK NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Allsmaili, Suad**  
PULMONARY EOSINOPHILIA (diagnosis)
- Alizadeh, Leila**  
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- Alizadeh, Z.**  
MESENCHYMAL STROMAL CELLS
- AlJalaud, Nora A.**  
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS
- Alkatan, Hind M.**  
CANDIDIASIS
- AlKhabori, Murtadha**  
OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA (physiopathology)

- Alkushi, Abdullah Galil**  
QUADRICEPS MUSCLE (anatomy and histology)
- AlMamari, Watfa S.**  
LEARNING DISORDERS
- AlMukhaini, Nawal M.**  
TOBACCO, SMOKELESS (analysis)
- AlMula Abed, Yasser W.**  
CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERS (adverse effects)
- AlNabhani, Susan**  
PERONEAL NEUROPATHIES (etiology)
- Alqasim, Eyad**  
OSTEOMA, OSTEOID (diagnosis)
- AlRajhi, Ali A.**  
CANDIDIASIS
- AlRiyami, Dawood**  
CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERS (adverse effects)
- Alsaleem, Mohammad**  
OSTEOMA, OSTEOID (diagnosis)
- AlSalmi, Quasem**  
PULMONARY EOSINOPHILIA (diagnosis)
- AlSenaidi, Khalfan S.**  
OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA  
(physiopathology)
- AlShaibani, Najla'a Kassim Mohammed**  
INDANS (pharmacology)
- AlShehi, Aisha H.**  
TOBACCO, SMOKELESS (analysis)
- AlSinani, Sawsan**  
RECEPTORS, ADRENERGIC, BETA-2 (genetics)
- AlSukaiti, Rashid**  
CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERS (adverse effects)
- Altaf, Faris Mohammed Nour**  
QUADRICEPS MUSCLE (anatomy and histology)  
CEPHALOMETRY
- AlWardi, Talal H. M.**  
PULMONARY EOSINOPHILIA (diagnosis)
- Aly, Fatma Abd Elfatah**  
ASTHMA
- Aly, Naeima K.**  
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)
- AlYaarubi, Saif**  
OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA  
(physiopathology)
- AlZadjali, Al Muatasim**  
RECEPTORS, ADRENERGIC, BETA-2 (genetics)
- AlZahrany, Abdullah Ali**  
TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL (epidemiology)
- Aman, Shahbaz**  
SKIN
- Amani J.**  
ENTEROTOXIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI
- Ambusaidi, Qamariya**  
MISOPROSTOL
- Ameen, Nabila F.**  
ANEMIA, APLASTIC
- Amer, Moatasseem Salah**  
CRITICAL ILLNESS
- Amer, Wegdan**  
TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS (diagnosis)
- Amila, A.**  
MICRORNAS
- Amin, Hesham H.**  
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)
- Amin, Mona Mohamed**  
SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI (immunology)
- Amin, S. Suhail**  
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES  
(epidemiology)
- Amini, Keivan**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (drug  
effects)
- Amiri, I.**  
MESENCHYMAL STROMAL CELLS
- Amjad, Mohammad**  
STEROIDS (therapeutic uses)
- Ammar, Amal A. A.**  
MORUS
- Amo Abedini, Gh.**  
CAMELLIA SINENSIS
- Amry, Salah Eldin**  
HEART VALVE DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Anjum, Zahid Mahmood**  
BRONCHIOLITIS (drug therapy)
- Ansari, Rafique**  
HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR  
(epidemiology)
- Anvari, Kazem**  
GLIOBLASTOMA (diagnosis)
- Anvari, SM.**  
ARBUTIN (pharmacology)
- Anwar, Muhammad Absar**  
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY
- Anwar, Muhammad Irfan**  
DIABETES MELLITUS (epidemiology)  
CARCINOMA, BASAL CELL (diagnosis)

- Anzabi, Younes**  
ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS
- Arali, Arun**  
METFORMIN (adverse effects)
- Arat, Yonca Ozkan**  
DERMOID CYST (diagnosis)
- Arif, Mohammad**  
MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL
- Arif, Tasleem**  
SCLERODERMA, LOCALIZED (diagnosis)
- Aris, Ahmad Zaharin**  
DRINKING WATER (chemistry)
- Arta, Seyed Ahmad**  
MANDIBULAR NERVE
- AS, Alazzouni**  
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS
- Asaad, Haneen**  
FIBRIN FIBRINOGEN DEGRADATION PRODUCTS
- Asad, Faria**  
PEMPHIGUS, BENIGN FAMILIAL (diagnosis)
- Asadi, Farshad**  
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- Asemi, Z.**  
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- Asgarpanah, J.**  
CAPPARIS
- Asghar, Rai Muhammad**  
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- AShaibani, Hani A.**  
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- Ashraf, Tahira**  
ANEMIA, IRON-DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)
- Asim, Muhammad**  
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- Asim, Sadaf Ahmed**  
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- Askary, Zeinab**  
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- Asokan, Vanitha**  
HEALTH
- Assi, AbdelAzim**  
INDANS (pharmacology)
- Atilla, Huban**  
OPTIC NEURITIS (diagnosis)
- Atlam, Salwa A.**  
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)
- Attalla, Khalid**  
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- Attia, Rasha AbdelMonem Hassan**  
HOOKWORM INFECTIONS
- Auladi, Sahar**  
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- Aurangzeb, Muhammad**  
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- Awada, Sanaa**  
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- Awan, Inayatullah**  
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- Awan, Malik Yasin**  
STEROIDS (therapeutic uses)
- Ayazi, Parviz**  
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- Aysha, Hina**  
BRONCHIOLITIS (drug therapy)
- Azad, Sarita**  
TUBERCULOSIS
- Azad, Shorya**  
EYE FOREIGN BODIES (diagnosis)
- Azadeh, Negin**  
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- Azarmehr, N.**  
HEALTH CARE COSTS
- Ba Omar, Taher A.**  
TOBACCO, SMOKELESS (analysis)
- Badary I, Mohamed S.**  
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC
- Badr, Hazem Ahmed M.**  
CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC (methods)
- Badran, Haitham Abdel Fattah**  
CORONARY SINUS
- Bagheri, F.**  
CAPPARIS
- Bahannan, Abdulrahman Ali**  
LYMPHANGIOMA, CYSTIC (diagnosis)
- Bahartha, Ali**  
HEART FAILURE (etiology)
- Bahour, Amira**  
TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS (diagnosis)
- Bahrami, Amir**  
THYROID NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Baig, Saifullah**  
THORACIC NEOPLASMS (therapy)



- Bakry, Rania**  
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC
- Baniasadi, T.**  
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- Bansal, Dipika**  
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- Barua, Jayanta Kumar**  
DERMATITIS, IRRITANT
- Basuony, Ali E.**  
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- Batool, Saelah**  
VITILIGO (therapy)  
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- Batool, Syeda Aadila**  
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- Batra, Mehak**  
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- Bawab, Wafa**  
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- Bayomi, Amira Mokhtar**  
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- Bayoumi, Riad**  
RECEPTORS, ADRENERGIC, BETA-2 (genetics)
- Behairi, Hani**  
HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA (complications)
- Behera, Digamber**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (drug therapy)
- Behilak, Sahar G.**  
MENOPAUSE (physiology)
- Behnampour, N.**  
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BETA-THALASSEMIA
- Beiko, George H.H.**  
LENS IMPLANTATION, INTRAOCULAR  
VISUAL ACUITY
- Beltz, Jacqueline**  
DESCEMET MEMBRANE
- Benzarti, Sofien**  
TENOSYNOVITIS (diagnosis)
- Bhagat, Anil**  
PATIENT OUTCOME ASSESSMENT
- Bhalla, Manpreet**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (drug therapy)
- Bhatti, Nuzhat Seema**  
LEPROSY (diagnosis)
- BinGouth, Hanan Saeed**  
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- Bitarafan, V.**  
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- BN, Hassan**  
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- Boulahbal, Fadila**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)
- Boulassel, MohamedRachid**  
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- Boussen, Monia**  
TENOSYNOVITIS (diagnosis)
- Brar, Sukhmani Kaur**  
DERMATITIS, CONTACT (epidemiology)
- Burney, Ikram**  
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- Bushara, Sarra O.**  
PATIENT ADMISSION
- Butov, Dmytro O.**  
TUBERCULOSIS
- Butova, Tatyana S.**  
TUBERCULOSIS
- Cambi, Jacopo**  
DIVING
- CelisMorales, C.**  
CHOLESTEROL
- Cena, H.**  
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- Chachoua, Abraham**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY
- Chan, Elsie**  
DESCEMET MEMBRANE
- Chaudhry, M. Nawaz**  
TUBERCULOSIS
- Chaudhry, Muhammad Naeem**  
CEPHALOMETRY
- Cheema, Haider R.**  
KERATOCONUS (therapy)
- Chegini, Victoria**  
ZINC (blood)
- Chereches, Razvan M.**  
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- Chittireddy, Venkataramana Reddy**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS
- Chowdhury, Wahida Khan**  
LEPROSY (epidemiology)
- Coman, Alexandru**  
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- Corbally, Martin**  
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- Croker, Curtis**  
TAENIA SOLIUM (isolation and purification)  
Cucunawangsih  
TUBERCULOSIS, MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT
- Cullen, Daire**  
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
- Dabaghzadeh, R.**  
EXERCISE
- Dabbagh Manesh, MH.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Daoud, Faiez**  
ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS
- Darwish, Esam Saad**  
MAGNETIC RESONANCE  
SPECTROSCOPYSCOPY
- Daryani, Hemasha**  
ORAL HEALTH
- Daryanoosh, F.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Das, Bhagwan**  
HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR  
(epidemiology)
- Das, Suchibrata**  
DERMATITIS, IRRITANT
- Das, Sudip**  
FIBROMA (diagnosis)
- Datta, Sumita**  
METHOTREXATE (therapeutic uses)
- Dave, Vivek Pravin**  
RETINAL DETACHMENT (diagnosis)
- DavudiAsl, F.**  
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- De Armas, Yaxsier**  
MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE (isolation and purification)
- Dehghan Bnadaki, R.**  
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Dehghan, Parvaneh**  
GLIOBLASTOMA (diagnosis)
- Dehghani, M.**  
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- Dehghany, M.**  
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- Deshmukh, Shraddha**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (drug effects)
- Diaz, Alexis**  
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- DipDerm**  
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- Dirani, Manar**  
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- Do, Diana V.**  
PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR  
(antagonists and inhibitors)
- Driss, Maha**  
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)
- Dutta, Ranjan**  
ASTIGMATISM (surgery)
- Ebrahimi Vosta Kalae, S.**  
PARKINSON DISEASE
- Ebrahimi, MA.**  
PEGANUM
- Ebrahimi, Shiva**  
LIPIDS (blood)  
THYROID NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Edries, Awatief A.**  
THIOCTIC ACID (pharmacology)
- Eisa, Mohammed A.**  
RANITIDINE (pharmacology)
- Eissa, Somaia S. M.**  
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)
- El Abd, Ali Ahmed**  
CORONARY SINUS
- El Badawy, Hassan Bakr**  
SCLEROTHERAPY (methods)
- El daly, Emad H.**  
RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME,  
NEWBORN (therapy)
- El debsi, Sara M.**  
GLYBURIDE (pharmacology)
- El Emshatyb, Hoda M.**  
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)
- El Gaaly, Sonya A.**  
RHINITIS, ALLERGIC (epidemiology)
- EL Gazzar, Amira F.**  
MATERNAL HEALTH
- El Ghamrawy, Tarek A.**  
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS
- El Hefnawy, Mohammed H.**  
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (diagnosis)
- El sayed, Rasha A. A.**  
ALOE
- El Sers, Dalia Ahmad Hamed**  
CYTOSKELETAL PROTEINS

- El Shafei, Taghreed**  
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)
- Elbadr, A.M.A.**  
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM (isolation and purification)
- Elbadr, Abd Elrahman M.**  
ANTIPROTOZOAL AGENTS
- Elbadre, Hala M.**  
ANTIPROTOZOAL AGENTS
- Elbahr, Mohammed**  
STATUS EPILEPTICUS (therapy)
- Elbakrya, Kadry A.**  
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)
- Elbashir, Elbagire A.**  
LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE (genetics)
- Elbaz, Risk**  
VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR A (genetics)
- Elbaz, Walaa F.**  
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)
- ElBeih, Esam A.**  
ANEMIA, APLASTIC
- ElGaafarawi, Inass**  
CARBAMAZEPINE (adverse effects)
- Elgamal, Nageh Fouly**  
MAGNETIC RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY
- ElGanzuri, Monir A.**  
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS
- ElGezawy, Ebtesam M.**  
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (blood)
- Elhassan, Hanaa Abou Elyazid**  
INTERNET
- ElHussaini, Ahmed A.**  
CHOLESTEATOMA (surgery)
- Elkadery, Nadia Abdel Salam**  
PLATELET-RICH PLASMA
- ElKhateeb, Ayman S.**  
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)
- ElKholy, Wafaa M.**  
IBUPROFEN (adverse effects)
- Elmadhoun, Wadie M.**  
PATIENT ADMISSION
- Elmargoushy, Nesriene M.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (blood)
- Elmobby, Ashraf**  
ENDOTOXEMIA (physiopathology)
- ElMoselhy, Essam A.**  
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)  
LICE INFESTATIONS (epidemiology)
- Elnaby, Sobhy Hassab**  
VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR A (genetics)
- Elnashar, Hala**  
FIBRIN FIBRINOGEN DEGRADATION PRODUCTS
- Elnashar, Manal A.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (blood)
- Elnashar, Mohamed A.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (blood)
- Elnashar, Nihad A.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (blood)
- Elnemr, Gamal M.**  
ALOE  
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (blood)
- ElRashedy, Ahmed H.**  
THIOCTIC ACID (pharmacology)
- Elsaid, Seham**  
SEIZURES, FEBRILE (etiology)
- ElSayed, Hanaa H.**  
IODINE
- ElSayed, Hesham**  
ENDOTOXEMIA (physiopathology)
- Elsayed, Sahar**  
TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS (diagnosis)
- Elsers, Dalia Ahmad Hamed**  
INDANS (pharmacology)
- Elshafie, Mohie**  
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR
- Elsharawy, Ayman F.**  
RANITIDINE (pharmacology)
- ElTalkawy, Mohamed Darwish**  
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE (physiopathology)
- ElTamany, El Sayed H.**  
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (diagnosis)
- Eltayeb, Elsadig A.**  
TOBACCO, SMOKELESS (analysis)
- Elwy, Mohammed Aly**  
PLATELET-RICH PLASMA
- ElZohri, Mona H.**  
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC
- Emam, Mahmoud M.**  
LEARNING DISORDERS
- Entenza, Anayma Elena**  
MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE (isolation and purification)
- Erdogan, Seyda**  
OPTIC NEURITIS (diagnosis)

- Esfanai, Ali**  
LIPIDS (blood)
- Esfandiari, P.**  
ENTEROTOXIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI
- Eshghinia, S.**  
WEIGHT LOSS
- Eslami, R.**  
EXERCISE
- Esmaily, Shiva**  
ZINC (blood)
- Esmail, Asmaa Mohamed**  
HEART VALVE DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Esmailnejad Moghaddam, A.**  
MELATONIN (pharmacology)
- Esmailzadeh, A.**  
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL
- Essalah, Leila**  
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)
- Estebarsari, T.**  
SOCIAL CAPITAL
- Etman, Mahmoud**  
STATUS EPILEPTICUS (therapy)
- Ezz El Din, Azza M.**  
HEPATITIS B
- EzzEldin, Azza M.**  
ISLETS OF LANGERHANS
- Fadel, Kawthar Abdel Motagly**  
MATERNAL HEALTH
- Fadel, Sabah Ahmad M.**  
CYTOSKELETAL PROTEINS
- Fahimzad, Alireza**  
LYMPHOMA, LARGE-CELL, ANAPLASTIC (diagnosis)
- Fakhroo, Fakhriya Mohammed**  
DIABETES MELLITUS
- Falavarjani, Khalil Ghasemi**  
MACULAR EDEMA (drug therapy)
- Fallah Huseini, H.**  
STOMACH ULCER (chemically induced)  
ROSA
- Falsafinejad, Mohammad Reza**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Farag, Mohamed S.**  
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS
- Farahpoor, Nader**  
ANKLE INJURIES (physiopathology)
- Faraji, Mohammad**  
GLIOBLASTOMA (diagnosis)
- Farid, Saadia**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (genetics)  
TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA (genetics)
- Farid, Tamer Mohamed**  
CRITICAL ILLNESS
- Farooqui, Javed Hussain**  
ASTIGMATISM (surgery)
- Farrag, Abdel Razik H.**  
CLARITHROMYCIN (adverse effects)
- Farzandipour, M.**  
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Farzanegi P.**  
ARBUTIN (pharmacology)
- Fatemi, Seyed Reza**  
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- Fathi, Nihal**  
PSORIASIS
- Fayek, Manal H.**  
FIBRIN FIBRINOGEN DEGRADATION PRODUCTS
- Fokou, Patrick Valere Tsouh**  
PLANTS, MEDICINAL
- Fooladi, Danial Fadaii**  
NASAL MUCOSA
- Forghanifard, MM.**  
ENTEROTOXIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI
- Frion, Yahima**  
MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE (isolation and purification)
- Gabri, M.S.**  
CLARITHROMYCIN (pharmacology)
- Gabri, Magda F.**  
RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME,  
NEWBORN (therapy)
- Gad Elrab, Wail M.**  
RANITIDINE (pharmacology)
- Galal, Nadine A.**  
IBUPROFEN (adverse effects)
- Galal, Shereen Mansour**  
LIVER CIRRHOSIS (diagnosis)
- Galvez Ruiz, Alberto**  
OPTIC NERVE DISEASES (diagnosis)
- Gandomi, H.**  
CAMELLIA SINENSIS
- Gewily, Doaa I. A.**  
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS
- Ghadami, F.**  
CAMELLIA SINENSIS

- Ghafoor, Rabia**  
CARCINOMA, BASAL CELL (diagnosis)
- Ghaniema, Eman Mahmoud**  
PLATELET-RICH PLASMA
- Gharakhanlou, R.**  
EXERCISE
- Ghariani, Asma**  
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)
- Gharib, Atoosa**  
LYMPHOMA, LARGE-CELL, ANAPLASTIC (diagnosis)
- Ghasemi Hamidabadi, H.**  
MELATONIN (pharmacology)
- Ghavimi, Mohammad Ali**  
MANDIBULAR NERVE
- Ghasi, E.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Ghasi, Taghi**  
GLIOBLASTOMA (diagnosis)
- Gholamhosseinian, Ahmad**  
IMMUNOGLOBULIN A, SECRETORY (analysis)
- Ghoreishizadeh, Arezoo**  
MANDIBULAR NERVE
- Ghosh, Anindya**  
FIBROMA (diagnosis)
- Ghosh, Basudeb**  
RETINAL VESSELS (abnormalities)
- Ghoshal, Loknath**  
DERMATITIS, IRRITANT
- Gilasi, H.**  
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Goda, Mohamed**  
CRITICAL ILLNESS
- Goel, Neha**  
RETINAL VESSELS (abnormalities)
- Gouth, Hanan Saeed Bin**  
LYMPHANGIOMA, CYSTIC (diagnosis)
- Gray, Gregory C.**  
NEEDS ASSESSMENT
- Grzybowski, Andrzej**  
LENS IMPLANTATION, INTRAOCULAR VISUAL ACUITY
- Gu, Ping**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY
- Gudala, Kapil**  
PATIENT OUTCOME ASSESSMENT
- Gul, Roquyya**  
CATARACT (blood)
- Gupta, Sunil Kumar**  
DERMATITIS, CONTACT (epidemiology)
- Gupta, Veenu**  
DERMATITIS, CONTACT (epidemiology)
- H., Mona El Sayed Ali**  
KERATOMILEUSIS, LASER IN SITU
- Habibi Koolae, M.**  
ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS
- Habibian, M.**  
ARBUTIN (pharmacology)
- Hafez, Eman Naser**  
SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI (immunology)
- Hafez, Manal**  
SEIZURES, FEBRILE (etiology)
- Hafezan, Gh.**  
CAPPARIS
- Hafezi, Hossein**  
OVARIAN NEOPLASMS
- Haghanifar, S.**  
MANDIBULAR NERVE
- Haghdooost, Ali Akbar**  
IMMUNOGLOBULIN A, SECRETORY (analysis)
- Hajavifard, Nasrin**  
NASAL MUCOSA
- Hajmohamadi, Saeed**  
NASAL MUCOSA
- Haki, Behzad Kazemi**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (drug effects)
- Hamdy, Hossam EIDin**  
PYRETHRINS (toxicity)
- Hameed, Ammar F.**  
BEHCET SYNDROME (genetics)
- Hami, J.**  
PARKINSON DISEASE
- Hamid, Mohamed E.**  
CONJUNCTIVITIS, ALLERGIC (microbiology)
- Hamid, Rana S.**  
CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERS (adverse effects)
- Hammad, Ahmed Ibrahim**  
PLATELET-RICH PLASMA
- Hammam, Fatma .M.**  
PYRETHRINS (toxicity)
- Hammour, Zeinab EISayed**  
INTERNET
- Hamza, El Shafie A.**  
CHOLESTEATOMA (surgery)

- Hamza, Eman**  
ENTEROCOLITIS, NECROTIZING (surgery)
- Hanif, Asif**  
ANEMIA, IRON-DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)
- Hanif, Islam**  
ANEMIA, IRON-DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)
- Hanout, Mostafa**  
PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR  
(antagonists and inhibitors)
- Haq, Muhammad Zahoorul**  
MEASLES
- Haratipour, H.**  
SODIUM GLUTAMATE (pharmacology)
- Harinath, Bhaskar C.**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (drug  
effects)  
ISONIAZID (therapeutic uses)
- Hasan, Abdelkarim**  
ARTERIAL OCCLUSIVE DISEASES (radiography)
- Hasan, Mashfiqul**  
LEPROSY (epidemiology)
- Hasan, Rashidul**  
ALOPECIA AREATA (drug therapy)
- Hasan, Zainab**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Hasanain, Ahmad F.**  
THYROID GLAND (physiopathology)
- Hasanain, Ahmad Farooq Alsayed**  
HOOKWORM INFECTIONS
- Hashem Dabaghian, F.**  
ROSA
- Hashem, Ekram A.**  
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC (blood)
- Hashim, Ahmed Morad**  
HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Hashim, Mohamed Mourad**  
STATUS EPILEPTICUS (therapy)
- Hashim, Zailina**  
DRINKING WATER (chemistry)
- Hashmi, Syed Muhammad Maroof**  
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY
- Hassan, A.A.**  
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM (isolation and purification)
- Hassan, Basma N.**  
CLARITHROMYCIN (adverse effects)
- Hassan, Hanaa A.**  
IBUPROFEN (adverse effects)
- Hassan, Hassan M.**  
LICE INFESTATIONS (epidemiology)
- Hassan, Iffat**  
SCLERODERMA, LOCALIZED (diagnosis)
- Hassan, Magda Sh.**  
HEPATITIS B
- Hassan, Muhammad**  
PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR  
(antagonists and inhibitors)
- Hassan, Ramy**  
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR
- Hayani, Raafa K.**  
BEHCET SYNDROME (genetics)
- Hayvie Haghghi, M.H.**  
SOCIAL CAPITAL
- Hayvy Haghghi, M.H.**  
HEALTH CARE COSTS
- Helal, Eman G.**  
ALOE
- Helal, Eman G. E.**  
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS  
ALOE
- Helal, Shaaban R.**  
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC (blood)
- Helal, Thanaa**  
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS
- Hesaraki, S.**  
SODIUM GLUTAMATE (pharmacology)
- Hijazi, M. Mazhar**  
QUADRICEPS MUSCLE (anatomy and histology)
- Homayouni, Solmaz**  
HEAD AND NECK NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Hooshmandi, Zahra**  
KIDNEY (drug effects)
- Hoseini, Seied Mohsen**  
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- Hosny, Hesham M.**  
KERATOMILEUSIS, LASER IN SITU
- Hosny, Mona**  
ENDOTOXEMIA (physiopathology)
- Hossain, Shakhawat**  
ALOPECIA AREATA (drug therapy)
- Hosseini Eshpela, R.**  
HEALTH CARE COSTS
- Hosseini, Bahareh**  
IMMUNOGLOBULIN A, SECRETORY (analysis)
- Hosseini, M.**  
PARKINSON DISEASE

- Howeedy, Azza A.**  
PREGNANCY, HIGH-RISK
- Hussain, Ijaz**  
NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES
- Hussain, Mohammed**  
ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, KNEE
- Hussein, Rania**  
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)
- Hussien, S.M.M.**  
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM (isolation and purification)
- Ibrahim, Eman M.**  
ANEMIA, APLASTIC
- Ibrahim, Mazin J.**  
BEHCET SYNDROME (genetics)
- Ibrahim, Neveen A.**  
EYE (radiation effects)
- Idrees, Zahra A. Hussain**  
POSTOPERATIVE HEMORRHAGE  
(epidemiology)
- Ifticene, Malika**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)
- Imani Fooladi, AA.**  
ENTEROTOXIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI
- Inakanti, Yugandar**  
HEMANGIOMA, CAVERNOUS (diagnosis)
- Inam, Muhammad**  
MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL
- Iqbal Shah, Muhammad**  
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC
- Ismail, Reda**  
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)
- Jabbar, Naila**  
TUBERCULOSIS (therapy)
- Jacobs, Ramon E.A.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY
- Jafarzadeh, L.**  
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID
- Jahangir, Muhammad**  
VITILIGO (therapy)
- Jalali, H.**  
GLUCOSEPHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE  
DEFICIENCY (diagnosis)
- Jalilian, Mahshid**  
NEOPLASMS, GERM CELL AND EMBRYONAL
- Jamalvi, Waseem**  
SKIN
- Jambi, Hanan A.**  
ALOE
- Jaouadi, Taha**  
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)
- Jaradat, Ahmed**  
PURPURA, THROMBOCYTOPENIC,  
IDIOPATHIC (drug therapy)
- Jaradat, Sameh**  
BEHCET SYNDROME (genetics)
- Javad, Hashim**  
OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA  
(physiopathology)
- Jawass, Mazin Ahmed**  
HEART FAILURE (etiology)  
LYMPHANGIOMA, CYSTIC (diagnosis)
- Jebeli Javan, A.**  
CAMELLIA SINENSIS
- Jena, Lingaraja**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (drug  
effects)  
ISONIAZID (therapeutic uses)
- Jha, Chitra**  
METHOTREXATE (therapeutic uses)
- Joodaki, M.**  
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Jouda, Jean Bosco**  
PLANTS, MEDICINAL
- Junejo, Afzal**  
APPENDICITIS (blood)
- Junejo, Badaruddin**  
MENTAL DISORDERS (therapy)
- Junejo, Jamil**  
MENTAL DISORDERS (therapy)
- Jyothy, Akka**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Kabil, Tarek H.**  
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)
- Kabir, M.J.**  
ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS
- Kafadar, Cahit**  
LIPOMATOSIS
- Kaidi, Said**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)
- Kakaria, Anupam K.**  
CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERS (adverse effects)
- Kakoei, Shahla**  
IMMUNOGLOBULIN A, SECRETORY (analysis)
- Kalsoom, Samia**  
ANEMIA, IRON-DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)
- Kammoun, Sana**  
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)

**Kandil, Asmaa M.**

CLARITHROMYCIN (pharmacology)  
CLARITHROMYCIN (adverse effects)  
CLARITHROMYCIN (adverse effects)  
CLARITHROMYCIN (pharmacology)

**Kar, Chinmay**

FIBROMA (diagnosis)

**Kara, Kemal**

LIPOMATOSIS

**Kargahi, Neda**

HEAD AND NECK NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

**Karimi, Abdollah**

LYMPHOMA, LARGE-CELL, ANAPLASTIC  
(diagnosis)

**Karimi, Nasser**

MACULAR EDEMA (drug therapy)

**Kashani, L.**

HERBAL MEDICINE

**Kashi, Amir Shahram Yousefi**

UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)

**Katib, Atif**

HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA (complications)

**Katsuki, Yoko**

VISUAL ACUITY

**Kazem, Ali M.**

LEARNING DISORDERS

**Kazemi Vardanjani, A.**

ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID

**Kazemi, AR.**

EXERCISE

**Kazmi, Atif H.**

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES  
SKIN

**Kazmi, Syeda Farhana**

HEPATITIS B VIRUS

**Keen, Mohammad Abid**

HYPOPIGMENTATION

**Keshavarz, F.**

PNEUMONIA, MYCOPLASMA

**Khadamy, Joobin**

MACULAR EDEMA (drug therapy)

**Khadrawy, Yasser A.**

KIDNEY (drug effects)

**Khaki, Arash**

ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS

**Khalifa, Ali**

UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS

**Khalifa, Maha Mohamed Mohamed**

CORONARY SINUS

**Khalifeh, Malak**

HYPERTENSION

**Khalighi Sigarudi, F.**

ROSA

**Khalil, Muhammad**

CATARACT (blood)

**Khalila, Mostafa Saad**

SCLEROTHERAPY (methods)

**Khalilian, A.**

MELATONIN (pharmacology)

**Khaliq, Aasia**

TUBERCULOSIS

**Khamis, Ebrahim**

ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, KNEE

**Khan, Hammad**

PLATELET COUNT (methods)

**Khan, Imran**

MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL

**Khan, M. Afzal**

QUADRICEPS MUSCLE (anatomy and histology)

**Khan, Mohammad Afzal**

CEPHALOMETRY

**Khan, Muhammad Alamgir**

ATORVASTATIN CALCIUM (pharmacology)

**Khan, Saif A.**

CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERS (adverse effects)

**Khan, Zulfiquir Hossain**

ALOPECIA AREATA (drug therapy)

**Khater, Mohamed Shawky**

CRITICAL ILLNESS

**Khatoon, Shahida**

APPENDICITIS (blood)

**Khattak, Ashbala**

KERATOCONUS (therapy)

**Khayyam, Khalid Umer**

TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (drug therapy)

**Khechiba, Mesbah Mounir**

MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)

**Khidr, Tayseer M.**

PSORIASIS

**Khondker, Lubna**

ALOPECIA AREATA (drug therapy)

**Khooei, Alireza**

GLIOBLASTOMA (diagnosis)

**Khorami, F.**

SOCIAL CAPITAL  
HEALTH CARE COSTS



- Khorshidi, Reza**  
NASAL MUCOSA
- Kianbakht, S.**  
STOMACH ULCER (chemically induced)
- Kiani, M.**  
BETA-THALASSEMIA
- Kim, Usha R.**  
CANALICULITIS (epidemiology)
- Kishwar, Farzana**  
ANEMIA, IRON-DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)
- Koolae, Anahita Khodabakhshi**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Kosaryan, M.**  
GLUCOSEPHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE DEFICIENCY (diagnosis)
- Koul, Archana**  
ASTIGMATISM (surgery)
- Koul, Roshan**  
CEREBELLAR DISEASES (diagnosis)  
PERONEAL NEUROPATHIES (etiology)
- Kuiate, JulesRoger**  
PLANTS, MEDICINAL
- Kulandai, Lily Therese**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)
- kumar, Malladi Vijay**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Kumar, Santosh**  
HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR (epidemiology)
- Kumar, Satish**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (drug effects)
- Kumar, Vinod**  
RETINAL VESSELS (abnormalities)  
EYE FOREIGN BODIES (diagnosis)
- Lakhtakia, Ritu**  
AUTOEXPERIMENTATION
- Lakshminpathy, Dhanurekha**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)
- Lal, Deepa Mohan**  
DIABETES MELLITUS (epidemiology)
- Lara, J.**  
CHOLESTEROL
- Limoei, H.**  
LYCIUM
- Lio, Pietro**  
TUBERCULOSIS
- Livi, Ludovica**  
DIVING
- Livi, Walter**  
DIVING
- Loglisci, Michele**  
DIVING
- Lotfi, N.**  
PARKINSON DISEASE
- Lugito, Nata Pratama Hardjo**  
TUBERCULOSIS, MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT
- M.S., Gabri**  
CLARITHROMYCIN (pharmacology)
- Maalla, Riadh**  
TENOSYNOVITIS (diagnosis)
- Mabrouk, Randa Reda**  
CRITICAL ILLNESS
- Mahbobi, M.**  
CAPPARIS
- Mahdavi, MR.**  
GLUCOSEPHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE DEFICIENCY (diagnosis)
- Mahdi, Farzana**  
PEPTIDYL-DIPEPTIDASE A (genetics)
- Mahdi, Miriam**  
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY
- Mahdy, Reem Ezzat**  
HOOKWORM INFECTIONS
- Mahmood, Naeema Ahmed**  
PURPURA, THROMBOCYTOPENIC, IDIOPATHIC (drug therapy)
- Mahmoud, Doaa Ali**  
KERATOMILEUSIS, LASER IN SITU
- Mahmoudi Kordi, F.**  
LYCIUM
- Mahmoudi, M.**  
CROCUS
- Mahyar, Abolfazl**  
ZINC (blood)
- Mahzooni, Parvin**  
NEOPLASMS, GERM CELL AND EMBRYONAL
- Makhlouf, Entesar M.**  
MENOPAUSE (physiology)
- Maktabi, Azza**  
CANDIDIASIS
- Malekzadeh Shafarodi, M.**  
MELATONIN (pharmacology)
- Malik, Lamees Mahmood**  
VITILIGO (therapy)
- Malik, Tayyaba Gul**  
CATARACT (blood)

- Malkhed, Vasavi**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS
- Malki, Abdulla**  
ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, KNEE
- Mani, Renjith**  
CEREBELLAR DISEASES (diagnosis)
- Manj, Yasir Nawaz**  
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
- Mansoor, Aniq**  
CATARACT (blood)
- Mansouri, Fereydoun**  
SHIGA-TOXIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI (genetics)
- Marei, Elham Said**  
SCHISTOSOMA MANSONI (immunology)
- Marouane, Chama**  
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)
- Marton Vasarhelyi, Emanuela O.**  
NEEDS ASSESSMENT
- Maryum, Humaira**  
SKIN
- Masood, Jawaria**  
BRONCHIOLITIS (drug therapy)
- Masood, Najaf**  
MEASLES
- Masoud, Rehab A.**  
EYE (radiation effects)
- Mathew, Mariam**  
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL (epidemiology)
- Matsushima, Hiroyuki**  
VISUAL ACUITY
- Mawabo, Isabelle Kamga**  
PLANTS, MEDICINAL
- Maxood, Guzel**  
THORACIC NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- ME, Hassan**  
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS
- Mehiri, Emna**  
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)
- Mehrafarin, A.**  
MELISSA  
LIPPIA
- Meidani, Z.**  
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Mekawy, Adel HM**  
ANEMIA, APLASTIC
- Mekawy, Adel HM.**  
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE
- Mekky, Mohamed A.**  
THYROID GLAND (physiopathology)
- Memon, Abdul Salam**  
APPENDICITIS (blood)
- Memon, Riaz Ahmed**  
APPENDICITIS (blood)
- Memon, ShafiqueurRehman**  
HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR (epidemiology)
- Mesgarzade, Alihosein**  
NASAL MUCOSA
- Messadi, Feriele**  
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)
- Miah, Titu**  
ALOPECIA AREATA (drug therapy)
- Milajerdi, A.**  
CROCUS
- Mirbehbahani, NB.**  
BETA-THALASSEMIA
- Mirhossaini, SA.**  
ENTEROTOXIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI
- Mirkarimi, A.**  
ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS
- Mirkarimi, SK.**  
WEIGHT LOSS
- Miyake, Kensaku**  
VISUAL ACUITY
- Mnsour, Raed H.**  
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)
- Moaddab, Seyyed Reza**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (drug effects)
- Mobarak, Amal Ahmed**  
ASTHMA
- Mobedi, Z.**  
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID
- Modarres, Mehdi**  
MACULAR EDEMA (drug therapy)
- Moghaddam, Arezoo Karimi**  
MACULAR EDEMA (drug therapy)
- Mohamad, Hanaa A.**  
ISLETS OF LANGERHANS
- Mohamed, Ahmed Shahat**  
SCLEROTHERAPY (methods)
- Mohamed, Alam Eldin**  
LIVER CIRRHOSIS (diagnosis)
- Mohamed, Asmaa Omar**  
HOOKWORM INFECTIONS

- Mohamed, Lotfy S.**  
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS
- Mohamed, Mohamed Zidan**  
LIVER CIRRHOSIS (diagnosis)
- Mohamed, Nahed Thabet**  
ASTHMA
- Mohamed, Nehad**  
CLARITHROMYCIN (pharmacology)  
CLARITHROMYCIN (pharmacology)
- Mohamed, Rehab A.**  
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)
- Mohamed, Tarek Rashid**  
CORONARY SINUS
- Mohamed, Wafaa Salah**  
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE
- Mohammad, Abdel Nasser A.**  
BLEPHAROPTOSIS (surgery)
- Mohammad, Ehab M.**  
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC (blood)
- Mohammad, Nadia I.**  
EYE (radiation effects)
- Mohammadi Roushandeh, A.**  
MESENCHYMAL STROMAL CELLS
- Mohammadi, M.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Mohammady, F.**  
HEALTH CARE COSTS
- Mohammed, AbdElnaser S.**  
LICE INFESTATIONS (epidemiology)
- Mohammed, Hanan Sharaf ElDeen**  
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (blood)
- Mohammed, Hosny H.**  
EYE (radiation effects)
- Mohammed, Nemet Allah Abdel Fatah**  
CYTOSKELETAL PROTEINS
- Mohammed, Saja**  
CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETERS (adverse effects)
- Mohammed, Samia A.**  
RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME,  
NEWBORN (therapy)
- Molaei, S.**  
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- MomenAbadi, S.**  
LAVANDULA
- Monib, Ahmed Mohamed**  
INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASES (diagnosis)
- Moradi, M.**  
LIPPIA
- Mortada, Mohamed**  
CRITICAL ILLNESS
- Mortazavi, Nafiseh**  
NEOPLASMS, GERM CELL AND EMBRYONAL
- Mostafa, Neveen Rashad**  
HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Mostafaei, D.**  
SOCIAL CAPITAL
- Mostafavi, F.**  
WEIGHT LOSS
- Moudi, E.**  
MANDIBULAR NERVE
- Moustafa, Maiada**  
CLARITHROMYCIN (pharmacology)
- MS, Gabri**  
CLARITHROMYCIN (adverse effects)
- Murki, Sirnivas**  
AMINO ACID METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS  
(diagnosis)
- Musa, Hassan H.**  
LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE (genetics)
- Mustyala, Kiran Kumar**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS
- Myneedu, Vithal Prasad**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (drug therapy)
- NA, Al Jalaud**  
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS
- Nadar, Sunil K.**  
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (genetics)
- Nafee, Amany M.**  
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC
- Nafee, Amany Mohamed Adawi**  
HOOKWORM INFECTIONS
- Nagarajappa, Ramesh**  
ORAL HEALTH
- Nagata, Mayumi**  
VISUAL ACUITY
- Naghdi Badi, H.**  
MELISSA  
LIPPIA
- Naik, Milind N.**  
BLEPHAROPHIMOSIS
- Najafi, M.**  
MANDIBULAR NERVE
- Nakhli, Fouad R.**  
KERATOCONUS (therapy)

- Nallari, Pratibha**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Nandi, Saumen**  
DERMATITIS, IRRITANT
- Narasimhan, Meenakshi**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)
- Narula, Pankaj**  
TUBERCULOSIS
- Naseri Boori Abadi, T.**  
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Nasir, Shua**  
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY
- Nasra, Shaymaa M.**  
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)
- Natag, Ali**  
BLEPHAROPTOSIS (surgery)
- Nazemzadeghan, Gh.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Nazer, Lama**  
ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS
- Nejatollahi, Foroogh**  
OVARIAN NEOPLASMS
- Nemati Anaraki, L.**  
INFORMATION DISSEMINATION
- Nemenqani, Dalal**  
FIBRIN FIBRINOGEN DEGRADATION PRODUCTS  
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS
- Nezafati, Saeed**  
MANDIBULAR NERVE
- Nguyen, Quan Dong**  
PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR  
(antagonists and inhibitors)
- Nikbakhat, MR.**  
HERBAL MEDICINE
- Nikyar, A.**  
BETA-THALASSEMIA
- Nikyar, B.**  
BETA-THALASSEMIA
- Nkenfou, Celine Nguefeu**  
PLANTS, MEDICINAL
- Nkenfou, Jean**  
PLANTS, MEDICINAL
- Noaman, Ahmed**  
VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR  
A (genetics)
- Noor, Sufian K.**  
PATIENT ADMISSION
- Noori N.**  
CAMELLIA SINENSIS
- Norazmi, M.N.**  
MICRORNAS
- Norgauer, Johannes**  
BEHCET SYNDROME (genetics)
- Notedji, Augustin**  
PLANTS, MEDICINAL
- Nouby, Radwan**  
MAGNETIC RESONANCE  
SPECTROSCOPY
- Noudoost, B.**  
CAMELLIA SINENSIS
- Novin, Kambiz**  
NEOPLASMS, GERM CELL AND EMBRYONAL
- Nsr, Eman**  
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC (blood)
- Obaid, Jenan**  
HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Oggioni, C.**  
CHOLESTEROL
- Omara, Nahed A.**  
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)
- Omatti, E.**  
BOOKS
- Ommati, E.**  
BOOKS
- Osman, Ashraf Mahmoud**  
HEPATITIS B
- Ota, Ichiro**  
VISUAL ACUITY
- Othman, Moustafa Hashem**  
MAGNETIC RESONANCE  
SPECTROSCOPY
- Oveisi, Sonia**  
ZINC (blood)
- Ozouni Davaji, R.**  
WEIGHT LOSS
- Ozturker, Coskun**  
LIPOMATOSIS
- Pandita, Aakash**  
AMINO ACID METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS  
(diagnosis)
- Panneerchelvam, S.**  
MICRORNAS
- Pappuru, Rajeev R.**  
RETINAL DETACHMENT (diagnosis)
- Pasha, Sara**  
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- Pathan, Ghulam Murtaza**  
LEPROSY (diagnosis)

**Perveen, Asma**  
MENTAL DISORDERS (therapy)

**Pitenko, Mykola M.**  
TUBERCULOSIS

**Pooladi, M.**  
MESENCHYMAL STROMAL CELLS

**Pourhoseingholi, Mohamad Amin**  
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)

**Prajna, Lalitha**  
CANALICULITIS (epidemiology)

**Pratap, Oleti T.**  
AMINO ACID METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS  
(diagnosis)

**Praveena, Sarva Mangala**  
DRINKING WATER (chemistry)

**Puri, Neerja**  
LEG ULCER (etiology)

**Qaderi, A.**  
LIPPIA

**Qavami N.**  
MELISSA

**Qenawy, Omran Khodary**  
ARTERIAL OCCLUSIVE DISEASES (radiography)

**Qorbani, Mehrangiz**  
ANKLE INJURIES (physiopathology)

**Quyum, Farhana**  
LEPROSY (epidemiology)

**Raafat, Duaa**  
HEART VALVE DISEASES (epidemiology)

**Rachidi, Samar**  
HYPERTENSION

**Radhi, Hasan Ali Mohamed**  
ANEMIA, APLASTIC (diagnosis)

**Radjabian, T.**  
STOMACH ULCER (chemically induced)

**Radwan, Shadia Ali**  
KIDNEY (drug effects)

**Rafati, Sh.**  
SOCIAL CAPITAL

**Ragab, Awad Abbas**  
PYRETHRINS (toxicity)

**Rahim, Rana A.**  
CEREBELLAR DISEASES (diagnosis)

**Rahimifard, N.**  
CAPPARIS

**Rai, Tulika**  
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES  
(epidemiology)

**Rajput, Tausif Ahmed**  
ATORVASTATIN CALCIUM (pharmacology)

**Rakhsha, Afshin**  
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)

**Ramadan, Haidi Karam Allah**  
HEPATITIS B

**Ramadan, Iman K.**  
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)

**Ramadhan, Fatma A.**  
PULMONARY EOSINOPHILIA (diagnosis)

**Raman, Ramaiyer Raghu**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS

**Ramasubban, Gayathri**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)

**Ramesh, Gayathri**  
ORAL HEALTH

**Rani, Zahida**  
PEMPHIGUS, BENIGN FAMILIAL (diagnosis)

**Ranjbar, Reza**  
OVARIAN NEOPLASMS

**Rao, Madhavan Hajib Narahari**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)

**Rao, Nisar**  
THORACIC NEOPLASMS (therapy)

**Rashed, Laila**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (genetics)  
TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA (genetics)

**Rashid, Ajmal**  
DIABETES MELLITUS (epidemiology)

**Rashidbaghan, A.**  
BETA-THALASSEMIA

**Rashidian, Ehsan**  
SHIGA-TOXIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI  
(genetics)

**Rathinam, Sridhar**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)

**Ravani, Raghav**  
EYE FOREIGN BODIES (diagnosis)

**Raza, Syed T.**  
PEPTIDYL-DIPEPTIDASE A (genetics)

**Razak, Nurul Hafiza Ab**  
DRINKING WATER (chemistry)

**Reda, Taghreed M.**  
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)

**Refaat, Maged M.**  
RHINITIS, ALLERGIC (epidemiology)

**Rehman, Atiq ur**  
HEPATITIS B VIRUS

- Rezaei, N.**  
MELATONIN (pharmacology)
- Rizk, Nanice Nabil**  
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS
- Rizvi, Saliha**  
PEPTIDYL-DIPEPTIDASE A (genetics)
- Roshan, P.**  
GLUCOSEPHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE DEFICIENCY (diagnosis)
- Roshdy, Sameh**  
VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR A (genetics)
- Rostami, S.**  
LYCIUM
- Ruiz Fuentes, Jenny Laura**  
MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE (isolation and purification)
- S., Doaa Ezz Eldin I.**  
CLARITHROMYCIN (adverse effects)
- S., Gabri M.**  
CLARITHROMYCIN (adverse effects)
- Saad, Yousif Ahmed**  
POSTOPERATIVE HEMORRHAGE (epidemiology)
- Sabet, Z.**  
ROSA
- Sabo Attwood, Tara**  
NEEDS ASSESSMENT
- Sadeghian, M.**  
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL
- Sadeghilar, Nastaran**  
MANDIBULAR NERVE
- Sadeghinezhad, J.**  
LYCIUM
- Sadegzadeh, S.**  
MINDFULNESS (education)
- Sadiq, Mohammad Ali**  
PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR (antagonists and inhibitors)
- Saeed, Mirza Faraz**  
BARIATRIC SURGERY (methods)
- Saeed, Mohammad**  
MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL
- Saeed, Zeba**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Safaie, Akbar**  
OVARIAN NEOPLASMS
- Safian, Nazarudin**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY
- Safwat, Wael**  
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE (physiopathology)
- Sahmani, Mehdi**  
ZINC (blood)
- Said, Samy Abd El Aziz**  
SCLEROTHERAPY (methods)
- Said, Tarek M.**  
METFORMIN (adverse effects)
- Saif Eldeen, Eman**  
SEIZURES, FEBRILE (etiology)
- Sakr, Hossam Moussa**  
PLATELET-RICH PLASMA
- Sakr, Samia Mohamed**  
KIDNEY (drug effects)
- Sakran, Ashraf Mohamed Elsayed Ali**  
QUADRICEPS MUSCLE (anatomy and histology)
- Sakrani, Nida Fatima**  
BARIATRIC SURGERY (methods)  
ENTEROCOLITIS, NECROTIZING (surgery)
- Salah, Awatif**  
LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE (genetics)
- Salama, Essam Eldin A.**  
BENZHYDRYL COMPOUNDS
- Salameh, Pascale**  
HYPERTENSION
- Saleem, Abdel Aziz Ali**  
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE (physiopathology)
- Saleh, Medhat A.**  
THYROID GLAND (physiopathology)
- Salem, Ahmed Saad Farhan**  
POSTOPERATIVE HEMORRHAGE (epidemiology)
- Salem, Mohamed A. M.**  
CHOLESTEATOMA (surgery)
- Salman, Fariha**  
BODY DYSMORPHIC DISORDERS (epidemiology)
- Salman, Samia**  
BODY DYSMORPHIC DISORDERS (epidemiology)
- Samarawickrama, Chameen**  
DESCMET MEMBRANE
- Samimi M.**  
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL
- Samini, Fariborz**  
GLIOBLASTOMA (diagnosis)
- Sanadhya, Sudhanshu**  
ORAL HEALTH

- Sandhu, Kully**  
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (genetics)
- Saneei, P.**  
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL
- Sanjari, Mojgan**  
IMMUNOGLOBULIN A, SECRETORY (analysis)
- Sankhla, Dilip**  
CEREBELLAR DISEASES (diagnosis)
- Sanousy, Khaled A.**  
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC (blood)
- Sarin, Rohit**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (drug therapy)
- Sarkar, Prodip**  
FIBROMA (diagnosis)
- Sarmiento, M.E.**  
MICRORNAS
- Sarwar, Salman**  
PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR  
(antagonists and inhibitors)
- Sattarpour, F.**  
MINDFULNESS (education)
- Sayed, Douaa**  
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC
- Sayyahfar, Shirin**  
LYMPHOMA, LARGE-CELL, ANAPLASTIC  
(diagnosis)
- Sbai, Mohamed Ali**  
TENOSYNOVITIS (diagnosis)
- Schifano, Fabrizio**  
PATIENT OUTCOME ASSESSMENT
- Seddik, Ayman Aly**  
ERYTHROPOIETIN  
ERGOCALCIFEROLS (therapeutic uses)
- Seif Sahandi, M.**  
MELISSA
- Sepah, Yasir Jamal**  
PLATELET-DERIVED GROWTH FACTOR  
(antagonists and inhibitors)
- Seth, Anisha**  
RETINAL VESSELS (abnormalities)
- Setroki, Mahbubeh**  
KIDNEY (drug effects)
- Settin, Ahmed**  
VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR  
A (genetics)
- Sezenoz, Almila Sarigul**  
DERMOID CYST (diagnosis)
- Shabbir, Faizania**  
ATORVASTATIN CALCIUM (pharmacology)
- Shaheen, Rasha Y.**  
RHINITIS, ALLERGIC (epidemiology)
- Shahhosseiny, MH.**  
PNEUMONIA, MYCOPLASMA
- Shahi, S.**  
PARKINSON DISEASE
- Shahzadi, Nabeela**  
PEMPHIGUS, BENIGN FAMILIAL (diagnosis)
- Shaikh, Irfan Ahmed**  
LEPROSY (diagnosis)
- Shaikh, Manzoor Ali**  
LEPROSY (diagnosis)
- Shaltout, Asmaa S.**  
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC
- Shams, Nemat**  
SHIGA-TOXIGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI  
(genetics)
- Sharif, Khalid Abdulla**  
PURPURA, THROMBOCYTOPENIC,  
IDIOPATHIC (drug therapy)
- Sharif, Muddassar**  
MEASLES
- Shariff, Noorsuzana Mohd**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY
- Sharma, Deepak**  
AMINO ACID METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS  
(diagnosis)
- Sharma, Prem Prakash**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (drug therapy)
- Sharquie, Khalifa**  
BEHCET SYNDROME (genetics)
- Shatat, M.A.H.**  
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM (isolation and purification)
- Shaukat, Shehla**  
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES  
SKIN
- Shehab, Mohamed Mustafa**  
MAGNETIC RESONANCE  
SPECTROSCOPY
- Shehbaz, Lal**  
HEMORRHOIDECTOMY
- Shendy, Shendy Mohammed**  
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE  
(physiopathology)
- Shkibaie, M.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Shojaee, A.**  
ROSA
- Shojaei Baghini, M.**  
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- Shojaii, A.**  
CAPPARIS
- Shroff, Noshir Minoo**  
ASTIGMATISM (surgery)
- Shukaruddin, Shazia**  
SKIN
- Siddiqi, Zeba**  
PEPTIDYL-DIPEPTIDASE A (genetics)
- Siervo, M.**  
CHOLESTEROL
- Sihota, Praveer**  
TUBERCULOSIS
- Singh, Khushman**  
DERMATITIS, CONTACT (epidemiology)
- Singhal, Ritu**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (drug therapy)
- Sivrioglu, Ali K.**  
LIPOMATOSIS
- SlimSaidi, Leila**  
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)
- Smaoui, Selma**  
TUBERCULOSIS, LYMPH NODE (diagnosis)
- Sobh, Eman**  
TUBERCULOSIS, CUTANEOUS (diagnosis)
- Sohail, Fadielah Adnan**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Sohail, Malik Muhammad**  
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
- Sohail, Umair**  
TUBERCULOSIS (therapy)
- Soleimani, A.**  
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID
- Soliman, Amal A.**  
ISLETS OF LANGERHANS
- Soomro, Farooq Rahman**  
LEPROSY (diagnosis)
- Soomro, Mukhtiar Ahmed**  
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC
- Soomro, Niaz Hussain**  
THORACIC NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- Sorgun, Mine Hayriye**  
OPTIC NEURITIS (diagnosis)
- Stepanenko, Ganna L.**  
TUBERCULOSIS
- Suarez, Odelaisy**  
MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE (isolation and purification)
- Suhail, Majid**  
BODY DYSMORPHIC DISORDERS (epidemiology)
- Suraiya, Siti**  
MICRORNAS
- Suthar, Ramesh Kumar**  
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC
- Sweilam, Samya**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (genetics)  
TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA (genetics)
- Tabassi, Z.**  
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL
- Tadayoni, S.**  
MELATONIN (pharmacology)
- Taghavi Shirazi, M.**  
ROSA
- Taha, M.A.A.**  
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM (isolation and purification)
- Taha, Samaher F.**  
RENAL INSUFFICIENCY, CHRONIC (blood)
- Taheri, Diana**  
NEOPLASMS, GERM CELL AND EMBRYONAL
- Tahir, Moizza**  
CARCINOMA, BASAL CELL (diagnosis)
- Tahmasebi Z.**  
MELISSA
- Takkar, Brijesh**  
EYE FOREIGN BODIES (diagnosis)
- Talebzadeh, F.**  
MESENCHYMAL STROMAL CELLS
- Talwar, Ashutosh**  
LEG ULCER (etiology)
- Tantawy, Wahid**  
ARTERIAL OCCLUSIVE DISEASES (radiography)
- Taseer, Ali Asgher**  
BRONCHIOLITIS (drug therapy)
- Tavassoli Farahi, M.**  
BOOKS
- Tawwfik, Afaf A.**  
IODINE
- Telfah, Shorouq**  
ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS
- Tepeoglu, Merih**  
DERMOID CYST (diagnosis)
- Tierney, Eamon**  
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY  
METFORMIN (adverse effects)  
STATUS EPILEPTICUS (therapy)



- Tilaki, Karimollah Hajian**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Tony, Effat A. E.**  
HEPATITIS B
- Torres, Pedro**  
MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE (isolation and purification)
- Tyrab, Etayeb M.A.**  
LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE (genetics)
- Ullah Khan, Sami**  
HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA (complications)
- Ullah, Irfan**  
OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA (physiopathology)
- Ungureanu, Marius I.**  
NEEDS ASSESSMENT
- V., Asokan G.**  
HEALTH
- Vahedi, Mohsen**  
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- Vakili, A.**  
LAVANDULA
- Vakili, MA.**  
WEIGHT LOSS
- Valentine, Marissa A.**  
NEEDS ASSESSMENT
- Varghese, Bright**  
TUBERCULOSIS (epidemiology)
- Vasikarla, Madhavi**  
AMINO ACID METABOLISM, INBORN ERRORS (diagnosis)
- Venkateshwari, Ananthapur**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Venugopal, Prabhakaran**  
PERONEAL NEUROPATHIES (etiology)
- Vinod, Cingeetham**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Vuruputuri, Uma**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS
- Wadwekar, Bhagwati**  
CANALICULITIS (epidemiology)
- Wageh, Mohamed**  
THIOCTIC ACID (pharmacology)
- Waghmare, Pranita**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (drug effects)
- Wahab, M. A.**  
LEPROSY (epidemiology)
- Wahdan, M.H.**  
THIOCTIC ACID (pharmacology)
- Wells, J.C.K.**  
CHOLESTEROL
- Widysanto, Allen**  
TUBERCULOSIS, MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT
- Wiwing, Veronica**  
TUBERCULOSIS, MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT
- Yahia, Lemya M.**  
LIPOPROTEIN LIPASE (genetics)
- Yahyaei, B.**  
SODIUM GLUTAMATE (pharmacology)
- Yahyavi, Shahrzad**  
LIPIDS (blood)  
THYROID NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Yala, Djamel**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS (genetics)
- Yalcindag, Nilufer**  
OPTIC NEURITIS (diagnosis)
- Yavarika, Alireza**  
ANKLE INJURIES (physiopathology)
- Yehia, Yehia A.**  
NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE
- Younes, Mahmoud I.**  
FOXES
- Yousef, Hosam Abozaid**  
PSORIASIS
- Youssef, Ahmed Hamdy**  
MAGNETIC RESONANCE SPECTROSCOPY
- Yucesan, Canan**  
OPTIC NEURITIS (diagnosis)
- Zadjali, Fahad**  
RECEPTORS, ADRENERGIC, BETA-2 (genetics)
- Zafar, Aneeqa Ahsan**  
THORACIC NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- Zafarina, Z.**  
MICRORNAS
- Zahedi Khorasani, M.**  
LAVANDULA
- Zahran, Kamal M.**  
MATERNAL HEALTH
- Zainaldeen, Ali**  
ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, KNEE
- Zaitseva, Svetlana I.**  
TUBERCULOSIS
- Zali, Mohammad Reza**  
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)

**Zamanie, A.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2

**Zarif, John Kamel**  
CORONARY SINUS

**Zarinpanjeh, N.**  
PEGANUM

**Zayed, Ali AbdelAzeem Hasan**  
HOOKWORM INFECTIONS

**Zutshi, Anita**  
MISOPROSTOL



Appendix II

List of EMR Journals Indexed in IMEMR

(by country)



Journal	ISSN
<b>Afghanistan (2)</b>	
Afghan Medical Journal	N/A
AFJPH-Afghanistan Journal of Public Health	N/A
<b>Bahrain (3)</b>	
Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352
Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298
JBMS-Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321
<b>Egypt (140)</b>	
AAMJ-AI-Azhar Assiut Medical Journal	1687-1693
African Journal of Urology	1110-5704
Afro-Arab Liver Journal	1687-224X
Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1687-1030
Ain-Shams Medical Journal	0002-2144
AJAIC-Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care	N/A
AJM-Alexandria Journal of Medicine	2090-5068
Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science	1110-6751
Al-Azhar Medical Journal	1110-0400
Alexandria Dental Journal	1110-015X
Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology	1687-3920
Alexandria Journal of Hepatogastroenterology	2090-1879
Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	1687-9945
Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1792
Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-2407
Alexandria Medical Journal [The]	0516-5849
Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137
Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776
Arab Family Health and Population	N/A
Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875
Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979
Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822
ASJOG-Ain-Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1697-2193
ASNJ-Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	1687-3858
Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494
Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107
Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal	N/A

Journal	ISSN
Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X
Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association	N/A
Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy-Cairo University	1110-0931
Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy-Cairo University	1110-6611
Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health [The]	1110-0036
Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences-Assiut University	1110-0052
Bulletin of the Faculty of Science-University of Alexandria	0568-9619
Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A
Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591
Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt	0078-5342
Childhood and Development Quarterly	1110-8681
Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929
EDJ-Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484
Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608
Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]	1110-2144
Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering	1012-5558
Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525
Egyptian Journal of Breastfeeding	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426
Egyptian Journal of Cardiothoracic Anesthesia	1687-9090
Egyptian Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery [The]	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285
Egyptian Journal of Chest Diseases and Tuberculosis [The]	0422-7638
Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine [The]	1110-1865
Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology	1110-7650
Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0192
Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology	0046-161X
Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559
Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002
Egyptian Journal of Immunology [The]	1110-4902
Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630
Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593

Journal	ISSN
Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1110-2179
Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704
Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]	1110-8991
Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	1687-1235
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	1687-7950
Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine	1110-1881
Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574
Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677
Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology	1687-1642
Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	0301-5068
Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences	0301-8660
Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1110-1105
Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278
Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121
Egyptian Journal of Urology	1110-5712
Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222
Egyptian Liver Journal	2090-6218
Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278
Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	1110-435x
Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148
Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315
Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A
Egyptian Rheumatologist [The]	1110-1164
Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X
Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815
EJB-Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502
EJENTAS-Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740
EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397
Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638
Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region	1014-9899
JESN-Journal of Egyptian Society of Nephrology [The]	N/A
Journal of Advanced Research	2090-1232
Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619
Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406



Journal	ISSN
Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases	1110-0796
Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences [The]	1110-6468
Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293
Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The]	0013-2411
Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362
Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	0013-2446
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	1110-1245
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The]	0258-3216
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The]	N/A
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X
Journal of the Medical Research Institute-Alexandria University	1110-0133
JPC-Journal of Pediatric Club [The]	N/A
Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	0022-9237
Kasr El-Aini Medical Journal	N/A
Kidney Forum	1369-3050
Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318
Mansoura Medical Bulletin	1012-5590
Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X
MDV-Molecular Diagnosis and Vaccine	1687-2010
Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]	N/A
Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803
Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]	1110-2039
Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098
MJFCT-Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1110-5437
Neonatology	1687-0492
New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946
Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912
Population Researches and Studies	N/A
Population Sciences	N/A
Population Studies	1110-1342
PUJ-Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942
Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]	1110-2381
Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446
Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607

Journal	ISSN
Sohag Medical Journal	1110-7529
South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529
Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999
Tanta Medical Journal	1110-1415
Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788
Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423
Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X
Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-5089
Zagazig Medical Association Journal	1110-2322
Zagazig University Medical Journal	1110-1431
<b>Iraq (30)</b>	
Al-Kindy College Medical Journal	1810-9543
Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1815-0993
Annals of the College of Medicine-Mosul	0028-1446
Basrah Journal of Surgery	N/A
Bulletin of Endemic Disease-Baghdad	0007-4845
DMJ-Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326
IMJ-Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564
IOJ-Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581
IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal	1608-8360
Iraqi Army Medical Journal	N/A
Iraqi Journal of Agriculture	1818-6645
Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology	N/A
Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine	1684-5382
Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences	1681-6579
Iraqi Journal of Microbiology	N/A
Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A
Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches	1814-0823
Journal of Baghdad College of Dentistry	1680-0057
Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	N/A
Journal of Community Medicine	N/A
Journal of Dohuk University	1812-7568
Journal of Karbala University	1813-0410
Journal of the Faculty of Medicine-Baghdad	0041-9419
Kufa Medical Journal	N/A

Journal	ISSN
Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759
Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]	N/A
New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562
Risafa Medical Journal	N/A
Scientific Nursing Journal	1812-2388
Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences	1995-5588
<b>Islamic Republic of Iran (217)</b>	
ABJS-Archives of Bone and Joint Surgery [The]	2345-4644
Acta Medica Iranica	0044-6025
Advances in Cognitive Science	1561-4174
AJMB-Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology	2008-2835
Anatomical Sciences Journal	N/A
Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine	2228-7523
Annals of Military and Health Sciences Research	2383-1960
Archive of Breast Cancer	2383-0425
Archives of Clinical Infectious Diseases	2641-2345
Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977
Archives of Trauma Research	2251-953X
Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506
ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955
Asia Oceania Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Biology	2322-5718
Asian Journal of Sports Medicine	2008-000X
Audiology	1735-1936
Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP]	2228-7930
Basic and Clinical Neurosciences	2228-7442
BCCR-Basic and Clinical Cancer Research	2228-6527
BEAT-Bulletin of Emergency and Trauma	2322-2522
Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399
Cell Journal [Yakhteh]	2228-5806
DARU-Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1560-8115
DENA-Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450
Dermatology and Cosmetic Quarterly	2008-7470
DRJ-Dental Research Journal	1735-3327
EBNESINA-Medical Journal of Military Medicine [The]	1735-9503
Endovascular Journal	2008-1812

Journal	ISSN
Feyz-Journal of Kashan University of Medical Sciences	1029-7855
Frontiers in Biomedical Technologies	2345-5829
Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench	2010-2258
Genetics in the 3rd Millennium	1728-6182
Govaresh	1560-7186
HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X
HAYAT-Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The]	1735-2215
Health Information Management	1735-7853
Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X
Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002
Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223
Hospital-Journal of Iranian Scientific Hospital Association	2008-1982
IBJ-Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X
IEJ-Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497
IHJ-Iranian Heart Journal	1735-7306
IJBC-Iranian Journal of Blood and Cancer	2008-4595
IJB-Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043
IJCBNM-International Journal of Community Based Nursing and Midwifery	2322-2476
IJCN-Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668
IJEM-Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844
IJFS-International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X
IJHOSCR-International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207
IJHPM-International Journal of Health Policy and Management	N/A
IJI-Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383
IJKD-Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582
IJME-Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359
IJM-Iranian Journal of Microbiology	2008-3289
IJMCM-International Journal of Molecular and Cellular Medicine	2251-9637
IJMS-Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716
IJN-Iranian Journal of Neonatology	2251-7510
IJOH-International Journal of Occupational Hygiene	2008-5109
IJO-Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087
IJP-International Journal of Pediatrics	2345-5047
IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine	2008-7802
IJPR-Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	1735-0328

Journal	ISSN
IJRM-Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	1680-6433
IJVM-Iranian Journal of Veterinary Medicine	2251-8894
International Cardiovascular Research Journal	2251-9130
International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-913X
International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865
International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472
International Journal of High Risk Behaviors and Addiction	2251-8711
International Journal of Mycobacteriology	2212-5531
International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520
International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490
International Journal of Radiation Research	2322-3243
International Journal of Women's Health and Reproduction Sciences	N/A
Iran Journal of Nursing	2008-5923
Iran Occupational Health	1735-5133
Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502
Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179
Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	2008-3866
Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398
Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X
Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544
Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792
Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979
Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489
Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029
Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612
Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X
Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824
Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066
Iranian Journal of Nursing Research	1735-7012
Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756
Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993
Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153
Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293
Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020
Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142

Journal	ISSN
Iranian Journal of Psychiatric Nursing	2345-2501
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology [IJPCP]	1735-4315
Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556
Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065
Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997
Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602
JBUMS-Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107
JCR-Journal of Craniomaxillofacial Research	5489-2345
JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research	2008-5117
JDT-Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150
JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology	2251-8649
JMR-Journal of Medical Research	1728-1962
JNE-Journal of Nursing Education	3812-2322
JNP-Journal of Nephropathology	2251-8363
Journal of Anesthesiology and Pain	2228-6659
Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences-Rahavard Danesh	1735-5338
Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Medicine	2345-2447
Journal of Dental Materials and Techniques	2322-4150
Journal of Dental Medicine-Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X
Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	2008-210X
Journal of Dental School-Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683
Journal of Dentistry-Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426
Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620
Journal of Family and Reproductive Health	1735-8949
Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918
Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765
Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	2008-4048
Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200
Journal of Health and Safety at Work	2251-807X
Journal of Health Promotion Management [JHPM]	2251-8614
Journal of Health Scope	2251-8959
Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363
Journal of Injury and Violence Research	2008-2053

Journal	ISSN
Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X
Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595
Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The]-JIDA	1024-6428
Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	2008-7993
Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510
Journal of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences [KUMS]	2251-9068
Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences	2008-9783
Journal of Mashhad Dental School	1560-9286
Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1735-9260
Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073
Journal of Medical Education	1735-3998
Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240
Journal of Minimally Invasive Surgical Sciences	2251-7022
Journal of Modern Rehabilitation	2008-2576
Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly-Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941
Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010
Journal of Patient Safety and Quality Improvement	2345-4482
Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry	2008-7748
Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences [The]	1561-3666
Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165
Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960
Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	2228-5482
Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029
Journal of Research in Dental Sciences	2008-4676
Journal of Research in Health Sciences [JRHS]	1682-2765
Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311
Journal of Safety Promotion and Injury Prevention	N/A
Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586
Journal of Screening and Geographical Medicine	1735-7594
Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448
Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620
Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2525
Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1735-076X
Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366

Journal	ISSN
JPC-Journal of Pharmaceutical Care	2322-4630
JRH-Journal of Research and Health	2251-6395
JRMS-Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995
JRRS-Journal of Research in Rehabilitation Sciences	1735-7519
Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology [JJM]	2008-3645
Jundishapur Journal of Natural Pharmaceutical Products	1735-7780
Jundishapur Scientific Medical Journal	2252-052x
KOOMESH-Journal of the Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046
Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	1735-4013
Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671
Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran	1016-1430
Medical Laboratory Journal	1735-9007
Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922
Medical-Surgical Nursing Journal	2322-178X
MEJC-Middle East Journal of Cancer	2008-6709
Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases	2008-5230
Modares Journal of Medical Sciences, Pathobiology	1562-9554
Nephro-Urology Monthly	2251-7006
Novelty in Biomedicine	2345-3346
Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001
Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855
Payavard-Salamat	1735-8132
Payesh-Health Monitor	1680-7626
Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022
Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal	1735-7799
Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	2008-4374
Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A
Quarterly Journal of Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences	1606-7487
Quarterly Scientific Journal of Relief and Rescue	2008-4544
Razi Journal of Medical Sciences	2228-7043
Research in Cardiovascular Medicine	2251-9572
RMM-Research in Molecular Medicine	2322-1348
Salmand-Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X
Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences-JAUMS	1727-1789
Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457



Journal	ISSN
Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization [The]	1027-9520
Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X
Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191
Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242
Tanaffos	1735-0344
Teb Va Tazkie	1608-2397
Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764
Thrita Student Journal of Medical Sciences	2251-8312
Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127
Trauma Monthly	2251-7464
Urology Journal	1735-1308
WJPS-World Journal of Plastic Surgery	2228-7914
Yafteh Journal	1563-0773
Zahedan Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	N/A
<b>Jordan (9)</b>	
Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923
Dirasat	1026-3764
Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157
Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283
Journal of the Royal Medical Services	2078-8703
Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360
Pan Arab Medical Journal	N/A
Population Bulletin of ESCWA	0258-1914
Smile Dental Journal	2072-473X
<b>Kuwait (6)</b>	
Bulletin of Nutrition and Food	N/A
Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A
GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The]	2078-2101
KMJ-Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776
Medical Arabization	N/A
Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571
<b>Lebanon (10)</b>	
ACES-Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques	1683-8068
AJU-Arab Journal of Urology	N/A
Arab Dental Journal	N/A

Journal	ISSN
IAJD-International Arab Journal of Dentistry	2218-0885
JLDA-Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632
Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum	1812-1756
Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410
LMJ-Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852
Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440
Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A
<b>Libya (6)</b>	
DMJ-Derna Medical Journal	N/A
Garyounis Medical Journal	0254-7198
JMJ-Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A
Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A
LJM-Libyan Journal of Medicine	1993-2820
Tabib Attifil Alarabi	N/A
<b>Morocco (7)</b>	
Bulletin Epidemiologique	0851-8238
ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology	2028-8077
Journal du Practicien	1113-5667
Maroc Medical	0253-4053
Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A
Revue Marocaine de Medecine et Sante	0251-0758
Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant	N/A
<b>Oman (3)</b>	
Oman Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-620X
Oman Medical Journal	1999-768X
SQUMJ-Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X
<b>Pakistan (83)</b>	
Al-Shifa Journal of Ophthalmology	1990-3863
Anaesthesia, Pain and Intensive Care	1607-8322
Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241
Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi	N/A
Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680
APMC-Annals of Punjab Medical College	1024-8919
Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840
Biomedica	1992-4852

Journal	ISSN
Challenge-Quarterly [The]	0528-7944
Community Medicine	0301-7265
Diabetes Digest	1369-7501
Esculapio	2309-3080
FWU Journal of Social Sciences	1995-1272
GJMS-Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973
Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188
Health [The]	2218-3299
IJEHSR-International Journal of Endorsing Health Science Research	2307-3748
Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299
International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155
Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285
JAMC-Journal of Ayub Medical College-Abbotabad-Pakistan	1025-9589
JCPSP-Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X
JDUHS-Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198
JIMDC-Journal of Islamabad Medical and Dental College	2227-3875
JKCD-Journal of Khyber College of Dentistry	2220-2633
JLUMHS-Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341
JOPDAK-Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi	1680-2292
Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	1814-8085
Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474
Journal of Medical Sciences	1997-3438
Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation	N/A
Journal of Surgery [The]	1681-4517
JPAD-Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014
JPDA-Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292
JPIMS-Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences	1683-6928
JPMA-Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982
JPMI-Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute	1013-5472
JPPS-Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710
JSOGP-Journal of the Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Paksitan	N/A
JSP-Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242
KMUJ-Khyber Medical University Journal	2072-7763
Lahore Journal of Public Health	N/A
Medical Channel	1681-5491

Journal	ISSN
Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X
Medical Spectrum [The]	0254-8534
Medicine Today	1813-9876
Mother and Child	0379-2617
PAFMJ-Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648
Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706
Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry	0300-8185
Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X
Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Health	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences	1996-7195
Pakistan Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X
Pakistan Journal of Neurological Sciences	1990-6269
Pakistan Journal of Neurology	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry	1608-134X
Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985
Pakistan Journal of Pathology	1024-6193
Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X
Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088
Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X
Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869
Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	0030-9885
Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series A: Physical Sciences	2221-6413
Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series B: Biological Sciences	2221-6421
Pakistan Medical Journal	0031-000X
Pakistan Ophthalmology	0259-3661
Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700
Pakistan Pediatric Journal	0304-4904
PJC-Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244
PJMR-Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842
PJO-Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067
PJPH-Pakistan Journal of Public Health	2225-0891

Journal	ISSN
PJS-Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552
POJ-Pakistan Orthodontic Journal	2074-0069
Proceedings-Shaikh Zayed Postgraduate Medical Institute	N/A
Professional Medical Journal-Quarterly [The]	1024-8919
RMJ-Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212
<b>Palestine (3)</b>	
Al-Quds Medical Journal	N/A
Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2635
PMJ-Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A
<b>Qatar (4)</b>	
Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A
Heart Views	1995-705X
JEMTAC-Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086
Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253
<b>Saudi Arabia (29)</b>	
Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947
Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737
Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876
International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934
International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639
Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health	2210-6006
Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683
Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341
Journal of King Abdulaziz University-Medical Sciences	1319-1004
Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612
Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1016-7315
MEAJO-Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-9233
Neurosciences	1319-6138
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995
Rehabilitation International	N/A
Research Centre Bulletin	1019-5335
Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965
Saudi Heart Journal	1018-077X
Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499
Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767

Journal	ISSN
Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491
Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308
Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284
SDJ-Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052
SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489
SJA-Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia	1658-354X
SJO-Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534
SPJ-Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164
Urology Annals	0974-7796
<b>Sudan (10)</b>	
AJNT-Arab Journal of Nephrology and Transplantation	1858-554X
Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	1810-5386
JMJ-Juba Medical Journal	N/A
Khartoum Pharmacy Journal	N/A
Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A
SJPH-Sudanese Journal of Public Health	1990-7567
Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	1858-5051
Sudan Medical Journal	0491-4481
Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000
Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941
<b>Syrian Arab Republic (10)</b>	
Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369
Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A
Arabic Medical Journal	N/A
Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	2072-2265
JABHS-Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217
JISHIM-Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X
Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	1814-411X
Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217
Journal of the Arab Dentist	N/A
Research Journal of Aleppo University-Medical Sciences Series	N/A
<b>Tunisia (9)</b>	
Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509
Cahiers Medicaux de Tunisie	0300-5291
IDEES-Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical	N/A

Journal	ISSN
Maghreb Medical	0330-258X
Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611
Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La]	N/A
Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	1737-8958
SST-Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A
Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131
<b>United Arab Emirates (5)</b>	
EMJ-Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882
Gulf Medical University: Proceedings	2306-6865
HMJ-Hamdan Medical Journal	2227-2437
International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754
IRCMJ-Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395
<b>Yemen (8)</b>	
HJMS-Hadramout Journal of Medical Sciences	2224-1806
Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A
Sana'a University Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947
Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]	N/A
YHMRJ-Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A
YJMRH-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A
YMJ-Yemen Medical Journal	N/A

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Appendix III

List of EMR Journals Indexed in  
IMEMR

(by title)





S/N	Journal	ISSN
1	AAMJ-Al-Azhar Assiut Medical Journal	1687-1693
2	ABJS-Archives of Bone and Joint Surgery [The]	2345-4644
3	ACES-Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques	1683-8068
4	Acta Medica Iranica	0044-6025
5	Advances in Cognitive Science	1561-4174
6	Afghan Medical Journal	N/A
7	AFJPH-Afghanistan Journal of Public Health	2308-2895
8	African Journal of Urology	1110-5704
9	Afro-Arab Liver Journal	1687-224X
10	Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1687-1030
11	Ain-Shams Medical Journal	0002-2144
12	AJAIC-Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care	N/A
13	AJM-Alexandria Journal of Medicine	2090-5068
14	AJMB-Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology	2008-2835
15	AJNT-Arab Journal of Nephrology and Transplantation	1858-554X
16	AJU-Arab Journal of Urology	2090-598X
17	Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science	1110-6751
18	Al-Azhar Medical Journal	1110-0400
19	Alexandria Dental Journal	1110-015X
20	Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology	1687-3920
21	Alexandria Journal of Hepatogastroenterology	2090-1879
22	Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	1687-9945
23	Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1792
24	Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science [AJVS]	1110-2407
25	Alexandria Medical Journal [The]	0516-5849
26	Al-Kindy College Medical Journal	1810-9543
27	Al-Majallah Al-Tibbiya Al-Arabiyyah	N/A
28	Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1815-0993
29	Al-Quds Medical Journal	N/A
30	Al-Shifa Journal of Ophthalmology	1990-3863
31	Anaesthesia, Pain and Intensive Care	1607-8322
32	Anatomical Sciences Journal	N/A
33	Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine	2228-7523
34	Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241
35	Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2635

S/N	Journal	ISSN
36	Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi	N/A
37	Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680
38	Annals of Military and Health Sciences Research	2383-1960
39	Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137
40	Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947
41	Annals of the College of Medicine-Mosul	0028-1446
42	Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737
43	APMC-Annals of Punjab Medical College	2077-9143
44	Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776
45	Arab Dental Journal	N/A
46	Arab Family Health and Population	N/A
47	Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352
48	Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875
49	Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979
50	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822
51	Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369
52	Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923
53	Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A
54	Arabic Medical Journal	N/A
55	Archive of Breast Cancer	2383-0425
56	Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509
57	Archives of Clinical Infectious Diseases	2641-2345
58	Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977
59	Archives of Trauma Research	2251-953X
60	Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506
61	ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955
62	Asia Oceania Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Biology	2322-5718
63	Asian Journal of Sports Medicine	2008-000X
64	ASJOG-Ain-Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1697-2193
65	ASNJ-Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	1687-3858
66	Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494
67	Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107
68	Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal	N/A
69	Audiology	1735-1936
70	Avicenna Journal of Phytomedicine [AJP]	2228-7930

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71	Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298
72	Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840
73	Basic and Clinical Neuroscience	2008-126X
74	Basrah Journal of Surgery	1683-3589
75	BCCR-Basic and Clinical Cancer Research	2228-6527
76	BEAT-Bulletin of Emergency and Trauma	2322-2522
77	Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X
78	Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399
79	Biomedica	1992-4852
80	Bulletin Epidemiologique	0851-8238
81	Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association	1687-997X
82	Bulletin of Endemic Disease-Baghdad	0007-4845
83	Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy-Cairo University	1110-0931
84	Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy-Cairo University	1110-6611
85	Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health [The]	1110-0036
86	Bulletin of Nutrition and Food	N/A
87	Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences-Assiut University	1110-0052
88	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science-University of Alexandria	0568-9619
89	Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A
90	Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A
91	Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591
92	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt	0078-5342
93	Cahiers Medicaux de Tunisie	0300-5291
94	Cell Journal [Yakhteh]	2228-5806
95	Challenge-Quarterly [The]	0528-7944
96	Childhood and Development Quarterly	1110-8681
97	Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929
98	Community Medicine	0301-7265
99	Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	2072-2265
100	DARU-Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1560-8115
101	DENA-Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450
102	Dermatology and Cosmetic Quarterly	2008-7470
103	Diabetes Digest	1369-7501
104	Dirasat	1026-3764
105	DMJ-Derna Medical Journal	N/A

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106	DMJ-Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326
107	DRJ-Dental Research Journal	1735-3327
108	Eastern Mediterranean Region Drugs Digest	1040-2312
109	Eastern Mediterranean Region Epidemiological Bulletin	1014-2347
110	EBNESINA-Medical Journal of Military Medicine [The]	1735-9503
111	EDJ-Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484
112	Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608
113	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]	1110-2144
114	Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering	1012-5558
115	Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525
116	Egyptian Journal of Breastfeeding	N/A
117	Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426
118	Egyptian Journal of Cardiothoracic Anesthesia	1687-9090
119	Egyptian Journal of Cataract and Refractive Surgery [The]	N/A
120	Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285
121	Egyptian Journal of Chest Diseases and Tuberculosis [The]	0422-7638
122	Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine [The]	1110-1865
123	Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology	1110-7650
124	Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A
125	Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0192
126	Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology	0046-161X
127	Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559
128	Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002
129	Egyptian Journal of Immunology [The]	1110-4902
130	Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630
131	Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593
132	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704
133	Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]	1110-8991
134	Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083
135	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	1687-1235
136	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	1687-7950
137	Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine	1110-1881
138	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574
139	Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677
140	Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology [The]	1687-1642

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141	Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	0301-5068
142	Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences	0301-8660
143	Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1110-1105
144	Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278
145	Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121
146	Egyptian Journal of Urology	1110-5712
147	Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222
148	Egyptian Liver Journal	2090-6218
149	Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278
150	Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	1110-435x
151	Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148
152	Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315
153	Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	1110-1156
154	Egyptian Rheumatologist [The]	1110-1164
155	Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X
156	Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815
157	EJB-Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502
158	EJENTAS-Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740
159	EJMM-Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology [The]	1110-2170
160	EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397
161	EMJ-Egyptian Medical Journal [The]	1110-0095
162	EMJ-Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882
163	Endovascular Journal	2008-1812
164	Esculapio	2309-3080
165	Feyz-Journal of Kashan University of Medical Sciences	1029-7855
166	Frontiers in Biomedical Technologies	2345-5829
167	FWU Journal of Social Sciences	1995-1272
168	Garyounis Medical Journal	0254-7198
169	Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench	2010-2258
170	Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638
171	Genetics in the 3rd Millennium	1728-6182
172	Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	1810-5386
173	GJMS-Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973
174	GJO-Gulf Journal of Oncology [The]	2078-2101
175	Govaresh	1560-7186

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176	Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A
177	Gulf Medical University: Proceedings	2306-6865
178	HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X
179	Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188
180	HAYAT-Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The]	1735-2215
181	Health [The]	2218-3299
182	Health Information Management	1735-7853
183	Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region	1014-9899
184	Heart Views	1995-705X
185	Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876
186	Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X
187	HJMS-Hadramout Journal of Medical Sciences	2224-1806
188	HMJ-Hamdan Medical Journal	2227-2437
189	Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002
190	Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223
191	Hospital-Journal of Iranian Scientific Hospital Association	2008-1928
192	IAJD-International Arab Journal of Dentistry	2218-0885
193	IBJ-Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X
194	IDEES-Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical	N/A
195	IEJ-Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497
196	IHJ-Iranian Heart Journal	1735-7306
197	IJBC-Iranian Journal of Blood and Cancer	2008-4595
198	IJB-Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043
199	IJCBNM-International Journal of Community Based Nursing and Midwifery	2322-2476
200	IJCN-Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668
201	IJDO-Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792
202	IJEHSR-International Journal of Endorsing Health Science Research	2307-3748
203	IJEM-Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844
204	IJFS-International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X
205	IJHOSCR-International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207
206	IJHPM-International Journal of Health Policy and Management	N/A
207	IJI-Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383
208	IJKD-Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582
209	IJMCM-International Journal of Molecular and Cellular Medicine	2251-9637
210	IJME-Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359

S/N	Journal	ISSN
211	IJM-Iranian Journal of Microbiology	2008-3289
212	IJMS-Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716
213	IJN-Iranian Journal of Neonatology	2251-7510
214	IJOH-International Journal of Occupational Hygiene	2008-5109
215	IJO-Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087
216	IJP-International Journal of Pediatrics	2345-5047
217	IJPM-International Journal of Preventive Medicine	2008-7802
218	IJPR-Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	1735-0328
219	IJRM-Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	1680-6433
220	IJVM-Iranian Journal of Veterinary Medicine	2251-8894
221	IMJ-Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564
222	Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299
223	International Cardiovascular Research Journal	2251-9130
224	International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754
225	International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934
226	International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-913X
227	International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865
228	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472
229	International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639
230	International Journal of High Risk Behaviors and Addiction	2251-8711
231	International Journal of Mycobacteriology	2212-5531
232	International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520
233	International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490
234	International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155
235	International Journal of Radiation Research	2322-3243
236	International Journal of Women's Health and Reproduction Sciences	N/A
237	IOJ-Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581
238	IPMJ-Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal	1608-8360
239	Iran Journal of Nursing	2008-5923
240	Iran Occupational Health	1735-5133
241	Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502
242	Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179
243	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	2008-3866
244	Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398
245	Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X



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246	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544
247	Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979
248	Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489
249	Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029
250	Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612
251	Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X
252	Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824
253	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066
254	Iranian Journal of Nursing Research	1735-7012
255	Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756
256	Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993
257	Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153
258	Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293
259	Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020
260	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142
261	Iranian Journal of Psychiatric Nursing	2345-2501
262	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587
263	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639
264	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology [IJPCP]	1735-4315
265	Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556
266	Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065
267	Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997
268	Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602
269	Iraqi Army Medical Journal	N/A
270	Iraqi Journal of Agriculture	1818-6645
271	Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology	N/A
272	Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine	1684-5382
273	Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences	1681-6579
274	Iraqi Journal of Microbiology	N/A
275	Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-3597
276	Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches	1814-0823
277	IRCMJ-Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395
278	ISESCO Journal of Science and Technology	2028-8077
279	Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285
280	JABHS-Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217

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281	JAMC-Journal of Ayub Medical College-Abbottabad-Pakistan	1025-9589
282	JBMS-Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321
283	JBUMS-Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107
284	JCPSP-Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X
285	JCR-Journal of Craniomaxillofacial Research	5489-2345
286	JCVTR-Journal of Cardiovascular and Thoracic Research	2008-5117
287	JDT-Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150
288	JDUHS-Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198
289	JEMTAC-Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086
290	JESN-Journal of Egyptian Society of Nephrology [The]	N/A
291	JIMDC-Journal of Islamabad Medical and Dental College	2227-3875
292	JISHIM-Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X
293	JKCD-Journal of Khyber College of Dentistry	2220-2633
294	JLDA-Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632
295	JLUMHS-Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341
296	JMB-Journal of Medical Bacteriology	2251-8649
297	JMJ-Jamahiriya Medical Journal	2079-1216
298	JMJ-Juba Medical Journal	N/A
299	JMR-Journal of Medical Research	1728-1962
300	JNE-Journal of Nursing Education	3812-2322
301	JNP-Journal of Nephropathology	2251-8363
302	JOPDAK-Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi	1680-2292
303	Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157
304	Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283
305	Journal du Practicien	1113-5667
306	Journal of Advanced Research	2090-1232
307	Journal of Anesthesiology and Pain	2228-6659
308	Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences-Rahavard Danesh	1735-5338
309	Journal of Baghdad College of Dentistry	1680-0057
310	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	1814-8085
311	Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	N/A
312	Journal of Cardio-Thoracic Medicine	2345-2447
313	Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619
314	Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	1814-411X
315	Journal of Community Medicine	N/A

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316	Journal of Dental Materials and Techniques	2322-4150
317	Journal of Dental Medicine-Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X
318	Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	2008-210X
319	Journal of Dental School-Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683
320	Journal of Dentistry-Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426
321	Journal of Dohuk University	1812-7568
322	Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406
323	Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620
324	Journal of Epidemiology and Global Health	2210-6006
325	Journal of Family and Community Medicine	2230-8229
326	Journal of Family and Reproductive Health	1735-8949
327	Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918
328	Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765
329	Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	2008-4048
330	Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200
331	Journal of Health and Safety at Work	2251-807X
332	Journal of Health Promotion Management [JHPM]	2251-8614
333	Journal of Health Scope	2251-8959
334	Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases	1110-0796
335	Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363
336	Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341
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596	Zagazig University Medical Journal	1110-1431
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**Last update June 2015**

**For further information contact:**

World Health Organization  
Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean  
Knowledge Sharing and Production (KSP)  
Index Medicus for the Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR)  
Monazamet El Seha El Alamia Street  
Extension of Abdel Razak El Sanhoury Street  
P.O. Box 7608, Nasr City  
Cairo 11371, Egypt  
Tel: +20 2 22765047  
Fax: +20 2 22765424  
e-mail: [emrgoksp@who.int](mailto:emrgoksp@who.int)