

Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



IMEMR Current Contents June 2010 Vol. 9 No. 2

ISSN: 2071-2510



Providing Access to Health Knowledge
to Build a Healthy Future

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June 2010

Vol. 9 No. 2

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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) Database¹.

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.

¹ 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/HIS/VHSL/Imemr.htm>

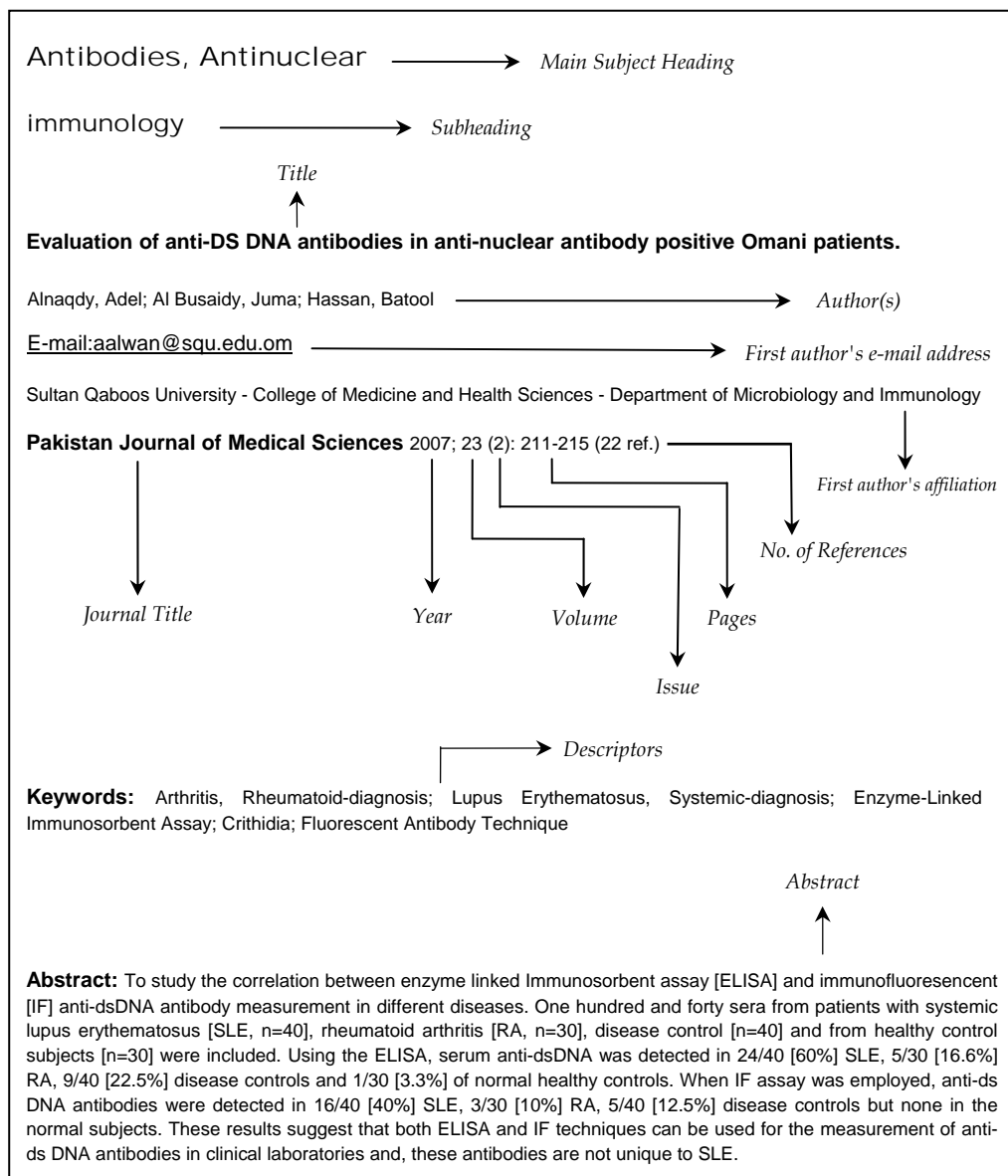


Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

Subject Index

Abdominal Pain

radiography

Chronic abdominal pain: imaging of bowel.

Sarangapani, Arulprakash; Shanmugam, Chitra; Rangachari, Balamurali; Thangavelu, Pugazhendhi; Subbarayan, Jeevan Kumar

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Government Peripheral Hospital - Kilpauk Medical College Hospital - Department of Digestive Health and Diseases

Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2010; 16 (1): 57-58 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Chronic Disease; Barium Sulfate-administration and dosage; Enema-methods

Abstract: A 70-year-old-man was evaluated as an outpatient for chronic abdominal pain for the last two years. The pain was intermittent and not severe enough for him to seek immediate medical attention. There was no history of vomiting, abdomen distension, or of similar episodes in the past. He gave no history of any change in his bowel habits. There was no significant past medical history. On examination, his vital signs were stable. Abdominal examination was normal. An upper gastrointestinal series with small-bowel follow-through and a double contrast barium enema was performed, which clinched the diagnosis [Figures 1 and 2]. What is your diagnosis?

Abortion, Incomplete

ultrasonography

Can ultrasound predict the presence of retained products of conception following first-trimester spontaneous abortion?

Zare, Z.; Zijerdi, M. Shadman

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Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Department of Radiology

IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 187-189 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Abortion, Spontaneous-ultrasonography; Pregnancy Trimester, First; Placenta, Retained-ultrasonography; Abortion, Incomplete-diagnosis

Abstract: The incidence of retained products of conception [RPOC] has been reported as 1-3% and ultrasound has an important role in their diagnosis and selection of patients for surgical management. The aim of this study is to identify that ultrasound is a predictor of the presence of retained product of conception [RPOC] within the uterine cavity in women with the clinical diagnosis of incomplete first trimester abortion. hundred patients with a diagnosis of incomplete abortion and RPOC based on clinical and sonographic findings were enrolled. The gold standard test was pathologic reports of samples obtained during dilatation and curettage. Endometrial thickness and homogeneity of the endometrium were determined by sonography. The sensitivity and specificity of the measurements for detecting RPOC were assessed. Histopathological reports confirmed the diagnosis of RPOC in 71 patients [71%]. Mean endometrial thickness with RPOC was 16.3 mm versus 12.1 mm without RPOC. Heterogenic endometrium was seen in 56 out of 71 patients [78%]. The sensitivity and specificity of the endometrial thickness greater than 11.25mm for detecting RPOC were 81% and 45%, respectively. Regarding the endometrial thickness and heterogenic endometrium, 13.5 mm had the best performance criteria with 60% and 63% sensitivity and specificity, respectively. An endometrial thickness of 11.25 mm or more detected by sonography had the best diagnostic efficacy, considering the heterogeneity with the thickness of the endometrium, 13.5 mm had the best performance criteria for detection of RPOC following first trimester spontaneous abortion.

Abortion, Spontaneous

genetics

Polymorphisms in NOS3, ACE and PAI-1 genes and risk of spontaneous recurrent miscarriage in the Gaza Strip.

Al Sallout, Rami J.; Sharif, Fadel A.

Ministry of Health - Alshifa Hospital - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Lab

Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (2): 99-104 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Abortion, Habitual-genetics; Polymorphism, Genetic; Peptidyl-Dipeptidase A-genetics; Nitric Oxide Synthase Type III-genetics; Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor 1-genetics

Abstract: This study was conducted to investigate the correlation between spontaneous recurrent miscarriage [RM] and common polymorphisms in angiotensin-converting enzyme [ACE], plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 [PAI-1] and endothelium-derived nitric oxide synthase 3 [NOS3] genes among women experiencing RM in the Gaza Strip. The presence of these genetic profiles was determined for 100 women who had had at least 3 constitutive abortions and 100 controls without any history of abortion using molecular biological techniques. The ACE D/D polymorphism was present in 49% of the study population and in 54% of the controls [$p = 0.479$]. Similarly, there was no significant difference detected in the distribution of polymorphisms for PAI-1, with the 4G/4G genotype present in the study group and in controls [$p = 1.00$]. NOS3 4a/4a was present in 4% of the study group and in none of the 100 controls [$p = 0.123$]. In this study, we also discovered a new variant in the NOS3 gene which was named 4c allele and was

encountered in 1 patient and in 1 control subject. There was no significant association between ACEI/D, PAI-1 4G/5G and NOS3 4a/4b and the occurrence of first-trimester RM. In-depth investigation of the association of NOS3 4a/4a with RM is strongly recommended.

Acetamides

therapeutic use

Lacosamide, a newer antiepileptic.

Patyar, Szal; Medhi, Bikash

Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research - Department of Pharmacology

Neurosciences 2010; 15 (1): 3-6 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Acetamides-pharmacokinetics; Acetamides-pharmacology; Anticonvulsants; Neuroprotective Agents

Abstract: Lacosamide [LCM] is a newer antiepileptic drug with a dual mode of action. It selectively enhances slow inactivation of voltage-gated sodium channels without affecting fast inactivation, and modulates collapsing response mediator protein 2 [CRMP-2]. It has a high oral bioavailability of approximately 100%. It has shown potent and broad neuroprotective effects in vitro and in vivo animal models making it a potential candidate for long term treatment of epilepsy. In addition to this, it has demonstrated analgesic activity in various animal models. Apart from this, LCM has demonstrated potent effects in animal models for a variety of CNS disorders like schizophrenia and stress induced anxiety. Various safety pharmacology and toxicology studies have shown that LCM is well tolerated. Clinical trials have also suggested that LCM is a safe, effective, and well tolerated adjunctive treatment for reduction of seizure frequency in patients with highly refractory, partial seizures. Other potential indications of LCM are being investigated.

Acrylic Resins

toxicity

Cytotoxicity of resin-based cleansers: an in vitro study.

Vojdani, M.; Sattari, M.; Khajehoseini, S.H.; Farzin, M.

Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Prosthodontic

IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 158-162 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Denture Cleansers-toxicity; In Vitro; Fibroblasts; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Mice

Abstract: Cell culture has been used to study the cytotoxicity of denture base resins. Indeed, denture cleansers and their effects on the resin cytotoxicity need deep concern. The aim of the present in vitro study was to investigate the cytotoxic effect of a heat cured denture base resin treated with two denture cleansers on mouse L-929 fibroblasts. Under aseptic conditions, sample disks of a heat treated resin were prepared, following manufacturers' instruction and divided into 12 groups of ten as follows: I] soaking in 1% sodium hypochlorite, II] soaking in alkaline peroxide solution, and III] soaking in water bath for 1, 24, 72 hours and a week. Suspensions of the fibroblasts with acrylic disks were put in 24-well culture plates, and the culture media containing RPMI-1640 environment plus antibiotics and 10% fetal bovine serum were added. After incubation of the plates at considered time intervals, cytotoxicity of the resin was carried out by MTT assay. A significant difference was noticed for solutions in relation to the biocompatibility of the acrylic resin samples at determined time intervals. The cleansers' soaking samples showed higher cytotoxicity in comparison to those immersed in water at each time interval. The difference between cytotoxic effects of the samples immersed in water or cleansers were significant after 72 hours and one week. Overnight immersion in alkaline peroxide and 1% hypochlorite solutions increased the cytotoxicity of the heat cured acrylic resin, but water storage improved the biocompatibility of the material tested.

Action Potentials

Analysis of compound muscle action potential of median and ulnar nerves: possible anatomical correlation.

Hussein, Naglaa Abdel Mohsen; Emam, Mohamed Hassan; El Zawawy, Ehab

Alexandria University - Faculty of Medicine - Physical Medicine Department

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2010; 37 (1): 85-99 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Neural Conduction; Electrophysiology; Ulnar Nerve-physiology; Median Nerve-physiology; Cadaver; Hand-anatomy and histology

Abstract: To analyze the shape of CMAP of both median and ulnar nerves in apparently healthy individuals, and the anatomical innervations of small muscles of hand in cadavers. Motor conduction studies of both median and ulnar nerves for 300 apparently healthy adults were performed. The nerve supply of both thenar and hypothenar muscles were dissected in 10 adult cadavers. The mean amplitude and the mean distal latency [MDL] of the median nerve were significantly higher than that of the ulnar nerve [11.785 +/- 5.0, 10.45 +/- 2.96 mV respectively, and 3.38 +/- 0.41 and 2.698 +/- 0.40 ms respectively]. The median nerve had mostly dome shaped rather than double peaked CMAP [p=0.0001], while in the ulnar nerve it was more frequently double peaked [p=0.0001]. The MDL of the median nerve was significantly longer in those with dome shaped CMAP, while in the ulnar nerve it was significantly longer in those with dome shaped [p=0.0001]. There were no statistical significant differences between the amplitude of dome and double peaked CMAP in either median or ulnar nerve.. The anatomical results showed that abductor pollicis brevis is supplied by the median nerve in 90% of specimens, and by both nerves in 10%. The abductor digiti minimi brevis is supplied by the deep branch of the ulnar nerve in 90% and by superficial branch of the ulnar nerve in 10%. There was

a connection between the median and ulnar nerves in 50% of specimens. Variability in the pattern of innervations of the small muscle of the hand could be a possible etiological factor for the difference in the CMAP configuration of the median and ulnar nerves.

Acute Coronary Syndrome

Influence of diabetes on the outcome of acute coronary syndrome in Kuwait.

Saad, Hisham; Sawan, Sana; Zubaid, Mohammad
Kuwait University - Department of Medicine

Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (2): 114-117 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus; Myocardial Infarction; Hospital Mortality; Diabetes Complications; Risk Factors

Abstract: To describe the baseline characteristics and management of patients with and without diabetes mellitus [DM] hospitalized with acute myocardial infarction [AMI] and to assess the influence of DM on hospital outcomes and hospital mortality. We analyzed data from a 6-month observational study [Kuwait Acute Coronary Syndrome Registry] of unselected patients admitted with a diagnosis of AMI over a period of 6 months, from December 2003 through May 2004. Of 1,295 patients enrolled, 609 [47%] were diabetics and 686 [53%] were non-diabetics. Diabetics were more likely to have a past history of coronary artery disease, hypertension and left ventricular systolic dysfunction than non-diabetics. There was less use of beta-blockers and aspirin in diabetics as compared to non-diabetics [62 vs. 71% and 95.5 vs. 97.9%, $p < 0.03$, for beta-blockers and aspirin, respectively]. Left ventricular failure and cardiogenic shock occurred more often in diabetics compared to non-diabetics [16 vs. 7% and 5 vs. 3%, $p < 0.001$, for left ventricular failure and shock, respectively]. The mortality rate was 6% for diabetics and 2% for non-diabetics [$p < 0.001$]. DM is a major health problem among the adult population in Kuwait and almost half the AMI population suffer from diabetes. Diabetic patients had higher rates of complications, especially left ventricular failure and cardiogenic.

Adenocarcinoma, Bronchiolo-Alveolar

pathology

Diffuse consolidation form of bronchoalveolar carcinoma.

Khalil, Kanwal Fatima; Saeed, Waseem; Zill e Hamayun

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Military Hospital - Department of Pulmonology and Critical Care

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 216-218 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Bronchiolo-Alveolar-diagnosis; Immunohistochemistry; Biopsy; Quality of Life

Abstract: This case report describes a patient with diffuse consolidation form of bronchoalveolar carcinoma [BAC] which is a rare type of adenocarcinoma of lung. He was diagnosed on the basis of findings on X-ray and high resolution CT [HRCT] chest later confirmed by open lung biopsy and immuno-histochemical staining. Only supportive treatment could be provided and the patient expired during the subsequent month of follow-up. Traditionally, diffuse consolidation is the radiological presentation in only 20% of patients with bronchoalveolar carcinoma.

Adolescent Health Services

Emerging issues in adolescent healthcare - an urgent call for action.

Qidwai, Waris; Ashfaq, Tabinda

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The Aga Khan University Hospital

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 143-145 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Mental Health; Obesity-epidemiology; Overweight-epidemiology; Sexually Transmitted Diseases-epidemiology; Smoking

Age Determination by Skeleton

Assessment of bone age in Kurdish children in Iran.

Nahid, Ghotbi; Abdorrahim, Afkhamzadeh; Gharib, Salehi Mohammad; Anvar, Elyasi

Pediatric Department

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 36-39 (1 ref.)

Keywords: Growth Charts; Reference Standards

Abstract: To investigate whether or not the Greulich-Pyle method is sufficient for Kurdish children for determination of the skeletal age. The study group consisted of 228 children [126 girls, 102 boys], with a mean age of 10 years. These radiographs were analyzed by two radiologists who were unaware of the age of the children. Mean bone ages were delayed by 2 to 21.6 months when compared to the mean chronological ages in boys aged 7 to 14 years. Mean bone ages were delayed by 6.6 to 11.9 months when compared to the mean chronological ages in girls aged 7 to 9 years and advanced by 2 to 12.2 months in girls aged 10 to 14 years. The results suggest that Kurdish children may have a different pattern of skeletal maturation from that of American children from which the Greulich-Pyle standards is derived.

Aged, 80 and over

Clinical comparison of 12 mg ropivacaine and 8 mg bupivacaine, both with 20 microg fentanyl, in spinal anaesthesia for major orthopaedic surgery in geriatric patients.

Erturk, Engin; Tutuncu, Cigdem; Eroglu, Ahmet; Gokben, Merih

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Karadeniz Technical University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 19 (2): 142-147 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Anesthesia, Spinal; Amides-administration and dosage; Bupivacaine-administration and dosage; Fentanyl-administration and dosage; Geriatrics; Orthopedics; Double-Blind Method

Abstract: The aim of this study was to compare the haemodynamic and anaesthetic effects of 12 mg ropivacaine and 8 mg bupivacaine, both with 20 microg fentanyl, in spinal anaesthesia for major orthopaedic surgery in geriatric patients. Sixty American Society of Anesthesiologists [ASA] II-III patients scheduled for hip arthroplasty were randomly assigned to receive an intrathecal injection of either 12 mg ropivacaine with 20 microg fentanyl [group R, aged 70 +/- 7 years, range 67-89] or 8 mg hyperbaric bupivacaine with 20 microg fentanyl [group B, aged 69 +/- 6 years, range 66-92]. Motor and sensory block, haemodynamics and side effects were recorded. Mean levels of sensory block were similar, but the onset time of sensory block in group B [2.52 +/- 0.69 min] was shorter than that in group R [3.17-0.72 min]; the difference was statistically significant [$p < 0.01$], and the number of patients who had motor Bromage scale 3 in group B [24] was greater than in group R [16]. The difference was also statistically significant [$p < 0.05$]. Systolic and diastolic arterial pressures [SAP, DAP] and heart rate [HR] decreased after the block in both groups. SAP [after the 60th and 120th mm of block], DAP [all measurement times], and HR [after the 20th, 25th and 30th min of block] were lower in group B than in group R. The data showed that 12 mg of ropivacaine and 8 mg of bupivacaine with 20 microg fentanyl in spinal anaesthesia can provide sufficient motor and sensory block for major orthopaedic surgery in geriatric patients. However, ropivacaine caused less motor block and haemodynamic side effects than bupivacaine during the procedure.

Air Pollution

Air pollution and respiratory health: an evolving epidemic.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 239-243 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Particulate Matter; Lung Diseases-etiology; Asthma-etiology; Risk Assessment; Disease Outbreaks

Abstract: The spectrum of adverse effects of air pollution is wide and includes the consequences of acute and chronic exposure, which may lead to health care problems. Physicians are more likely to be concerned with the less common and more acute clinical consequences of acute pollution exposure, such as emergency hospital admission due to respiratory problems. Air pollution is the preamble of chemical, biological and particulate materials that can cause harm to human health and damage the natural environment. Air pollution can originate outdoors as well as indoors and become a major health concern. There have been significant advances in the knowledge regarding the effects of air pollutants on human health in the past few years. The general public especially patients with upper and lower respiratory symptoms are aware of the adverse respiratory effects due to air pollution. Long-term exposure to air pollutants increases the risk of respiratory illnesses such as allergies, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, impaired lung function and lung cancer. The aim of this review is to highlight the adverse effects of air pollution due to dust storms on human health and provide the clinicians with appropriate context for monitoring and assessing the risk of air pollution.

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

Neurosciences quiz. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis. Is it a sequela of surgical intervent?

Kabiraj, Mohammed; Al Abdulsalam, Abdul Aziz M.; Khoja, Waleed

Neurosciences 2010; 15 (3): 56-57 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Electromyography; Neurologic Manifestations; Neural Conduction; Hernia, Inguinal-surgery

Analgesia, Patient-Controlled

Intravenous sufentanil and morphine for post-cardiac surgery pain relief using patient-controlled analgesia [PCA] device: a randomized double-blind clinical trial.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 137-141 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Pain, Postoperative; Sufentanil-administration and dosage; Morphine-administration and dosage; Double-Blind Method; Coronary Artery Bypass; Pain Measurement; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Selection of the best analgesic technique in patients undergoing major surgeries can result in lower morbidity and satisfactory postoperative pain relief. In the present study, we tried to compare the effect of morphine and sufentanil on postoperative pain severity and hemodynamic changes by using patient-controlled analgesia [PCA] device in patients who were candidate for coronary artery bypass surgery [CABG]. It was a randomized double-blinded

clinical trial in which 120 patients aged 30-65 years, ASA physical status I-III, candidate for CABG in Shahid Rajae hospital in Tehran were included. Before anesthesia, patients were randomly assigned to one of three groups to receive sufentanil [n=40], morphine [n=40] or normal saline [n=40]. After tracheal extubation at intensive care unit, PCA was started by, sufentanil 4mg for the first group, morphine 2mg for the second group and normal saline, at same volume for the third group, intravenously with 10 minute lockout interval. Postoperative pain was evaluated by VAS scale, 1, 6, 12, 18 and 24 hours after extubation and systolic blood pressure, arterial oxygen saturation, PCO₂ and PO₂ were recorded 24 hours after extubation. VAS scores at rest revealed significantly less pain for patients in sufentanil and morphine groups than normal saline group, throughout the twenty-four hours after operation [P<0.001]. However, there were no significant differences in the means of VAS scores between sufentanil and morphine groups. Among studied hemodynamic parameters, only systolic blood pressure was reduced more in morphine than sufentanil group [P<0.001]. After CABG surgery, administration of intravenous sufentanil and morphine using PCA can lead to similar reduction of postoperative pain severity.

Anemia

epidemiology

Prevalence of anemia in pregnant women and its effects on maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 92-95 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy Complications, Hematologic; Fetal Mortality; Maternal Mortality; Morbidity; Pregnancy Trimester, Third; Prospective Studies; Pregnancy Outcome

Abstract: To determine the frequency of anemia in pregnant women and its effect on maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality. It is a prospective study of 500 pregnant women attending OPD of obstetrics and gynaecology department, Muhammad Medical College Hospital, Mirpurkhas Sindh during one year from 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008. The patients were selected randomly irrespective of their gestational age. Data was entered on a pro forma, blood CP was done and those with anemia were selected for further study. Out of 500 pregnant women randomly selected for the study, 375 were diagnosed to have anemia of different severity and etiology. About 20% of them were in their first trimester, 25.8% in 2nd and 54.2% in the 3rd trimester. Majority of women had moderate anemia [i.e 52%] while 36% were mildly anemic. Severe anemia was seen in 12% of patients. About nine percent of women delivered before term, and 12.5% of babies were born with low birth weight. Prevalence of perinatal mortality was 2.1%. Two women suffered from abruption while 15 women had post partum haemorrhage [PPH]. There is a very high prevalence of anemia with pregnancy, especially during third trimester and significantly affects the maternal and fetal outcome in pregnancy.

Anesthesia

Anesthesia length in ultra rapid opioid detoxification.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 200-201 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Time Factors; Metabolic Detoxication, Drug; Analgesics, Opioid-pharmacokinetics; Substance Withdrawal Syndrome

Angioplasty, Transluminal, Percutaneous Coronary

Percutaneous coronary intervention of osteal lesions in newly established tertiary care cardiac hospital.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 1-5 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Treatment Outcome; Retrospective Studies; Coronary Artery Disease

Abstract: To assess the outcome of percutaneous Angioplasty in patients with osteal lesions in Coronary artery Diseases. This is a retrospective analysis of all coronary angiograms performed at the catheterization laboratory of Karachi Institute of Heart Diseases [KIHD], a tertiary referral center in Karachi, Pakistan, between the periods August 2006 to August 2008. Fifty patients were enrolled which included thirty-five men and fifteen women and all were >40 years of age. Each patient had a single target osteal lesion: twenty nine patients underwent PCI for ostial LAD lesion [among them twenty males and nine females], six had ostial LCX [five males and one female], and fifteen patients had ostial RCA stenosis [10-male patients and 5- female patients]. After high-pressure balloon dilatation residual stenosis was reduced. Twelve patients were treated with bare metal stents [BMS] while thirty eight with drug eluting stents [DES]. In all cases the procedure was successful without any pre and post procedural complications. A key issue in the treatment of an osteal lesion is to assure that the stent is inserted proximal enough to fully cover the osteal junction. Improvements in technique, equipment, adjunctive drug therapy and better understanding of the procedure have remarkably changed the practice of interventional cardiology.

Animals, Laboratory

parasitology

Helminthic infections of laboratory animals in animal house of Shiraz University of medical sciences and the potential risks of zoonotic infections for researchers.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 151-157 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Zoonoses; Research Personnel; Risk Assessment; Schools, Medical

Abstract: Different parasitic diseases may be transferred from laboratory animals to human [zoonoses]. The current study was designed to determine the helminthic infections in animal house of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences to prevent the possible transmission of zoonotic ones from laboratory animals to the staff and researchers. Sixty laboratory animals including mouse, rats, Guinea pigs and rabbits were randomly selected and examined for any helminthic infections. 83.33% rats were infected with *Syphacia muris* and *Aspiculuris tetraaptera*, 100% of Guinea pigs were infected with *Paraspidodera uncinata*, rabbits were infected with *Passalurus ambiguus* [40%], inbred BALB/C mice were infected with *Hymenolepis nana* [50%], *Aspiculuris tetraaptera* [90%] and *Syphacia obvelata* [90%], outbred BALB/C mice were infected with *Hymenolepis nana* [50%], *Aspiculuris tetraaptera* [90%], *Syphacia obvelata* [90%] and C57BL/6 mice were infected with *Hymenolepis nana* [66%], *Aspiculuris tetraaptera* [100%] and *Syphacia obvelata* [100%]. Our study was revealed minimum and maximum infection frequency in rabbits and guinea pigs respectively. It seems that low and unsuitable space of infected animals in mentioned research center was the main cause of distribution of infection among rats and mice in Animal House of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences.

Anti-Bacterial Agents

administration and dosage

Antibiotic use and knowledge in the community in Kalamoon, Syrian Arab Republic: a cross-sectional study.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 516-521 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Substance-Related Disorders; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies; Drug Resistance, Microbial

Abstract: Antibiotic misuse contributes to the growing problem of microbial resistance. To understand the current knowledge and practices regarding antibiotic use among Syrians, we conducted a cross-sectional study of 430 randomly selected adult residents of Kalamoon in the Syrian Arab Republic using a questionnaire. A high proportion [85%] had taken antibiotics in the past 4 weeks and 34% were not aware of the dangers of antibiotics of 365 participants, only 43% were prescribed the antibiotic by a physician to treat the condition, while 57% used an old prescription or took someone else's advice. Males, younger individuals, and those with low and medium income and lower educational status showed poorer practice and lower knowledge towards antibiotics. Educational efforts are needed to reduce patient demand for antibiotics.

Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal

Antibacterial effect of nsoids on clinical isolates of urinary tract infection and diabetic foot infection.

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University of Karachi - Department of Microbiology

Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 108-113 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Anti-Bacterial Agents; Diabetic Foot-microbiology; Gram-Negative Bacteria-drug effects; Gram-Positive Bacteria-drug effects; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: Non Steroidal Anti-inflammatory Drugs [NSAIDS] are a group of chemically dissimilar agents that have primary effect of inhibition of prostaglandin's synthesis. Aspirin [Acetyl Salicylic Acid] is used as an analgesic, anti pyretic, anti-inflammatory agent and also have an anticoagulant effect. Tylenol [acetaminophen] is used as pain reliever. The objective of this study was to determine the effect of Aspirin and Tylenol against clinical isolates of urinary tract infection [UTI] and diabetic foot infections. A total of 100 clinical isolates were analyzed. Out of these 50 were urine samples from diabetic patients with UTI and 50 pus samples from diabetic foot infection. Bacteriological study was done by inoculating urine samples on Cysteine Lactose Electrolyte deficient [CLED] media. Pus samples were inoculated on Blood agar and MacConkey's agar. Identification was done by colony characteristics, gram staining and standard biochemical tests and Quick Test Strip [QTS-20] DESTO Laboratories, Karachi. Antibacterial effect of Aspirin and Tylenol were tested against 100 clinical isolates by Replica plate method, Agar well diffusion method and tube dilution method. Concentrations of Aspirin and Tylenol [10 micro g, 50 micro g, 100 micro g, 500 micro g, 1000 micro g] were made in Muller Hinton media. Bacteria isolated from urine samples were *Escherichia coli* 30%, *Staphylococcus aureus* 20%, *Enterococcus faecalis* 10%, *S.saprophyticus* 10%, *Proteus* spp 6%, *Pseudomonas* spp.6%, *S. pyogenes* 6%, *S. agalactiae* 6%, *S.epidermidis* 4%, and *Klebsiella* spp. 2%. Bacteria isolated from pus samples were *S aureus*

30%, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* 18%, *S.epidermidis* 14%, *Klebsiellapneumonia* 12%, *Proteus mirabilis* 12%, *E. coli* 10%, *P.vulgaris* 4%. Aspirin was effective at 100-500 ug concentration against all isolates. Tylenol has marked effect on pathogens at 100 micro g concentration. Aspirin and Tylenol along with analgesic, anti-pyretic, anti-inflammatory properties also have marked anti bacterial effect on isolates from UTI and Diabetic foot infections and inhibits the growth of both gram negative and gram positive bacteria, and both can be used synergistically with antibiotics for effective treatment.

Antineoplastic Agents

adverse effects

Toxic effects of multiple anticancer drugs on skin.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 7-14 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Antineoplastic Agents-administration and dosage; Skin-drug effects; Alopecia-chemically induced; Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols

Abstract: In this study cutaneous toxicities associated With the administration of chemotherapy in combination are discussed. Rapidly growing cells are the targets of chemotherapy, so the skin, hair follicles, and nail matrix are frequently affected by chemotherapy. Chemotherapy skin reactions are more likely toxic than allergic reactions. There are numerous chemotherapy-induced cutaneous reactions that have beelfi described in the literature. In addition to a variety of miscellaneous reactions, 19 major cutaneous reactions were discussed in current study. This study was designed to evaluate the clinical spectrum of all cutaneous toxicities over two years in hospitalized and ambulatory patients in the Department of Pediatric oncology and to establish probable relationship between the reaction and suspected anticancer protocol with the help of WHO [World Health Organization] Common Toxicity Criteria by Grade. The data on the cutaneous toxicities were analyzed by percentile and ranking method The minimal [0.8%] cutaneous adverse effects monitored during the study were Petchiae, photosensitivity, pruritis, urticaria wound-infection, erythema multiforme, hand-foot skin reaction, injection site reaction, dry skin. Alopecia was the single most common [64.3%] adverse effect observed during the study, where as the pigmentary changes were the second most common [18.2%] adverse effect monitored. While these side effects are generally not life threatening, they can be a source of significant distress to patients especially alopecia.

pharmacokinetics

HPLC determination of imatinib in plasma and tissues after multiple oral dose administration to mice.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 35-41 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Piperazines-pharmacokinetics; Pyrimidines-pharmacokinetics; Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid; Mice; Drug Administration Schedule; Tissue Distribution

Abstract: Imatinib inhibits Bcr-Abl, c-KIT and PDGFR kinases. It is approved for the treatment of chronic myeloid leukemia [CML], gastrointestinal stromal tumors [GIST] and has further therapeutic potential. Male ICR mice were given imatinib PO [50 or 25 mg/kg, 5 doses every 2 h]; euthanized 2 h after the last dose administration; plasma, liver, brain, spleen and kidney were collected and imatinib concentration measured by an optimized HPLC method for quantification in tissues. Methanol [1:1 v/v plasma] and pH 4, 40:30:30 [v/v/v] water-methanol-acetonitrile at 5 ml/g [brain] and 10 ml/g [spleen, kidney, liver] ratio was added to the samples, homogenized, sonicated, centrifuged [15, 000 rpm, 5 min, 2°C] and the supernatant injected into an Inertsil CN-3 column [4.6 mm x 150 mm, 5 micro m] using 64:35:1 [v/v/v] water-methanol-triethylamine [pH 4.8], flow rate 1 ml/min, 25°C. Imatinib eluted at 7.5 min [268 nm]. Linearity: 0.1-50 micro g/ml; precision, accuracy, inter- and intra-day variability was within 15%. Recovery was above 95% [plasma], 80% [brain] and 90% [kidney, liver, spleen]. Imatinib tissue concentrations were 6-8 folds higher than plasma except brain, where the ratio decreased from 0.24 to 0.08 suggesting limited brain penetration, likely due to blood brain barrier efflux transporters. The extensive distribution supports the expansion of therapeutic applications.

Antioxidants

pharmacology

Antioxidant and free radical scavenging activity of *h. officinalis*l. var. *angus tifolius*, *v. odorata*, *b. hyrcana* and *c. speciosum*.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 29-34 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Free Radical Scavengers; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Buxus; Lamiaceae; Viola; Colchium; Drug Evaluation, Preclinical

Abstract: Extracts of 4 medicinal and aromatic plants were investigated for their antioxidant potency employing six various established in vitro system: *H. officinalis* L. var. *angustifolius* aerial parts, *C. speciosum* flowers, *V. odorata* and *B. hircana* leaves. With regard to IC₅₀ values [micro g/ ml], the order in DPPH radical-scavenging were CS [585.6] > HO [311] > VO [245.1] > and BH [113.1]. Effectiveness in reducing powers were high and in a descending order of HO > CS > BH > VO [at the concentrations of 25-800 micro g/ ml]. IC₅₀ for Fe²⁺ chelating ability were 188, 750 and 980 micro g/ ml for VO, CS and HO, respectively. BH extract has shown only 38% inhibition at 800 micro g/ ml. The extracts showed weak nitric oxide-scavenging activity. All extracts exhibited very low and moderate concentration-dependent antioxidant activity in FTC methods. IC₅₀ for scavenging of H₂O₂ were 169 for BH, 175 for CS, 640 for VO and 663 microg/ ml for HO. The content of total phenolic compounds and flavonoids were measured in plant extracts. The data obtained in the in vitro models clearly establish the antioxidant potency of all extracts.

Anxiety

Relationship between trait anxiety, dental anxiety and DMFT indexes of Turkish patients attending a dental school clinic.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 558-562 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Anxiety; Questionnaires; Age Distribution; Sex Distribution

Abstract: The aims of this study were to evaluate possible relationships between trait anxiety, dental anxiety and the total number of decayed, missing and filled teeth [DMFT] index of patients attending a dental school clinic. A sample of 558 patients was surveyed with the Turkish version of the Spielberger Trait Anxiety Inventory and Dental Anxiety Scale. DMFT index was calculated by clinical and radiographic examination. A significant linear correlation was observed between trait and dental anxiety, but there was no correlation between DMFT index, trait anxiety and dental anxiety. Trait anxiety has an impact on dental anxiety, but does not affect the DMFT index.

Anxiety Disorders

epidemiology

Treatment and prevalence of generalized anxiety disorder and depression among primary care attendees.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2010; 32 (1): 7-10 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Anxiety Disorders-drug therapy; Depression-epidemiology; Depression-drug therapy; Primary Health Care; Prevalence

Abstract: The aim of the study was to evaluate the prevalence of generalized anxiety disorder and depression and their treatment in a cross national sample of primary care patients. Four primary health care facilities in four Governorates, in the Kingdom of Bahrain. Design: Clinical Survey. Four primary health care facilities in four Governorates participated in one stage screening process to identify prevalence of generalized anxiety disorder and depression. Structured diagnostic interviews among 300 consecutive attendees in one day was used. The Mini International Neuro psychiatric Investigation [MINI] was used as screening tool. The association of depression and anxiety with factors such as age, sex, education and employment were evaluated. Generalized anxiety disorders prevalence rate was 52 [17.3], life time depression was 58 [19.3%] and current depression was 17 [5.6%]. Only 22 [7.3%] of the sample had either anxiety or depression in the past, of whom 41% received treatment. None of the examined factors was significantly linked to anxiety or depression. This study shows that generalized anxiety disorder and major depressive episode are very common among primary care attendees. Thus, primary care physicians should be alerted of this fact. A multifaceted program should be adopted for the detection and management of GAD and depression.

Aorta, Thoracic

pathology

An unusual descending aortic dissection with dramatic neurologic presentation.

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Neurosciences 2010; 15 (1): 49-50 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Aneurysm, Dissecting; Neurologic Manifestations; Glasgow Coma Scale; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Appendectomy

methods

Laparoscopic appendectomy for acute appendicitis: is this a feasible option for developing countries?

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2010; 16 (1): 25-29 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Appendicitis-surgery; Laparoscopy; Developing Countries; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: The role of laparoscopic appendectomy is still not well defined in the literature. This study was conducted to evaluate the feasibility of laparoscopic appendectomy at a university hospital in a developing country. Patients undergoing laparoscopic appendectomy [LA] from August 2002 to August 2006 were identified. For each case, a control was selected from patients undergoing open appendectomy [OA] during the same year by systematic sampling. The groups were compared in terms of duration of surgery, requirement of narcotic analgesia, length of hospital stay, postoperative complications and the overall cost for each patient. A total of 68 patients underwent laparoscopic appendectomy during the study period. Median duration of surgery was 82 minutes in LA group and 70 minutes in OA group [P < 0.001]. Forty-five patients in LA group and 64 in OA group required narcotic analgesia [P < 0.001]. Median length of hospital stay [P = 0.672] and postoperative complications [P = 0.779] were comparable in both groups. Median cost of hospital stay was Pakistani Rupees [PKR] 47121/in LA group and PKR 39318/in OA group, the difference being significant [P = 0.001]. Laparoscopic appendectomy is feasible in developing countries with similar postoperative outcome and less requirement of narcotic analgesia. The duration of surgery and overall cost were significantly higher and efforts should be made to develop expertise and reduce operative time with resultant decrease in cost. Development of standardized protocols for discharge of patients from the hospital after LA may further reduce the cost and benefit patients in developing countries.

Arthritis, Psoriatic

diagnosis

Ultrasonography in clinical assessment of inflammatory and destructive changes in patients with psoriatic arthritis.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2010; 37 (1): 73-83 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Arthritis, Psoriatic-ultrasonography; Arthritis, Psoriatic-pathology; Early Diagnosis

Abstract: To investigate the presence of asymptomatic enthesal abnormalities in psoriatic patients in an attempt for preclinical detection of psoriatic arthritis before joint affection becomes established. study included 50 patients who were divided into 2 groups; group I included 20 psoriatic patients with established psoriatic arthritis [as a control group] and group II included 30 psoriatic patients who didn't have any rheumatologic manifestations. Clinical assessment, routine laboratory studies, rheumatoid factor assessment, routine X-ray, musculoskeletal ultrasound [US], and power Doppler sonography were performed to all patients. US detected changes in 53.3% of psoriatic patients. The most common was inactive synovitis [53.3%], followed by tenosynovitis of flexor and extensor tendons of the hand [33.3%], then achillitis tendinitis in 20%, and active synovitis along with achillitis bursitis to be 6.7% for each. It was found that the PASI score and CRP were statistically higher in psoriatic patients with US findings than those with no US findings [p<0.05]. Higher titers of CRP were associated with more synovitis, effusion, achillitis tendinitis and bursitis in psoriatic patients; yet CRP titers did not have in effect on US findings in patients with arthritis. It was found that active joint disease was significantly associated with joint spurs. US could detect subclinical musculoskeletal changes in asymptomatic psoriatic patients, and these changes are related to active skin disease and high levels of inflammatory markers. That is why proper control of skin disease and regular US follow up may lead to early, subclinical diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis and hence, early intervention to prevent joint destruction.

Arthritis, Rheumatoid

blood

Serum levels of hyaluronic acid [HA] and cartilage oligomeric matrix protein [COMP] as predictors of disease progression in rheumatoid arthritis.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2010; 37 (1): 139-149 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Hyaluronic Acid-blood; Glycoproteins-blood; Extracellular Matrix Proteins-blood; Prognosis

Abstract: To measure the serum concentrations of specific cartilage and bone molecules reflecting tissue turnover to investigate disease activity. The study included 30 rheumatoid arthritis [RA] patients with age range 42 - 66 years. Sixteen patients had rapid erosive disease and fourteen had slow erosive, compared with 20 matched apparently healthy volunteers. All studied individuals were subjected to full history taking, clinical examination and laboratory investigations including measurement of serum levels of cartilage oligomeric matrix protein [COMP], hyaluronic acid

[HA], high sensitive C- reactive protein [CRP], erythrocyte sedimentation rate [ESR] and RF concentration as well as measurement of activity of RA by disease activity score [DAS] 28 joint counts. The study showed a significantly higher values of COMP, HA, CRP and ESR in slow erosive [$p < 0.001$] and rapid erosive [$p < 0.0001$] RA patients when compared to controls. There were significantly higher values of COMP, HA, CRP and ESR in rapid erosive RA patients compared to slow erosive RA patients. A significant positive correlation between serum levels of COMP and HA and age, disease duration, Larsen score, DAS and CRP and ESR was found. Also there was a significant positive correlation between serum levels of COMP and HA [$r = 0.674$, $p < 0.01$]. It could be concluded that the measurement of some serological biomarkers that reflect bone and cartilage destruction in RA patients, could be used to investigate disease activity and increase the knowledge of the basic pathophysiology of joint disease.

Sex hormones and prolactin status in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2010; 37 (1): 111-126 (63 ref.)

Keywords: Gonadal Steroid Hormones-blood; Estradiol-blood; Progesterone-blood; Testosterone-blood; Prolactin-blood

Abstract: To assess serum levels of sex hormones and prolactin in RA patients, and their possible correlation with disease activity. This study was conducted on 42 rheumatoid arthritis patients, and 40 age and sex matched volunteers. All patients underwent full history taking, complete general, rheumatologic and dermatological examinations, routine laboratory investigations including complete blood count and rheumatoid factor, and assessment of disease activity score using a 28 joint score [DAS-28]. Assessment of serum levels of dihydrotestosterone [DHT], testosterone, dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate [DHEA-S], estradiol, progesterone and prolactin by enzyme immunoassay technique were also performed. Male and female RA patients showed significantly lower serum levels of DHT, testosterone and DHEA-S and significantly higher prolactin serum levels compared with their corresponding controls. Female patients had significantly lower progesterone serum levels. Male RA patients of moderate disease activity had significantly higher prolactin serum levels versus male RA patients of low disease activity. Female RA patients of moderate disease activity had significantly lower DHEA-S serum levels compared with female RA patients with low disease activity. Sex steroids and prolactin may play a role in the pathogenesis of RA. High prolactin and low DHEA-S serum levels may be related to disease activity in male RA patients. Low serum levels of DHEA-S and progesterone may be related to disease activity in female RA patients. Low serum levels of DHEA-S, dihydrotestosterone and progesterone may be related to extra-articular manifestations of female RA patients. Medications used for the treatment of RA may have an effect on sex hormones and prolactin serum levels.

diagnosis

The role of rheumatoid factor and anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibody in diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 100-103 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Peptides, Cyclic-immunology; Arthritis, Rheumatoid-immunology; Rheumatoid Factor; Prognosis; Sensitivity and Specificity; Case-Control Studies; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: Rheumatoid Factor [RF] occurs in 70- 90% of patients with established rheumatoid arthritis [RA]. Anti-cyclic Citrullinated peptide antibody [Anti-CCP] detection may be used to confirm the diagnosis of RA in patients with uncharacterized chronic inflammatory arthritis. This study is an attempt to evaluate the role of RF and anti-CCP in the diagnosis and prognosis of rheumatoid arthritis. Blood samples were obtained from 55 patients with established RA and 55 healthy controls. Anti-CCP and RF were measured by ELISA and nephelometry. The patient's demographics, disease duration, DMARDs usage, ESR and radiographic abnormalities were recorded. Fifty five RA patients and 55 healthy age and sex matched controls were enrolled. Odd ratio [OR] was 87.42 [C 1=11.2-680.1] for RF and 27.48 [6/08-124/09] for Anti- CCP. Five patients had used more than 3 DMARDs; all of them were RF positive and 4 were also anti-CCP positive. Eleven patients had erosions in their radiographs; 10 of them were seropositive for RF and 9 positive for anti-CCP. Our study suggests that despite lack of specificity, RF continues to be a central part of the definition of RA due to favorable sensitivity profile and the combined use of RF. Also, anti-CCP is a more powerful diag-nostic and prognostic tool.

genetics

HLA-DRB1 in Egyptian rheumatoid arthritis patients and its association with anti-CCP antibody and disease activity.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2010; 37 (1): 47-57 (28 ref.)

Keywords: HLA-DR Antigens; Peptides, Cyclic; Antibodies; Prognosis

Abstract: Rheumatoid arthritis [RA] is a multifactorial disease involving environmental and genetic components. A complex group of human leucocyte antigen [HLA] class II alleles are associated with an increased risk of developing RA, but their exact role in its pathogenesis remains unclear. Many studies examined the hypothesis that shared epitope [SE]-containing HLA-DRB1 alleles can account for these associations. The presence of anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibody [anti-CCP] has been associated with RA development. We aimed to assess presence of HLA-DRB1 in RA patients and its association with anti CCP and disease activity. Forty rheumatoid arthritis patients were assessed clinically with disease activity score [DAS]. Serum rheumatoid factor [RF] and anti CCP antibodies level were

assessed. HLA-DRBI typing was done with sequence specific oligonucleotide probe [SSOP] technique and was compared with normal Egyptian population. HLA-DRBI 04 were the most frequent allele followed by HLADRBI 10 in RA patients [30.2%, 7.9% respectively]. HLA-DRBI 03 and HLA-DR BI 02 were found to be protective alleles as they are less frequent in the patients than the controls. HLA-DRBI 04 showed a significant positive association with both positive anti-CCP antibodies and RF level. Concerning the disease activity, HLA-DRBJ 04, HLA-DRBI 08 and HLA-DRBI 01 showed a significant association with higher disease activity. HLA-DRBI 04 gene may be not only an indicator for the development of rheumatoid arthritis but also associated with positive anti-CCP antibody production and higher disease activity.

Asthma

epidemiology

Prevalence of asthma among schoolchildren in Ahvaz, Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 651-656 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Students; Age Distribution; Sex Distribution; Questionnaires

Abstract: The prevalence of asthma was determined in a random sample of schoolchildren in Ahvaz city, southwest Islamic Republic of Iran, based on the International Study of Asthma and Allergy in Childhood [ISAAC] protocol. The prevalence of ever wheeze and current wheeze was 11.1% and 7.4% among 1410 children aged 6-7 years [parent-reported] and 17.7% and 10.3% among 1450 children aged 13-14 years [self-reported]. The prevalence of ever asthma was significantly higher among 13-14-year-olds [9.8%] than 6-7-year-olds [6.8%] but no significant difference was found between males and females in either age group. Comparisons are made with other Iranian cities and international data.

Atrial Fibrillation

complications

Is atrial fibrillation a prognosticator in acute pulmonary thromboembolism?

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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (2): 166 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Pulmonary Embolism; Prognosis; Electrocardiography; Hospital Mortality

Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity

Attention deficit-hyperactivity symptoms among Palestinian children.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 505-510 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Socioeconomic Factors; Prevalence; Questionnaires; Parents; Epidemiologic Studies

Abstract: We aimed to establish the prevalence and distribution of attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder [ADHD] symptoms and other associated comorbid mental health problems in Palestinian schoolchildren. Thus 349 children aged 6-15 years were randomly selected from 23 schools in Gaza and the West Bank and were rated by their parents and teachers using both the ADHD DSM-IV Checklist and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire, which also measures conduct and emotional problems. There was a significant agreement between parents and teachers, with 4.3% of the children rated above the established cut-off scores on both the parent and teacher DSM-IV Checklist. Male gender, family size and living in an area of socioeconomic deprivation were independently associated with ADHD symptoms.

Behcet Syndrome

blood

Serum asymmetric dimethyl arginine [ADMA], nitric oxide [NO] and homocystine [HCY] levels in behcet's disease as biomarkers of endothelial cell dysfunction.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2010; 37 (1): 127-137 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Arginine-analogs and derivatives; Nitric Oxide-blood; Endothelium-pathology; Biological Markers; Homocystine-blood

Abstract: To measure the serum levels of asymmetric dimethyl arginine [ADMA], nitric oxide [NO] and homocystine [Hcy] in patients with Behcet's disease as markers of endothelial cell dysfunction and to explain their role [s] in the disease pathogenesis and activity. This study included 14 male patients with Behcet's disease and 10 age and sex matched healthy volunteers. Patients were divided into two groups: mucocutaneous and vasculitis groups. CBC, deferential leucocytic counts, ESR, CRP were performed as a guide for disease activity. ADMA, NO and homocystine, was measured in the serum of all studied groups by ELISA. Duplex ultrasono graphics of venous and arterial system were done for vasculitis group. There was significant increase in ADMA level in BD patients [0.918 +/- 0.240 micro mol/L] than control group [0.0401 +/- 0.070 micro mol/L] with increase in vasculitis group [1.133 +/- 0.223 micro mol/L] than mucocutaneous group [0.756 +/- 0.049 micro mol/L]. The study reported significant decrease in NO level in BD patients [11.986 +/- 1.815 micro mol] than the control group [14.560 +/- 1.897 micro mol/L] with significant decrease in vasculitis group [10.333 than +/- 0.647 micro mol/L] than mucocutaneous group [13.225 +/- 1.312 micro mol/L]. There was also significant increase in Hey level in BD patients [25.271 +/- 4.980 micro mol/L] than control group [10.020 +/- 1.060 micro mol/L] with significant increase in vasculitis group [30.53 3 +/- 1.141 micro mol/L] than mucocutaneous group [21.325 +/- 1.896 micro mol/L]. Increased ADMA with decrease NO and increase Hcy serum levels may be responsible for endothelial damage in BD and can be used as markers for endothelial cell dysfunction.

beta-Thalassemia

complications

Bone mineral density and vitamin d receptor polymorphism in beta-thalassemia major.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 89-96 (37 ref.)

Keywords: beta-Thalassemia-physiopathology; Bone Density-physiology; Osteoporosis; Receptors, Calcitriol- genetics; Risk Factors

Abstract: Osteoporosis is the most prevalent bone complication in beta-thalassemic patients despite regular transfusions and iron chelation therapy. Although its etiology is multi-factorial, genetic factors play an important role in pathogenesis. These factors have not yet been clearly defined, however, osteoporosis may be related to vitamin D receptor gene BsmI polymorphism. In this study, BsmI vitamin D receptor gene polymorphism was analyzed using polymerase chain reaction and BsmI restriction fragment length polymorphism in 42 regularly treated beta-thalassemic patients of different ages. Bone mineral density was measured by peripheral quantitative ultrasound at the heel of the foot. Serum levels of alkaline phosphatase, calcium, phosphorus, ferritin and 25-hydroxyvitamin D[3] were determined. Patients were divided into two groups according to pubertal signs: group I [22 children], and group II [20 adolescents and adults]. The Z-scores of bone mineral density in both groups were -1.32 +/- -0.9 and -2.30 +/- -1.02 respectively, with a significant difference between the two groups. The height standard deviation and 25-hydroxyvitamin D[3] were significantly decreased in group II compared to group I. Moreover, significantly lower bone mineral density and height standard deviation were detected among patients with BB vitamin D receptor genotype. Therefore, this genotype may be considered as a risk factor for osteoporosis in p-thalassemic patients.

epidemiology

Frequency of beta thalassemia trait and carrier in Gorgan, Iran.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 40-42 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Heterozygote; Hemoglobin A2

Abstract: To determine the frequency of beta-Thalassemia trait and carrier in Gorgan, Iran. In this analytic cross sectional study conducted from March 20, 2003 until March 20, 2004, two thousands six hundred prospective grooms and brides referred to the health center of Gorgan city were studied. Globular criteria included mean corpuscular hemoglobin [MCH] and mean corpuscular volume [MCV] were determined. Hemoglobin A2 [Hb A2] was measured by column chromatography method. The range of MCH was 13.8-35.5 pg. %15.9 of men and %27.6 of women had MCV<80fl. The frequency of beta-thalassemia trait was 9.8%. The range of HbA2 was 1.2-12% with the mean 3.06 +/- 1.5%. The frequency of beta-Thalassemia carrier [minor] was 21.4 %. This high frequency of beta-Thalassemia trait and carrier in Gorgan constitutes a real health problem and it necessitates more diligent effort in health care specially education and counseling. Further studies should examine the value of counseling and the prevalence of beta-Thalassemia in the children of those married.

Bile Ducts

injuries

Endoscopic management of postoperative bile duct injuries: a single center experience.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [TheJ] 2010; 16 (1): 19-24 (42 ref.)

Keywords: Bile Ducts-surgery; Bile Duct Diseases-etiology; Bile Duct Diseases-surgery; Postoperative Complications; Cholangiopancreatography, Endoscopic Retrograde; Retrospective Studies; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Biliary endoscopic procedures may be less invasive than surgery for management of postoperative bile duct injuries [POBDI]. This retrospective work presents the experience of a single referral center during a period of 14 years in endoscopic management of POBDI. Between 1994 [March] and 2008 [May], ERCP had been performed on 277 patients suspected to have POBDI. Patients shown to have complete transection of bile duct were prepared for definitive surgery. For patients with simple biliary leak, sphincterotomy was performed with stenting. Pneumatic dilatation and stenting were done on patients with biliary stricture and preserved ductal continuity. ERCP was repeated every 3 months till the site of narrowing disappeared. The mean age was 45.3 years, 162 [58.5%] were females. The most common previous surgery was cholecystectomy [open, [N=119] 44%, and laparoscopic, [N=77] 28%]. ERCP failed in 17 patients [6.1%]. For successfully cannulated cases [N=260, 93.9%], the type of bile duct injury diagnosed at ERCP was completely ligated CBD [N=31/260, 11.9%]. Bile leakage was detected in [N=167/260, 64.2%] all patients with endoscopic sphincterotomy and stent insertion, the leak stopped in all of them. Biliary stricture was diagnosed in 33/260 patients [12.7%] and 17 of them had repeated balloon dilatation with stenting while the remaining had surgical correction. The success rate of endoscopic therapy for biliary strictures was 82%. Cholangiogram was normal in 29 patients [11.2%]. Endoscopic therapy is safe and effective in the management of postoperative bile duct leak. For postoperative bile ductal strictures, ERCP is a less favorable option.

Birth Weight

Estimation of birth weight by measurement of fundal height and abdominal girth in parturients at term.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 553-557 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Prospective Studies; Uterus; Sensitivity and Specificity; Predictive Value of Tests

Abstract: In a prospective descriptive study, the usefulness of symphysis-fundal height and the product of abdominal girth and fundal height in predicting birth weight < 2500 g and > 4000 g were examined. Fundal height and abdominal girth were measured at the time of admission on a sample of 795 parturient women at a teaching hospital in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Receiver operating characteristics curve analysis was used to select the best cut-off points. The product of abdominal girth x fundal height with the cut-off at 3900 g performed better for predicting birth weight > 4000 g, but for low birth weight, the regression model of fundal height with cut-off at 3000 g was a better predictor.

Blindness

etiology

Monocular visual loss due to herniation of gyrus rectus: a case report with review of literature.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 3 (1): 21-22 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Visual Pathways; Frontal Lobe; Optic Chiasm; Optic Nerve; Breast Neoplasms-complications; Neoplasm Metastasis

Abstract: The authors present an unusual case of a polar mass in the frontal lobe of the brain, causing acute monocular visual loss in a 50-year-old woman with history of breast carcinoma treated with surgery, radiation and chemotherapy. Neuroimaging demonstrated herniation of the gyrus rectus into the suprasellar cistern resulting in compression of the anterior visual pathway.

Brain Abscess

microbiology

Brain abscess due to *Haemophilus aphrophilus*.

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Neurosciences 2010; 15 (1): 53-54 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Meningitis, *Haemophilus*; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Focal Infection, Dental-complications; Brain Abscess-diagnosis

Cerebral abscess caused by *Aggregatibacter aphrophilus*.

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Neurosciences 2010; 15 (1): 40-42 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Meningitis, *Haemophilus*; Focal Infection, Dental-complications; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Dogs

Abstract: *Aggregatibacter aphrophilus* was previously known as *Haemophilus aphrophilus* and is a rare cause of disease in humans. A recent reclassification of these organisms has placed them in the new genus of *Aggregatibacter* species. The organism seems to be a normal component of oral flora and has been reported to cause endocarditis, sinusitis, pneumonia, empyema, soft tissue abscess, meningitis, vertebral discitis, and septic arthritis. Brain abscess due to *Aggregatibacter* is rare. We report a case of cerebral abscess due to *Aggregatibacter aphrophilus* and discuss the characteristics of this organism.

Breast Feeding

Exclusive breastfeeding and mixed feeding: knowledge, attitudes and practices of primiparous mothers.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 630-635 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Mothers; Bottle Feeding; Educational Status

Abstract: We assessed the knowledge attitudes and practices of primiparous women with regard to exclusive breastfeeding and the use of formula milk. A total of 260 women were interviewed and the results showed that 41.5% of the women breastfed exclusively while 58.5% bottle-fed only or did so together with breastfeeding. Of those who breastfed, 43.0% did not do so soon after giving birth and did not know about colostrum. Overall, the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the mothers were unsatisfactory concerning the golden rules for successful breastfeeding, the ideal duration of exclusive breastfeeding and the food to include when introducing complementary feeding. This might be due to a low level of schooling and information, hence the need for improving strategies for maternal care during the antenatal and postnatal periods.

Breast Neoplasms

Steroid hormone receptor association with prognostic markers in breast carcinoma in northern Pakistan.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 181-185 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Receptor, Estrogen; Receptors, Progesterone; Prognosis; Cross-Sectional Studies; Genes, erbB-2

Abstract: To determine steroid hormone receptor expression and their association with histological prognostic markers and biological profile in female breast carcinoma in Northern Pakistan. Cross sectional, observational. Department of Histopathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Rawalpindi, from January 2004 to December 2007. Female patients belonging to Northern Pakistan with primary operable breast carcinoma were included in the study. Patient's age, microscopic tumour size, tumour grade, lymph node status and biological profile for Her-2/neu status were evaluated. Immunohistochemical expression for ER and PR was determined individually and conjointly for ER+PR+ and ER-PR- while their association with above prognostic markers was determined using the χ^2 test for univariate analysis. Out of the 726 cases, there were 657 [90.4%] cases of infiltrating ductal carcinoma with mean age of 48 +/- 12 years and mean tumour size of 4.2 +/- 2.3 cm. Tumour was grade-II in 65% and lymph node metastases in 71.5% cases with Her-2/neu+ in 28.1%. ER and PR expression was 74.6% and 68.3% respectively. Conjoint expression of ER+PR+ was 456 [62.8%], ER-PR- in 21.2%, ER+PR- in 86 [11.8%] and ER-PR+ in 30 [4.1%] cases. Individually, ER and PR showed positive association with age, lymph node metastasis, tumour grade and inverse association with Her-2/neu. Conjoint expression of ER+PR+ [62.8%] and ER-PR-[21.2%] showed positive association with age, tumour grade, lymph node metastasis and inverse association with Her-2/neu [$p < 0.05$]. Hormone receptor expression of ER and PR expression is comparable to the West with ER and PR showing inverse association with Her-2/neu and positive association with age, tumour grade and lymph node metastases.

etiology

Breast cancer risk-factors and breast self examination practice among Jordanian women.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2010; 32 (1): 26-29 (32 ref.)**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms-diagnosis; Risk Factors; Breast Self-Examination; Health Knowledge, Attitudes

Abstract: To evaluate the level of knowledge of breast cancer risk factors and breast self examination [BSE] among Jordanian women. Survey. Al-Karak governmental hospital, southern of Jordan. One hundred and fifty-one women working in the hospital, aged [20-51]. The subjects completed an instrument composed of 3 forms developed by the researcher, the first one including personal characteristics of the subjects, the second form composed of 14 items concerning breast cancer risk factors and the third form composed of 7 items of breast self examination [BSE]. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Subjects had low mean level of knowledge about breast cancer risk factors [mean = 6.95 SD = 2.8] [correct 49%]. Knowledge of BSE was good, 91.4% heard of BSE, 73.5% know the time of performing it, 71% know the frequency and 65% know the method to perform BSE. Thirty-nine percent practice BSE monthly. Knowledge of breast cancer risks factors and breast self examination practice need to be promoted among Jordanian women.

pathology

Isolated cardiac metastasis from a primary breast carcinoma: an autopsy report.

Aslam, Muhammad Babar

[E-mail:mabaslam@yahoo.com](mailto:mabaslam@yahoo.com)**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2010; 20 (3): 221-222 (5 ref.)**Keywords:** Neoplasm Metastasis; Heart Neoplasms-pathology; Autopsy**Neovascularity patterns in breast carcinoma: correlation of doppler ultrasound features with sonographic tumour morphology.**

Shaheen, Riffat; Sohail, Saba; Siddiqui, Kauser Jahan

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 162-166 (23 ref.)**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms-ultrasonography; Neovascularization, Pathologic; Ultrasonography, Doppler; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To determine the association and correlation between morphologic features of breast cancer on gray scale ultrasound, and vascularity patterns and indices on color and spectral Doppler ultrasound. Cross-sectional, analytical study. Department of Radiology, Dow University of Health Sciences and Civil Hospital, Karachi, from August 2006 to June 2007. Fifty adult female patients with histopathological proven breast cancer underwent ultrasound for evaluation of morphologic features on gray scale mode; vascularity patterns on color Doppler scan and flow indices measurement on spectral Doppler ultrasound. Regression analysis was conducted to determine correlation between the variables and associations of vascularity patterns. The 50 studied patients had predominantly solid tumour in 46 [92%] with depth to width ratio of > 1 in 37 [76%]. The mean tumour size was 3.6 +/- 1.34 cm, with irregular margins in 41 [82%], posterior shadowing in 43 [86%] and calcifications in 27 [54%]. Type 3 vascularity [multiple peripheral vessels] was the most frequent pattern [n=21, 42%] that showed a positive correlation with solid tumours [r=0.7, p < 0.001]. Low resistance spectral waveform was seen in 44 [88%] cases. The average size was 3.69 cm in vascular and 3.1 cm in avascular tumours. Mean resistive index [RI] was 0.67. Mean pulsatility index [PI] was 1.1. RI was significantly high in cystic tumours [mean=0.8, p < 0.001] and significantly low in tumours measuring less than 2 cm [RI=0.18, P < 0.001]. In this study, multiple peripheral vessels with low resistance flow was the pattern most significantly associated with all appearance of focal breast cancer. Apart from a positive correlation with solid tumours, markedly high RI in cystic tumours and markedly low RI in tumours less than 2 cm, there was no consistent correlation trend difference between Doppler findings and tumour size. Histopathology, therefore, remains the main modality to evaluate the tumour type and characteristics.

Calcifediol

blood

Serum 25 hydroxy vitamin d3 and laboratory risk markers of cardiovascular diseases in type 2 diabetic patients.

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2010; 11 (5): 504-509, 599 (39 ref.)**Keywords:** Vitamin A Deficiency; Cardiovascular Diseases; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Vitamin D deficiency is prevalent worldwide. Low 25 hydroxyvitamin D3 concentration is inversely associated with type 2 diabetes, metabolic syndrome, insulin resistance, and probably cardiovascular disease. The

objective of this study was to evaluate of association between vitamin D deficiency and cardiovascular risk factors among diabetic patients. This cross-sectional study, which investigated 119 type 2 diabetes patients, was conducted in Mashhad between December 2007 and March 2008. Coronary, cerebrovascular and peripheral vascular diseases in the subjects were confirmed, and blood biochemical parameters, including laboratory risk markers of cardiovascular disease were determined. Serum 25 [OH] D was measured during winter to determine the correlation between vitamin D deficiency and cardiovascular prevalent and the laboratory variables. Mean patient age was 55.3 +/- 11.2 years. Mean 25 [OH] D concentration was 32.4+21.6 ng/ml. Prevalence of vitamin D level / deficiency D was 26.1% among diabetic patients, difference with control group not being significant [P=0.12]. Overall, 36 [30.3%] patients were positive for coronary vascular disease [CVD]. The correlation between hypovitaminosis D and CVD was not significant [p=0.11]. Patients with vitamin D deficiency had significant differences in body mass index [P=0.003], metabolic syndrome [P=0.05], high sensitive CRP [P=0.009], microalbuminuria [P=0.04], and glomerular filtration rate [P=0.02] compared with patients with sufficient vitamin D; FBS, HbA1c, lipid profiles, homocysteine, uric acid and insulin resistance were not related to vitamin D deficiency. Results showed an association between hypovitaminous D and coronary risk markers indicating the importance of this vitamin in cardiovascular health.

Vitamin d status in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis in girls.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2010; 37 (1): 1-8 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Scoliosis-blood; Vitamin D Deficiency; Sensitivity and Specificity

Abstract: To investigate the correlation between vitamin D status in Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis [AIS] in girls. Assessment of 25-hydroxycholecalciferol [25[OH] D], parathyroid [PTH], Osteocalcin, serum deoxypyridinoline [DPD], serum calcium, phosphorus, albumin, alkaline phosphatase, and Cobb angles in 20 female patients with AIS and in 20 healthy females aged between 12-14 years was performed. Our results asserted that vitamin D levels in the AIS group had a mean of 32.300 +/- 5.2, which is in the level of vitamin D insufficiency [levels <40 nmol/L]. The control group showed a mean vitamin D level of 87.18 +/- 4.6, which is on the lower margin of normal vitamin D level. All of our AIS patients had angles less than 40 degrees [mean 24.67+7-3.05] that is categorized as moderate. Most patients with vitamin D levels below or equal to 30 nmol/L had an angle above 20 degrees, whereas most of those with vitamin D levels above 30 nmol/L had angles below 20 degrees. Vitamin D insufficiency is a major contributor to AIS in areas where vitamin D insufficiency is endemic. It seems that the muscle weakness resulting from vitamin D insufficiency is the triggering factor for scoliosis whereas the direction is determined by the postural habits of the individual, probably due to the asymmetrical mechanical forces around the vertebral bodies. Screening for vitamin D deficiency and treatment with supplements should be mandatory in this setting. Measurement of serum 25-OH Cholecalciferol is sensitive and specific for detection of vitamin D deficiency, and hence for presumed AIS in patients with chronic low back pain.

Calcitonin

therapeutic use

Short term results of concomitant intranasal administration of salmon calcitonin in intertrochanteric femur fractures operated upon using dynamic hip screw.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 54-58 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Calcitonin-administration and dosage; Bone Density Conservation Agents; Femoral Fractures-surgery; Femoral Fractures-drug therapy; Bone Screws; Administration, Intranasal; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To evaluate the effect of nasal calcitonin spray in union of the intertrochanteric fractures of elderly female patients. Fifty female patients aged above 60 years [mean age = 73.9 years] old with intertrochanteric fracture were operated from Sept 2005 to August 2006 by dynamic hip screw. In a randomized controlled trial, patients were divided into two groups A and B. Each group had 25 patients. After hospitalization 200 IU of salmon calcitonin as a single dose nasal spray was administered to patients of group A, daily for 3 months and a placebo spray was used in patients of group B. serum level of alkaline phosphatase and time of appearance of a bone callus in a plain radiograph were compared in the two groups twice weekly for 8 weeks. About 72% of patients in group A showed signs of union as the appearing of bone callus in radiograph in the 3rd week, compared to 40% in group B. Twenty of patients in group A [80%] and 20% of the group B had an increase in serum alkaline phosphatase from the 15th day after injury [P<0.005]. Meanwhile alkaline phosphatase levels in group A was 185 IU on 15 the day compared to 140 IU on group B. and values were 443 IU and 210 IU on 90th day respectively. As regards the time of appearance of the union signs in a plain bone radiograph, 72% of patients in group A have shown signs of appearance of a bone callus in the 3rd week after surgery, while the rate has been 40% in group B. Using nasal spray of calcitonin in old females with intertrochanteric fracture is effective for earlier and increased rate of bone union.

Carcinoma, Transitional Cell

pathology

Ulcerative cutaneous metastasis from primary transitional cell carcinoma of urinary bladder.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 233-234 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Transitional Cell-diagnosis; Neoplasm Metastasis; Skin-pathology; Prognosis; Urinary Bladder Neoplasms-pathology

Abstract: Transitional cell carcinoma of urinary bladder with skin metastasis is extremely rare presentation. Skin metastases are considered as poor prognostic factors with low survival rates. We report a case of skin metastasis in patient with bladder cancer.

Cardiovascular Diseases

drug therapy

Herbal treatment for cardiovascular disease the evidence based therapy.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 119-124 (44 ref.)

Keywords: Cardiovascular System-drug effects; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Cardiotonic Agents-therapeutic use; Evidence-Based Medicine; Phytotherapy; Plants, Medicinal

Abstract: More than 2000 plants have been listed in the Traditional [Herbal/Alternative] systems of medicine and some of these are providing comprehensive relief to the people suffering from cardio-vascular diseases, specially [hyperlipidemia] and [ischemic heart disease]. WHO reports indicate that around eighty percent of the global population still relies on botanical drugs and several herbal medicines have advanced to clinical use in modern times. Based on these findings, present review is written to identify the [Pharmacology and Cardio-vascular Application] of four commonly used plants in Pakistan. These include, *Crataegus oxycantha*, *Inula racemosa*, *Terminalia arjuna* and *Commiphora mukul*. The selection of the plants in the present study is primarily based on their chemistry and pharmacological properties including toxicology reported in various research articles and reviews. Some very interesting findings have been observed and thus recorded and reported in this review.

Cataract

genetics

Association of GA transition in exon-1 of alpha crystalline gene in age-related cataracts.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 3 (1): 7-12 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Crystallization-genetics; Mutation-genetics; Molecular Sequence Data; Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide; Polymorphism, Single-Stranded Conformational; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: To identify the presence of a known or novel mutation/SNP in Exon-1 [ex-1] of alpha crystalline [CRYAA] gene in different types of age-related cataract [ARC] patients. Single strand Conformation Polymorphism [SSCP] analysis was carried for the detection of single nucleotide polymorphism [SNP] in ex-1 of alpha crystalline [CRYAA] gene which was confirmed by sequencing. The SSCP analysis of ex-1 of CRYAA gene revealed mobility shift in patients and controls, which was due to G>A transition at [6[th]] position in exon-1 of CRYAA gene. All the three genotypes, GG, AA and GA, were detected in patients and controls indicating that G>A substitution is polymorphic. The analysis showed significant risk for heterozygotes [GA] as compared to pooled frequencies of homozygotes [GG + AA], which was 1.81 times for all the types of cataracts in general and 2.5 times for Nuclear Cataract and twice for Cortical Cataract. The GA heterozygotes were at higher risk for developing NC and CC types of cataracts, where as the GG homozygotes for MT and AA homozygotes for PSC types were at risk. To our knowledge, an association of G>A transition found in ex-1 of CRYAA gene with ARC, with differential risk of genotypes for individual type of cataracts has not been reported previously.

Chickenpox

epidemiology

Seroepidemiology of varicella zoster virus infection among 1-70 year individuals in Iran.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 176-180 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Seroepidemiologic Studies; Herpesvirus 3, Human; Vaccination; Age Distribution; Chickenpox-prevention and control; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: Varicella zoster virus [VZV] causes varicella and, later in the life of the infected person, can reactivate to cause Herpes zoster [HZ]. The objective of this study was the investigation of anti Varicella zoster virus IgG antibodies in infants and adults in Shiraz, southern Iran. A cross-sectional, age and population-based seroprevalence study was conducted in 2008 on 843 subjects, ages ranging from 1 to 70 years old. IgG antibodies against VZV were measured with a commercially available enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA]. The seroprevalence of Varicella zoster antibodies increased with age, being 25.3% in 1-5 year age group, 43.1% in 6-10 year group, 73.5% in 11-15 year group and 86% in adult population. The majority of VZV infections occurred during childhood. The best policy to prevent the circulation of wild type VZV in the population and reduction of the rate of complicated cases is the immunization of 5 year old children and those younger. VZV vaccine should be incorporated in the conventional childhood vaccination plan in Iran.

Chloride Peroxidase

genetics

Potential mutations of thyroid peroxidase gene in children with congenital hypothyroidism in Isfahan province.

Karimizare, S.; Soheilipour, F.; Karimipour, M.; Khanahmad; Yaghmayee, P.; Kokabee, L.; Aminzadeh, S.; Hashemipour, M.; Amini, M.; Hadyan, R.

Islamic Azad university - Sciences and Research Branch

IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2010; 11 (5): 543-552, 603 (53 ref.)

Keywords: Congenital Hypothyroidism-genetics; Congenital Hypothyroidism-enzymology; Mutation-genetics; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Congenital hypothyroidism [CH], the most common congenital endocrine disorder, in childhood and one of the causes of mental retardation, may be caused by defects in the enzymatic cascade of thyroid hormone synthesis, called thyroid dyshormonogenesis, of which thyroid peroxidase gene [TPO] mutations are one of the most common causes. The aim of this study was to assess frequency of TPO gene defects in patients with thyroid dyshormonogenesis in Isfahan province. This was a cross sectional study conducted on 40 patients with permanent congenital hypothyroidism, due to thyroid dyshormonogenesis. Genomic DNA was extracted from the peripheral blood of these patients, using the salting out method. The 17 exonic region of the TPO gene was amplified and mutation screening was performed by single-strand conformational analysis [SSCP] and sequencing. Results demonstrated one missense mutation in the [G2669A] location of exon 15 in one patient and seven different single nucleotide polymorphisms [SNPs] in exons 1, 7, 8, 11 and 15 of the TPO gene. Frequency of TPO gene mutation in this study was lower in comparison to other similar studies. It remains possible that in these patients, the disorder was caused by a TPO gene defect in regulatory or intronic regions. In addition, methods besides SSCP analysis and detection of other gene defects in thyroid dyshormonogenesis need to be further investigated in this field.

Cholera

epidemiology

Cholera outbreak in Baghdad in 2007: an epidemiological study.

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Communicable Disease Control Centre Baghdad

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 584-589 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Disease Outbreaks; Age Distribution; Cholera-microbiology; Cholera-drug therapy

Abstract: In 2007 there was an epidemic of cholera in Iraq with 4667 cases. The first case in Baghdad was diagnosed on 19 September 2007 and the last case on 13 December 2007. In all, 136 cases were reported [2.9% of the country total] in 6 of the 13 districts of Baghdad. The median age of the cases was 11 years [range = 0.3-71 years]. There were 3 deaths giving a case fatality rate of 2.2%. Bacteriological testing confirmed that the outbreak was caused by *Vibrio cholerae* 01, biotype El Tor, serotype Inaba. The strain was resistant to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, but sensitive to tetracycline and chloramphenicol. Efforts are needed in Baghdad to establish safe drinking-water and proper sanitation as limited availability of tap-water and sewage contamination probably contributed to the spread of the disease.

Chronic Disease

epidemiology

Prevalence and correlates of major chronic illnesses among older Kuwaiti nationals in two governorates.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (2): 106-112 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus-epidemiology; Heart Diseases-epidemiology; Hypertension-epidemiology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Sex Distribution; Risk Assessment; Prevalence

Abstract: To provide community-based information on the prevalence of diabetes, hypertension and heart disease and to highlight their significant correlates. Data were collected in a cross-sectional household survey of 2,487 Kuwaiti nationals aged 50 and over in 2005/2006. A Proportionately representative sample of 1,451 respondents from a relatively more urban area [Capital] and 1,036 respondents from a relatively less urban area [Ahmadi] were interviewed. A proxy respondent was used in 5.4% of cases. Among the 2,605 potentially eligible persons approached, 2,487 [95.5%] participated. Doctor-diagnosed prevalences of hypertension, diabetes and heart disease in the two governorates were reported to be 53.4, 50.6 and 17.5%, respectively. If the prevalence in the two governorates is reflective of the nation, a remarkable increase seems to have occurred since 1996. The prevalence of each of the three diseases increased linearly by age among both sexes. Comorbidity of the three diseases increased from 3.6 to 9.4 and to 20.9% among those aged 50-59, 60-69 and ≥ 70 years, respectively. Logistic regression showed the prevalence of chronic illnesses to be significantly higher among persons who were older, retired, non-Bedouin, less educated, had higher income, were less socially active, were obese and had poorer exercise behavior. The prevalence of diabetes and heart disease was significantly lower among women than men. Judging from data on two governorates, the prevalence of diabetes, hypertension and heart disease is likely to have increased to alarmingly high levels among older Kuwaitis, highlighting the need for focused intervention programs in order to reduce morbidity and increase healthy life years.

Circumcision, Female

adverse effects

Necrotizing fasciitis complicating female genital mutilation: case report.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 578-580 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Fasciitis, Necrotizing

Clinical Trial as Topic

statistics and numerical data

Reporting statistics in clinical trials published in Indian journals: a survey.

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New Civil Hospital - Department of Pharmacology

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 212-216 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Periodicals as Topic; Publishing; Evaluation Studies as Topic

Abstract: Clinical trials are having very important place in the hierarchy of evidence based medicine. It has been observed that current methods of use and reporting of statistics of clinical trials are responsible for errors in the interpretation of results. We decided to evaluate clinical trials published during 2007 and 2008 in four Indian journals to analyses statistical issues which may affect the interpretation of results. We analyzed all the clinical trials [46] published in Indian Pediatrics, Indian Journal of Pharmacology, Journal of Postgraduate Medicine and Indian Journal of Dermatology, Vanereology and Leprology in 2007-2008. Median number of end points reported in clinical trials as well as median number of end points which were used for testing of significance was four. Twenty one [45%] of trials reported repeated measurement. Eighteen [39%] trials had three or more than three treatment groups. median number of test of significance was 15. post hoc subgroup analysis was done in 19% [9] of trials. P value was the sole criteria for interpretation of results in most of the trials; confidence interval was calculated in 11 [23%] trials. Baseline comparison between the study groups was done in 41 [89%] trials. In all cases comparison was done by statistical tests. Exact sample size was calculated in 18 [39%] trials. There are great chances of committing error during the interpretation of results of these trials because of multiple treatment groups, repeated measurements of endpoints, multiple tests of significance, over reliability on P value and less use of confidence interval. Statistical methods available to reduce chances of errors should be used and result should be interpreted accordingly.

Colitis, Ulcerative

diagnosis

Relapsing Polychondritis and Ulcerative Colitis.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2010; 16 (1): 49 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Colitis, Ulcerative-complications; Polychondritis, Relapsing-diagnosis; Polychondritis, Relapsing-complications

Complementary Therapies

Knowledge, attitudes and practice of general practitioners towards complementary and alternative medicine in Doha, Qatar.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 522-527 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Cross-Sectional Studies; Physicians, Family; Herbal Medicine; Questionnaires

Abstract: A cross-sectional study of knowledge, attitudes and practice of general practitioners [GPs] towards complementary and alternative medicine [CAM] was conducted in Doha, Qatar. Out of 119 respondents, 39.1% reported poor knowledge about CAM. Self-reported knowledge was highest for counselling and psychotherapy [69.0%], diet and supplements [68.1%], acupuncture [45.2%], herbal medicine [47.3%] and massage [42.5%]. While 83.8% described their attitude to CAM as welcoming and 97.5% were interested to learn more about it, fewer [30.1%] had practised it before, referred patients [24.8%] or asked patients' about their use of CAM [34.8%]. Their own lack of knowledge and training in CAM was seen as a barrier to its use by 60.0% of the GPs.

Compomers

Comparison of conventional versus colored compomers for class II restorations in primary molars: a 12-month clinical study.

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Age University - School of Dentistry - Department of Pedodontics

Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (2): 148-152 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Restoration, Temporary; Treatment Outcome; Tooth, Deciduous

Abstract: To evaluate the 12-month clinical performance of conventional [Compoglass F] and colored [Twinky Star] compomer restorative materials in class II restorations of primary molars. A total of 196 restorations were placed in 98 children aged between 5 and 10 years [mean age: 7.43 +/- 1.31 years] who had bilateral matched pairs of carious posterior class II primary molars. A split-mouth design was used in which 2 materials [Compoglass F, Twinky Star] were randomly placed on contralateral sides by 3 dentists. At baseline, after 6 and after 12 months, the restorations were evaluated using modified US Public Health Service criteria for: secondary caries, marginal integrity, marginal discoloration, anatomic form and surface texture. The Alpha and Bravo scores were considered as clinical success. The data were subjected to statistical analysis by the Wilcoxon and McNemar tests [$p < 0.05$]. The Kaplan-Meier survival method was applied to estimate survival percentages. No significant difference was found among the groups at all recalls regarding marginal integrity, marginal discoloration, anatomic form, secondary caries and surface texture. The 12-month mean cumulative survival rate of Compoglass F was 95.7%, while in the Twinky Star group, the survival rate was 93% in class II restorations with no significant difference between the groups for either material. Both conventional and colored compomer materials are suitable restorative materials for primary teeth for at least 12 months. Colored compomers could also be a good alternative to tooth-colored compomers in the restoration of primary molars.

Conjunctiva

parasitology

Fungal normal flora of conjunctiva in healthy individuals in babol, northern Iran.

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Babd University of Medical Sciences - Shahid Beheshti Hospital - Department of Ophite mology

IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 198-199 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Conjunctivitis-parasitology; Prevalence

Constipation

diet therapy

Therapy of chronic functional constipation in children before and after dietary education.

Salehi, M.; Dehghani, M.; Imanieh, M.H.

Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - School of Public Health

IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 118-121 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Constipation-drug therapy; Dietary Fiber; Treatment Outcome; Health Education

Abstract: The prevalence of chronic constipation in children has been reported between 0.3 and 28%. This study was conducted in southern Iran to compare the effect of a balanced and high fiber diet in children with chronic functional constipation. During summer 2007, all children [60] who referred to the Pediatric Department of Mottahari Clinic affiliated to Shiraz University of Medical Sciences and were diagnosed with chronic functional constipation entered this study. A questionnaire on the child's routine dietary regime was filled in for each child through face to face interviews

with the parents. The questionnaire included demographic information, food habits, physical exam, and the para-clinical results of each participant. 30 parents were trained to supply a high fiber diet for their children, and its effect on chronic functional constipation was followed after two months. The children of these parents were considered as the case group and the other 30 children were considered as the control group. Before the parents were educated, the amount of fiber intake from fruits and vegetables by the children was 7.6 +/- 2.1 gr. in the case group which increased to 24.25 +/- 2.3 gr. after 2 months of training. The amount of water intake was 280 ml before training which increased to 600 ml afterwards and that of milk and yoghurt intake was 280 and 240 ml which decreased to 60 and 200 ml after training, respectively. The amount of beverage and fruit juice intake was 280 and 220 ml while after training it decreased to 100 and 60 ml, respectively. In the case group, 10% of the children had 3 to 6 times defecation per week before the intervention while this increased significantly to 56.7% of the children after the training. The stool consistency significantly changed from very firm to normal and soft consistency after training and the times of stool defecation increased significantly, too. The children's nutrition status changed from a poor state to a good status after training. Drug treatment was more effective in children that consumed high-fiber diet. It was shown that some of these changes were significant. The difference between the two groups was not, of course, significant which might be due to the small sample size.

Consultants

The quest for wisdom or addiction to power.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2010; 32 (1): 5

Keywords: Power [Psychology]; Medicine

Cross Infection

epidemiology

Health-care associated infection rates among adult patients in bahrain military hospital: a cross sectional survey.

Ofurum, Kelechi Austin; Whitford, David Leonard

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2010; 32 (1): 11-14 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Hospitals, Military; Cross-Sectional Studies; Prevalence; Medical Records; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Health-care associated infections cause substantial morbidity and mortality with their prevalence varying between countries and hospitals. There are no published studies of health-care associated infections in hospitals in Bahrain and few in general military hospitals. Bahrain Defense Force Hospital. Survey. The aim study is to establish the prevalence of health-care associated infections in a general military hospital in Bahrain. A cross-sectional survey of a random sample of 500 medical records in the Bahrain Defence Force Hospital was carried out to ascertain the prevalence of health-care associated infections. Four health-care associated infections were recorded - a prevalence of 0.87% [95% CI 0.34-2.22]. Two of the infections were surgical site infections while the other two were skin infections. This study revealed that the prevalence of health-care associated infections is lower than recorded in most published studies.

Croton

Antimicrobial activity of root extract and crude fractions of croton zambesicus.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 114-118 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Plant Roots; Anti-Infective Agents-pharmacology; Fungi-drug effects; Bacteria-drug effects; Medicine, African Traditional

Abstract: The root extract and fractions of *Croton zambesicus* were screened for antimicrobial activity against some typed and pure cultures of bacterial and fungal species. These were carried out by the Plate-hole diffusion method on Mueller - Hinton agar [MHA] for bacteria and Sabouraud Dextrose Agar [SDA] for the fungi. The Minimum Inhibitory Concentrations [MICs] of test samples found to be active by the diffusion test were determined based on the macrodilution method. The crude extract as well as chloroform and n-hexane fractions had activity against *B. subtilis* only. While ethyl acetate fraction had a wide spectrum of activity against all the bacteria organisms tested with a promising minimum inhibitory concentrations. However, the crude extract and the fractions were inactive against all the fungal species tested. This result confirms its ethnomedicinal use in the treatment of microbial infections.

Cystic Fibrosis

diagnosis

Pseudo-Bartter as an initial presentation of cystic fibrosis. A case report and review of the literature.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 699-701 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Bartter Syndrome; Cystic Fibrosis-physiopathology; Cystic Fibrosis-genetics

Dacryocystorhinostomy

methods

Combined posterior flap and anterior suspended flap dacryocystorhinostomy: a modification of external dacryocystorhinostomy.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 3 (1): 18-20 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Surgical Flaps; Lacrimal Duct Obstruction-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Prospective Studies

Abstract: External dacryocystorhinostomy [DCR] remains a reliable surgical technique for the treatment of obstruction of lacrimal drainage system beyond the common canalicular opening. To describe a simple modified double flap external DCR technique. Ninety six consecutive cases of chronic dacryocystitis with or without mucocoele were selected irrespective of age and sex. In a modification to routine external DCR, a modified technique was followed, where both anterior and posterior flaps of lacrimal sac and nasal mucosa are created and sutured. Two double armed sutures were used to join the edges of anterior flaps, and elevate them anteriorly to avoid adhesion or apposition with underlying sutured posterior flaps, and to approximate the deep plane of the wound. At the end of average follow-up period of 13 months, we observed 98.9% objective and 95.8% subjective success rates. The average operation time was 45 minutes. No significant intraoperative or postoperative complications were noticed. We believe that combined posterior flap and anterior suspended flap DCR technique is simple to perform and has the advantage of both double flap DCR and anterior suspension of anterior flaps. The results of the study showed the efficacy of this simple modification.

Dandy-Walker Syndrome

diagnosis

Dandy Walker malformation and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Unusual fatal association.

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Neurosciences 2010; 15 (1): 55 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Cardiomyopathy, Hypertrophic; Comorbidity; Echocardiography; Prenatal Diagnosis

Dehydroepiandrosterone

blood

Relationship between dhea and dhea-s with anthropometric indices in women with different grades of obesity.

Mohammadzadeh, G.H.; Zarghami, N.; Asl, S. Zahedi; Hosseinpanah, F.

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2010; 11 (5): 510-520, 600 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulfate-blood; Anthropometry; Obesity-blood; Cross-Sectional Studies; Body Mass Index

Abstract: Dehydroepiandrosterone [DHEA] and dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate [DHEA-S] are the most abundant steroids in human plasma. The aim of this study was to evaluate the relationship between DHEA and DHEA-S and anthropometric indices in women with different grades of obesity. This cross-sectional study investigated 170 women; 35 normal weight [BMI= 18.9-24.9], 33 overweight, [BMI = 25-29.9] as 36 women [BMI= 30-34.9] as obese grade I, 33 [BMI = 35-39.9] as obese grade II and 33 [BMI>40] as obese grade III. Body mass index was defined as weight in kilograms divided by the square of the height in meters. Serum levels of dehydroepiandrosterone, dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate and glucose were measured by commercially available enzyme immunoassay kits and the glucose oxidase method, respectively. There was a negative and significant correlation between DHEA and age in the normal [r=-0.457, P=0.006] overweight [r=-0.414, P=0.017] obese I [r=-0.402, P=0.015] obese II [r=-0.391, P=0.024] and obese III [r=-0.354, P=0.043] groups, respectively. Also a negative and significant correlation was found between

DHEA-S and age in overweight [$r=-0.394$, $P=0.019$], obese grade I [$r=-0.455$, $P=0.005$] and obese grade II [$r=-0.390$, $P=0.023$] groups respectively. We found a positive and significant correlation between DHEA and frame size in individuals of the Obese I, Obese II and Obese III groups, and also a positive and significant correlation between DHEA-S and frame sizes in individuals of these three groups. Results showed that serum levels of DHEA decrease with increasing grades of obesity, whereas serum levels of DHEA-S increase with increasing obesity.

Denial Psychology

Denial attitude amongst patients: the faceless and dark side of the moon.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 245-247 (1 ref.)

Keywords: Attitude; Signs and Symptoms; Defense Mechanisms

Depressive Disorder

etiology

Early experiences of abuse and current depressive disorders in Iranian women.

Ghassemi, Gh.R.; Sadeghi, S.; Asadollahi, Gh.A.; Yousefy, A.R.; Mallik, S.

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 498-504 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Battered Women; Risk Factors; Mental Disorders-etiology

Abstract: Early experience of abuse may be viewed as a risk factor for mental disorders in women later in life. This case-control study in Isfahan screened 709 women aged 20-45 years using the Beck Depression Inventory and structured clinical interviews for Diagnostic Statistical Manual-IV criteria. Lifetime history of abuse was determined using a standard questionnaire. Among the women 35.1% had experienced fear of or actual abuse [physical, sexual or both] in childhood or adolescence. The risk of having major depression in adult life was significantly higher in women who experienced abuse in childhood and adolescence [OR 4.3], severe degrees of abuse [OR 3.9] or multiple forms of abuse [OR 3.8]

Dermoid Cyst

diagnosis

Dermoid cyst of testis in a 72-year-old man: a rare entity.

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Urology Annals 2009; 1 (2): 61-63 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Dermoid Cyst-pathology; Testicular Neoplasms-diagnosis; Testicular Neoplasms-pathology; Testis-pathology

Abstract: Dermoid cyst is a mature-type teratoma containing sebaceous material and predominantly tufts of hair or teeth along with skin appendages. It is most commonly observed in the ovary but is rare in the testis, and only a few cases have been reported so far. In most of the reports, the cyst tended to be diagnosed in a younger age group. Here, we report a dermoid cyst of the testis in a 72-year-old man.

Diabetes Mellitus

Clinical profile of newly presenting diabetic patients at the university of Uyo Teaching hospital, Nigeria.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 26-30 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Hospitals, Teaching; Overweight; Signs and Symptoms; Diabetes Complications; Polyuria; Comorbidity; Hypertension

Abstract: Diabetes Mellitus is emerging as a major health challenge with the incidence and prevalence of the disease on the increase. It also contributes to overall morbidity and mortality with complications like cardiovascular disease, neuropathy, nephropathy, retinopathy and lower extremity amputation. There are few local studies on the clinical characteristics of the disease in our wet up and this study therefore set out to characterize the clinical profile of newly presenting diabetic patients in a health facility in Nigeria. It is a cross sectional, descriptive study carried out at the diabetes clinic of the University of Uyo Teaching Hospital between January 2007 and September 2008. Data obtained included age, sex, anthropometric indices, symptomatology, co-morbidities, complications and treatment of diabetes. Data was analyzed using SPSS version 10. A total of two hundred and seventy patients were studied [120 males, 150 females]. About 89.2% were Type 2 DM patients and majority of the study subjects were overweight. Diabetic neuropathy was the commonest complication present in 38.8% of the subjects. Polyuria was the commonest symptom and hypertension the commonest comorbidity. Majority of the subjects were on oral hypoglycaemic agents for the

management of their disease with the sulphonyureas and biguanides being the most common medication that was taken by them. A few of the patients were also taking herbal medication for treatment of their disease. Majority of the patients presenting in our facility have Type 2 diabetes, were hypertensive and overweight. Hypertension was the commonest co-morbidity and diabetic neuropathy the commonest complication. Adequate health education, subsidies on medications and proper funding of the health sector is necessary to stem the tide of the burden attributable to the disease.

blood

Relationship between serum zinc and insulin concentration, insulin resistance and oxidative stress in postmenopausal diabetic women.

Taghdir, M.; Djalali, M.; Djazayeri, A.; Ashourpour, M.; Rajab, A.; Sepandi, M.; Zareei, M.
Tehran University of Medical Sciences - School of Health - Department of Nutrition and Biochemistry
IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2010; 11 (5): 485-489, 596 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Zinc-blood; Insulin-blood; Oxidative Stress; Insulin Resistance; Postmenopause

Abstract: The metabolism of Zinc [Zn], an essential nutrient, changes in diabetes. It has been shown that there is a relationship between Zn and both, type 1 or insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus [IDDM] and type 2 or non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus [NIDDM]. Increased lipid peroxidation in diabetic patients leads to MDA production. This study aimed to investigate relationships between serum Zn concentration and insulin, insulin resistance and oxidative stress in postmenopausal diabetic women. We studied 45 diabetic women and 45 healthy ones [controls] with BMI 25-30 kg/m² and age 45-60 y. Fasting blood sugar [FBS], serum zinc, insulin, insulin resistance and MDA were determined in both groups. There were non significant correlations between Zn, insulin [$r = -0.06$] and insulin resistance [$r = -0.027$] and MDA [$r = -0.09$] as well in diabetic group. There were no significant relationships between serum zinc and insulin, insulin resistance and MDA in postmenopausal diabetic women.

prevention and control

Control of diabetes mellitus in the Eastern province of Saudi Arabia: results of screening campaign.

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Ministry of Health - Directorate of Health Affairs

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 621-629 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus-diagnosis; Mass Screening; Age Factors; Risk Factors; Smoking; Hypertension; Motor Activity; Prevalence; Questionnaires

Abstract: To assess the status of diabetes mellitus [DM] control in the Eastern province of Saudi Arabia, all Saudi Arabian residents aged 30 years and above were invited to participate in a screening campaign. Of 197 681 participants screened 15.7% had a previous diagnosis of DM. Sociodemographic and clinical data were collected from these patients. Only 33.8% of patients were achieving their glycaemic control target [fasting or random capillary blood glucose < 130 mg/dL or < 180 mg/dL respectively]. Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that higher age, current smoking and lower level of physical activity were significantly associated with uncontrolled DM. Hypertension was positively associated with glycaemic control. The overall rate of diabetes control is unacceptably low in the general population of this province.

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

prevention and control

The effect of educational program walking based on health belief model on control sugar in woman by type 2 diabetics.

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2010; 11 (5): 490-499, 597 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Sugar; Questionnaires; Walking; Health Education

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of an educational program, based on Health Belief Model [HBM], on control sugar in women with type 2 diabetes. This perspective, quasi-experimental intervention study was carried out on 88 women with type 2 diabetes. Data was collected using a questionnaire based on the health belief model, a checklist related to patient practices and recording patient HbA_{1c} and FBS levels. All group completed the questionnaire and checklist. Results were documented before and three months after intervention. The patients of the experimental group participated in 4 educational classes during the one month of intervention and again two months after, with 2 sessions as the follow up of the intervention. Data were collected and analyzed. Our findings indicated that mean scores of HBM Model variables, i.e susceptibility, severity, benefit and barriers perceived, were significantly increased in the experimental group compared to controls after intervention. Also, behavioral walking, rates of HbA_{1c} [before intervention - 9.59%, after three months - 8.63%] and FBS levels [before intervention 184.63, after three months 151.29] improved significantly among the experimental group, compared to controls [$p < 0.001$]. Applying the HBM Model proved is very effective in developing an educational program for diabetics, to control their blood sugar and enhance walking. Besides such programs, follow up education for controlling and monitoring are highly recommended.

Diabetes, Gestational

Prolactin and insulin estimates in pregnancy with glucose intolerance.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 102-106 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Glucose Intolerance; Insulin-blood; Prolactin-blood; Incidence; Insulin Resistance

Abstract: To show the relation of prolactin with the incidence of glucose intolerance in pregnancy. This study was carried out on thirty Sudanese pregnant ladies suffering from gestational diabetes mellitus, 30 ones with impaired glucose tolerance and 30 control ones with normal glucose tolerance. All subjects overnight fasted before the test. A fasting blood sample was drawn at 6.00 a.m. Thereafter, 75g oral glucose dissolved in 200 cc water was given for each, waiting for two hours and then another blood sample was drawn. Fasting and 2-h, after 75g glucose load, plasma glucose concentrations [FBS and 2h-BS] were estimated by glucose oxidase method. The concentrations of serum insulin in the fasting sample [0 min.] and in the 2 hour after 75g glucose load sample [120 min.] were measured with a specific immunoradiometric assay. The concentrations of serum prolactin [120 min.] were measured with a specific radioimmunoassay. There were no significant differences among levels of fasting serum insulin of the three studied groups [$p>0.05$] while, the mean level of 2h- serum insulin of the GDM group was significantly lower than that of the IGT and control groups [$p <0.005$]. Results of serum prolactin of the control group in the first, second and third trimester showed that prolactin increases progressively as pregnancy advances [$p <0.0001$]. Results of serum prolactin of the GDM, IGT and control groups in the third trimester showed that no two groups were significantly different [$p>0.05$] although the control group recorded the highest mean level of serum prolactin. Prolactin increases progressively as pregnancy advances, reaching a peak in the third trimester when many pregnant ladies may develop gestational diabetes due to the state of insulin resistance which may occur although there is no evidence that prolactin may be directly incorporated with the pathogenesis of glucose intolerance in pregnancy. A decline in insulin secretion may lead to a decline in prolactin since insulin stimulates both acute secretion and de novo synthesis of decidual prolactin.

epidemiology

Predictors of gestational diabetes mellitus in a highparity community in Saudi Arabia.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 636-641 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Parity; Prevalence; Age Factors; Blood Glucose

Abstract: A study in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia investigated the prevalence of gestational diabetes mellitus [GDM] and its predictors in a high-parity group of pregnant women [$n = 633$, 50.1% grand multiparas]. The prevalence of GDM was 12.5% and 3.8% by World Health Organization and American Diabetes Association criteria respectively. Multiparous women were 8.29 times more likely to have GDM than nulliparous women. However, after adjustment for maternal age and history of abortion, nulliparous women were 2.95 times more likely to develop GDM than parous women. The probability of GDM for a parous woman increased from 2% to 21% when age increased from 20 to 40 years. The high rate of GDM among grand multiparas may be due to the confounding effect of maternal age.

Diabetic Foot

surgery

Correlation between amputation of diabetic foot and nephropathy.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 27-31 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Amputation; Diabetic Nephropathies; Kidney Function Tests; Retrospective Studies; Creatinine-blood

Abstract: A diabetic foot lesion remains a major cause of morbidity in diabetic patients with chronic kidney disease. We studied the relation between kidney function and the risk of amputation in patients with diabetic foot. We reviewed retrospectively the charts of 244 patients admitted to Imam Khomeini Hospital of Sari, Iran, for diabetic foot from 1996 to 2005. Their clinical characteristics and kidney function indicators, including urine protein excretion and serum creatinine were analyzed and compared between amputees and nonamputees. There were 244 patients with diabetic foot who were admitted to our center during the studied period. The duration of being affected by DM was between 3 months and 34 years [mean, 11.80 +/- 6.81 years]. Sixty-six patients [27.0%] underwent amputation. The amputees were older than the nonamputees [61.1 +/- 11.5 years versus 55.6 +/- 12.5 years, $P < .001$]. There were 20 patients [30.3%] in the amputee group and 44 [24.7%] in the nonamputee group who had proteinuria [$P = .38$]. The mean creatinine level was significantly higher in the amputees compared to the nonamputees [1.78 +/- 1.36 mg/dL versus 1.28 +/- 1.23 mg/dL, $P = .03$]. Lower extremity amputations in our patients with diabetic foot were strongly associated with elevated serum creatinine levels. The presence of this complication necessitates intensifying actions in order to prevent amputations.

Diabetic Nephropathies

prevention and control

Diabetic kidney disease. Act now or pay later.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 9-12 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Kidney Failure, Chronic-prevention and control; Life Style

Diarrhea

microbiology

Nosocomial diarrhoea in relation to sanitation state: a study in Tikrit, Iraq.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 546-552 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Cross Infection; Sanitation; Cross-Sectional Studies; Prevalence; Breast Feeding

Abstract: A cross-sectional hospital-based study of 259 children aged < 5 years was carried out in Tikrit, Iraq, to identify the prevalence of nosocomial diarrhoea and sources of contamination in the ward environment. Nosocomial diarrhoea was diagnosed in 84 children [32.4%]. Children with diarrhoea were more likely than unaffected children to be bottle-fed, given unboiled water, to have unclean food containers and contaminated bed sheets. Three out of 5 brands of formula milk [unopened cans] were contaminated. Three-quarters of medical staff and employees had contaminated hands. *Enterobacter* spp., *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Citrobacter* spp. were the most commonly identified microorganisms. A greater emphasis on personal hygiene, improved care practices and promotion of breastfeeding is recommended.

Domestic Violence

The incidence of domestic violence, the causative factors and their effects on the family.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 201-205 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Incidence; Family; Socioeconomic Factors; Students; Schools

Abstract: The research was conducted among low socio-economic level families to determine the incidence of domestic violence and affecting factors. It is a descriptive study. The population of the research consisted of 1455 students at a primary school. According to the statements of the children, 22.6% of the fathers and 6.2% of the mothers used violence against their partners. About 46.3% of the children were exposed to violence from fathers and 51% from mothers. Father's being unemployed, father's use of alcohol and smoking, presence of a handicapped family member low economic status and being a young child-mother were the factors that affected domestic violence. We may conclude that domestic violence in the neighborhood was high. Most of the children were exposed to violence from both fathers and mothers.

Drug Carriers

Proniosomes as drug carriers.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 103-107 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Liposomes; Drug Stability; Skin Absorption; Solubility; Chemistry, Pharmaceutical

Abstract: Approaches to stabilize niosomal drug delivery system without affecting its properties of merits have resulted in the development of the promising drug carrier, proniosomes. Proniosomes is dry formulation using suitable carrier coated with non ionic surfactants and can be converted into niosomes immediately before use by hydration. These proniosome-derived niosomes are as good as or even better than conventional niosomes. The focus of this review is to bring out different aspects related to proniosomes preparation, characterization, entrapment efficiency, in vitro drug release, applications and merits.

Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Antibiotic-resistant bacteria in hospitalized patients with bloodstream infections: analysis of some associated factors.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 163-171 (30 ref.)

Keywords: blood-microbiology; Hospitalization; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Fever-microbiology

Abstract: Blood infections are life-threatening if not detected and managed properly. This study investigates the correlation between fever and previous antibiotics therapy with differential time to positivity [DTP] at admitted patients at Nemazee Hospital in Shiraz, southern Iran. From January 2005 to December 2006, 985 positive blood samples in Bactec bottles from the admitted patients at Nemazee Hospital were analyzed. Sensitivity patterns of the bacteria to a panel of antibiotics were determined by the disk diffusion method. *S. epidermidis*, *S. aureus* and *Acinetobacter* were the most prevalent isolates respectively. However, only 100 [20.7%] *S. epidermidis* samples were the true infections. The most susceptible Gram positive and negative bacteria were *S. viridance*, *S. aureus*, *H. influenzae*, and *Brucella* spp., respectively. Imipenem, amikacin and ciprofloxacin were the effective ones against Gram negative bacteria, while vancomycin, co-amoxiclav and chloramphenicol were effective against Gram positive ones. Cefuroxime and penicillin G were less effective antibiotics against both Gram negative and positive bacteria. As demonstrated, the combined prescription of vancomycin and imipenem seems to cover the majority of infective agents in the blood whenever an empirical therapy is to be initiated. Moreover, periodic surveillance of antibacterial susceptibility patterns is warranted.

Drug Utilization

A drug utilization research on aminophylline/ theophylline in ali-asghar hospital, shiraz, southern iran.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 181-186 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Aminophylline; Theophylline; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Drug utilization research [DUR] is an effective program to identify variability in drug use and to support interventions that will improve patient outcomes. The appropriate use of aminophylline/theophylline was evaluated in Shiraz, southern Iran. A prospective DUR study was conducted in Ali-Asghar Hospital from April 2005 to April 2007. All inpatient cases of asthma or COPD who were started on IV loading dose of aminophylline were included in the study. A blood sample was provided from the patients at steady state condition just before the next dose, in order to determine the trough serum concentration of the drug. Demographic characteristics of patients, along with clinical and paraclinical findings, lab data, drug history, and adverse drug events were recorded using their files and a face to face interview. One hundred patients were enrolled among them, 57% [n=57] were female and 43% [n=43] were male. The age range was 16-90 years with mean age +/- SD of 65.63 +/- 14.7. Diagnosis was asthma in 46% and COPD in 54% of patients. Theophylline serum concentration range was 0-37 meg/ml [7.94 +/- 5.4]. Ninety eight percent of patients had at least one adverse event due to aminophylline or theophylline use. 14 items were evaluated for aminophylline/theophylline administration and compared to a standard guideline. The mean score for 100 patients included in the study was 8 out of 14. The most considerable problem in aminophylline/theophylline usage in our hospital was ignorance to the important role of pharmacokinetics in optimizing aminophylline/theophylline therapeutic response and minimizing ADEs and the cost of hospitalization. Training of the healthcare providers is recommended. Performing population pharmacokinetic studies will be a good guidance for improving aminophylline/theophylline usage in our population.

Drug, Prescriptions

Analysis of drug prescriptions in primary health care centres in Bahrain.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 511-515 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Prescription Drugs; Primary Health Care; World Health Organization; Retrospective Studies; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

Abstract: The aim of this study was to analyse drug prescribing practices in primary health care centres in Bahrain. We retrospectively evaluated 600 prescriptions selected randomly from all primary health care centres in Bahrain [n = 20] in 2004. Analysis followed WHO recommended prescribing core indicators. The mean number of drugs prescribed at each encounter was 3.3 [SD 0.7]. A single drug was prescribed on 6.3% of prescriptions and drugs were prescribed by generic name on 10.2%. The percentage of total prescriptions for antibiotics was 45.8%, for injections was 9.3% and for vitamins was 12.5%. The prescribing pattern in primary health care centres in Bahrain is associated with polypharmacy, over-prescribing of antibiotics and an under-prescribing of drugs by generic names.

Dysarthria

diagnosis

The importance of the clinical examination.

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Neurosciences 2010; 15 (1): 51-52 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Neurologic Examination; Neurologic Manifestations; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Dyslipidemias

The role of dyslipidemia in sensorineural hearing loss in children.

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2010; 11 (5): 561-567, 605 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Hearing Loss, Sensorineural

Abstract: The relationship between dyslipidemia and hearing is controversial, especially in children as data are scarce and limited to case reports. We sought to determine whether dyslipidemia is associated with sensorineural hearing loss [SNHL] in a group of 5-18 year old children and adolescents. Records of all 5 to 18 year old children who attended the pediatric endocrinology clinic of Loghman Hospital in Tehran, Iran, between April 2007 and April 2009, were reviewed. Records with a lipid profile were obtained and following confirmation of their; lipid profiles, they were enrolled if the results were the same as before [normal or dyslipidemic]. Pure tone thresholds, speech discrimination score and lipid profiles were analyzed. When controlled for age and sex, no associations between dyslipidemia and SNHL were found. There was also no statistically significant relationship between dyslipidemia and SNHL in different age groups. No association was found between dyslipidemia and SNHL in children and adolescents aged 5 to 18 years.

Dysmenorrhea

Evaluation of dysmenorrhea among women and its impact on quality of life in a region of western Turkey.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 142-147 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Quality of Life; Women; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Pain Measurement; Risk Factors

Abstract: To determine the prevalence of dysmenorrhea among a group of women and its effect on their quality of life [QoL]. This cross-sectional study was carried out on 729 women in reproductive age in a town of western Turkey between March and April 2009. The questionnaire form was filled in by a face to face method. The severity of menstrual pain was determined by Visual Analogue Scale. The quality of life [QoL] was assessed by the Short Form-36 [SF-36]. The Chi-square test, Student t test, Analysis of Variance and Logistic Regression analysis were used for statistical analyses. A value of $p < 0.05$ was accepted statistically significant. The prevalence of dysmenorrhea was 63.6%. Not giving birth, menstrual irregularity, and a family history of dysmenorrhea were important risk factors for dysmenorrhea [$p < 0.05$ for each one]. The domains of QoL was lower in women with dysmenorrhea when compared to women without dysmenorrhea [$p < 0.05$]. Dysmenorrhea is a public health problem that affects quality of life.

Dyspepsia

etiology

The changing pattern of upper gastro-Intestinal lesions in southern Saudi Arabia: an endoscopic study.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2010; 16 (1): 35-37 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Dyspepsia-pathology; Gastroesophageal Reflux; Hernia, Hiatal; Endoscopy, Gastrointestinal

Abstract: Dyspepsia is a common gastrointestinal disorder and is the most common indication for upper gastrointestinal endoscopy [UGIE]. In recent years, it has been observed in several centers that there is a change in the causes of dyspepsia as revealed by UGIE. Our main objectives were: [1] To study the pattern of upper gastrointestinal pathology in patients with dyspepsia undergoing upper endoscopy; [2] Compare that with the pattern seen 10-15 years earlier in different areas of KSA. Retrospective study of all UGI endoscopies performed at Aseer Central Hospital, Abha, Southern Saudi Arabia during the years 2005-2007 on patients above 13 years of age. Patients who underwent UGIE for reasons other than dyspepsia were excluded. The analysis was performed using the SPSS 14 statistical package. A total of 1, 607 patients underwent UGI endoscopy during the three-year study period [age range, 15-100]. There were 907 males [56.4%] and 700 female [43.6%]. Normal findings were reported on 215 patients

[14%] and the majority had gastritis [676 = 42%], of whom 344 had gastritis with ulcer disease. Moreover, 242 patients [15%] had gastro-esophageal reflux [GERD], with or without esophagitis or hiatus hernia. Also, a total of 243 patients had duodenal ulcer [DU] [15%] while only 12 had gastric ulcer [0.7%]. There is clear change in the frequency of UGIE lesions detected recently compared to a decade ago with an increasing prevalence of reflux esophagitis and hiatus hernia. This could be attributed to changes in lifestyle and dietary habits such as more consumption of fat and fast food, increased prevalence of obesity, and smoking. These problems should be addressed in order to minimize the serious complications of esophageal diseases.

Dyspnea

diagnosis

Gender effect on the use of modified Borg and visual analog scales in the evaluation of dyspnea in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 76-81 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive; Sex Factors; Pain Measurement; Spirometry; Respiratory Function Tests

Abstract: To investigate the gender effect on the use of Modified Borg Scale [MBS] and Visual Analog Scale [VAS] for the effort dyspnea evaluation in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease [COPD] patients. Fifty-two patients with severe COPD were included in this study. Pulmonary function [spirometry], quality of life [Chronic Respiratory Disease Questionnaire-CRDQ], exercise capacity [6-minute walking test], and dyspnea severity [Modified Borg and Visual Analog Scales] were evaluated. The dyspnea severity scores were higher and walking distance was shorter in women [$p < 0.05$]. The scores of the both scales were correlated with each other in both genders [$p < 0.05$]. In men, the dyspnea scores obtained by MBS and VAS scales were significantly correlated with 6-minute walking distance [$p = 0.001$] and total score of CRDQ [$p = 0.001$]. On the other hand, the dyspnea severity score of the women obtained by MBS was correlated with only the total score of CRDQ [$p < 0.05$]. The results of our study show that gender has an effect on dyspnea perception obtained by MBS and VAS. We suggest that MBS and VAS should be used for men whereas MBS may be more convenient for women in the evaluation of dyspnea in severe COPD.

Echinococcosis

diagnosis

Primary hydatid disease of the ilium: a case report.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 190-194 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Ilium-pathology; Echinococcosis-surgery; Echinococcosis-drug therapy

Abstract: Bone hydatid disease is endemic in several regions worldwide and lacks a typical clinical appearance and image characteristics; therefore, its diagnosis is very difficult. A 49-year-old rural woman was referred with purulent discharge from sinus tract in the left ilium. X-ray and CT scan showed multiple lytic lesions with cortical destruction. She was scheduled for sequestrectomy with impression of chronic osteomyelitis but destroyed hydatid cysts were detected intraoperatively. Iliac wing excision from the iliac crest to the sacroiliac joint and supracetabulum area was performed. Pathologic findings were in favor of bone hydatidosis. Postoperatively, albendazole and antibiotics were prescribed.

Efficiency, Organizational

The efficiency of general public hospitals in Fars province, southern Iran.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 138-144 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Hospitals, Public; Quality Indicators, Health Care; Professional Competence

Abstract: Regarding the increase in expenses for health care services in inpatient settings, much effort has been made to compare the performance of hospitals in recent years and measure their efficiency. In this study, Data Envelopment Analysis [DEA] is applied to measure the technical, scale and economic efficiency of the general public hospitals in Fars Province, southern Iran. Twenty one general public hospitals in Fars province, southern Iran in the first and second six months of the years 2005 and 2006 were enrolled. There was an attempt to compare their rate of development or otherwise, using Malmequist index and also to determine their return to scale and rank during these years. The data, were collected through a questionnaire by interview and the existing documents were analyzed separately for each year by Algebraic Modeling System [GAMS] software. Fifteen hospitals [71.4%] were technically efficient and in the next three periods, 14 hospitals proved to be efficient. With respect to scale efficiency in the first 6 months of 2005, 7 hospitals were completely efficient [33.3%], but in the second 6 months of the same year, the number of efficient hospitals was reduced from 7 to 5. In the next two periods, 4 hospitals [19%] were recognized as

highly efficient systems. As to the economic efficiency in all 4 studied periods, 4 hospitals [19%] were recognized as completely efficient. As to the average technical efficiency, state-run public hospitals in Fars Province are in a higher level as compared with those in other studies. However, their average of the scale efficiency is less than that reported in other studies. It seems that the hospitals under the study do not seek profitability since they are public; therefore, they lack any motivation to select a combination of inputs in order to minimize the expenses. It is recommended that hospital managers and decision makers should use DEA to determine the best method of using the available resources.

Electroacupuncture

Postoperative pain and respiratory function in patients treated with electroacupuncture following coronary surgery.

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Neurosciences 2010; 15 (1): 7-10 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Pain, Postoperative-therapy; Pain, Postoperative-drug therapy; Respiratory Function Tests; Treatment Outcome; Coronary Artery Bypass; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: To evaluate respiratory function and pain score in patients undergoing coronary bypass procedures during the first 7 postoperative days. The study was carried out as a case-control study between April 2008 and April 2009 in the Department of Cardiovascular Surgery, Firat University Faculty of Medicine, Elazig, Turkey. Thirty patients, who had undergone a median sternotomy [MS] for coronary artery bypass graft, were randomized to either the electroacupuncture and pharmacologic analgesia [acupuncture] group, or the pharmacologic analgesia alone [control] group. In each group, severity of pain, analgesic intake, respiratory function, and pulmonary complications were recorded. Pethidine hydrochloride and metamizole sodium were administered. f the 30 subjects, 15 were in the control group and 15 in the acupuncture group. There were no statistically significant differences between the 2 groups in terms of age and gender. Statistically significant differences in metamizole, pethidine, days 3, 5, 6, and 7 visual analogue scale scores were observed between the acupuncture and control groups. Postoperative complications [atelectasia] were observed in 2 [13.3%] patients, one [6.6%] in each group. The postoperative forced expiratory volume in one second /forced vital capacity value was higher than the preoperative value in the acupuncture group. Electroacupuncture was more effective than control treatments in decreasing pain and limiting opioid and non-opioid medication intake during the first 7 postoperative days following MS.

Ellis-Van Creveld Syndrome

diagnosis

Ellis van Creveld syndrome with unusual association of essential infantile esotropia.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 3 (1): 23-25 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Esotropia; Ellis-Van Creveld Syndrome-genetics; Polydactyly

Abstract: Ellis-van Creveld syndrome is a rare short-limbed disproportionate dwarfism characterized by postaxial polydactyly, several skeletal, oral mucosal and dental anomalies, nail dysplasia and in 50-60% cases of congenital cardiac defects. It is an autosomal recessive disorder with mutations of the EVC1 and EVC2 genes located on chromosome 4p16. Patients with this syndrome usually have a high mortality in early life due to cardiorespiratory problems. We present the case of a six-month-old female infant with Ellis-van Creveld syndrome - essential infantile esotropia, which has been infrequently documented in the literature.

Encephalomyelitis, Acute Disseminated

diagnosis

Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis associated with enteroviral infection.

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Dr. Behcet Uz Child Disease and Pediatric Surgery Training and Research Hospital - Departments of Pediatrics

Neurosciences 2010; 15 (1): 46-48 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Encephalomyelitis, Acute Disseminated-Cerebrospinal Fluid; Encephalomyelitis, Acute Disseminated-virology; Enterovirus Infections; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Prednisolone-therapeutic use; Methylprednisolone-therapeutic use

Abstract: Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis [ADEM] is an acute demyelinating infection of the CNS that is characterized by multifocal white matter involvement often following an infection and vaccination. A 16-year-old child receiving risperidone for 7 years for the treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder was hospitalized with complaints of double-vision during the past month and weakness on his right side, ataxia, and vomiting over the past 3 days. The child was diagnosed with ADEM after clinical, laboratory, and cranial MRI was conducted. Following an initial 3-day therapy with pulsed methylprednisolone, the child showed obvious clinical improvement. The treatment was continued with prednisolone and significant improvement was achieved. Enterovirus was detected in the results of

the viral examination of the CSF. This child was found to be an interesting case having been diagnosed with ADEM associated with enteroviral infection, because of the rarity of few case reports in the literature.

Epidermal Necrolysis, Toxic

therapy

Treatment of toxic epidermal necrolysis [TEN] with low dose intravenous immunoglobulin in child.

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Combined Military Hospital - Department of Dermatology

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 205-207 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Immunoglobulins, Intravenous-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Stevens-Johnson syndrome [SJS] and toxic epidermal necrolysis [TEN, Lyell's disease] are severe, episodic, acute mucocutaneous reaction that may be caused by various factors particularly drugs. Treatment is primarily supportive care and there are no specific therapy regimens. Intravenous immunoglobulin [IVIG] has recently been shown to be a useful and safe therapy in paediatric patients with SJS/TEN, though no such case has so far been reported from Pakistan. The authors report the experience with low dose IVIG [0.1 g/kg/day for four consecutive days for treating a 3 years old boy with toxic epidermal necrolysis with favourable outcome without early complications.

Epilepsies, Partial

diagnosis

Cryptogenic gelastic epilepsy originating from the right temporal lobe.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (2): 153-158 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Epilepsy, Temporal Lobe; Electroencephalography

Abstract: To present a case of intractable cryptogenic gelastic epilepsy with ictal video-EEG to localize the seizure focus. A 39-year-old female presented with a 2-year history of intractable gelastic epilepsy characterized by recurrent episodes of stereotyped pathological laughter, transient unresponsiveness, automatisms and brief postictal confusion. The patient failed to respond to multiple antiepileptic drugs. Several interictal EEGs did not show any abnormalities. Magnetic resonance imaging of the head with seizure protocol and diffusion tensor imaging were normal. Ictal video-EEG monitoring showed rhythmic, sharp activity emanating from the right temporal lobe. This case suggests that the right temporal lobe may be actively involved in the epileptogenic network generating gelastic epilepsy. Video-EEG monitoring should be considered for patients with gelastic epilepsies to better clarify the nature of events, localize the seizure focus and correlate EEG changes with the clinical manifestations.

Epilepsy

Parental knowledge and mental health in parents of children with epilepsy.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 191-194 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Parents; Mental Health; Knowledge; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: To investigate the level of knowledge about epilepsy and its relationship with mental health in parents whose children had epilepsy. This is a cross sectional study which assessed 35 parents [27 mothers-8 fathers] of children who had been diagnosed for epilepsy by convenience sampling at Golestan Hospital in Ahwaz. Parents were given epilepsy knowledge questionnaire and GHQ-28. About 65.7% of parents were considered to have psychological problems. In 91.4% of parents, the level of knowledge about epilepsy was poor and incorrect. Significant correlation was found between level of parental knowledge and mental health [$p < 0.001$]. The findings of this study suggest parents with epileptic children need more information and education about epilepsy for decreasing psychological problems. So psychosocial assessment and greater access to mental health services in order to provide appropriate intervention may be beneficial.

Epitope Mapping

Mapping of TH1 -cell epitope regions of mycobacterium tuberculosis protein MPT64 [Rv1980c] using synthetic peptides and t-cell lines from M. tuberculosis-infected healthy humans.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (2): 122-128 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Mycobacterium tuberculosis-genetics; Peptide Library; T-Lymphocytes; Th1 Cells

Abstract: To identify T helper 1 [Th1]-cell stimulating and HLA-promiscuous peptides of MPT64 [Rv1980c], a major secreted antigen of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells [PBMCs] were obtained from 35 healthy subjects and typed for HLA-DR molecules using genomic methods. To identify subjects infected with *M. tuberculosis*, PBMCs were tested in antigen-induced proliferation assays with whole cells and culture filtrate antigens of *M. tuberculosis*, *M. tuberculosis*-specific antigens ESAT-6 and CFP10, and MPT64. Culture filtrate-induced T-cell lines were established in vitro from 12 *M. tuberculosis*-infected and HLA-heterogeneous healthy subjects, and tested with 20 overlapping synthetic peptides covering the sequence of MPT64 in Th1-cell assays, i.e. antigen-induced proliferation and/or IFN-Gamma secretion. In addition, T-cell lines from three HLA-heterogeneous subjects were tested for cytotoxic activity against peptide-pulsed antigen-presenting cells. PBMCs from 12 of 35 subjects responded to *M. tuberculosis*-specific antigens ESAT-6 and CFP10 as well as to MPT64, which suggested that they were infected with *M. tuberculosis*. Ten of twelve T-cell lines established from these donors responded to MPT64, and nine T-cell lines responded to 1 or more of the peptides of MPT64 in antigen-induced proliferation assays. Furthermore, 18 of the 20 peptides of MPT64 were recognized by the T-cell lines in 1 or more assay systems, and at least 5 peptides were recognized by T-cell lines from HLA-DR-heterogeneous subjects. Th1-cell-reactive epitopes are scattered throughout the sequence of MPT64, and at least 5 of its peptides are presented to Th1-cells in a HLA-promiscuous manner.

Esophageal and Gastric Varices

Noninvasive prediction of large esophageal varices in chronic liver disease patients.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2010; 16 (1): 38-42 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Hypertension, Portal-complications; Incidence; Spleen-ultrasonography; Thrombocytopenia; Palpation; Predictive Value of Tests

Abstract: Esophageal varices [EVs] are a serious consequence of portal hypertension in patients with liver diseases. Several studies have evaluated possible noninvasive markers of EVs to reduce the number of unnecessary endoscopies in patients with cirrhosis but without varices. This prospective study was conducted to evaluate noninvasive predictors of large varices [LV]. The study analyzed 106 patients with liver diseases from January 2007 to March 2008. Relevant clinical parameters assessed included Child-Pugh class, ascites and splenomegaly. Laboratory parameters like hemoglobin level, platelet count, prothrombin time, serum bilirubin, albumin and ultrasonographic characteristics like splenic size, splenic vein size, portal vein diameter were assessed. Univariate and multivariate analysis was done on the data for predictors of large EVs. Incidence of large varices was seen in 41%. On multivariate analysis, independent predictors for the presence of LV were palpable spleen, low platelet count, spleen size >13.8 mm, portal vein >13 mm, splenic vein >11.5 mm. The receiver operating characteristic [ROC] curve showed 0.883 area under curve. Platelet spleen diameter ratio 909 had a sensitivity and specificity of 88.5%, 83% respectively. Thrombocytopenia, large spleen size, portal vein size and platelet spleen diameter ratio strongly predicts large number of EVs.

Exercise

The effect of aerobic and resistance exercises on hormonal changes in non-athlete students at Shiraz university, Southern Iran.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 127-132 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Leptin-blood; Insulin-blood; Hydrocortisone-blood; Thyroxine-blood; Triiodothyronine-blood; Students

Abstract: Considering the effect of leptin and different hormones on energy homeostasis, metabolism and weight changes, the relationship between these variables and sport activities have been taken into consideration by researchers. This study was conducted to determine the effect of aerobic and resistance exercises [weight training] on hormonal changes of leptin, insulin, cortisol, triiodothyronine and thyroxine levels in non-athlete students at Shiraz University, southern Iran. Sixty non-athlete male students at Shiraz University were randomly divided into 3 groups of control, aerobic and resistance exercises. The exercise programs were continued for 8 weeks, 3 sessions each week. Participants were bled between 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning in a fasting state. Leptin, insulin, cortisol, triiodothyronine and Thyroxine levels of plasma were measured in 5 phases [before the beginning of exercise, at the end of the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth weeks of exercise]. In the aerobic group, the mean leptin and insulin levels decreased significantly during the 5 measurement phases but the cortisol and thyroxine levels increased significantly. In the resistance exercise group, there was a significant decrease in leptin and insulin levels. When the mean levels of cortisol, triiodothyronine and thyroxine increased, these changes were not significant. Exercise can change hormonal concentration of insulin, cortisol, growth hormone, catecholamine, testosterone, etc. and the metabolism of free fatty acids, lactic acid, triglyceride, etc and reduce the amount of adipose tissue and energy consumption.

The effect of training type on oxidative DNA damage and antioxidant capacity during three-dimensional space exercise.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (2): 133-141 (28 ref.)

Keywords: DNA Damage; Oxidative Stress; Free Radicals; Lipid Peroxidation; Antioxidants; Korea

Abstract: Orbotron training is a popular training method for fighter pilots because it replicates a high-acceleration environment with excessive G-force. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of 9 weeks of orbotron training on oxidative DNA damage and antioxidant capacity in humans during 3-dimensional space exercise. The subjects comprised 15 senior cadets from the Korea Air Force Academy who had no record of medical disorders and who participated in a regular exercise program [3 times per week]. They were randomly divided into three groups consisting of 5 subjects each: a weight training group [21.97 +/- 1.12 years], a running training group [21.53 +/- 0.18 years] and an orbotron training group [21.48 +/- 0.29 years]. Three-dimensional exercise tests were performed before and after training, and blood samples were taken to measure the concentration of plasma lactate, malondialdehyde [MDA], erythrocyte superoxide dismutase [SOD] activity, and leukocyte DNA damage. Plasma lactate concentrations decreased in all three groups when measured after training and after 30 min of recovery compared to before training [p < 0.05]. The concentration of plasma MDA also decreased after training in all blood samples compared to the values obtained before training although there was no significant difference in the weight training and orbotron training groups. In contrast the activity of erythrocyte SOD increased for all three groups compared to before training [p < 0.05]. In the comet assay results, the greatest lymphocyte DNA damage was demonstrated at the end of exercise compared to the other three samples under all conditions, and these aspects were commonly observed in all three parameters of lymphocyte DNA damage [tail DNA, tail length and tail moment] [p < 0.05]. It can be concluded that the three types of exercise training reduced plasma lactate concentration, improved antioxidant enzyme activity, and further protected the body against oxidative stress [lipid peroxidation and DNA damage]. Although we have identified an effect of exercise training on the levels of antioxidants and oxidants, our cohort was small, so further studies are needed to evaluate the different types of exercise training.

Eye Abnormalities

Clinical course during 40-year follow-up of Axenfeld-Rieger syndrome in a Japanese family.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 3 (1): 34-35 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Syndrome; Family; Mutation-genetics; Molecular Sequence Data

Eye Diseases

epidemiology

Eye and vision defects in under-five-year-old children in Oman: a public health intervention study.

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Ministry of Health - Eye and Ear Health Care

Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 3 (1): 13-17 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Eye Abnormalities-epidemiology; Blindness-diagnosis; Eye Manifestations; Visual Acuity; Mass Screening; Early Diagnosis

Abstract: To identify under-five-year old children with vision or ocular defect in two provinces [Wilayats] of central Oman in 2006. Public health intervention study. Ocular examination in Manah Wilayat was conducted by nursing staff of the primary health center [PHC] and in Mudhaiby Wilayat was conducted by a trainee Omani optometrist. Abnormal sized eyeball, strabismus nystagmus and white pupil were recorded. Visual acuity was tested by LOGMAR chart with Lea's symbols in children >2 years of age and preferential viewing was assessed by Lea's grating paddle or 'Hiding Heidi' picture in children <= 2 years age. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Studies [SPSS 12]. Among 1,520 examined children, three children had absent eyeball bilaterally and three had unilaterally absent eyeball. Strabismus and nystagmus were detected in 44 [2.9%] and 18 [12%] children respectively. 'Hiding Heidi' test was normal in 530/537 [87%] of children. Distant vision reading was >= 0.32 in 386/448 [86.2%] eyes. Preferential looking test suggested that half of the children had defective vision [>2cpm]. Screening at '1-2 year' and '3-4 years' age group could significantly predict eye problems [P <= 0.001]. Eye and vision screening of under-five kids helped in detection of eye problems in early stages. Instead of universal screening, high risk population or children of '3 to 4' years for vision and '1 to 2' years for ocular abnormalities is proposed. The existing health services could not detect some children with eye problems and they were identified during such screening.

Eye Foreign Bodies

Intralenticular foreign body with a clear lens.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 214-215 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Lens, Crystalline-injuries; Electroretinography

Abstract: Intraocular foreign bodies [IOFBs] are not uncommon in patients of penetrating ocular trauma but intralenticular foreign bodies are rarely seen. Penetrating ocular injuries are observed more commonly in young men.

Intralenticular foreign bodies cause visually significant cataract in almost all cases. We report here a case of a young soldier with intralenticular foreign body of about 1.5 mm in size sparing the visual axis and only causing focal cataractous changes. The foreign body remained innocuous for about 3 months of follow-up not causing any progressive cataract, glaucoma or uveitis. The foreign body was removed, lens aspiration was done and posterior chamber intraocular lens was implanted, as patient could not be followed on long-term basis. The vision was restored to normally within 2 months.

Eye Injuries

complications

An unusual cause of lagophthalmos.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 3 (1): 32-33 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Eyelids; Eyebrows; Sutures-adverse effects

Femoral Artery

Injuries

Management of combined femoral artery and vein injuries.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 96-101 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Femoral Vein-Injuries; Wounds, Penetrating-surgery; Wounds, Penetrating-therapy; Vascular Surgical Procedures

Abstract: The aim of this study was to review our experience with combined injuries to the femoral artery and vein, and to analyze the role of venous repair. Thirty two patients with penetrating injuries of the both femoral artery and vein underwent surgical management at our hospital from May 1999 to August 2009. Primary vascular repair was carried out whenever possible; if not possible the interposition graft was used. This study group consisted of 27 males and 5 females, ranging in age from 15 to 72 years with a mean age of 28.3 years. The mechanism of injury included gunshot wounds in 18 patients and stab wounds in 14 patients. Primary arterial repair was performed in 17 patients. Autogenous saphenous vein graft was used in nine patients and vein patch in two patients. Polytetrafluoroethylene [PTFE] graft was used in four patients. All patients had associated venous injuries of which 24 patients had primary venous repair, five had vein graft interposition, and two had PTFE graft interposition. Seven patients had fasciotomies. Graft thrombosis occurred in three arterial repairs. Above-knee amputation was required in two patients with femur fracture. Patients with combined femoral artery and vein injuries can be managed successfully with clinical assessment alone. In these dual vascular injuries, both the femoral artery and vein injuries should be repaired to avoid complications. If venous ligation becomes compulsory, adjuvant therapies and techniques should be recommended such as the use of fasciotomy, anticoagulation treatment, elevation of the lower limb and compression stockings.

Fever

epidemiology

Fever prevalence and management among three rural communities in the North West Zone, Somalia.

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Centre for Geographic Medicine - Malaria Public Health and Epidemiology Group - KEMRI-Wellcome Trust Collaborative Programme

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 595-601 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Rural Population; Cross-Sectional Studies; Malaria-epidemiology

Abstract: Between March and August 2008 we undertook 2 cross-sectional surveys among 1375 residents of 3 randomly selected villages in the district of Gebiley in the North-West Zone, Somalia. We investigated for the presence of malaria infection and the period prevalence of self-reported fever 14 days prior to both surveys. All blood samples examined were negative for both species of Plasmodium. The period prevalence of 14-day fevers was 4.8% in March and 0.6% in August; the majority of fevers [84.4%] were associated with other symptoms including cough, running nose and sore throat; 48/64 cases had resolved by the day of interview [mean duration 5.4 days]. Only 18 [37.5%] fever cases were managed at a formal health care facility: 7 within 24 hours and 10 within 24-72 hours of onset. None of the fevers were investigated for malaria; they were treated with antibiotics, antipyretics and vitamins.

Ficus

In vitro antimicrobial activity of four ficus carica latex fractions against resistant human pathogens [antimicrobial activity of ficus carica latex].

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 53-58 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Anti-Bacterial Agents-pharmacology; Antifungal Agents-pharmacology; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Latex-chemistry

Abstract: Methanolic, hexanoïc, chloroformic and ethyl acetate extracts of Ficus carica latex were investigated for their in vitro antimicrobial proprieties against five bacteria species and seven strains of fungi. The green fruit latex was collected from Chott Mariam Souse, Middle East coast of Tunisia. The antimicrobial activity of the extracts was evaluated and based respectively on the inhibition zone using the disc - diffusion assay, minimal inhibition concentration [MIC] for bacterial testing and the method by calculating inhibition percentage [1%] for fungi-inhibiting activities. The methanolic extract had no effect against bacteria except for *Proteus mirabilis* while the ethyl acetate extract had inhibition effect on the multiplication of five bacteria species [*Enterococcus faecalis*, *Citobacter freundii*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherchia coli* and *Proteus mirabilis*]. For the opportunist pathogenic yeasts, ethyl acetate and chloroformic fractions showed a very strong inhibition [100%]; methanolic fraction had a total inhibition against *Candida albicans* [100%] at a concentration of 500 micro g/ml and a negative effect against *Cryptococcus neoformans*. *Microsporium canis* was strongly inhibited with methanolic extract [75%] and totally with ethyl acetate extract at a concentration of 750 micro g/ml. Hexanoïc extract showed medium results.

Flank Pain

radiography

Comparative analysis and interobserver variation of unenhanced computed tomography and intravenous urography in the diagnosis of acute flank pain.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (2): 118-121 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Flank Pain-diagnosis; Urography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Prospective Studies

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to compare unenhanced computed tomography [UECT] to intravenous urography [IVU] for detecting urinary tract calculi, signs of obstruction and non-renal causes in the assessment of acute flank pain, and in their interobserver agreement. In this prospective study, carried out at a university hospital over a period of 1 year, 36 patients [27 males and 9 females] participated. Mean age was 44 +/- 15 years [range: 14-73 years]. The patients presented with acute flank pain and underwent UECT and IVU. The images were blindly evaluated by 2 experienced radiologists and the two techniques compared using the two-tailed McNemar's test for matched pairs; p values <0.05 were considered significant. UECT detected stones in 11 [30.6%] patients, while IVU found them in only 8 [22.2%]. The increased detection by UECT was due to its ability to detect smaller stones [<6 mm]. UECT was also found to be better than IVU in determining calculus position, in detecting primary or secondary signs of obstruction and in identifying non-urinary causes of flank pain. The overall average of agreement as indicated by kappa values, was 0.88 for UECT and 0.61 for IVU. UECT showed better detectability and interobserver agreement than IVU, suggesting that UECT could replace IVU as the first imaging modality in the evaluation of acute renal colic.

Focal Dermal Hypoplasia

diagnosis

Gorlin-Goltz syndrome.

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Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Dentistry and Dental Research Center - Department of Oral Medicine

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 235-238 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Focal Dermal Hypoplasia-epidemiology; Prevalence; Basal Cell Nevus Syndrome; Focal Dermal Hypoplasia-pathology

Abstract: We report a case of Gorlin-Goltz syndrome in a 21-year-old man. Gorlin-Goltz syndrome [basal cell nevus syndrome] is an infrequent hereditary disease with its prevalence varying from 1 / 57,000 to 1/250,000. It is principally characterized by a wide range of developmental abnormalities. Main clinical manifestations include multiple odontogenic keratocysts of the jaws, facial basal cell carcinomas and skeletal anomalies. The prevalence varies from 1/57,000 to 1/250,000.

Gatlic

Pharmacodynamic interaction of garlic with propranolol in ischemia-reperfusion induced myocardial damage.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 42-47 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Heart-drug effects; Myocardium-pathology; Propranolol-therapeutic use; Reperfusion Injury-prevention and control; Plant Extracts; Cardiogenic Agents-therapeutic use; Rats; Phytotherapy

Abstract: The present study was undertaken to explore the interaction of garlic homogenate [GH] with propranolol [PRO] on ischemia-reperfusion injury [IRI] in isolated rat heart preparation. Albino rats were treated with GH at three different doses of 125 mg/kg, [GH-125], 250 mg/kg [GH-250] and 500 mg/kg [GH-500] for 30 days orally. The hearts were excised and mounted on modified Langendorff setup and subjected to 15 min global no flow ischemia and reperfused for 15 min. Pretreatment of animals with PRO, GH-125 and GH-250 [either alone or in combination] provided significant protection to myocardium from IRI damage as indicated by significant decrease in LDH and CK-MB activities in perfusate and an increase in activities of these enzymes in heart tissue homogenate. Similarly, the recovery [%] in developed tension and heart rate were significantly more in treated groups during post-ischemia when compared to control. Moreover, GH-250 either alone or with PRO showed significant increase in activities of antioxidant enzymes such as superoxide dismutase and catalase during IRI damage. However, GH-500 failed to show cardioprotective effect when given alone or along with PRO. These biochemical findings were supported by changes in histopathological studies.

Gingival Overgrowth

Gingival enlargement and its risk factors in kidney transplant patients receiving cyclosporine A.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 66-70 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Cyclosporine-adverse effects; Kidney Transplantation; Risk Factors; Prevalence

Abstract: Gingival enlargement is one of the most cumbersome complications of cyclosporine A. It affects patient's life style by impairing the appearance and function of masticatory tract. This study was conducted on a sample of Iranian kidney transplant recipients to determine the frequency and risk factors of cyclosporine-induced gingival enlargement. A total of 200 kidney transplant recipients [mean age, 39.7 +/- 13.2 years] were enrolled in this study. All of the participants were receiving cyclosporine for at least 12 months prior to the study. Factors including age, gender, cyclosporine dose, serum concentration of cyclosporine, duration of immunosuppressive administration, plaque, and gingival indexes were evaluated. Seventy kidney transplant recipients [35%] showed various degrees of gingival enlargement. Serum cyclosporine concentration and the intensity of gingival enlargement [McGraw index] had a significant correlation [$r = 0.35$, $P < .001$]. Multiple regression analysis revealed an independent association between gingival enlargement and either serum concentrations of cyclosporine and plaque index [$P < .05$]. The other variables failed to show a significant relationship with gingival enlargement. The prevalence of cyclosporine-induced gingival enlargement in our patients seems to be almost greater than the prevalence reported in previous studies. There was a significant relationship between cyclosporine immunosuppressive treatment and gingival overgrowth in Iranian kidney transplant recipients.

Glaucoma

therapy

Gene therapy in glaucoma-part I: basic mechanisms and molecular genetics.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 3 (1): 2-6 (45 ref.)

Keywords: Glaucoma-genetics; Gene Therapy; Molecular Biology; Risk Factors; Glaucoma-diagnosis

Abstract: Glaucoma is the second most common cause of blindness in the world as determined by the World Health Organization [WHO]. Glaucoma diagnosis, identification of people at risk, initiation of treatment and timing of surgical intervention remains a problem. Despite new and improving diagnostic and therapeutic options for glaucoma, blindness from glaucoma remains a major public health problem. The role of heredity in ocular disease is attracting greater attention as knowledge and recent advances of Human Genome Project and the HapMap Project have made genetic analysis of many human disorders possible. Glaucoma offers a variety of potential targets for gene therapy. All risk factors for glaucoma and their underlying causes are potentially susceptible to modulation by gene transfer. The discovery of genes responsible for glaucoma has led to the development of new methods of Deoxyribonucleic acid [DNA]-based diagnosis and treatment. As genetic defects responsible for glaucoma are identified and the biochemical mechanisms underlying the disease are recognized, new methods of therapy can be developed. It is of utmost importance for ophthalmologists and glaucoma specialists to be familiar with and understand the basic molecular mechanisms, genes responsible for glaucoma and the ways of genetic treatment. The literature was searched on the Medline database using the Pubmed interface.

Glomerular Filtration Rate

Re: estimation of glomerular filtration rate with creatinine-based versus cystatin c-based equations in kidney transplant recipients.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 85 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Creatinine; Cystatin C; Kidney Transplantation

Glucose Intolerance

Comparison of artificial neural network and binary logistic regression for determination of impaired glucose tolerance/diabetes.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 615-620 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Neural Networks Computer; Logistic Models; Diabetes Mellitus; Body Mass Index

Abstract: Models based on an artificial neural network [the multilayer perceptron] and binary logistic regression were compared in their ability to differentiate between disease-free subjects and those with impaired glucose tolerance or diabetes mellitus diagnosed by fasting plasma glucose. Demographic, anthropometric and clinical data were collected from 7222 participants aged 30-88 years in the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. The kappa statistics were 0.229 and 0.218 and the area under the ROC curves were 0.760 and 0.770 for the logistic regression and perceptron respectively. There was no performance difference between models based on logistic regression and an artificial neural network for differentiating impaired glucose tolerance/diabetes patients from disease-free patients.

Glucosephosphate Dehydrogenase Deficiency

epidemiology

Frequency of G6PD deficiency among Bahraini students: a ten years study.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2010; 32 (1): 18-21 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Students; Cross-Sectional Studies; Mass Screening; Prevalence; Early Diagnosis

Abstract: G6PD deficiency is a genetic disease, common in Bahrain, and has high frequency world wide. The majority of affected individuals are asymptomatic. The disease can cause hemolytic anemia, which could be drug-induced or following infection, neonatal jaundice, chronic non-spherocytic hemolytic anemia and favism. The aim of the study is to report on the frequency of G6PD among the students in Bahrain, during 1999-2008. Hematology Laboratory at Salmuniya Medical Complex. A cross sectional interval study, performed annually for a period of ten years. All the students of the 11th grade [2nd grade in secondary schools] were screened annually, this program continued for ten years 1999-2008. Samples were collected from the school children and tested for G6PD level. Blood samples were analyzed in the hematology laboratory at SMC. Students were issued cards showing their status and their results were recorded in the computer for data analysis. Informed consent was taken from the parents. 60, 424 students were screened from 1999-2008. The ratio between males and females was 2:3. The mean prevalence of G6PD was 22.3% for homozygous. High prevalence rate was seen in Sitra 197/433 [45%], and Western area 90/250 [36%]. No significant difference was observed during this period. The mean prevalence rate of G6PD Deficiency among Bahraini students was 22.3%, for homozygous, which is comparable with the prevalence in other Gulf countries. No significant change in the prevalence rate during the 10 years was observed. More studies are needed to explore the clinical effect of this condition.

Goiter

blood

Insulin-like growth factor-1 and zinc status of goitrous primary-school children in Arak, Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 646-650 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Insulin-Like Growth Factor I; Zinc-blood; Students; Goiter-epidemiology; Prevalence

Abstract: Despite a successful national salt iodination programme, endemic goitre still persists in Iranian children. In a cross-sectional study in Arak the prevalence of goitre was 5.2% in a sample of 6520 primaryschool children. Subsamples of 193 children with goitre and 151 healthy children were assessed for urinary iodine excretion, thyroid hormone profile, insulin-like growth factor-1 [IGF-1] and serum zinc. The mean urinary iodine levels of goitrous children

and healthy children were 17.4 micro g/dL and 15.3 micro g/dL respectively, suggesting that iodine consumption was adequate. No significant differences were found between goitrous and healthy schoolchildren in mean levels of urinary iodine, serum IGF-1 or serum zinc. Other factors need be evaluated to explain the residual prevalence of goiter.

Granuloma, Giant Cell

pathology

Peripheral giant cell granuloma and peripheral ossifying fibroma in children: two case reports.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (2): 159-162 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Fibroma-pathology; Fibromatosis, Gingival; Gingival Diseases-pathology; Granuloma, Giant Cell-diagnosis; Fibroma-diagnosis; Gingival Diseases-diagnosis

Abstract: The aim of this study was to present the clinical and histopathological evaluation of reactive gingival lesions, such as peripheral giant cell granuloma [PGCG] and peripheral ossifying fibroma [POF], as exemplified in two cases. A 12- and a 13-year-old girl were referred to the Department of Pedodontics, both complaining of a painless swelling mass. After histopathological evaluation, the lesions were diagnosed as PGCG and POE. These gingival enlargements were totally resected after adequate clinical and radiological examinations. No recurrence has occurred in the 1-year follow-up period. These cases show that without histopathological evaluation, these two lesions could have been misdiagnosed due to their similarity in appearance. Early detection and treatment of these lesions are important to reduce bone loss or displacement of dental germs or teeth.

Granulosa Cells

drug effects

Evaluation of effect of silymarin on granulosa cell apoptosis and follicular development in patients undergoing in vitro fertilization.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 642-645 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Silymarin-therapeutic use; Ovulation Induction; Apoptosis-drug effects; Oocytes-drug effects; Fertilization in Vitro

Abstract: To investigate the effects of silymarin on follicular development, we enrolled 40 healthy women undergoing in vitro fertilization [IVF] due to male factor infertility in this trial. They underwent ovulation induction and on a random and blind basis, patients were assigned to receive silymarin [70 mg X 3/day] or placebo from the beginning of the induction cycle. The number and quality of oocytes retrieved were evaluated and apoptosis of granulosa cells was studied. There was no significant difference between the groups for mean number of follicles \geq 18 mm [P = 0.131], mean number of oocytes retrieved [P = 0.209] or endometrial thickness [P = 0.673]. However, the proportion of total apoptosis in the study group was significantly lower than in the placebo group [P = 0.032]. These data suggest that administration of silymarin in IVF patients concomitantly with gonadotropin results in reduction of granulosa cell apoptosis but does not have any effect in promotion of follicular development, oocyte retrieval or endometrial thickness.

Hamartoma

Hypothalamic hamartoma presenting with gelastic seizures, generalized convulsions, and ictal psychosis.

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Neurosciences 2010; 15 (1): 43-45 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Hypothalamic Neoplasms-pathology; Hypothalamic Neoplasms-diagnosis; Seizures; Psychotic Disorders; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Electroencephalography

Abstract: We report a case of hypothalamic hamartoma in an adult female who presented with gelastic seizures, generalized convulsions, and ictal aggressive psychotic behavior. Anticonvulsant treatment was ineffective in controlling the epileptic seizures. Surgical excision after accurate imaging diagnosis 3 decades after the onset of symptoms markedly ameliorated her condition. Delayed and erroneous diagnosis had unnecessarily prolonged the suffering of our patient.

Health Care Costs

Benefit-incidence analysis of government spending on Ministry of Health outpatient services in Jordan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 467-473 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Health Expenditures; Health Services Needs and Demand; Delivery of Health Care

Abstract: A benefit-incidence analysis was conducted for the year 2000 using various data sources including the Jordan healthcare utilization and expenditure survey 2000. The results illustrate that the poorest segment of the Jordanian population were the most likely to report sickness and seek treatment and were the main users of the Ministry of Health outpatient services. The poorest uninsured individuals were the main source of revenues generated through user fees. The targeting efficiency [i.e. total percentage of benefits received] for the poorest quintile was 33.8% compared with 4.0% in the richest quintile. The analysis demonstrates that the Jordanian government in-kind subsidy is reaching the poor.

Heart Arrest

Postoperative cardiac arrest due to cardiac surgery complications.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 43-48 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Retrospective Studies; Anesthesia; Cardiac Surgical Procedures-adverse effects

Abstract: To examine the role of anesthetists in the management of cardiac arrest occurring in association with cardiac anesthesia. In this retrospective study we studied the potential performances for each of the relevant incidents among 712 patients undergoing cardiac operations at Golestan and Naft Hospitals Ahwaz between November 2006 and July 2008. Out of total 712 patients undergoing cardiac surgery, cardiac arrest occurred in 28 cases [3.9%] due to different postoperative complications. This included massive bleeding [50% of cardiac arrest cases, 1.9% of patients]; pulseless supra ventricular tachycardia [28.5% of cardiac arrest cases, 1.1% of patients]; Heart Failure [7% of cardiac arrest cases, 0.2% of patients]; Aorta Arc Rapture [3.5% of cardiac arrest cases, 0.1% of patients]; Tamponade due to pericardial effusion [3.5% of cardiac arrest cases, 0.1% of total patients]; Right Atrium Rupture [3.5% of cardiac arrest cases, 0.1% of patients] were detected after cardiac surgery. Out of 28 cases 7 deaths occurred [25% of cardiac arrest cases, 0.1% of patients]. The most prevalent reason for cardiac arrest during post operative phase was massive bleeding [50%] followed by pulseless supra ventricular tachycardia [28.5%]. Six patients had some morbidity and the remaining 15 patients recovered. There are often multiple contributing factors to a cardiac arrest under cardiac anesthesia, as such a complete systematic assessment of the patient, equipment, and drugs should be completed. We also found that the diagnosis and management of cardiac arrest in association with cardiac anesthesia differs considerably from that encountered elsewhere.

Heart Atria

abnormalities

Are left atrial abnormalities a risk for stroke?

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Neurosciences 2010; 15 (1): 21-26 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Stroke; Prospective Studies; Echocardiography

Abstract: To show that echocardiographic left atrial enlargement [Echo-LAE] and electrocardiographic left atrial abnormalities [ECG-LAA] may be probable new risk factors for ischemic and hemorrhagic stroke. This descriptive prospective case study included 140 CT or MRI-confirmed hemorrhagic and ischemic stroke patients, who were admitted to Rizgary Teaching Hospital, Erbil, Iraq from January 2008 to January 2009. Twelve lead ECG and 2-dimensional transthoracic Echo were performed for all patients. Electrocardiographic LAA were identified when the P terminal force in lead V[1] [PTFV[1]] was >40 mm.ms. Echocardiographic LAE was identified when the left atrial index was more than 2.3 cm/m[2]. Electrocardiographic LAA were significantly higher in ischemic stroke patients in comparison with the hemorrhagic strokes. Causes of ECG-LAA were found to be as follows in order of frequency; hypertension [56%], advanced age [47%], coronary artery disease [27%], diabetes mellitus [26%], obesity [21%], valvular heart disease [21%], and 2.6% of patients had no identifiable cause. Echocardiographic-LAE was seen in 34% of ischemic strokes, and 30% of hemorrhagic strokes with no significant difference. Although ECG-LAA [PTFV[1]>40 mm.ms] is significantly associated with ischemic stroke, it may not be an independent risk factor for stroke as it rarely occurred without other risk factors. Echocardiographic LAE is associated with both ischemic and hemorrhagic strokes equally.

Helicobacter Infections

drug therapy

Short-duration furazolidone therapy in combination with amoxicillin, bismuth subcitrate and omeprazole for eradication of helicobacter pylori.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2010; 16 (1): 14-18 (44 ref.)

Keywords: Duodenal Ulcer-drug therapy; Anti-Bacterial Agents-therapeutic use; Furazolidone-administration and dosage; Amoxicillin-administration and dosage; Omeprazole-administration and dosage; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Resistance to metronidazole is one of the most common reasons for *Helicobacter pylori* treatment failure with the classic triple therapy. The clarithromycin-based regimen is not cost-effective for use in developing countries. Though furazolidone is a great substitute it has many side effects. Decreasing the duration of treatment with furazolidone to 1 week may help decrease the drug's side effects. to study the efficacy and side effects of furazolidone when given for 1 week in combination with bismuth subcitrate, amoxicillin, and omeprazole. One hundred and seventy-seven patients with duodenal ulcer were randomly divided into two groups. Group I received omeprazole 2 x 20 mg + amoxicillin 2 x 1 g + bismuth subcitrate 4 x 120 mg for 2 weeks, with furazolidone 2 x 200 mg in the first week only. Group II received the same regimen, except that 1 week of furazolidone was followed by 1 week of metronidazole in the second week. Control endoscopy was performed after 6 weeks. Three biopsies from the antrum and three from the corpus were taken for urease testing and histology. Eradication was concluded if all tests were negative for *H. pylori*. One hundred and fifty-seven patients completed the study. Two subjects from group I and three from group II did not tolerate the regimen and were excluded from the analysis. No serious complication was detected in any patient. The eradication rates by per-protocol [PP] analysis and intention-to-treat [ITT] analysis were 89% and 79.3% in group I and 86.6% and 74.4% in group II, respectively. One week of furazolidone in combination with 2 weeks of amoxicillin, omeprazole, and bismuth subcitrate is a safe and cost-effective regimen for the eradication of *H. pylori*. Adding metronidazole to the above regimen does not increase the eradication rate.

prevention and control

Effect of helicobacter pylori eradication on short-term control of glycemia in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2010; 11 (5): 500-503, 598 (15 ref.)

Keywords: *Helicobacter pylori*; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated-blood

Abstract: Precise control of diabetes mellitus, one of the most prevalent endocrine diseases, is important for prevention of serious vascular complications. *Helicobacter pylori* [*H. pylori*] is one of the most common chronic bacterial infections in the world and data reveals that diabetic patients with concomitant *H. pylori* infection require higher doses of insulin, despite which they have higher levels of HbA_{1c} than their uninfected counterparts. Our study was hence designed to assess the effect of *H. pylori* eradication on hyperglycemia control in diabetic patients. Between January and June 2005, patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and positive urea breath tests, were randomly allocated into two groups, the first treated for *H. pylori* infection [cases] and the second served as controls. HbA_{1c} and FBS were measured in all patients at initiation of study and three months later. The study included 19 cases and 22 controls. Mean decrease of HbA_{1c} and FBS in the two groups showed no significant differences. Study results indicate that treating *H. pylori* in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus has no role in short-term control of the disease. In most studies numbers and types of evaluated cases have limitations, and results differ. More extensive studies, using long term randomized clinical trials-term are recommended.

Hepatitis B

drug therapy

Management of hepatitis B: Pakistan society for the study of liver diseases [PSSLD] practice guidelines.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 198-201 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Disease Management; Practice Guideline as Topic; Prevalence; Risk Factors

Abstract: Pakistan remains in the intermediate prevalence area for Hepatitis B with an estimated carrier rate of 25%. Chronic Hepatitis B patients should be considered for treatment if Alanine transaminase [ALT] is persistently elevated in the last 6 months and HBV DNA is > 2000 IU/ml, irrespective of HBeAg status. In case of normal ALT and HBV DNA > 2000 IU/ml, treatment should only be considered if there is advanced fibrosis or cirrhosis on liver biopsy. HBV DNA positive cirrhotic patients should receive treatment irrespective of ALT status. Medicine available for the treatment of Hepatitis B in Pakistan are lamivudine, adefovir, telbivudine, entecavir, standard and pegylated interferon and

thymosin. Patients who fail to achieve primary response as evidenced by < 2 log decrease in serum HBV DNA level after 6 months of nucleoside analogue therapy should have modification of treatment. Add-on adefovir therapy is indicated in those showing resistance to lamivudine or else switch to entecavir. For lamivudine-naïve patients who develop drug resistance while on adefovir, add-on or switching to lamivudine, telbivudine or entecavir is indicated. Treatment should be stopped in HBeAg positive patients on oral antiviral agents who seroconvert [disappearance of HBeAg and appearance of anti-HBe antibody] with undetectable HBVDNA documented on two separate occasions at least 6 months apart. In HBeAg negative patients, discontinuation may be considered if undetectable HBV-DNA has been documented on three separate occasions 6 months apart although current evidence seems to support long term therapy in this group.

Hepatitis C

Hepatitis C virus infection and kidney transplantation. a review for clinicians.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 1-8 (78 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Transplantation; Prognosis; Graft Survival; Risk Factors

Abstract: Hepatitis C virus [HCV] infection is frequent among kidney transplant recipients, and it is currently the major cause of chronic liver disease following kidney transplantation. The presence of HCV infection has been found to negatively affect the morbidity and mortality rates in patients on dialysis, as well; it seems that kidney transplantation is a reasonable treatment option after a careful pretransplant evaluation. Nevertheless, there are several questions about the indications of kidney transplantation, pretransplant evaluation, transplantation from HCV-infected donors, patient and graft survival rates, and kidney diseases associated with hepatitis C virus after kidney transplantation. This review deals with the most current information on pretransplant and posttransplant evaluations, complications, treatment, and prognosis of HCV-infected kidney transplant recipients.

Hepatolenticular Degeneration

diagnosis

Wilson's disease: various shapes of one disease.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 158-162 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Liver Cirrhosis; Parkinson Disease; Ceruloplasmin; Copper-blood

Abstract: To find out the various clinical and biochemical presentations of patients with Wilson's disease. This descriptive case series study was conducted in department of medicine and pediatrics at Liaquat university hospital Hyderabad/ Jamshoro from July 2005 to October 2008. It included 24 consecutive patients below 35 years of age who presented with hepatic manifestations and/ or Neuropsychiatric manifestations and or family history suggesting features of Wilson's disease. Patients with hepatitis B and C and those with history taking antipsychotic drugs were excluded from the study. Patients data was included in a well designed Performa. Blood complete picture, liver function test with Serum ceruloplasmin, 24 hour urinary copper, Serum copper were sent. Quantitative data such as age, hemoglobin etc were expressed as mean with +/- SD and quantitative variables such as sex, movement disorders, hepatic involvement etc were expressed as frequency and percentage. This study included 24 cases 15[62.5%] male and 9 [37.5%] female with mean age 11.8 +/- 3.5 years. Jaundice was found to be the most prevalent feature whereas stiffness of whole body was the most prevalent feature in central nervous system Kayser-Fleischer rings were positive on slit lamp examination in 17 of 24[70.8%] patients .The mean hemoglobin level were 9.45 +/- 3.29g/dl, Bilirubin 1.9 +/- 3.13 mg/dl, INR1.34 +/- .35, Serum copper 63.68 +/- 18.68ug/dl, ceruloplasmin.136 +/- 0.075g/l. The diagnosis of Wilson's disease was made on Sternlieb's criteria in 70.8% of cases. The Wilson's disease is rare but important cause of chronic liver disease. It needs high degree of suspicion because it can involve various organs and early treatment can have good outcome.

Hernia, Inguinal

surgery

Inguinal hernia repair-challenges beyond zero recurrence.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2010; 16 (1): 1-2 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Recurrence; Treatment Outcome

Polyglactine/polypropylene mesh vs. propylene mesh: is there a need for newer prosthesis in inguinal hernia?

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2010; 16 (1): 8-13 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Surgical Mesh; Polypropylenes-therapeutic use; Polyglactin 910-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Recurrence

Abstract: To compare outcomes of light and heavy weight mesh for repair of inguinal hernia. This study was conducted at the Department of Surgery; Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar from January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2008. Patients were divided into two groups based on the type of mesh implanted for inguinal hernia repair. Group 1 included patients in whom light weight composite [Vyproll] mesh is implanted: Group 2 included patients in whom polypropylene [Prolene] mesh is implanted. Data concerning the complications and post operative pain in the perioperative and postoperative period were collected and analyzed. Categorical data were presented as percentages with 95% confidence intervals and compared using a χ^2 test and $P < 0.05$ were considered significant. Following allocation and exclusion of violating cases, 111 patients in group 1 and 138 patients in group 2 were analyzed. The mean age in group 1 was 38.20 +/- 13.34 years and in group 2 was 39.55 +/- 13.70 [$P = 0.434$]. In group 1, hematoma formation was observed in four cases [3.6%] while it was observed in six cases [4.2%] in group 2 [$P = 0.766$]. During the entire study, ten patients in all developed urinary retention, three of which required transient catheterization. One year post operation, there was a recurrence in only five cases overall, while only two patients complained of pain [$P = 0.826$]. The frequency of postoperative pain and complications in patients was similar in both groups.

Hernia, Ventral

surgery

Is repair of incisional hernias by polypropylene mesh a safe procedure?

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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (2): 130-132 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Surgical Mesh; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: The aim of our study was to evaluate the safety of the intraperitoneal mesh repair procedure and to assess the complications that develop after the procedure. We reviewed the records of 25 patients who underwent intraperitoneal mesh repair procedures. Data on age, sex, size and cause of the hernia, postoperative mortality, and morbidity with special attention to complications were obtained from the medical records. Of the 25 patients [7 males, 18 females], the original operation was cholecystectomy in 15 cases [60%], gynaecological surgery in 2, gastric surgery in 2, and umbilical hernia in 2. Incisions were midline in 20 cases [80%], transverse in 2 and laparoscopic port sites in 3 patients. The average size of the hernia was 150 cm². Local complications occurred in 4 [16%] patients. Postoperative complications included wound infection in 3 patients and haematoma in 1 patient. Postoperative hospital stay ranged from 3 to 25 days with a mean of 6 days. No recurrence developed during 28-month follow-up. The tension-free repair of incisional hernia with polypropylene mesh in intraperitoneal position is a safe and easy procedure with acceptable morbidity and no recurrence.

Hip Dislocation, Congenital

surgery

Redislocation following operations to reduce hip or treating dysplasia in developmental dysplasia of the hip.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 71-75 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Incidence; Prospective Studies; Recurrence; Osteotomy; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To investigate the incidence and the causes of redislocation after different operative corrections of the developmental dysplasia of the hip and its relations to age of the patients. It was a prospective observational study during five year period between July 2000 to August 2005. Forty seven patients were admitted for corrective operation of the developmental dysplasia of the hip and a total of 59 hip surgeries have been done in our centre at Razi hospital, Ahwaz Jondishapour University of Medical Sciences, Iran. The rate and causes of redislocation in relation to the type of operation and age of these patients was recorded and analysis of the data was done by T-test and the P-values of less than 0.005 considered as a significant difference. Nine out of 59 operations redislocated after beginning of weight bearing. It included mostly in those who had adductor tenotomy, femoral shortening, derotation and Salter innominate osteotomy [$P < 0.05$]. We conclude that if Salter innominate osteotomy is necessary after open reduction and femoral shortening in patients with developmental dysplasia of the hip, it is better not to perform femoral derotation.

Hirschsprung Disease

surgery

Functional outcome after swenson's operation for hirshsprung's disease.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2010; 16 (1): 30-34 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Hirschsprung Disease-pathology; Anal Canal-surgery; Manometry; Rectum-surgery; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Hirschsprung's disease [HD] is one of the most common causes resulting in lower intestinal obstruction in children with atypical clinical symptoms and inconspicuous morphological findings by barium enema X-ray. Recently, this situation has been largely ameliorated by improvement of instrument for measurement of anorectal pressure. By now, anorectal manometry has been regarded as a routine means for functional assessment and diagnosis of HD. It is accurate in nearly all cases of HD with characteristic absence of rectoanal inhibitory reflex. Different surgical modalities of treatment are available and Swenson's operation is one of the surgical procedures done for HD. Anorectal manometric findings may change after Swenson's operation with improvement of rectoanal inhibitory reflex in some cases. We aimed to evaluate functional results after Swenson's operation for HD using anorectal manometry. Between 1996 and 2005, 52 patients were diagnosed with HD and operated upon by Swenson's operation in Gastroenterology Center, Mansoura University. There were 33 males [63.46%] and 19 females [36.54%] with a mean age of 3.29 +/- 1.6, [range 2-17 years]. Anorectal manometry and rectal muscle biopsy were done preoperatively for diagnosis but after operation anorectal manometry was done after every six months and then yearly. All of the 52 patients showed absent rectoanal inhibitory reflex on manometric study with relatively higher resting anal canal pressure and within normal squeeze pressure. Postoperatively, there were 35 continent patients [67.31%] with 11 patients [21.15%] showing minor incontinence and six [11.54%] with major incontinence. On the other side, there were five patients [9.62%] with persistent constipation after operation [three due to anal stricture and two due to residual aganglionosis]. Postoperative manometric study showed some improvement in anal sensation with the rectoanal inhibitory reflex becoming intact in six patients [11.54%] four years after operation. Anorectal manometry is a more reliable method for diagnosis of HD than barium enema X-ray but for final diagnosis, it is reasonable to combine anorectal manometry with tissue biopsy. Functional outcome after Swenson's operation for HD may improve in some patients complaining of incontinence or constipation. Anorectal manometry may show improvement of the parameters after Swenson's operation.

Hirsutism

epidemiology

The prevalence of hirsutism in adolescent girls in yazd, central Iran.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 111-117 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Hypertrichosis-epidemiology; Acne Vulgaris-epidemiology; Menstruation; Age Distribution

Abstract: Hirsutism is a distressing problem especially among girls. This study was conducted to evaluate the prevalence of hirsutism and other hyper-androgenic symptoms in adolescent girls in Yazd, central Iran. Nine hundred high school girls [mean age of 17.26 and range of 15-19 years] were evaluated for prevalence of hirsutism and other hyper-androgenic syndromes. The selected girls were examined for the presence of hirsutism, acne, hypertrichosis, history of menstruation, and family history of known cases of hirsutism. Hirsutism was determined by the modified Ferriman-Gallwey index. Laboratory tests and ultrasound were requested for hirsute only. Among girls, 10.8% suffered from hirsutism. Other accompanying hyper-androgenic disorders were separately studied in two groups of hirsute and non-hirsute subjects. The most prevalent accompanying disorders were acne [42.7% vs 38.4%], hypertrichosis [42% vs 18.3%], first degree relatives' family history of hirsutism [25.5% vs. 7%], and menstrual irregularity [14.6% vs. 10.2%], respectively. In the hirsute group, based on the hormonal and ultrasound tests, the most prevalent revealed causes were polycystic ovary syndrome [60.8%], hyper-prolactinoma [7.2%], idiopathic hirsutism [28.9%], and undetermined [3.1%]. A high prevalence of hirsutism was observed which was more prevalent at higher ages in comparison to other societies showing that definition and scoring system of hirsutism need to be based on racial differences.

HIV Infections

epidemiology

Evaluation of HIV voluntary counselling and testing services in Egypt. Part 1: client satisfaction.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 481-490 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Counseling-utilization; Health Behavior; Sex Factors; Socioeconomic Factors; Personal Satisfaction

Abstract: HIV voluntary counselling and testing [VCT] services were launched in Egypt in 2005. A study of all functioning VCT centres in Egypt [7 mobile and 9 fixed] aimed to determine the profile of clients and their level of satisfaction to identify strengths and weaknesses in the service. In direct interviews with a sample of 928 clients, the main motive for seeking VCT was risky sexual behaviour [34.2%]. More females than males sought services because of partners' risky sexual behaviour. More than 90% of the clients were satisfied with the counselling service. Only 41.4% were willing to discuss the test results with their partners. Male sex, higher education level and attendance at fixed VCT centres were associated with higher satisfaction.

Evaluation of HIV voluntary counselling and testing services in Egypt. Part 2: service providers' satisfaction.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 491-497 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Counseling-utilization; Personal Satisfaction; Health Personnel-psychology; Rural Health

Abstract: Voluntary counselling and testing [VCT] services are major components of HIV prevention and treatment efforts. A study in Egypt aimed to determine the satisfaction of service providers at VCTs to identify strengths and weaknesses in the service. Direct interviews with all 50 VCT team members and focus group discussions with 16 counsellors showed that the majority believed that they had received enough training [90%], but still 66% wanted further training. Only 50% reported receiving sufficient incentives. Problems that were highlighted included absence of a fixed job description, lack of administrative support, unclear working rules and regulations and lack of proper community awareness. Counsellors expressed the need for improving working environment to ensure privacy and confidentiality.

Hospital Information Systems

Trialling diagnosis-related groups classification in the Iranian health system: a case study examining the feasibility of introducing casemix.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 460-466 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Medical Records; Hospital Costs; Patients-classification; Length of Stay

Abstract: This paper examines the quality of routinely collected information in an Iranian hospital in a trial of casemix classification. Australian Refined Diagnosis Related Groups [AR-DRG] were used to classify patient episodes. There were 327 DRGs identified, of which 20% had only 1 case. The grouper program identified invalid records for 4% of total separations. Approximately 4.5% of cases were classified into error DRGs and 3.4% were ungroupable. No complication and comorbidity effects were identified with 93% of total cases. R² [variance in length of stay explained] was 44% for untrimmed cases, increasing to 63%, 57% and 58% after trimming by L3H3, IQR and 10th-95th percentile methods respectively.

Humanities

Medical humanities in Nepal - snakes and ladders.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 219-220 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Education, Medical; Schools, Medical

Abstract: In the last decade there has been a quantitative growth in medical schools in Nepal, a developing country in South Asia. Medical Humanities [MH] uses disciplines traditionally termed as the humanities in the pursuit of medical educational goals. The subject is slowly developing in Nepal. Sessions have been conducted at Manipal College of Medical Sciences, Pokhara and KIST Medical College, Lalitpur. In this article the authors examine inhibitory factors [snakes] and facilitating factors [ladders] for the development of the subject in Nepal.

Hydralazine

therapeutic use

Safety and efficacy of hydralazine in hypertensive disorders of pregnancy.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 174-177 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Hypertension-drug therapy; Hydralazine-administration and dosage; Eclampsia-drug therapy; Pregnancy Complications; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To find out safety and efficacy of IV bolus hydralazine in reducing blood pressure in severe hypertension during pregnancy. All pregnant patients with systolic blood pressure 160 or above and diastolic blood pressure 109 mmHg with eclampsia and hypertensive emergencies were included. The initial dose of hydralazine was 5 mg IV bolus then repeated 1mg at 20 minutes interval. Outcome measures to start treatment were, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, time required for achieving the desired BP level, total dose needed, side effects of drugs, maternal and fetal outcome in terms of safety and efficacy. One hundred and ten patients with eclampsia and hypertensive emergencies were included in the study. The mean + SD [range] of maternal age was 26.70 + 6.70[18 -45 years]. Blood pressure before starting therapy was systolic 165.5 + 16.65, and diastolic blood pressure was 115.45 + 8.25mmHg. After starting therapy, a significant difference [$P \leq 0.001$] was observed with fall in systolic blood pressure 131.2 + 9.49 and in diastolic blood pressure 93.68+6.30mmHg. In 94[85.5%] patients, IV bolus hydralazine took 60 minutes, however, in 3[2.7%] > 180 minutes time was required to control the blood pressure. Total dose of drug required was <6mg in 40[38.4%] patients, 6 to 14mg in 44[40%] and in 17[15.5%] women 15 to 20 mg of dose was needed to control the blood pressure. Only 9[8.18%] needed dose between 21 to 30 mg IV bolus hydralazine. Hydralazine is safe and effective in controlling the blood pressure in severe hypertension during pregnancy and after delivery.

Hyperglycemia

diagnosis

Hyperglycaemia, hypertension and their risk factors among Palestine refugees served by UNRWA.

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United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East - Headquarters - Department of Health

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 609-614 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Hypertension-diagnosis; Risk Factors; Mass Screening; Life Style; Refugees

Abstract: UNRWA's noncommunicable disease screening activities were evaluated among 7762 refugees screened for hypertension and type 2 diabetes in Jordan, Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon, Gaza Strip and West Bank in June 2007. People were referred for screening most commonly because of age [both sexes], followed by smoking [males] and family history [females]. A total of 9% of screened people were diagnosed with hypertension/diabetes. Being older than 40 years, obese or with a positive family history of diabetes or cardiovascular disease increased the risk of presenting with hypertension and/or hyperglycaemia 3.5, 1.6 and 1.2 times respectively. Differences in risk factor detection and screening outcome in relation to differences in lifestyle are discussed.

Hyperkalemia

therapy

Hyperkalemia as a medical emergency in patients with ESRD on hemodialysis.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 117-122 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Failure, Chronic; Renal Dialysis; Emergencies; Electrocardiography; Treatment Outcome; Calcium Gluconate-therapeutic use

Abstract: To see the incidence and clinical presentation of hyperkalemia as a medical emergency in patients with ESRD on hemodialysis and to determine the safety and efficacy of two hours hemodialysis session as an emergency measure for the treatment of this emergency. This observational study was conducted in emergency department [ED] and hemodialysis unit [HDU] of Qilwah General Hospital Albaha, Saudi Arabia from Feb.2001 till Jan.2009 [8years]. Twenty two patients with ESRD on hemodialysis presenting to ED as a medical emergency due to hyperkalemia were studied to know the clinical presentation of hyperkalemia and ECG changes. Salbutamol nebulisation along with DW 50% 50 ml with regular insulin was used to buy time for dialysis. Calcium gluconate 10% 10ml was given for cardioprotection if indicated. All patients were monitored closely. Serum potassium levels were measured at arrival, after one hour, at completion of two hours of hemodialysis and at 12 hours later. Total 20848 dialysis sessions were done in HDU and 192[0.92%] were as emergency dialysis sessions. Twenty two dialysis were done for hyperkalemia. Shortness of breath was the most common symptom and mean time since last dialysis session was 65.91 +/- 16.08 hours. Mean serum potassium at arrival to ED, one hour later after 2 hours of dialysis and 12 hours later was 7.10 +/- 0.39 mmol/L, 6.41 +/- 0.38 mmol/L, 3.48 +/- 0.37 mmol/L and 4.53 +/- 0.47 mmol/L respectively. The mean decrease in serum potassium after medical treatment in ED and after two hours of dialysis was 0.69 +/- 0.13 [p value<0.0001] and 2.93 +/- 0.12 mmol/L [p value <0.0001] respectively. Two patients died in ED before dialysis could be started. ESRD patients may come to ED with hyperkalemia. If serum potassium is more than 6.0 mmol/L or ECG findings of hyperkalemia are there in these patients, ventolin nebulisation and dextrose-insulin infusion should be given in ED to buy time for an emergency session of dialysis. Calcium gluconate has cardioprotective effect. A two hour dialysis session as an emergency measure is effective and safe in such situations provided it is followed by a scheduled session of dialysis next day. Any delay may prove fatal.

Immunization

Knowledge, attitude and practices of mothers regarding immunization of one year old child at Mawatch Goth, Kemari town, Karachi.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 183-186 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Mothers; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: To assess the knowledge, attitude and practices of mothers regarding immunization of one year old child at Mawatch Goth, Kemari town, Karachi, Pakistan. A cross sectional study was conducted among mothers having one year old child at Mawatch Goth, Kemari town, Karachi in February 2007. All mothers having less than one year old child were interviewed through a semi structured questionnaire regarding immunization knowledge attitude and practices. The data collected through a questionnaire entered and analyzed by using SPSS program version 15. Majority of the mothers were illiterate, belonging to low-income group and not aware about the name of diseases in EPI Program. Majority [70%] of women started routine immunization of the child. The reasons for missing vaccination schedule were lack of understanding of next appointment, non availability of health staff, mild flu and others reasons like household work. About thirty one percent mothers quit immunization after missing one dose. Health care staff was the main source of information. A positive attitude was reflected from both the parents towards immunization. A significant number stated that vaccination is contraindicated in mild illness of child. The knowledge of our mothers about vaccination was found inadequate with strong positive attitude and limited practices.

adverse effects

Surveillance of adverse events following immunization: 10 years' experience in Oman.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 474-480 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Immunization Programs-standards; Injections, Intradermal-adverse effects; Risk Assessment; Vaccines-adverse effects; Developing Countries

Abstract: A descriptive record-based review of adverse events following immunization [AEFI] was carried out in Oman using the national database for the period 1996-2005. A total of 790 adverse event reports were received with an annual rate during the review period of 33.7 per 100000 population or 10.8 per 100000 doses administered. There were no reported deaths. The most frequently reported AEFI were BCG adenitis [69.7 per 100000 doses] and local reactions [3.6 per 100000 doses respectively]. The statistically significant higher rates among males, in children aged > 2 years and in some sparsely populated regions of Oman need further research. AEFI rates in Oman were similar or below the international averages.

Infant Mortality

Identification of variables affecting infant mortality rate in Eskisehir [Turkey].

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 168-173 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Risk Factors; Stillbirth; Infant, Low Birth Weight

Abstract: An understanding of the factors related to infant mortality is important. This study aimed to identify the determinants of infant mortality rate in Eskisehir [central part of Anatolia] in Turkey. This was a cross-sectional ecologic study. The data source for the analysis was Eskisehir Provincial Directorate of Health from which survival information of 15,600 infants born and 227 infant deaths between 2006-2007 was examined. Multiple linear regression was performed to analyze the factors associated with infant deaths, using demographic, maternal and infant indicators and health service determinants. Neperian log transformation was applied in the dependent variable to normalize residue distribution. Infant mortality rate was found as 14.55 per 1000 live births and Neonatal mortality rate as 10.96 per 1000 live births in Eskisehir. The variables that predicted infant mortality rate were the rate of non-schooled women. The possible determinants identified for still birth rate included infants with low birth weight and the percentage of deliveries outside the hospital. The variable that predicted neonatal death rate was found as the percentage of deliveries outside the hospital. Women enrollment rate in school as well as deliveries outside the hospital and low birth weight determinants should be taken into account when planning the interventions to reduce infant mortality in Eskisehir, Turkey.

Injections

methods

Best practice techniques for administration of injections: impact of lecture based interactive workshops on training of nurses.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 152-157 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Drug Administration Routes; Injections-nursing; Teaching; Knowledge; Nurse's Practice Patterns

Abstract: To determine if a structured workshop on best practice technique for the administration of injections for nurses results in an improvement in knowledge on the subject. Nurses attended an interactive lecture-based workshop on best practice technique for the administration of injections. Participants had to accept an invitation to the presentation prior to the training event. They completed a multiple choice question [MCQ] test, derived from topics covered in the presentation, prior to the lecture. The MCQ test was repeated after the lecture to assess retention and application of knowledge. Thirty-eight nurses participated in the workshop. There was a significant improvement in mean test scores after the lecture when compared with pre-lecture scores [Mean=16.5, SD=3.7 vs. Mean=7.8, SD=1.9, $p<0.001$]. Lecture based workshop on best practice techniques of administration of injections helps improve nurses knowledge. It also helps in overcoming deficiencies in nurses training.

Insurance, Health

Could the employment-based targeting approach serve Egypt in moving towards a social health insurance model?

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 663-670 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Health Benefit Plans, Employee; Health Services-utilization; Health Services-Economics

Abstract: The current health insurance system in Egypt targets the productive population through an employment-based scheme bounded by a cost ceiling and focusing on curative care. Egypt Social Contract Survey data from 2005 were used to evaluate the impact of the employment-based scheme on health system accessibility and financing. Only 22.8% of the population in the productive age range [19-59 years] benefited from any health insurance scheme. The employment-based scheme covered 39.3% of the working population and was skewed towards urban areas, older people, females and the wealthier. It did not increase service utilization, but reduced out-of-pocket expenditure. Egypt should blend all health insurance schemes and adopt an innovative approach to reach universal coverage.

Internet

Internet addiction, prevalence and epidemiological features in mazandaran province, northern Iran.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 133-137 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Behavior, Addictive-epidemiology; Prevalence; Questionnaires

Abstract: The concept of internet addiction, also called internet addictive disorder or pathological internet use, entered the medical lexicon in 1995. This study was performed to investigate the prevalence of internet addiction among north Iranian internet users and to explore the epidemiological features associated with internet addiction. 1856 internet user volunteers' from Mazandaran Province cities were surveyed, using Farsi version of Young's Internet Addiction Questionnaire during 2005-2006. 424 dependent users were enrolled. The incidence rate of internet addiction was 22.8%. Dependent users spent a mean of 14.4 hours per week [SD=13.7] compared to non-dependent users who spent a mean of 9.0 hours per week [SD=10.4]. The dependent users were 256 males and 165 females. Dependent users predominantly used the two-way communication functions available on the internet like chat rooms. The present study suggests that internet addiction is common among northern Iranian internet users. In addition, chat rooms are most addictive web environment among this population.

Intussusception

diagnosis

Idiopathic postpartum intussusception: a rare cause of acute abdominal pain.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (2): 163-165 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Abdomen, Acute-diagnosis; Abdominal Pain; Postpartum Period; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Abdomen, Acute-ultrasonography

Abstract: To present a case with acute abdominal pain due to idiopathic intestinal intussusception diagnosed by ultrasound and computed tomography [CT] during the early postpartum period. A 21-year-old female patient was admitted to our hospital with abdominal pain, nausea and emesis after a normal vaginal delivery. Laboratory tests done at admission were within normal limits except for leukocytosis. Physical examination revealed abdominal distention, guarding and rebound tenderness. Abdominal ultrasound and oral contrast-enhanced CT showed a complex mass in the hypogastrium, with a typical configuration of intussusception. Emergent laparotomy revealed ileoileal invagination approximately 70 cm to the ileocecal valve but no lead point. A partial ileal resection was performed. This case shows that when intussusception is suspected, an abdominal ultrasound should be performed even in patients with atypical symptoms. CT may be used to confirm the diagnosis.

Iodine

deficiency

Monitoring and enforcement of the salt iodization programme in Tabriz, Islamic Republic of Iran: a successful experience.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 528-532 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Sodium Chloride, Dietary; Iodine-therapeutic use; Iodine-urine

Abstract: After a successful programme to prevent iodine deficiency disorders in the Islamic Republic of Iran in the 1990s and early 2000s, evidence emerged that urine iodine levels in the population were falling. This paper reviews efforts to monitor and enforce the iodization of salt production and shows the resulting improvements in iodization levels of factory- table salt and in urine iodine concentrations of primary-school children in East Azerbaijan province. Reaching targets for elimination of iodine deficiency disorders requires efficient monitoring of the population's iodine levels combined with monitoring of the iodine content of table salt and enforcement of iodization regulations.

Irritable Bowel Syndrome

therapy

Effects of relaxation and citalopram on severity and frequency of the symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome with diarrhea predominance.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 88-91 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Diarrhea; Citalopram-therapeutic use; Relaxation; Treatment Outcome; Signs and Symptoms

Abstract: Irritable bowel syndrome [IBS] is the most prevalent functional bowel disorder which is characterized by chronic abdominal pain and altered bowel habit in the absence of any organic disease. This study examined the effects of "relaxation and citalopram" in comparison to "citalopram" alone on alleviating the symptoms of IBS patients with diarrhea predominance. This study was a randomized clinical trial which included 64 IBS patients. The patients were selected according to Rome-III criteria, and were divided into two groups. Bowel Symptoms Severity and Frequency Scale [BSS-FS] was used for evaluation of the patients' symptoms. Data was analyzed using analysis of covariance [ANCOVA]. There were significant differences in the severity and frequency of IBS symptoms between two groups after the study period regarding BSS-FS [$P < 0.05$]. However, no significant difference was observed at follow-up stage between two groups [$P > 0.05$]. Relaxation in addition to citalopram in IBS patients with diarrhea predominance can decrease the severity and frequency of symptoms. However, stopping this treatment may lead to recurrence of the symptoms.

Keratoacanthoma

diagnosis

Differentiation of keratoacanthoma from squamous cell carcinoma by argyrophilic nucleolar organizer region [AgNOR] staining.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 123-125 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Keratoacanthoma-pathology; Carcinoma, Squamous Cell-diagnosis; Carcinoma, Squamous Cell-pathology; Antigens, Nuclear; Nucleolus Organizer Region

Abstract: The objective was to evaluate the differentiation of keratoacanthoma from squamous cell carcinoma by using argyrophilic nucleolar organizer region staining. Thirty one cases of keratoacanthoma and 31 cases of squamous cell carcinoma [S.C.C] were selected. The AgNOR staining carried out. Counting of AgNOR was done in 100 cells of

each tumor. Two criterias including M.AgNOR [mean number of AgNORs] and P.AgNOR [percentage of nuclei with five or more than five AgNORs per nucleous] were used. Statistical analysis was done by Mann-Whitney test. Significant increase in M.AgNOR and P.AgNOR was found in S.C.C compared with keratoacanthoma [M.AgNOR = 16.52 +/- 10.1 and P.AgNOR = 84.12 +/- 23.4 in S.C.C compared with M.AgNOR = 6.58 +/- 4.4 and P.AgNOR = 52.29 +/- 26.7 in keratoacanthoma, P=0.000]. Exceptionally overlapping was seen. This study indicated that the AgNOR counting is a valuable diagnostic criterion for differentiation of keratoacanthoma and S.C.C especially in cases with borderline histologic features.

Kidney

Injuries

Frequency, risk factors, and outcome of acute kidney injury following bone marrow transplantation at dr shariati hospital in Tehran.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 20-26 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Kidney Transplantation-adverse effects; Graft vs Host Disease; Treatment Outcome; Kidney Transplantation-mortality

Abstract: Bone marrow transplantation [BMT] is a major modality for malignant and hematologic disorders. This procedure is associated with a high morbidity and mortality such as acute kidney injury [AKI]. Many factors, such as therapeutic agents, irradiation, and graft versus host disease [GVHD] can cause AKI. Bone marrow transplantation conditioning therapy in Iran is based on drugs such as busulfan and cyclophosphamide and without irradiation therapy. The aim of this study was to evaluate the frequency, risk factors, and mortality of AKI among patients who underwent BMT. Acute kidney injury was defined as doubling serum creatinine from baseline at any time during the first 180 days posttransplant. The risk of AKI in relation to non-total-body-irradiation-based conditioning regimen, type of graft [allograft and autograft], comorbidities, GVHD, drug toxicity, and veno-occlusive disease were examined in 375 patients with BMT. One hundred and forty-two patients [37.6%] developed AKI at a median of 18 days after transplant. A higher frequency of AKI was observed in patients who received cyclosporine A [40%], patients with allograft BMT [42.1%], and those who developed gastrointestinal GVHD [47.3%]. The remainder AKI cases were associated with amphotericin B, veno-occlusive disease, and hemolytic-uremic syndrome. The frequency of AKI in our patients with BMT remained high. Cyclosporine A and amphotericin B and the presence of GVHD and veno-occlusive disease increased the risk of AKI within the first 180 days after BMT.

Pattern and management of renal injuries at Pakistan institute of medical sciences.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 194-197 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Nephrectomy; Wounds, Nonpenetrating-therapy; Wounds, Penetrating-surgery

Abstract: To determine the types and grade of various renal injuries and methods adopted for their management at the Department of Urology, Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences, Islamabad. An observational study. Department of Urology, Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences, Islamabad, from January 2005 to December 2007. The study included 50 patients with both blunt and penetrating renal trauma of either gender and aged above 13 years. Injuries, grade management and outcome was recorded. The data was entered in structured proforma and analyzed for descriptive statistics using SPSS version 10. Frequency was higher in males [82%]. The mode of renal injury was blunt in 78% and penetrating in 22% cases. Blunt injuries were mostly due to road traffic accident [94.9%] and penetrating injuries due to firearm [63.6%]. Hematuria was present in 86% and absent in 14% cases. Minor renal injury was seen in 74% and major injury in 26% cases. Seventy-two percent cases were managed conservatively. All grade-V [14%] and one grade-IV injury [2%] patients underwent nephrectomy. Renorrhaphy was done in 6% cases. Urinary extravasation was seen in one case [2%]. One patient developed renocolic fistula. No mortality was observed in non-operative group; however, 4% patients expired in operative group due to associated injuries. Blunt trauma accounts for majority of the cases of renal injury and non-operative treatment is the suitable method of management for most cases of blunt as well as selected cases of penetrating renal trauma, who are stable hemodynamically and without peritonitis.

Laryngeal Neoplasms

therapy

Comparison of different treatment modalities in advanced laryngeal hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 171-174 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Squamous Cell-therapy; Treatment Outcome; Laryngeal Neoplasms-surgery; Carcinoma, Squamous Cell-surgery; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local; Survival Analysis; Prognosis

Abstract: To compare outcome of patients with advanced laryngeal hypopharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma treated surgically or with chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy. Observational study. The Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi, from January 2000 to December 2005. Medical records of already treated stage-III and IV squamous cell carcinoma of larynx/hypopharynx patients were reviewed. Group-A comprised of patients treated with surgery +/- adjuvant therapy whereas non-surgically managed patients were labeled as group-B. One hundred and nineteen out of 275 met the inclusion criteria. Kaplan Meier technique was used to estimate mean recurrence time with standard errors. Cox proportional hazard regression was used to estimate the hazard ratio with 95 percent confidence interval for gender, age and tumour location. Sixty two percent of group-A and 49% patients of group-B were stage-III. In group-A, 40% patients received postoperative adjuvant therapy while in group-B, 45% received concomitant chemoradiation. Mean follow-up duration was 18.3 months. Mean recurrence time was 1369 +/- 193 days. In group-A, mean recurrence time was 2097 +/- 277 days. It was 399 +/- 68 days for group-B patients [$p < 0.001$]. The hazard ratio of recurrence in hypopharyngeal tumours was 1.5 times [95% CI 0.68, 3.30] as compared to tumours of larynx. The hazard ratio of recurrence was 1.98 times [95% CI 0.99, 3.95] when both larynx and hypopharynx were involved as compared to when tumour was localized to larynx only. No residual disease was noted at the completion of treatment in surgical group-A while 62% patients of the group-B had residual disease at the completion of treatment. Larynx was retained in only 25% patients in group-B. Statistically significant difference was noted in disease free outcome when stage-III and IV larynx hypopharynx cancer was managed surgically as compared to non-surgical management. Chances of retaining larynx are only 25% when managed non-surgically.

Lead

chemistry

Studies on the chemical composition of kohl stone by x-ray diffractometer.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 48-52 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Sulfides-chemistry; X-Ray Diffraction; Arabs; Islam

Abstract: Use of Kohl [Surma] creates toxicity or protects eye, is one of the most controversial topic of modern medicines. However, modern researches show that kohl forms a thin film on the eye lens thus avoiding the direct contact of harmful UV radiation and glare of sun with lens. Black and shining particles of galena in kohl shield the eyes from glare and reflection of sun and thus protect them from harmful effect of UV radiation emerging from the sun. Based on these findings and other properties of kohl, it was decided to undertake this study to ascertain its chemical composition and to correlate these properties scientifically. In the present study, kohl stone obtained from Madina [Saudi Arabia] was analyzed to ascertain its chemical composition. The chemical analysis and X-ray diffractometer results obtained, showed that the main component of kohl stone is galena [PbS].

Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous

First report on Leishmania major/HIV coinfection in a Sudanese patient.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 702-703 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Leishmania major; HIV; Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; Comorbidity

Lichen Planus, Oral

diagnosis

Oral lichen planus: a clinical study.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 154-157 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Lichen Planus, Oral-etiology; Lichen Planus, Oral-pathology; Cell Transformation, Neoplastic; Causality

Abstract: To evaluate the clinical characteristics, predisposing/aggravating factors and malignant potential of oral lichen planus [OLP]. Case series. Department of Dermatology and Oral Pathology, Liaquat University Hospital, Hyderabad, from January 2006 to November 2007. Patients of either gender aged above 12 years, fulfilling the diagnostic criteria for OLP were enrolled for study. Patients not willing to participate or suspected to have drug-induced lichenoid reactions were excluded. History regarding the onset and duration, symptoms, addictions was elicited followed by oral, cutaneous and systemic examination. Biopsy was taken when the diagnosis was doubtful or malignancy was suspected. The data were analyzed using SPSS software version 11.0 for frequency and percentage. A total of 95 patients [40 male and 55 female], aged between 17 and 62 years were enrolled. Diabetes [n=05] and hypertension [n=04] were the accompanying comorbidities. Family history was positive in 3 patients only. Reticular form was the most common clinical type seen in 52 [54.7%], followed by erosive in 31 [32.6%] and atrophic/erythematous types in 12 [12.6%] patients. The disease caused pain, burning and other symptoms in 72 [75.7%] patients. Buccal mucosa was the chief site of involvement [n=31]. Other sites involved were tongue [n=20], lips [n=28], palate [n=9] and floor of mouth [n=03]. Stress, spicy foods and poor oral hygiene aggravated disease in most

[n=77] of the patients. OLP is a chronic disease with diverse clinical manifestations and multiple site involvement. Associated pigmentation of surrounding mucosa was unique finding of this study. Long-term follow up is needed to assess the malignant potential. Stress was the most important factor aggravating the disease.

Lidocaine

pharmacokinetics

The effects of some permeability enhancers on the percutaneous absorption of lidocaine.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 83-88 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Permeability-drug effects; Skin Absorption-drug effects; Anesthetics, Local-pharmacokinetics; Administration, Cutaneous; Drug Interactions; Rats; Skin-drug effects

Abstract: local anesthesia of the intact skin is difficult because of the barrier properties of skin to epicutaneous penetration of local anesthetic drugs. Using local anesthetics with combination of penetration enhancers could overcome this problem. The main objective of this study was to assess the effects of some permeability enhancers on the percutaneous permeation of lidocaine. The effect of polysorbate 80, polysorbate 20, dimethylsulfoxide [DMSO], tert-butyl cyclohexanol [TBCH], and α -terpinol in different concentrations and various ratios of lidocaine to enhancers was evaluated. The results showed that polysorbate 80 and polysorbate 20 has no detectable penetration enhancing effects in guinea pig skin mounted to diffusion cells. The same results were obtained to water/oil ratio and the type of oil phase [liquid paraffin vs. castor oil]. Addition of DMSO to the previous formulations had a considerable enhancing effect. According to the data, the extent of lidocaine permeation was proportional to the concentration of DMSO in the formulations. The best results belonged to the addition of terpenes but interestingly there wasn't any linear relationship between the concentrations of α -terpinol/ or TBCH and the duration of antinociceptive effects of lidocaine. Based on the results of this study the ratio of 1: 4 from α -terpinol or TBCH to lidocaine results in a better antinociceptive effect and α -terpinol was the best one among these compounds. This effect was proven with in vivo tail-immersion test to assess the antinociceptive effect of formulations which have shown more penetration.

Life Style

Personal barriers to life style modification in overweight/obese adolescents: a qualitative study.

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2010; 11 (5): 521-529, 601 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Health Behavior; Overweight; Obesity

Abstract: Existing data show a rising prevalence of overweight and obesity among Iranian adolescents. Considering the lack of related studies from Iran, the current study investigates personal barriers to life style Modification among overweight/obese adolescents. This is a qualitative study, conducted according to the grounded theory approach. Participants were 35 school children [19 girls and 16 boys], aged 15-17 years, who were either overweight or obese. To collect data, 5 semi-structured focus group discussions and 10 in-depth interviews were conducted. To obtain views across a range of socioeconomic backgrounds, two demographically diverse areas in Tehran were selected, and in each area, participants were recruited from schools. All interviews and focus group discussions were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. Data collection and analysis were done simultaneously according to the Strauss and Corbin analysis method. Based on data analysis, positive perception of conditions, priority of studying, lack of willingness, negative experiences, low self-esteem, and perceived lack of control were the major personal barriers to adolescents' healthy lifestyles. Study results demonstrated the main personal barriers for a healthy life style as perceived by adolescents, barriers that any effective interventions require to address for tackling overweight and obesity in adolescents.

Lipids

blood

Changes in lipid profile during infliximab treatment for rheumatoid arthritis.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2010; 37 (1): 9-14 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Antibodies, Monoclonal; Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha-antagonists and inhibitors; Arthritis, Rheumatoid-blood; Arthritis, Rheumatoid-drug therapy

Abstract: To evaluate the changes in lipid profile in early diagnosed active Rheumatoid Arthritis [RA] patients as well as the effect of immuno-intervention with the anti tumor necrosis factor alpha [anti-TNF-alpha] infliximab on the atherogenic index. Eighteen patients with early RA [disease durations of less than one year] were included. Infusions with infliximab were given at weeks 0, 2, 6, then 8 weeks. Infliximab was administered intravenously at a starting dose of 3 mg/Kg. Blood samples [fasting] were collected at 0 then at 8 weeks. Total serum cholesterol and triglycerides were measured using Roche clinical chemistry analysis. HDL-cholesterol was determined with polyethylene glycol-modified

enzymes. The atherogenic index was calculated using the following formula: atherogenic index= total / HDL-cholesterol. Treatment with infliximab leads to a significantly better DAS 28 score at 8 weeks as compared with base line: 5.4 versus 4.45. Following 8 weeks of treatment, mean total cholesterol [TC] levels increased from 4.55 to 4.86 nmol/L that were statistically significant. However, high density lipoprotein cholesterol [HDL-cholesterol] levels were more or less steady, resulting in slight decrease in the atherogenic index that was statistically not significant when compared with base line. Triglycerides [TG] and low density lipoprotein [LDL-cholesterol] mean levels were significantly decreased. Anti-TNF treatment might affect lipid profile in RA patients. In view of the clear relationship between disease activity and cardiovascular disease in RA a tight disease control is mandatory. This might have favorable effects on the lipid profile and hence it might also decrease CVD risk.

Liver Transplantation

Factors affecting early and late extubation in liver transplant patients.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 172-175 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Intubation, Intratracheal; Perioperative Care; Blood Loss, Surgical; Blood Pressure; Time Factors

Abstract: Tracheal extubation is a critical stage and expensive practice in patients undergoing major operations such as liver transplantation. This study was carried out to determine factors affecting extubation time in liver transplant patients. From 2003 to 2006, all patients undergoing liver transplantation in Nemazee Hospital affiliated to Shiraz University of Medical Sciences were enrolled. All patients were anesthetized identically and the time of extubation was based on standard protocol of extubation. The patients were divided into two groups of extubated after admission in less [Group 1] and more than [Group 2] four hours. The effect of 19 pre and post operative factors on extubation was also evaluated. Two hundred patients [Group 1=121; Group 2=79] entered the study. A significant correlation was noticed for bleeding during operation, abnormal blood pressure more than 30 minutes at the end of surgery and duration of operation. A rise in extubation time was observed when duration of surgery increased. In ICU, 37 patients needed reintubation among them 23 were in Group 2 and 14 in Group 1. The most common causes of reintubation were insufficient oxygenation, repeated laparotomy and decrease in consciousness level. The mean days of ICU staying in early and late extubation groups were 4.16 and 6.04 days [p=0.001]. It seems that duration of surgery, bleeding during operation and an abnormal blood pressure may delay the time of extubation. An early extubation may result into a decrease in duration of ICU admission too.

Lupus Vasculitis, Central Nervous System

physiopathology

Cerebral metabolic disturbance as detected with magnetic resonance spectroscopy in neuropsychiatric systemic lupus erythematosus.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2010; 37 (1): 59-71 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Lupus Vasculitis, Central Nervous System-diagnosis

Abstract: To evaluate the spectral brain changes using 1H-MR spectroscopy in Neuropsychiatric Systemic Lupus Erythematosus [NPSLE] patients; and, to correlate their neuropsychiatric clinical data with MRI and 1 PI-MRS abnormalities. Twenty three NPSLE patients and 8 age and sex matched control volunteers were included. Disease activity was measured by SLE Disease Activity Index [SEEDA]. Patients were classified into two groups; the first included NPSEE patients with normal MRI, and the second included those with abnormal MRI. Single voxel proton MRS was evaluated in the parieto-occipital white matter in all patients and volunteers and in areas of MRI abnormal lesions. The metabolic peaks were fitted at known frequencies where N-acetylaspartate [NAA] at 2.02 ppm, creatine [Cr] at 3.02 ppm, and choline [Cho] at 3.22 ppm. The relative ratios of NAA to Cr and of Cho to Cr we measured. the most common neuropsychiatric features were headache and cognitive impairment with 39.1% for each of them, 9 patients had abnormal MRI imaging, while spectral changes were present in 20 patients. MRS changes were in agreement and statistically significant [P=0.001] with the neuropsychiatric manifestations, compared with MRI changes [P=0.8]. Neuropsychological tests were significantly affected in patients with abnormal MRI versus those with normal ones. In patients with abnormal MRI, the NAA/Cr ratio was significantly lower than those with normal MRL while the Cho/Cr ratio was significantly higher. In patients with NPSLE, 1H-MR spectroscopic findings seem to reflect the cerebral metabolic disturbances as functional abnormalities, related to the neuropsychiatric symptoms. It is a complementary tool to MRI in diagnosing the CNS involvement.

Lymphoma, Large B-Cell, Diffuse

Relapsed diffuse large B-cell lymphoma treated by reduced-intensity allogeneic stem cell transplantation with donor lymphocyte infusion.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 211-213 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Recurrence; Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation; Transplantation, Heterologous; Lymphocyte Transfusion; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: A 42 years old male with relapsed diffuse large B-cell lymphoma was given second-line chemotherapy followed by reduced intensity allogeneic stem cell transplantation from HLA matched brother. Twelve weeks posttransplant, his disease relapsed evidenced by the appearance of lymphoma cells in the peripheral blood and declining donor chimerism. Donor lymphocyte infusion was given that induced complete lymphoma remission. The patient is well 3 years posttransplant with his disease in complete remission.

Magnesium

blood

Hypomagnesemia an evidence-based approach to clinical cases.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 13-19 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Gitelman Syndrome; Magnesium Deficiency; Evidence-Based Practice; Bartter Syndrome

Abstract: Hypomagnesemia is defined as a serum magnesium level less than 1.8 mg/dL [< 0.74 mmol/L]. Hypomagnesemia may result from inadequate magnesium intake, increased gastrointestinal or renal losses, or redistribution from extracellular to intracellular space. Increased renal magnesium loss can result from genetic or acquired renal disorders. Most patients with hypomagnesemia are asymptomatic and symptoms usually do not arise until the serum magnesium concentration falls below 1.2 mg/dL. One of the most life-threatening effects of hypomagnesemia is ventricular arrhythmia. The first step to determine the likely cause of the hypomagnesemia is to measure fractional excretion of magnesium and urinary calcium-creatinine ratio. The renal response to magnesium deficiency due to increased gastrointestinal loss is to lower fractional excretion of magnesium to less than 2%. A fractional excretion above 2% in a subject with normal kidney function indicates renal magnesium wasting. Barter syndrome and loop diuretics which inhibit sodium chloride transport in the ascending loop of Henle are associated with hypokalemia, metabolic alkalosis, renal magnesium wasting, hypomagnesemia, and hypercalciuria. Gitelman syndrome and thiazide diuretics which inhibit sodium chloride cotransporter in the distal convoluted tubule are associated with hypokalemia, metabolic alkalosis, renal magnesium wasting, hypomagnesemia, and hypocalciuria. Familial renal magnesium wasting is associated with hypercalciuria, nephrocalcinosis, and nephrolithiasis. Asymptomatic patients should be treated with oral magnesium supplements. Parenteral magnesium should be reserved for symptomatic patients with severe magnesium deficiency [< 1.2 mg/dL]. Establishment of adequate renal function is required before administering any magnesium supplementation.

Meckel Diverticulum

diagnosis

Meckel's diverticulum-revisited.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [TheJ] 2010; 16 (1): 3-7 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Meckel Diverticulum-epidemiology; Diagnosis, Differential

Abstract: Meckel's diverticulum is a true intestinal diverticulum that results from the failure of the vitelline duct to obliterate during the fifth week of fetal development. In about 50% cases, it contains ectopic or heterotopic tissue which can be the cause of complications. A systematic review of literature was undertaken to study the history, incidence, embryology, clinical presentation, complication and management of Meckel's diverticulum. Although Meckel's diverticulum is the most common congenital abnormality of the gastrointestinal tract, it is often difficult to diagnose. It may remain asymptomatic or it may mimic disorders such as Crohn's disease, appendicitis and peptic ulcer disease.

Medical Errors

Retained surgical foreign bodies: can these be prevented?

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 15-20 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Intraoperative Complications; Foreign Bodies; Postoperative Complications; Iatrogenic Disease; Hospitals, Teaching

Abstract: To determine the frequency and modes of presentation of retained surgical foreign bodies. This study was carried out mainly at a private teaching hospital i.e. Isra University Hospital and four other non-teaching private hospitals of Hyderabad city over a period of five years from June 2004 to May 2009. A total of 15 patients with retained surgical foreign body were found during the above mentioned study period. Female patients were more common than male patients. Gynaecological procedures were more frequently associated with surgical retained foreign bodies. Most [60%] of the causative procedures were performed as emergency procedures. Retained sponge was the most frequent foreign body [60%] followed by gauze piece. Discharging sinuses and abdominal masses [33.3% each] were the most frequent presentations followed by intestinal obstruction [20%]. Retained surgical foreign body is a rare but well known iatrogenic complication of surgery mostly seen in procedures done as emergency. Discharging sinuses, abdominal mass and intestinal obstruction are the most common modes of presentation. Proper frequent double sponge count and use of radioopaque markers are the major preventive measures to safeguard against this dangerous complication.

Medicine, Traditional

Mothers' use of traditional approaches in the treatment of selected child health problems.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 126-131 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Mothers; Questionnaires; Cough-therapy; Diarrhea-therapy; Fever-therapy; Earache-therapy; Constipation-therapy

Abstract: This study aimed to understand the extent of mothers' use of traditional approaches in the treatment of certain child health problems. In total, 2,786 mothers with 0-12 month old babies living in central Mars, Turkey were enrolled in the study. Of those, 2,060 mothers participated in the questionnaire. Data were collected between June 3, 2006 and August 28, 2007 via an open-ended questionnaire to determine the mothers' socio-demographic characteristics and what types of traditional approaches they used. The percentage of mothers resorting to traditional approaches to treat each of the following symptoms was: fever, 17.3%; cough, 66.4%; earache, 48.3%; constipation, 74.4%; and diarrhea 40.7%. Mothers with higher education levels were less likely to use traditional practices. Turkey is still used as an example of the use of traditional medicine, although it is less common than in the past. Health care staff, particularly nurses, should contribute to eliminating mothers' lack of child-care knowledge.

Meningioma

epidemiology

Descriptive epidemiological analysis, MRI signals intensity and histopathological correlations of meningiomas.

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Neurosciences 2010; 15 (1): 11-14 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Meningioma-pathology; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Meningioma-diagnosis; Retrospective Studies; Sex Distribution

Abstract: To present our experience in operated meningioma cases regarding their prevalence, anatomical location, multiplicity, presenting signs and symptoms, and the possible correlation between MRI signal intensity and histological grades to set criteria for radio-pathological diagnosis. In this retrospective study, 120 operated meningioma cases in the Department of Neurosurgery, Jordan University Hospital [JUH], Amman, Jordan between January 1997 and January 2007 were reviewed. Our study included 90 cases, and their medical records, histopathological reports, and neuroimages were analyzed thoroughly. Meningioma was more common in females than males with a ratio of 2.2:1. Para-sagittal meningiomas were the most common [23.3%]. Multiple intracranial meningiomas were found in 4.4% of the cases. Most cases were of benign histopathology and exhibited iso-intense signals on T1 and T2, and appeared with hyper-intense signals on FLAIR with vivid enhancement. The prevalence of meningioma among genders and its anatomical location at JUH corresponds to the published medical literature worldwide. There was no correlation between signal intensities [as seen on T1WI, T2WI, and FLAIR sequences], enhancement pattern on one side, and histological grades on the other side.

Meningitis, Haemophilus

microbiology

Burden of Haemophilus influenzae type B disease in Pakistani children.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 590-594 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Meningitis, Haemophilus-cerebrospinal fluid; Meningitis, Haemophilus-epidemiology; Haemophilus influenzae type B; Prospective Studies; Haemophilus Vaccines

Abstract: Estimates of the burden of Haemophilus influenzae type b [Hib] in children in Pakistan are limited. A prospective surveillance was set up in 8 sentinel sites in Karachi and Hyderabad in January 2004. A total of 1481 children aged < 5 years underwent lumbar puncture for suspected acute bacterial meningitis. Specimens from 237 [16.0%] children met the criteria for probable bacterial meningitis, and Hib was detected in 45 of them [19.0%]. The minimum detected incidence of Hib meningitis in the Hyderabad area was 7.6 per 100 000 in children < 5 years of age, and 38.1 per 100 000 children < 1 year. Hib vaccination is justified for inclusion in Pakistan's expanded programme of immunization.

Mental Health

Measuring mental health following the 6-year American invasion of Iraq. A General Health Questionnaire analysis of Iraqi medical and dentistry students.

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Neurosciences 2010; 15 (1): 27-32 (29 ref.)

Keywords: War; Students, Medical; Students, Dental; Questionnaires; Life Style; United States

Abstract: To explore the current psychological problems among Iraqi medical and dentistry students using a General Health Questionnaire after 6 years of armed conflicts. This study was carried out in the Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, Al-Mustansiriya University, Baghdad, Iraq from January to May 2009. A total of 440 medical and dentistry students were asked to complete the 12-item [GHQ-12] and 30-item [GHQ-30] General Health Questionnaire-Arabic version to measure the level of their psychological distress. The analysis of this cross-sectional study is based on a voluntary self-rating questionnaire survey of the assessment of common mental problems. Based on the GHQ-12, using simple Likert scoring, probable psychiatric illness [score >12] was approximately equal in dentistry [50.6%; 89 out of 176] and medical [51.1%; 135 out of 264] students, with an odds ratio of 1.138. Based on GHQ-30 using binary scoring, the probable cases [score >5] were reported significantly [p<0.001] higher in medical students than dentistry students, with an odds ratio of 3.251. The means of overall categorized psychiatric morbidity, other than social dysfunction, reported in male dentistry students were non-significantly higher than corresponding medical students. The impact of armed conflicts is obvious, therefore, medical and dentistry students need to receive effective mental health outreach and treatment, including lifestyle modification, at each stage of college life.

Mental and Social Health Atlas I in Saudi Arabia: 2007-08.

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Ministry of Health, Riyadh - General Administration for Mental Health and Social Services

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 570-577 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Atlases as Topic; Data Collection; Mental Health Services-history; Community Mental Health Centers

Abstract: Based on the World Health Organization's Mental Health Atlas, the first Mental and Social Health Atlas in Saudi Arabia describes the historical background of mental health and social services in the country and identifies several deficiencies in the system including infrastructure and logistics and lack of epidemiological data. There is now great progress in strategic planning for developing and improving mental health care services across the nation, with suggestions to develop psychiatric services for identified special populations, to establish community mental health care services, to improve research and training in mental health, and to update mental health annual information systems using advanced information technology.

Metabolic Syndrome X

Evaluation of power of components of metabolic syndrome for prediction of its development: a 6.5 year longitudinal study in Tehran lipid and glucose study [TLGS].

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2010; 11 (5): 530-542, 602 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Assessment; Cholesterol, HDL-blood; Triglycerides-blood; Waist Circumference; Cohort Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: This study aims at determining which components of the metabolic syndrome are the best predictors of its development. In this cohort study, from the participants of the cross sectional phase of the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study [TLGS], 2279 subjects [aged 20-87] who did not have the metabolic syndrome, based on modified ATP III criteria, and 2310 subjects [aged 20-87] without the metabolic syndrome according to IDF criteria were followed. After

a mean interval of 6.5 years, 462 and 602 new cases of the metabolic syndrome were diagnosed on basis of the modified ATP III and IDF criteria, respectively. The adjusted odds ratio for development of the metabolic syndrome by ATP III criteria was highest for central obesity in men, 2.8 [2.2-3.7] and for triglycerides in women, 2.8 [2.0-4.1]. The adjusted odds ratio for development of the metabolic syndrome by IDF criteria was highest for triglycerides in both men and women, OR being: 2.8 [2.2-3.7] and 2.9 [1.9-4.3] respectively. The area under the ROC curves for waist circumference, triglycerides and HDL were the highest. A model that included waist circumference and triglycerides or waist circumference and HDL predicted the metabolic syndrome as well as a model that included all five metabolic syndrome components. High risk subjects should undergo periodic screening, including measurement of waist circumference, triglycerides and plasma HDL, for timely prediction of development of metabolic syndrome.

Morus

Immunomodulatory activity of methanolic extract of morus alba linn. [Mulberry] leaves.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 63-68 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Immunity, Cellular-drug effects; Immunity, Humoral-drug effects; Immunologic Factors; Rats, Wister; Mice
Abstract: The leaves of *Morus alba* Linn. [Family: Moraceae] commonly known as mulberry are mainly used as food for the silkworms and they are sometimes eaten as vegetable or used as cattle fodder in different parts of the world. The effect of *Morus alba* on the immune system was evaluated by using different experimental models such as carbon clearance test, cyclophosphamide induced neutropenia, neutrophil adhesion test, effect on serum immunoglobulins, mice lethality test and indirect haemagglutination test. Methanolic extract of *Morus alba* was administered orally at low dose and high dose of 100 mg/kg and 1 g/kg respectively and *Ocimum sanctum* [100 mg/kg, po] was used as standard drug. *Morus alba* extract in both doses increased the levels of serum immunoglobulins and prevented the mortality induced by bovine *Pasteurella multocida* in mice. It also increased the circulating antibody titre in indirect haemagglutination test. On the other hand, it showed significant increase in the phagocytic index in carbon clearance assay, a significant protection against cyclophosphamide induced neutropenia and increased the adhesion of neutrophils in the neutrophil adhesion test. Hence, it was concluded that *Morus alba* increases both humoral immunity and cell mediated immunity.

Mucocutaneous Lymph Node Syndrome

diagnosis

Early compared to late presentation of Kawasaki disease.

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Pediatric Department

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2010; 32 (1): 15-17 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Mucocutaneous Lymph Node Syndrome-complications; Retrospective Studies; Early Diagnosis; Delayed Diagnosis; Coronary Artery Disease

Abstract: Kawasaki disease [KD] is vasculitis of unknown etiology that occurs predominantly in young children. The diagnosis is clinical and the most serious complication is coronary artery changes. Early recognition may reduce morbidity and mortality. The aim of this study is to evaluate the diagnostic criteria and the incidence of coronary artery complications in KD diagnosed either early or late and to compare the incidence of KD with other forms of acquired heart disease and vasculitis. Retrospective Study. Pediatric Department, BDF hospital, Kingdom of Bahrain. All patients diagnosed with Kawasaki disease from July 1997 to July 2002 were reviewed. The study was performed for five years, from July 1997 to July 2002. During that period twenty-three patients were admitted with Henoch Schonlein purpura; only one patient with acute rheumatic carditis was admitted. Sixteen patients with KD were diagnosed. The age ranged from 5 to 63 months [mean = 9 months]. The male to female ratio was [9:7]. Six patients presented early [<7days] and 10 late [> 7 days]. All patients fulfilled the clinical criteria for KD. Fever and irritability were the commonest clinical findings in both groups and all had raised ESR and C-reactive proteins. Thrombocytosis was more common in the late diagnosis group. Coronary artery abnormalities were similarly more common in the late diagnostic group. Five early [83%] versus six late [60%] responded to a single dose Intravenous gamma globulins [IVIG]. At four years follow up period, there was no difference in coronary artery changes between the early and late presentation. In this study, Kawasaki disease is the leading cause of acquired heart disease in the Kingdom of Bahrain. The diagnosis is clinical and early recognition and treatment reduces short-term morbidity. The long-term effect of Kawasaki disease on coronary artery disease remains unclear.

Myopia

chemically induced

Topiramate-induced angle closure with acute myopia, macular striae.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 3 (1): 26-28 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Fructose-analogs and derivatives; Anticonvulsants; Macula Lutea-pathology; Tomography, Optical Coherence

Abstract: Topiramate is a sulfamate-substituted monosaccharide used in the treatment of seizures, and prophylaxis of migraine. A number of ocular side-effects have been described with use of topiramate, like bilateral angle closure, acute myopia and macular striae. Ultrasound biomicroscopy [UBM] clinches the diagnosis after ruling out other causes of shallow tomography anterior chamber. Previous studies have not demonstrated internal limiting membrane folds presenting as macular striae. We report a case of topiramate-induced acute myopia with angle closure and macular striae in a young adult. This is the report wherein striae formation after low doses of topiramate and their resolution have been documented by Optical Coherence Tomography [OCT].

Myxoma

Biatrial myxoma and atrial septal defect.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 202-204 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Heart Septal Defects, Atrial-diagnosis; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Comorbidity

Abstract: Myxomas are rarely associated with congenital cardiac anomalies. We report a case of a young female presenting with symptoms of atrial myxoma but having co-existing ASD visualized on 64 slice multidetector computed tomography [MDCT] prior to cardiac surgery. Patient had a successful resection of biatrial myxoma and ASD repair. This case is unique as the myxoma originated from the inferior margin of the ASD straddling the inferior limbus. Over the years due to the left to right shunt at the ASD, the myxoma was initially prolapsing and oscillating between the two atria. As it grew larger it obliterated the ASD and got stuck in the right atrium [RA] and continued to grow giving false impression of a right atrial mass. Multi detector computed tomography is an alternative diagnostic modality to the gold standard transesophageal echo-cardiograph for detection of an ASD in the presence of atrial myxoma. Biatrial myxoma with associated atrial septal defect has optimal postoperative results.

Needlestick Injuries

Needle stick injuries among health care workers of public sector tertiary care hospitals of Karachi.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 150-153 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Health Personnel; Public Sector; Hospitals; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: To estimate the frequency of needle stick injuries [NSI] among health care workers [nurses, student nurses and paramedical staff] in public hospitals of Karachi. Cross sectional, observational. This study was conducted in three public tertiary care hospitals of Karachi, from November 2007 to January 2008. Data was collected by structured interview-based questionnaires in Urdu and English language. Questionnaire was designed to obtain information regarding demography, work experience, hepatitis vaccination status, and occurrence of needle stick injuries with associated factors. Needle stick injury that occurred in the previous month was the defined outcome. Data was entered in Epi Data and analyzed in SPSS version 15. A total of 417 health care workers participated in the study. Mean age of the participants was 24 +/- 11 years. Estimated proportion of participants with history of at least one time NSI was found in 66%. Around 13% [n=54] had one or more NSI in the previous one month at work and half of them were affected by non-sterile needle. None of them sought medical care. Almost 90% of them were not wearing gloves or taking any other protective measures at the time of injury. There can be serious consequences of needle stick injuries in public hospitals as large proportion of injuries involve non-sterile used needles and health care workers do not take appropriate measures of protection.

Neural Tube Defects

epidemiology

Spina bifida and birth outcome before and after fortification of flour with iron and folic acid in Oman.

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Ministry of Health - Department of Nutrition

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 533-538 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Folic Acid-administration and dosage; Dietary Supplements; Iron-administration and dosage; Nutritional Status; Food, Fortified; Pregnancy Outcome

Abstract: This paper presents the trend of spina bifida and other neural tube defects in Oman after the nationwide implementation of folate supplementation of pregnant women in 1990 and the fortification of wheat flour with iron and folate in 1996. The annual incidence of spina bifida fluctuated from 2.34 to 4.03 per 1000 deliveries between 1991 and 1996, but fell sharply to 2.11 per 1000 deliveries in 1997, after which the downward trend continued, reaching 0.29 per 1000 deliveries by 2006. The rate of other neural tube defects remained almost constant. The reduction in spina bifida rates in Oman could be linked to the start of flour fortification but not the supplementation programme.

Neurilemmoma

diagnosis

Frontal intraparenchymal schwannoma.

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Huashan Hospital Fudan University - Shanghai Neurosurgical Center - Department of Neurosurgery

Neurosciences 2010; 15 (1): 37-39 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Neurilemmoma-pathology; Neurilemmoma-therapy; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Frontal Lobe-pathology
Abstract: A 39-year-old female had been subject to headache, and intermittent seizures for 9 years and decreasing memory for one year, without obvious neurological signs. An MRI revealed a 2x2 cm contrast-enhanced Wiaa in the frontal lobe, with a cyst and peritumoral edema, which was not attached to the dura or falx. Preoperatively, it was diagnosed as a glioma. Total surgical removal of the lesion led to a favorable result. Post-operative histo-pathological examination showed characteristic Antoni A and B areas consistent with intraparenchymal schwannoma. Intraparenchymal schwannoma is an extremely uncommon lesion, which is seen mostly in young adults and children. The main clinical symptoms include rising-intracranial-pressure-related manifestations and associated seizure disorders. The possible developmental origins, histological, imaging features, and protocols of treatment for this entity are discussed.

Nocardia Infections

epidemiology

The occurrence of nocardia species among patients with pulmonary infection.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2010; 32 (1): 30-33 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-diagnosis; Nocardia Infections-diagnosis; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-microbiology; Nocardia-isolation and purification

Abstract: The aim is to determine the frequency of Nocardia spp. among tuberculous patients in Khartoum state. Prospective study. Abu-Anga Teaching Hospital, El-Shaab Teaching Hospital and the Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory at the National Health Laboratory, Khartoum, Sudan. Three hundred and twenty-nine patients were included in this study during the period from October 2004 to January 2006. The patients were examined for the presence of acid-fast bacilli. Thin bacterial smears were prepared and stained by Ziehl Neelsen [ZN] stain. Two tubes of the Lowenstein-Jensen [LJ] medium were inoculated with 20 ul of the neutralized sputum sample that was obtained from the digestion and decontamination. One of the two tubes contained glycerol while the other tube contained pyruvic acid to isolate M. bovis species if encountered. All cultures were incubated at 37°C for 8 weeks. The growth was monitored up to the 8[th] week. Phenotypic characterization was performed by using different biochemical tests. Ten isolates showed rapid growth pattern within 2-3 days after inoculation. Further conventional methods suggested that all these isolates were belonging to the family Nocardiaceae. Nocardia spp revealed considerable occurrence among patients with pulmonary infections [3.3%]. This finding suggested that pulmonary nocardiosis might occur in patients who suffer from chronic lung disease in Sudan.

Nurses

Nurses understanding about diabetes in a Nigerian tertiary hospital.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 217-222 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus-nursing; Knowledge; Awareness; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Health Education; Hospitals

Abstract: Diabetes mellitus is a growing public health problem in the world. Health education by health workers is a key factor in the prevention of this chronic disease. The objective of the study was to determine nurses understanding of diabetes mellitus. This was a cross-sectional descriptive study carried out at the University of Uyo Teaching Hospital between June to December, 2008. Registered nurses were questioned about the clinical features, diagnosis, complications and management of diabetes mellitus. The results were analyzed using appropriate statistical method. A total of 113 nurses completed the questionnaire. Majority were below 50 years and were ward nurses. About 86.7%

correctly identified the definition of diabetes mellitus [$p < 0.01$] and 26.7% identified $<7\text{mmol/l}$ as the fasting plasma glucose diagnostic cut off for DM. Ninety seven percent agreed that DM is a chronic disease [$p < 0.01$]. Polyuria [63.7%] and polydypsia [90.3%] were the commonest clinical features of DM identified. Insulin therapy was the most common form of management identified by 67.9% of the subjects. Majority [83.2%] agreed that weight reduction is useful. About two-thirds [67.2%] identified two oral hypoglycaemic drugs while 25[22.1%] could not identify any type of insulin. Most subjects [94.7%] could correctly identify treatment for hypoglycaemia, with 7.1% of the nurses saying that insulin can be used to treat hypoglycaemic coma. The eye [82.3%] was the most common organ identified as being complicated with DM. Less than half of the nurses could identify the symptoms of diabetic ketoacidosis while about half [50.9%] of the nurses could identify at least one symptom of diabetic ketoacidosis. Nurses' knowledge of diabetes mellitus in Uyo is adequate; however, there are deficits in certain aspects of diabetes management. Organization of regular diabetes educational programmes for nurses will improve these deficiencies in knowledge.

Nutrition Disorders

Developmental origins of adult disease.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (2): 87-98 (129 ref.)

Keywords: Nutrition Therapy; Nutrition Assessment; Fetal Nutrition Disorders; Cardiovascular Diseases; Metabolic Syndrome X; Embryonic and Fetal Development; Models, Animal

Abstract: Variation in the quality or quantity of nutrients consumed during pregnancy can exert permanent and powerful effects upon the developing fetus. This programming of fetal development is emerging as a new risk factor for non-communicable diseases of adulthood, including coronary heart disease and the metabolic syndrome. Epidemiological studies show that indicators of nutritional deficit in pregnancy are associated with greater risk of diabetes and cardiovascular mortality. The study of programming in relation to disease processes has been advanced by the development of animal models, which have utilized both under- and overfeeding of specific nutrients in pregnancy. Studies of this nature support the nutritional programming hypothesis and provide tools with which to examine the mechanisms through which programming may occur. Studies of animals subject to undernutrition in utero generally exhibit changes in the structure of key organs, such as the kidney and pancreas. These effects are consistent with the concept that programming influences remodel the development of organs. The causal pathways which extend from tissue remodelling to disease processes are relatively well characterised. In contrast, the processes which drive disordered organ development are poorly understood. It is noteworthy that minor perturbation of maternal nutritional status can programme fetal development. It is suggested therefore that programming is a product of altered expression of key genes. This drives the tissue remodelling response and future disease risk.

Obesity

epidemiology

Prevalence of obesity, abdominal obesity and the associated factors among a group of Turkish adults.

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Gazi University - Vocational Education Faculty - Department of Food and Nutrition Education

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 21-25 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Obesity-etiology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Waist Circumference; Waist-Hip Ratio; Body Mass Index

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of obesity and abdominal obesity and some causative factors. In this cross-sectional study were included 1066 adults [527 men, 539 women] ranging in age from 18 to 59 years old studying in Ankara, Turkey. Weight, height, waist and hip circumferences of adults were measured, Body Mass Index [BMI] and Waist Hip Ratio [WHR] were calculated. The association between age, nutritional factors and BMI, waist circumference and WHR were evaluated. The overall prevalence of obesity was 9.7% and overweight was 34.8%. The prevalence of abdominal obesity was 21.6% in men, 41.4% in women. Obesity and abdominal obesity was positively associated with daily energy intake, percentage of energy from fats, sugar intakes, whereas it was negatively associated with daily fiber, calcium intake and age. It would be useful to examine the factors related to obesity and abdominal obesity in the prevention of obesity in adults.

Obesity, Morbid

surgery

Changes in comorbid diseases in morbidly obese patients treated by laparoscopic adjustable gastric banding.

Sakcak, Ibrahim; Avsar, Mehmet Fatih; Erdem, Nihal Zekiye; Hamamci, Enver Okar; Bostanoglu, Settar; Sonisik, Muhittin; Bostanoglu, Akin; Cosgun, Erdal

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 6-10 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Gastroplasty; Laparoscopy; Comorbidity; Treatment Outcome; Body Mass Index; Glucose Intolerance; Lipids-blood; Cardiovascular Diseases; Risk Assessment

Abstract: Morbid obesity is often accompanied by several comorbid diseases which reduce lifespan and impair quality of life. Laparoscopic adjustable gastric banding [LAGB] is a minimal invasive procedure effective in the treatment of morbid obesity. The aim of this study was to determine the change in comorbidities in patients treated by LAGB who achieved weight loss. Among 134 morbidly obese patients treated by LAGB, 127 patients who were followed regularly and evaluated regarding the change in comorbidities, and laboratory and clinical measurements were recorded. Excess weight loss [EWL] and the percent improvement in comorbid diseases [PICD] were calculated by using the Friedman's test. P value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. Of 127 cases with a mean age of 29.51 +/- 6.7 years. Pre-operative BMI was 48.38 +/- 7.81 kg/m². Comorbid disease was present in 62 [48.8%] patients. The mean follow-up duration was 23.83 +/- 8.78 months. The EWL was 52.6% [p<0.05] and the PICD was 74.8% [p<0.05]. Complications were noted in 34 patients [26.8%]. LAGB is a minimally invasive procedure which is effective in the treatment of morbid obesity, and reduces the length of hospital stay. Comorbid diseases are significantly improved in patients who achieve weight loss by the LAGB procedure.

Occupational Exposure

Respiratory health following long term occupational exposure to fiberglass dust.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 145-150 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Glass; Respiratory Function Tests; Signs and Symptoms, Respiratory; Radiography, Thoracic; Cohort Studies

Abstract: Despite the wide application of fiberglass, its respiratory effects have not been extensively studied. The purpose of this study was to further examine this issue among a group of workers occupationally exposed to this compound. This is a historical-cohort study in which the respiratory health of 49 workers exposed to fiberglass as well as 42 unexposed employees as the referent group from a local fiberglass industry was evaluated. A standardized respiratory questionnaire was used. The subjects underwent chest x-ray and were examined by a physician for any possible respiratory abnormalities. Furthermore, pulmonary function tests were performed just before the work shift. Moreover, to assess the extent to which subjects had been exposed to fiberglass dust, respirable dust concentrations were measured in different dusty work sites, using standard methods. The average age of the exposed subjects and the duration of exposure were 39.6 +/- 7.34 and 11.2 +/- 5.59 years, respectively. Atmospheric concentrations of respirable fraction of fiberglass dust in dusty work sites, namely Line and Tissue units, were found to be 44.5 and 6.27 mg/m³, respectively. The prevalence of respiratory symptoms and abnormalities in the chest x-ray of the exposed and unexposed subjects was not significantly different. Lung function parameters, i.e., vital capacity [VC], forced vital capacity [FVC], forced expiratory volume in the first second [FEV₁], and percentage ratio of FEV₁ to FVC in the exposed workers were comparable with those of the control subjects. Significant associations between the length of exposure to fiberglass and age with FEV₁/FVC ratio were noted. The results support that exposure to fiberglass dust is unlikely to be associated with respiratory symptoms, abnormal radiographic changes or functional impairments of the lungs.

Ophthalmology

education

Towards a structured ophthalmology residency program in Oman.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 3 (1): 1 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Internship and Residency; Education, Medical, Graduate

Osteoarthritis, Knee

rehabilitation

Effect of adding garlic therapy to a comprehensive rehabilitation program on control of clinical manifestations and quality of life of knee osteoarthritis.

Hussein, Naglaa; Sharara, Gihan

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2010; 37 (1): 15-24 (52 ref.)

Keywords: Osteoarthritis, Knee-therapy; Garlic; Treatment Outcome; Randomized Controlled Trial as Topic; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To compare the effect of comprehensive rehabilitation program versus combined garlic therapy and comprehensive rehabilitation program in controlling the clinical manifestations and quality of life in patients with knee osteoarthritis. This was a randomized clinical trial in an outpatient setting. Participants were 43 patients with knee osteoarthritis randomized to group I [comprehensive rehabilitation] [n = 15] and group II [combined garlic therapy and comprehensive rehabilitation] [n=28]. All patients had diet modification, electrotherapy, resistive and flexibility exercises for legs 3 times weekly for 8 weeks. Group II received garlic capsules 900 mg daily with breakfast for 8 weeks.

Evaluation was performed using knee pain with visual analogue scale [VAS], Stanford health assessment questionnaire [HAQ], one repetition maximum [1RM] for quadriceps, body mass index [BMI], synovial fluid level of interleukin- β , interleukin-6, tumor necrosis factor- α and selenium level. BMI significantly decreased in both groups [$P < .05$] without significant difference between groups. Knee pain significantly decreased in group II mean \pm standard deviation [-51.77 \pm 11.17%] more than in group I [-22.92 \pm 5.31%] [$p = .00001$]. 1 RM significantly increased in group II [105.10 \pm 65.90%] more than in group I [64.78 \pm 54.77%] [$p = .01986$]. Percent change of HAQ was more in group II [-36.56 \pm 12.2] than in group I [-16.42 \pm 14.10] [$p = .00004$]. Synovial selenium significantly increased only in group II [213.19 \pm 28.26%] [$p = .00001$]. Synovial inflammatory mediators significantly reduced only in group II [interleukin 1 β [-89.67% \pm 3.73] [$p = .00001$], interleukin 6 [-92.98% \pm 5.02] [$p = .00001$], tumor necrosis factor α [-83.20% \pm 8.52] [$p = .00001$]. Garlic improves rehabilitation outcome of knee osteoarthritis.

Osteopetrosis

etiology

Osteoporosis related simultaneous four joints fractures associated with seizure.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2010; 32 (1): 43-45 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Osteopetrosis-complications; Steroids-adverse effects; Fractures, Bone-etiology; Seizures

Abstract: A case of steroid induced osteoporosis associated with multiple fractures and dislocations after a seizure is reported. The patient had two years history of steroid, given for aplastic anemia, no supplement or anti-resorptive therapy was given. The patient suffered simultaneous bilateral femoral neck fractures, bilateral shoulder surgical neck fracture dislocations and a Smith's fracture after one episode of seizure. Bone mineral density showed severe osteoporosis with T score of -2.9. There was a delay in the diagnosis which affected an otherwise good outcome in such situation. It is recommended that patients on steroid should be given calcium, vitamin D, and an anti-resorptive. Furthermore, a meticulous clinical examination is required in patients who are on steroids and suffer from epileptic seizures to rule out skeletal injury.

Osteoporosis, Postmenopausal

diagnosis

Osteoporosis screening tools in Iranian postmenopausal women.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 122-126 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Women; Mass Screening; Bone Density; Sensitivity and Specificity; Predictive Value of Tests

Abstract: Osteoporosis is a major health problem, but testing low bone mineral density is not practical for screening all postmenopausal women. The objective of this study was to evaluate the efficiency of the clinical tools to help clinicians to identify the Iranian women at an increased risk for Osteoporosis. The popular Osteoporosis screening tools were evaluated in 341 postmenopausal women without secondary cause for Osteoporosis, using data from a bone densitometry centre, and compared the results with their bone mineral density. National Osteoporosis Foundation recommendations had only a sensitivity of 48% for screening patients with low bone mass but the Osteoporosis Risk Assessment Instrument and the Simple Calculated Osteoporosis Risk Assessment Estimation with a sensitivity of 70.9% and 87.2%, respectively, showed better results in respect to the screening for Osteoporosis of postmenopausal women. The efficiency of these Osteoporosis screening tools in our Iranian patients was relatively similar to that of other populations, and these screening tools accurately identify the vast majority of postmenopausal women likely to have low bone mineral density.

Otitis Externa

microbiology

Clinical and mycological studies of otomycosis.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 187-190 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; *Aspergillus niger*; *Aspergillus*; *Candida*

Abstract: Otomycosis [fungal external otitis] is a common disease especially in persistent or chronic external ear infection. Disease is more prevalent in warm climates. Opportunistic fungi usually cause Otomycosis. The aim of this study was to investigate the prevalence of otomycosis, species distribution, predisposing factors and sex distribution for otomycosis in Ahvaz, Iran. Secretion and pus were collected from fifty-seven patients by two sterile cotton wool

swabs. One swab was used for direct microscopy and next for culture examination. Direct examination of the samples was carried out by staining the smears with methylene blue technique. Collected swab was inoculated onto Sabouraud's dextrose agar. The presence of fungal elements in stained smears was confirmed by growth of fungal colonies. In the present study 53.3% and 46.7% of patients were respectively males and females. The most common fungal pathogens were *Aspergillus niger* [30.8%] and *A. flavus* [23.1%]. In conclusion fungi were the etiological factor of otomycosis in 45.6% of cases. In order to solve the therapeutic difficulties and to apply the most adequate treatment, comprehensive mycological examinations, often skipped during routine clinical procedures, must be performed.

Overweight

epidemiology

Prevalence of overweight and obesity among adolescents in Irbid governorate, Jordan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 657-662 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Obesity-epidemiology; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Body Mass Index; Socioeconomic Factors; Students

Abstract: Overweight and obesity is an escalating health problem in both developed and developing countries. This descriptive cross-sectional study aimed to determine the prevalence of overweight and obesity among adolescents aged 13-16 years in Irbid governorate, Jordan, and to compare the prevalence by sex, residential area and socioeconomic status. In a cluster random sample of 1355 school students the prevalence of overweight and obesity [body mass index \geq 85th percentile] was 24.4% [15.7% overweight and 8.7 % obese] and was significantly higher among female students, students who lived in urban areas and those with working parents. This high prevalence of overweight is a serious concern for public health in Jordan.

Pancreatitis

diagnosis

Necrotizing pancreatitis as an unusual cause of severe abdominal pain during pregnancy.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 195-197 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Abdominal Pain-etiology; Pregnancy Complications; Pancreatitis-pathology; Lipids-blood; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: Acute pancreatitis is an uncommon cause of abdominal pain during pregnancy that may become severe and rarely progresses to a necrotizing form with a high maternofetal mortality even in young patients[1, 2]. A small number of pregnant women with acute pancreatitis have an associated hyperlipidemia, usually hypertriglyceridemia while in all these cases, pancreatitis is mild in severity and is responsive to conservative medical management[2,3]. We present a case of necrotizing pancreatitis in a 25 years old pregnant woman at 34 weeks of gestation, who presented with acute abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting that required operative management.

Pancytopenia

etiology

Pancytopenia: megaloblastic anemia is still the commonest cause.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 132-136 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Anemia, Megaloblastic; Prospective Studies; Vitamin B 12 Deficiency

Abstract: To find out the frequency of the different causes of Pancytopenia and also to specifically detect the percentage of vitamin B12 deficiency amongst these patients. It is a prospective study carried out in Medical Unit I [Ward 5] of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre Karachi from March to August 2007. A total of 88 patients were included after a detailed history and examinations the information was recorded on Proforma. Findings of aspiration and trephine biopsies were interpreted in the light of history, clinical examination and peripheral blood findings. Out of 88 patients suffering from Pancytopenia, a large number [40.90%] were diagnosed as Megaloblastic Anemia, out of which 77.77% had vitamin B12 deficiency. Aplastic anemia was found in 28 [31.88%] patients followed by other less common causes. Megaloblastic anemia was found in largest number of patients who were found to have Pancytopenia on initial investigations and majority of such patients were found to be deficient in Vitamin B.

Panuveitis

microbiology

Panuveitis as a manifestation of ocular syphilis leading to HIV diagnosis.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 3 (1): 29-31 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Syphilis-diagnosis; Treponema pallidum; HIV Infections-diagnosis

Abstract: Syphilis is a rare cause of panuveitis. We present the case of a 33-year-old man who presented with diminution of vision of three months duration in his left eye [OS], without any other systemic illness. Ophthalmic examination showed features of pauveitis with dense vitreous exudates, disc pallor and sheathing of vessels on funduscopy. A diagnosis of probable endogenous endophthalmitis was made and vitreous tap performed. Vitreous biopsy showed no growth of fungus or bacteria. Rapid plasma reagin [RPR] and Treponema pallidum hemagglutination [TPHA] test were positive. Enzyme-Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay [ELISA] and Western Blot test were then performed, which revealed concurrent HTV infection. The patient improved dramatically with intravenous penicillin therapy HIV positive patients may present with panuveitis secondary to ocular syphilis, as the only presenting feature in HIV positive patient in absence of any other systemic features.

Patellofemoral Pain Syndrome

therapy

Could hip and knee muscle strengthening alter the pain intensity in patellofemoral pain syndrome?

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (2): 104-110 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Patellofemoral Pain Syndrome-rehabilitation; Pain Measurement; Quadriceps Muscles; Muscle Strength; Hip; Knee; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: In patellofemoral pain syndrome [PFPS] as a common cause of knee pain in athletes, muscle weakness is proposed to contribute to its pain and dysfunction. This study was conducted to determine whether hip and knee muscles strengthening can accordingly reduce pain. In a single blinded, randomized clinical trial, 32 females [52 knees] with PFPS were randomly divided into a case and a control group. All the hip muscles and knee extensor in the case group and only the knee extensor in the control group were tested. In the case of recognizing weakness, they underwent a 4-week strengthening exercise program, after which a retest was taken. Pain as indicated on a visual analogue scale was recorded before and after the intervention. Both groups revealed pain reduction, although the amount of reduction was significantly greater in the cases compared to the subjects in the control group. Among the muscles selected for strengthening, only the hip flexors, abductors, and external rotators were found related to successful treatment as defined by at least 15% pain reduction on a pain visual analogue scale. Despite the current concept of focusing on quadriceps strengthening exercise in PFPS in the attempt to reduce pain and dysfunction, the results of this study did not support this idea. More attention should be shifted toward the hip muscles, if a long term and more efficient treatment is targeted.

Peptides, Cyclic

blood

Serum and synovial fluid anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide [anti-CCP] antibodies in rheumatoid factor negative psoriatic arthritis.

Abdul Salam, Fatma Mohamed; Sultan, Maha Makram; Abdul Rahiem, Marwa Mohammad; Abdulla Obeid, Naglaa; Hussein, Neama Ramadan

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine for Girls - Dermatology and Venereology Department

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2010; 37 (1): 35-45 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Peptides, Cyclic-analysis; Synovial Fluid; Arthritis, Psoriatic-blood; Antibodies-blood; Antibodies-analysis

Abstract: To detect serum and synovial fluid anti-CCP antibodies in psoriatic arthritis patients [PsA] as compared to rheumatoid arthritis [RA] and psoriasis [Ps] patients. Anti-CCP antibodies and rheumatoid factor [RF] were measured in the serum of 30 patients with RF negative PsA, 30 patients with RA, 30 patients with Ps and 20 sex and age matched healthy controls. Synovial fluid anti-CCP antibodies were also measured in 10 patients with PsA and 12 RA patients having synovitis and knee effusion. Two out of thirty patients [6.66%] with PsA, 28/30 [93%] with RA, none [0%] of patients with psoriasis without arthritis, or healthy controls had serum anti-CCP antibodies above the cut off level. All patients with PsA with positive anti-CCP antibodies had polyarthritis. Anti-CCP Abs were detected in the synovial fluid in 1/10 [10%] of patients with PsA with knee effusion and in 11/12 [91.6%] of patients with RA with knee effusions. RF was positive in 85% of RA patients and negative in all patients with PsA. Anti-CCP antibodies may be present in patients with psoriatic arthritis in both serum and synovial fluid. Patients with psoriatic arthritis positive for

anti-CCP antibodies more often had poly articular disease, more severe disease and erosive changes. Anti-CCP antibodies in both serum and synovial fluid were more prevalent in patients with rheumatoid arthritis than in patients with psoriatic arthritis while it was negative in serum of patients with psoriasis without arthritis.

Periodontitis

Role of periodontitis in hospital-acquired pneumonia.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 563-569 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Pneumonia-microbiology; C-Reactive Protein; Biofilms

Abstract: This study evaluated the role of periodontal pathogens in 50 hospitalized patients with hospital-acquired pneumonia compared with 30 healthy controls. Specimens of oropharyngeal aspirate, dental plaque, bronchoalveolar lavage and blood cultured 1 or more pathogens in around 80% of patients, predominately *Staphylococcus aureus*, followed by coagulase-negative staphylococci, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. Antibiotic sensitivity patterns showed concordance of bacterial cultures from dental plaque and oropharyngeal cavity in 13 patients. C-reactive protein [CRP] levels were significantly higher in patients than in controls and there was a significant correlation between serum and salivary CRP levels. Dental plaque biofilm may promote oral and oropharyngeal colonization of respiratory pathogens in hospitalized subjects.

Peritoneal Dialysis, Continuous Ambulatory

mortality

Predictors of patient survival in continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis 10-year experience in 2 major centers in Tehran.

Hakemi, Monir Sadat; Golbabaei, Mehdi; Nassiri, Amirahmad; Kayedi, Mandana; Hosseini, Mostafa; Atabak, Shahnaz; Ganji, Mohammad Reza; Amini, Manouchehr; Saddadi, Fereshteh; Najafi, Iraj

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 44-49 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Prognosis; Risk Assessment; Survival Analysis; Age Factors; Diabetes Complications

Abstract: Many factors have been proposed to be associated with higher mortality in patients on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis [CAPD]. However, the relative importance of these factors may differ among patients with different characteristics. We evaluated survival of patients on CAPD and its influencing factors in Iran. We enrolled 282 patients on CAPD between 1996 and 2006 at 2 major CAPD centers in Tehran. Patient survival was investigated during this period. Demographic characteristics, laboratory data, dialysis adequacy parameters, residual renal function, peritoneal transport characteristics, and nutritional status were assessed as potential predictors of the outcome. The mean duration of follow-up was 18.4 +/- 14.5 months. Sixty patients [21%] died during the studied period. In univariate analysis, age, body mass index, history and duration of hemodialysis before CAPD, diabetes mellitus, blood pressure, patient selection criteria, edema, peritonitis, renal residual function, urine volume, dialysis adequacy, and serum levels of cholesterol, triglyceride, intact parathyroid hormone, calcium, and albumin were predictors of patient survival. Multivariate analysis demonstrated that old age, diabetes mellitus, prior hemodialysis longer than 7 months, low serum albumin, calcium, triglyceride, and parathyroid hormone levels independently predicted mortality, while the use of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors was associated with a better survival. This study showed that older patients on CAPD and diabetics are at a higher risk of mortality. On the other hand, nutritional and metabolic factors are other predictors of mortality. Especial concern should be applied to good nutrition and treatment of comorbidities in these patients.

Peritonitis

etiology

Trichosporon peritonitis following duodenal perforation.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2010; 16 (1): 43-45 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Peritonitis-microbiology; Mycoses-etiology; Duodenal Diseases-complications; Intestinal Perforation-complications; Trichosporon

Abstract: Fungal peritonitis, which was once a rare entity, is becoming increasingly common due to various immunocompromised conditions. *Candida* species are considered the common cause of fungal peritonitis in most cases. However, at present, other yeasts and filamentous fungi are replacing the dominance of *Candida albicans* as well as other *Candida* species. *Trichosporon* species are widely distributed in nature and are normal flora in the gastrointestinal tract of humans. Ever since the report of disseminated trichosporonosis in 1970, several cases of infections by various *Trichosporon* species in different clinical patients have been published. Here, we present a patient with *Trichosporon* peritonitis after duodenal perforation. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first case report of its kind from India.

Phenols

analysis

Seasonal variation of total phenolic, antioxidant activity and minerals in fresh tea shoots [*Camellia sinensis var sinensis*].

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 69-74 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Seasons; Tea-chemistry; Antioxidants-pharmacology; Minerals-analysis; Plant Shoots-chemistry; Drug Evaluation, Preclinical

Abstract: Seasonal variation of total phenolics, antioxidant activity and minerals in fresh tea shoots, consisting of one apical bud and two adjoining leaves sampled from Muradiye, Tuglali, Gundogdu, Enstitu 9, Hamzabey, Hayrat and Pazar 20 clones grown in Eastern Black Sea region in Turkey was investigated during three harvest season [May, July and September] in both 2006 and 2007 years. The total phenolics of all clones were lower in cool months of May in both years [average 33.00-90.27 mg GAE/g dry weight basis]. Thereafter, the levels of total phenolics increased throughout the warmer months from July to September. Antioxidant activity determined by p-carotene bleaching assay showed similar trends which increased from 1st harvest [May] to 3rd harvest [September]. All clones showed nearly 100% antioxidant activity at 2nd and 3rd harvest season which higher than standard synthetic antioxidant BHA [butylated hydroxyanisole]. However, seasonal variation of minerals [N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Na, Fe, Cu, Mn, Zn] showed different results according to clones used. These results seem to suggest that the harvest time is crucial to determining the antioxidant potential of fresh tea shoots.

Physical Endurance

The effect of short term endurance training on the expression of hepatic abca1 and reverse cholesterol transport in male wistar rats.

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2010; 11 (5): 568-575, 606 (52 ref.)

Keywords: Cholesterol-physiology; Biological Transport; ATP-Binding Cassette Transporters; Rats, Wistar

Abstract: The Reverse Cholesterol Transport [RCT] process consists of removing excess cholesterol and phospholipids from peripheral cells to liver to exert as bile. This process consists of removing excess cholesterol by ABCA1 transporter to the Apolipoprotein A-I to form PreBeta HDL, which is then converted to spherical HDL by the action of LCAT enzyme. Previously we have shown that six weeks of endurance training has positive effects on expression of ABCA1. In the present study, we investigate the effect of short term endurance training on ABCA1 expression and other factors in RCT such as Apolipoprotein A-I, Prebeta HDL, LCAT activity and HDL-C concentration. Twenty-eight male wistar rats were subjected to endurance training treadmill running for 3 weeks, 5 days a week, 90 min with 26 m/min during each training session. Expression of hepatic ABCA1 was clearly evident following the 3 weeks of endurance training. The concentration of Apo A-I did not change because of endurance training but the results showed significant increases in PreBeta HDL [$P=0/01$], LCAT activity [$P=0/04$] and HDL-C concentration [$P=0/004$]. The results of this study clearly show that 3 weeks of endurance training with moderate intensity can improve the RCT process and has a positive effect in prevention of arteriosclerosis.

Pigment Epithelium of Eye

Pigment dispersion syndrome: an atypical presentation.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 3 (1): 36-37 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Syndrome; Glaucoma; Hyperopia; Myopia

Priapism

chemically induced

Prolonged priapism following single dose administration of sildenafil: a rare case report.

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Urology Annals 2009; 1 (2): 67-68 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Priapism-surgery; Piperazines-adverse effects; Purines; Sulfones; Administration, Oral

Abstract: A case of priapism following the consumption of a single dose of sildenafil is reported, A 25-year-old unmarried healthy man consumed non-prescribed 50 mg sildenafil purchased over the counter. He developed painful priapism 30 min after the drug intake that had lasted for 4 days [96 h] when he sought medical advice as an

emergency. The corpus spongiosum and glans was soft and the corpus cavernosa was rigid. Winter's shunt was done. Fifteen milliliters of dark blood was aspirated with 16 G needle. Detumescence was achieved within 30 min. He was discharged after 12 h. On one month follow-up, he had normal morning erections. A genetic basis with cross-reactivity of PDE-3 in addition to PDE-5 resulting in a cumulative erection effect may be possible elucidation for this unwanted side effect in rare cases. However, the number of cases reported with this side effect is still too less to draw further conclusions.

Prostatic Diseases

therapy

Minimally-invasive management of prostatic abscess: the role of transrectal ultrasound.

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Urology Annals 2009; 1 (2): 56-60 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Prostatic Diseases-ultrasonography; Ultrasonography, Interventional; Abscess-therapy; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Prostatic abscess is an unusual condition. The prevalence of prostatic abscess is about 0.5% of all prostatic diseases. The purpose of the study is to present and discuss the role of transrectal ultrasound [TRUS] in the management of prostatic abscess. Retrospective study. We retrospectively reviewed the medical records of all eight patients diagnosed and treated for prostatic abscess in the last three years. TRUS was used for diagnosis in all cases. Four patients had TRUS guided aspiration for management of prostatic abscess. Data collected regarding etiology, clinical features, investigations and treatment was compared with the available literature. The age of patients ranged from 18-65 yrs [mean 47.12 yrs]. Out of the eight patients, six were diabetics. TRUS revealed one or more hypoechoic areas within the prostate in all the patients. Successful treatment of prostatic abscess with TRUS guided needle aspiration was done in all four patients in whom it was used. Mean hospitalization time was 9.4 days, and most frequent bacterial agent was *S. aureus*. TRUS is useful in diagnosis as well as in guidance for aspiration of such abscesses. TRUS guided needle aspiration is an effective method for treating prostatic abscess. Most of the patients are diabetics and usually grow *Staphylococcus*. So an antibiotic with staphylococcal coverage should be used empirically.

Psidium

chemistry

Comparative evaluation of different extracts of leaves of psidium guajava linn. for hepatoprotective activity.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 15-20 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Plant Leaves-chemistry; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Rats; Drug-Induced Liver Injury; Phytotherapy; Drug Evaluation, Preclinical; Liver-drug effects

Abstract: The study was designed to evaluate the hepatoprotective activity of different extracts [petroleum ether, chloroform, ethyl acetate, methanol and aqueous] of *P. guajava* in acute experimental liver injury induced by carbon tetrachloride and paracetamol. The effects observed were compared with a known hepatoprotective agent, silymarin [100 mg/kg p.o.]. In the acute liver damage induced by different hepatotoxins, *P. guajava* methanolic leaf extract [200 mg/kg, p.o.] significantly reduced the elevated serum levels of aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase, alkaline phosphatase and bilirubin in carbon tetrachloride and paracetamol induced hepatotoxicity. *P. guajava* ethyl acetate leaf extract [200 mg/kg, p.o.] significantly reduced the elevated serum levels of aspartate aminotransferase, alanine aminotransferase and bilirubin in carbon tetrachloride induced hepatotoxicity whereas *P. guajava* aqueous leaf extract [200 mg/kg, p.o.] significantly reduced the elevated serum levels of alkaline phosphatase, alanine aminotransferase and bilirubin in carbon tetrachloride induced hepatotoxicity. *P. guajava* ethyl acetate and aqueous leaf extracts [200 mg/kg, p.o.] significantly reduced the elevated serum levels of aspartate aminotransferase in paracetamol induced hepatotoxicity. Histological examination of the liver tissues supported the hepatoprotection. It is concluded that the methanolic extract of leaves of *Psidium guajava* plant possesses better hepatoprotective activity compared to other extracts.

Pulmonary Aspergillosis

surgery

Clinical profile and postoperative outcome in patients with simple and complex aspergilloma of lung.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 190-193 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Pulmonary Aspergillosis-diagnosis; Hemoptysis; Treatment Outcome; Postoperative Complications

Abstract: To compare the clinical presentation and results of pulmonary resection in simple and complex aspergilloma of the lung. Observational study. The Department of Thoracic Surgery, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Karachi, from January 2003 to December 2008. Fifty-one adult patients with unilateral aspergilloma lung were included in this study. Patients were divided into two groups: A [simple aspergilloma-SA, n=14] and B [complex aspergilloma-CA, n=37], based on the radiological and operative characteristics of the cavitary lesion and the presence or absence of extensive adhesions with the chest wall. Suitability for resection was assessed with arterial gases, pulmonary function tests and echocardiogram. Results were compared using Fishers exact test. Recurrent hemoptysis was the predominant symptom in both the groups. Exertional dyspnea [A=21.4%; B=56.8%; p=0.03], chest pain [A=21.4%; B=59.5%; p=0.027], cough [A=35.7%; B=70.3%; p <0.05] and postoperative complications like residual pleural space A=14.2%; B=54%; p=0.013] and pleural collection [A=7.1%; B=37.8%; p=0.041] were predominant in group B. Lobectomy was the most common procedure performed in group B [A=28.6%; B=59.5%], while wedge excision was performed in the majority of patients in group A [A=42.9%; B=29.7%]. Recurrence of aspergilloma was seen in 3 patients [8.1%] in group B only. Total number of early and late complications in SA and CA were 7, and 60, respectively. Early mortality was 8.1% and 0.0% in group A and group B, respectively [p=0.552]. The overall mortality was 5.4%. Symptoms were more frequently associated with CA as compared to SA. Surgery for CA was associated with low mortality but significant morbidity, whereas SA had low postoperative morbidity and no mortality.

Pulmonary Diffusing Capacity

Diffusing capacity for lung carbon monoxide [DLCO] in chemical lung injuries due to the use of mustard gas in the poisoned soldiers of Iran-Iraq war 2006.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 66-70 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Blood-Air Barrier; Mustard Gas; Chemical Warfare; Gas Poisoning; Military Personnel; Carbon Monoxide; Respiratory Function Tests; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To assess the Mustard gas exposure effects on pulmonary system, particularly on diffusing capacity for lung carbon monoxide [DLCO] and simple spirometry. Sixty-five sulfur mustard- poisoned soldiers from Mostazafan and Janbazan organization were referred to our center in 2005. Complete history, physical examination, chest X ray, Echocardiography, Arterial blood gas, high - resolution computerized tomography, diffusion capacity for lung carbon monoxide and spirometry of these were performed and compared this result with normal value. The mean value of indices in studied injured subjects was: Spirometry: forced expiratory volume in one second [FEV1] = 70.4, Forced vital capacity [FVC] = 66.5, EFE 25-75=81.1, FEV1/FVC=101.9, Flow 25% = 28.7, Flow 50%= 72.9, Flow 75%= 100.1, Sample volume: Functional residual capacity of lungs [FRC] = 131.5, residual volume [RV] = 157.3, RV/TLC= 169.1, Total lung capacity [TLC] = 91.3, KCO= 131.6, TLCO= 116.3. No significant correlation was observed between TLCO values with HRCT, echocardiography, ABG and spirometry values [P>0.05]. We recommend TLCO and RV/TLV tests to assess severity of Injuries as there is no a suitable criterion to measure the real consequences of mustard gas on affected combatants and Biological markers are also needed to determine cause- effect relations.

Purpura, Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic

drug therapy

The role of aspirin in thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura: a randomized control trial.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2010; 32 (1): 22-25 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Purpura, Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic-therapy; Aspirin-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Plasma Exchange; Randomized Controlled Trial as Topic

Abstract: To assess the safety and efficacy of aspirin in acute Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura [TTP] and to evaluate it as a maintenance therapy. Randomized controlled trial. Hematology/Oncology Department, Salmaniya Medical Complex [SMC], Kingdom of Bahrain. Nine patients with TTP admitted between August 2003 to December 2005 were included in the study. Seven were females [77.8%] and one was pregnant. Five Patients were randomized to receive the standard therapy with aspirin [group I] and four [group II/control] received the standard therapy only [plasma exchange, one single plasma volume daily using fresh frozen plasma from healthy donors and Methylprednisolone 1 gram intravenously once daily for three days]. Safety and efficacy of aspirin were assessed during the acute phase [4 weeks] and as maintenance for one year. Statistically significant reduction in the number of plasma exchange sessions were noted in the aspirin group [p = 0.0315]. Other parameters such as days of hospitalization, red blood cells transfusion were lower in the aspirin group compared to non aspirin group. No cases of mortality or morbidity were observed in patients receiving aspirin. Two patients [50%] developed deep vein thrombosis [DVT] in the control group and one of them eventually died [25%]. Though these were statistically insignificant, possibly due to the small number of patients, it would suggest the efficacy of aspirin in TTP. The study showed a significant reduction in the number of plasma exchange sessions in the aspirin group and probable advantages. Accordingly, we recommend a multicenter RCTs to address the role of aspirin in the management of TTP patients.

Radiology

methods

Advances in radiology.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2010; 32 (1): 34-38 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Radiology-history; Technology, Radiologic; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Positron-Emission Tomography

Abstract: Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen set the field of radiology ablaze back in 1895 with his discovery of X-rays. Roentgen's advance in physics and medicine lit the path for those who followed his example, as various groups were eager and interested in creating and improving technical devices. He received a Nobel Prize in Physics for the discovery of X-rays in 1901. The progress in medical imaging is mainly due to the change from analogue to digital imaging, continuing increase in computer power, advances in micro-instruments, communication technology and lately by the impact of molecular biology.

Recovery of Function

The effects of active recovery on serum IL-6, IL-8, IL-10 and CK concentrations after eccentric strenuous exercise in active female.

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2010; 11 (5): 553-560, 604 (53 ref.)

Keywords: Exercise; Interleukin-10-blood; Interleukin-8-blood; Interleukin-6-blood; Creatine Kinase-blood

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of active recovery [AR] vs passive recovery [PR] on serum levels of interleukin 6 [IL]-6, IL-8, IL-10 and Creatine Kinase [CK] after eccentric strenuous exercise. Twenty-eight female students of physical education participated in this study, age [23.8 +/- 1.99] years, height 164.0315.61 cm, weight 58.21 [8.23] kg and fat percent 27.18 [4.86]]. The subjects were randomly divided into two groups and completed a set of strenuous workouts, including a 30 min of treadmill downhill running [-5% grade] at 80-85% of Maximal Heart Rate [MHR], followed by AR for 15 min at 50-60% of MHR, or complete rest in the seated position [PR]. Blood samples were collected pre- and post exercise, and after recovery in order to measure the levels of IL-6, IL-8, IL-10 and CK. Both the AR and PR groups showed increase in the levels of serum cytokines after exercise and recovery, except IL-10 that decreased after exercise. IL-6 levels after recovery were higher in AR. Also, there were significant differences between the two groups after recovery in IL-8 and IL-10. The results show no significant differences in the levels of IL-6 in either group. It also seems that the post exercise increase in the levels of circulating cytokines is not due to the muscle damage, in spite of the increase in CK indicating that the increase of cytokines after AR is probably because of their anti-inflammatory effects.

Rectal Neoplasms

therapy

Role of neo-adjuvant chemoradiation in locally advanced rectal cancers.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 175-180 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Rectal Neoplasms-radiotherapy; Neoadjuvant Therapy; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To determine the radiologic downstaging and histological response after neo-adjuvant concurrent chemoradiation in locally advanced rectal cancers. Case series. Radiation Oncology department of Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Lahore, from December 2004 to November 2005. Thirty patients with histopathologically confirmed locally advanced carcinoma rectum who had not received any treatment [chemotherapy, radiotherapy or surgery] prior to presentation were enrolled. Radiation therapy was delivered with a three-field technique to a dose of 50.4 Gy over 5 weeks at the rate of 1.8 Gy/day. Two cycles of chemotherapy were given synchronously, which comprised of 5-fluorouracil 350 mg/m² and folinic acid 20 mg/m² continuous intravenous infusion over first five days and last five days of radiotherapy. Surgery was planned 4-6 weeks later to chemoradiation after radiologic post therapy staging. Viable specimens were identified and toxicity was observed. All patients completed treatment without modification. Radiologic downstaging was found in 56.7%, stable disease was seen in 30.0% and progressive disease was present in 13.3% of the patients. Radiologically complete resolution of tumour was not observed. Pathological complete resolution of tumour was achieved in 3.3% and near complete resolution was observed in 13.3% of the patients. In 86.6% cases, a total gross tumour resection with no macroscopic residual disease was possible. All the patients tolerated the treatment well. Neo-adjuvant chemoradiation for locally advanced rectal cancers is associated with high resectability rate and is relatively safe with acceptable morbidity which favours its use in future.

Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve

surgery

Identification of recurrent laryngeal nerve during thyroidectomy decreases the risk of nerve injury.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 148-151 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve-injuries; Thyroidectomy-adverse effects; Thyroidectomy-methods; Prospective Studies; Incidence

Abstract: To determine the effect of Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve [RLN] exposure on the incidence of nerve injury, and compare the injury rate with that when nerve is not exposed during thyroid surgery. This prospective observational study was carried out in department of general surgery, at Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences, Jamshoro, from January 2005 to December 2006. A total of 120 patients were included, with 24 males and 96 females [male: female of 1: 4]. Mean age of our patients was 30.85 years [range 14-68 years]. The different surgical procedures, performed on thyroid gland included total thyroidectomy 23, near total thyroidectomy 58, subtotal thyroidectomy 28, and hemi-thyroidectomy 11. The RLN was exposed in 60 patients, in other group of 60 patients thyroidectomy was carried out without exposing RLN, and incidence of nerve injury was compared between two groups. RLN identification decreased the nerve injury incidence from 5% to 1.6%. When recurrent laryngeal nerve is not identified during thyroid surgery the chance to incur damage to RLN is statistically significant [Chi square at 1df 0.000] We believe that RLN identification during thyroidectomy would be the best approach to avoid nerve injury.

Referral and Consultation

Implementing a gatekeeper system to strengthen primary care in Egypt: pilot study.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 684-689 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Primary Health Care; Pilot Projects; Health Surveys

Abstract: Overuse of hospital outpatient clinics in Egypt, due to lack of an effective gatekeeper system, has threatened the sustainability of improved primary care services. In this pilot project in Menoufia in the Nile delta region, the price of direct hospital outpatient visits was increased, encouraging patients to attend primary care clinics first. As a result, direct hospital outpatient utilization decreased by 63% in the project area compared with a 4% increase in a control district. The majority of this reduction was accounted for by patients attending either public primary care clinics or private clinics. Increasing the price of direct hospital outpatient visits was an effective way to establish a gatekeeper role for family health clinics.

Renal Dialysis

Clinical profile of haemodialysis patients with diabetic nephropathy leading to end stage renal disease.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 82-87 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Retrospective Studies; Diabetic Nephropathies; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Lipids-blood; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

Abstract: To know the characteristics of the diabetic patients on regular dialysis at Al-noor Specialist Hospital, Makkah, Saudi Arabia. The data had been collected retrospectively from 13-11-2005 to 12-12-2005 from the diabetic patients directly those were on dialysis due to end stage renal disease [ESRD] and from their files. The total study subjects were 51 with mean age of Diabetics was [55.2 years +/- 7.9] showing male predominance 31 [60.8%]. All were Saudis. The mean duration of Diabetes mellitus and dialysis were [16.8years] and [22 months], respectively. The mean age of start of Diabetes mellitus and dialysis was [37.4 years] and [53.5 years]. The mean duration of onset of diabetes to dialysis was [16.1 years]. Out of the total, 29[56.9%] were non-smoker. Patients with family history of diabetes with other associated illnesses were 23[45%] followed by 15[29.4%] had family history of only diabetes. Type II diabetics were 40[78.4%]. Regarding metabolic profile, patients with high blood glucose level were 10[19.6%] while 3[5.9%], 50[98%] and 18[35.3%] patients had high cholesterol, low density lipoprotein and triglyceride levels, respectively. Maximum number of patients were in sixth decade of life. Up to three fourth patients had family history of diabetes. Most of the subjects had only diabetic nephropathy. Maximum patients had high low density lipoprotein level.

Dialysis adequacy and kidney disease outcomes quality initiative goals achievement in an Iranian hemodialysis population.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 39-43 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Serum Albumin-blood; Hemoglobins-blood; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: We conducted this study to measure hemodialysis adequacy and determine to what extent some Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative [KDOQI] goals are achieved in our patients. In a cross-sectional study in Pars province, Iran, we assessed 632 patients on hemodialysis in 15 dialysis centers. The Kt/V was calculated, and data on serum levels of albumin, cholesterol, and triglyceride, hemoglobin level, blood pressure, body weight, and body mass index were collected. The values were compared with the KDOQI recommended target values. The mean age of the patients was 54.36 +/- 16.34 years. The mean Kt/V was 0.97 +/- 0.42, which was significantly higher in those who received 3 dialysis sessions per week than those on 2 dialysis sessions per week [P = .03]. Only 32.1% of all patients achieved the Kt/V goal. Seventy-four percent of the patients had a serum albumin equal or greater than 4 g/dL. Hemoglobin levels were between 4.6 g/dL and 16.8 g/dL, and half of the patients had attainment of the hemoglobin target. Cholesterol target was reached in 40% of patients. Only 43 patients [6.8%] attained all targets recommended by the KDOQI guidelines. The target values, except for serum albumin, were not reached in our patients. We conclude that it is necessary to provide essential equipment of dialysis centers such as dialysis machine and trained staffs, and also to raise awareness of KDOQI goals among patients and physicians.

Health-related quality of life in a sample of Iranian patients on hemodialysis.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 50-58 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Quality of Life; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional

Abstract: This study evaluated the health-related quality of life [HRQOL] in a sample of Iranian patients undergoing maintenance hemodialysis. The data were compared with the HRQOL for the Iranian general population. Two-hundred and fifty patients undergoing hemodialysis were included using a convenience sampling approach in a cross-sectional study. Data collection was performed using a Persian translation of the Short Form-36 questionnaire in combination with demographic and clinically related questions. The collected data were analyzed using a logistic regression model with physical and mental summary scales as dependent variables. The patients' mean Short Form-36 scores were significantly lower than those obtained for the general population for all scales. Patients with longer duration of being on hemodialysis, poor adherence to treatment, higher body mass index, and comorbidity diseases suffered from a poorer physical health. Poor mental health was associated with a lower level of education, longer duration of hemodialysis, lower economic status, a lower degree of knowledge on disease, and comorbidity diseases. This study affirms the fact that patients undergoing hemodialysis suffer from poor HRQOL. In comparison with data from other studies from Asian and European countries, this sample of Iranian patients on hemodialysis had a lower HRQOL, a discrepancy that might be due to differences in life style, socioeconomic status, the general level of education of the patients, as well as physician-patient communication.

Survival at 1, 3, and 5 years in diabetic and nondiabetic patients on hemodialysis.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 74-77 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Survival Analysis; Diabetic Nephropathies; Retrospective Studies; Kidney Transplantation

Abstract: We analyzed survival of 185 adult patients on maintenance hemodialysis [9 h/wk to 12 h/wk] at Emam Khomeini Hospital in Ahvaz, Iran. Patient survival at 1, 3, and 5 years was 89.2%, 69.2%, and 46.8%, respectively. There was no significant difference between diabetic and nondiabetic patients in 1-year survival [87.1% versus 89.7%, P = .66]. But, 3- and 5-year survival rates of diabetic patients were significantly lower than those of nondiabetic patients [52.2% versus 73.8%, P = .04; zero versus 56.9%, P < .001; respectively]. Based on our findings, the survival of diabetic patients undergoing hemodialysis was much worse than survival of nondiabetic patients. Thus, prevention of diabetic nephropathy should be more emphasized; and if end-stage renal disease is present, other renal replacement therapies such as kidney transplantation must be considered as soon as possible.

mortality

Effect of anemia and hyperhomocysteinemia on mortality of patients on hemodialysis.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 60-65 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Hyperhomocysteinemia; Anemia; Hemoglobins-blood; Homocysteine-blood; Iron-blood

Abstract: Anemia and hyperhomocysteinemia are risk factor of mortality of patients on dialysis. This study was conducted to assess the relationship of hemoglobin and homocysteine levels and mortality of patients on hemodialysis. Fifty patients on hemodialysis and 20 healthy individuals were enrolled in the study. Blood samples were drawn for

measurement of hematological parameters, serum iron, serum ferritin, transferrin saturation, and homocysteine levels. The patients were followed up for 1 year to determine the mortality rate and evaluate its association with anemia and hyperhomocysteinemia. The majority the patients [54%] were not on erythropoietin therapy. Forty-three patients [86%] were anemic [hemoglobin < 11 g/dL]. Serum ferritin was high [> 500 ng/mL] in 33 patients [66%]. Mortality was 28% in 1 year [33% in anemic patients versus no death among patients with a hemoglobin level greater than 11 g/dL]. The relative risk of mortality was increased by 1.58 with every 1 g/dL decrease in hemoglobin level. All of the patients had a high homocysteine level, and a significant difference was observed between the homocysteine levels of the patients on hemodialysis and the control group [P < .001]. Hyperhomocysteinemia did not affect mortality. In multivariate Cox regression analysis, only hemoglobin level was associated with mortality. Almost all of our patients on hemodialysis were anemic and this condition was a risk factor of mortality. Iron stores, however, were adequate in more than half of the patients. The reason of anemia could be untreated erythropoietin deficiency. Hyperhomocysteinemia was present in the majority of the patients, but it did not independently affect mortality.

Respiratory Insufficiency

diagnosis

Medical Quiz.

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Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2010; 32 (1): 39

Keywords: Respiratory Insufficiency-radiography; Cystic Adenomatoid Malformation of Lung, Congenital; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: A full term male infant presented with severe respiratory distress, developed immediately after birth. The general condition of the infant deteriorated rapidly requiring ventilator support. The pregnancy was uneventful. His blood tests including complete blood count, arterial blood gas and septic work up were all normal apart from mild acidosis. CT scan of the chest performed as shown below Q.1. Describe the abnormal findings in this CT scan. Q.2. Mention three differential diagnoses.

Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections

epidemiology

[Infections with respiratory syncytial virus in North Lebanon-prevalence during winter 2008].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 539-545 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Seasons; Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections-diagnosis

Abstract: Between 1 December 2007 and 31 May 2008, we analysed 120 nasopharyngeal swabs for the presence respiratory syncytial virus [RSV] infection in 120 children aged 15 days to 6 years, hospitalized in 2 hospitals in North Lebanon. Of the 120 samples, 32 were positive [26.7%] for RSV. There was a peak in January which progressively disappeared from February to May. Being positive for RSV was significantly associated with the presence of rhinorrhoea and dyspnoea as clinical symptoms and the absence of pneumonia signs on chest X-ray and the diagnosis of bronchitis or bronchiolitis. Testing for RSV is important in cases of respiratory infections in children as it may limit unnecessary prescription of antibiotics.

Rotavirus

genetics

Molecular characterization of VP7, VP4, and NSP4 genes of P[8]G9 rotavirus strains detected in Saudi Arabia: first characterization of phylogenetic and sequencing analysis in the middle east.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 31-35 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Amino Acid Sequence; Molecular Sequence Data

Abstract: Serotype G9 rotaviruses have emerged as one of the leading causes of gastroenteritis in children worldwide since the mid-1990s, suggesting that G9 is a globally important serotype. The molecular epidemiology of G9 rotaviruses in two Saudi cities, Maddina and Gizan, from 2004 to 2005, was investigated in this study. These G9 strains belonged to P[8] lineage 2 [P-like] VP4, genetic group B [Wa-like] NSP4, and long electropherotype. The Saudi Arabian G9 VP7 gene had a 98% nucleotide sequence identity and grouped with the recently circulated G9 strains belonged to the third lineage. Molecular characterization of VP7, VP4, NSP4 and PAGE suggest that rotavirus G9 could have been introduced to Saudi as a novel G9P[8] strain. This study is the first to describe Molecular characterization of G9 Strains in the Middle East.

Schizophrenia

Association of order of birth with schizophrenia.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 49-53 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Birth Order-psychology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Risk Assessment

Abstract: To assess the association between Birth Order and Schizophrenia in relation to other demographic factors. A cross sectional study was done and data of twelve hundred and eight patients were evaluated and managed in the psychiatric department of Isra University Hospital, Hyderabad. Eighty two Schizophrenics were compared with the rest of the psychiatric population with reference to gender, catchment area, and family type. Statistically no significant difference was found between any of the birth order for the risk of Schizophrenia. Risk of Schizophrenia appears to be minimum in first born males, and maximum in first born females, but this does not reach statistical significance. Risk apparently seems to decrease as birth order goes down among urban setting; and decrease as birth order goes up; but again this finding does not reach the level of statistical significance. There appears to be no association between any birth order and risk of Schizophrenia, in our studied population.

Magnetic resonance imaging findings in patients with schizophrenia.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 167-170 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Atrophy; Brain-pathology

Abstract: To determine structural abnormalities in the brain of patients with schizophrenia by Magnetic Resonance Imaging [MRI]. Comparative study. The Departments of Radiology and Psychiatry, the Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi, from January 2007 to June 2008. Thirty-three cases of schizophrenia [n=33] and thirty-three age-matched controls, [n=33] were enrolled for this study. Screening Magnetic Resonance Imaging [MRI] of brain was done in order to see structural changes in brain matter. Findings were compared among groups using chi-square and Fisher's exact test with significance at $p < 0.05$. Among the total of 66 [n=66] MRI films studied for brain abnormalities, brain atrophy, presence of septum pellicudum and enlarged Virchow-Robins spaces were significantly associated with schizophrenia [$p < 0.001$]. There was no significant difference between cases and controls for ventricular dilatation [$p = 0.5$]. Sinusitis was mostly associated with controls and well correlated with their symptoms [$p < 0.001$]. Brain atrophy was the most commonly seen brain change in the studied sample of patients with schizophrenia. MRI brain can be used to identify structural abnormalities in patients with schizophrenia.

Scrotum

ultrasonography

Gray scale and doppler ultra-sound in the diagnosis of painless scrotal masses.

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Dow University of Health Sciences - Civil Hospital - Department of Radiology

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 178-182 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Scrotum-pathology; Ultrasonography, Doppler; Testicular Hydrocele-diagnosis

Abstract: To determine the role of gray scale and Doppler Ultrasound in the diagnosis of painless scrotal masses. It was a descriptive study conducted at Department of radiology, Dow University of Health Science [DUHS] and Civil Hospital Karachi [CHK] from June 2006 to June 2007. Adult patients with painless scrotal mass referred for ultrasound examination, were included in the study. All subjects were scanned with 11 MHz linear transducer on NEMIO 17 scanner in supine position and erect posture as and when needed. Gray scale ultrasound was first conducted to determine the size, location and echogenicity of the lesion. Doppler ultrasound was done to assess and document the blood flow, spectrum, and velocity of flow and indices in the epididymis, as well as in the lesion. Accuracy of Doppler scan was determined against histopathology of the respected specimen in case of tumors and against surgical findings in the benign lesions. The average age of the patients was 38.51 +/- 9.4 years. The most common scrotal mass was hydrocele [n=24, 34.29%] followed by varicocele [n=13, 18.57%], testicular tumors [n= 12, 17.14%], spermatocele [n 11, 15.71%] and epididymal cyst [n=10, 14.29%]. Out of 12 testicular tumors, there were 05 cases of seminoma [41.7%], 02 of cases of embryonal cell carcinomas [16.7%], two epidermoid cysts [16.7%] and 01 [8.3%] each of teratoma, choriocarcinoma with metastasis and testicular lymphoma. Sensitivity and positive predictive value of the ultrasound were 66.7% and 100%. Gray scale ultrasound in combination with Doppler ultra sound is a good imaging technique in patients presenting with painless scrotal masses. Benign masses are more accurately diagnosed than tumors that require histopathology for exact tissue characterization.

Silicone Oils

Suprachoroidal silicone oil.

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Vitreoretina Service

Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 3 (1): 43 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Choroid; Visual Acuity; Retinal Detachment; Intraocular Pressure

Silymarin

therapeutic use

Evaluation of the effect of chronic administration of silymarin on thermal and chemical hyperalgesia in an experimental model of diabetic neuropathy in male rats.

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Iran University of Medical Sciences - School of Medicine - Department of Physiology

IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2010; 11 (5): 583-589, 608 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Hyperalgesia; Diabetic Neuropathies-drug therapy; Models, Animal; Rats; Treatment Outcome; Pain Measurement

Abstract: Hyperalgesia is recognized as one of the marked signs of diabetic neuropathy. Considering the hypoglycemic and antioxidant effects of silymarin, this study was designed to investigate the analgesic effect of silymarin in an experimental model of diabetic neuropathy in male rats. In warm tail immersion test, rats were divided into control, silymarin-treated control, diabetic, silymarin-treated diabetic groups. For the formalin test, sodium salicylate [SS]-treated control and diabetic groups were added to the previous four groups. For induction of diabetes, streptozotocin [60 mg/kg, i.p., STZ] was administered as a single dose. The treatment groups [in diabetic group, before induction of diabetes], first received a single dose [200mg/kg; i.p] and then a daily dose [100mg/kg;i.p] of silymarin for eight weeks. Results showed that diabetic rats exhibited a higher score of pain during both phases of the formalin test [$P=0.03-0.006$] and significant decrease in tail flick latency [$P<0.02$] after eight weeks of diabetic induction in the warm tail immersion test. Treatment with silymarin for eight weeks caused significant decrease in pain scores at both phases of the formalin test [$P=0.06-0.0006$] and increase in tail flick latency [$P=0.03$]. On the other hand, silymarin caused no significant decrease in pain scores of control rats. It seems that eight weeks i.p. administration of silymarin could attenuate nociception in an experimental model of diabetic neuropathy, which may be considered as a treatment for painful diabetic neuropathy.

Smoking

Knowledge, behaviors and health hazard perception among Turkish narghile [waterpipe]-smokers related to narghile smoking.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 195-200 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Knowledge; Behavior; Hazardous Substances; Questionnaires

Abstract: Characteristics of narghile-smokers in Turkey have been under-investigated. In this study it was aimed to examine the knowledge, smoking patterns, and the perceptions of narghile-[Waterpipe] smokers in Turkey. In this descriptive survey, the data was collected through a structured questionnaire. The questions focused on smoking patterns of narghile smokers who were the clients [n=460] of narghile cafes. The perceptions of participants were identified using a 10 point visual scale. In all, 76.7% was male and 9.6% was younger than 18 years, and the mean duration of narghile smoking was 27.1 months. Peer influence [38.4%], and curiosity [18.4%] were the two most common reasons for starting narghile smoking. Aromatic narghile tobacco was preferred [86.3%] mostly, and 50.1% of them did not believe the addictive pattern of narghile smoking. One third of narghile smokers rated the negative health consequences of narghile smoking between 8.1 and 10 point on the visual scale versus 74.9% for cigarette. Interventions are needed to inform people in Turkey about the health hazards of narghile [Waterpipe] smoking.

epidemiology

Burden of smoking in Moroccan rural areas.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 677-683 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Rural Population; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Age Distribution

Abstract: The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence and characteristics of current smoking among rural Moroccans. The population study included 3438 individuals aged 15 years and above from both sexes. The crude prevalence of current smoking [currently smoked and had smoked > 100 cigarettes in lifetime] was 16.9% in the adolescent and adult rural population: 31.0% among men and 1.1% among women. The majority of smokers [74.4% of

men and 68.8% of women] began smoking before age 20 years. Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that age, sex, marital status, occupation and region of residence were the strongest determinants of current smoking. These results showed a high prevalence of smoking among males in the rural population of Morocco.

Frequency of smoking among males and its impact on the quality of life.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 163-167 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Quality of Life; Questionnaires

Abstract: To determine frequency of smoking among males aged 40 and above and to evaluate its impact on health related quality of life [HRQOL]. This cross-sectional study was conducted in a region of western Turkey between January, 1[st] and February, 30[th] 2009. A questionnaire concerning demographics, smoking and health related quality of life [HRQOL] was filled by the subjects. Chi Square [χ^2] test, Student's t test, variance [ANOVA] and Spearman Correlation analyses were performed when the data were being evaluated. The frequency of smoking was 47.1%. In those smoking, the scores received from the other fields of SF-36 scale except for the emotional field were significantly tower in those not smoking. As the severity of smoking increased, physical functioning, physical body pain, general health perception, and the vitality scores showed significant decrease [$p < 0.05$, for each domain]. Smoking has a negative impact on health related quality of life. Public health education highlighting ill effects of smoking and Tobacco use need to be initiated which can be an effective preventive strategy.

Prevalence of current smoking in Eastern province, Saudi Arabia.

Al Turki, K.A.; Al Baghli, N.A.; Al Ghamdi, A.J.; El Zubaier, A.G.; Al Ghamdi, R.; Alameer, M.M.

Ministry of Health - Directorate of Health Affairs

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 671-676 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Questionnaires; Age Distribution; Socioeconomic Factors; Educational Status

Abstract: All Saudi Arabian residents of the Eastern province of Saudi Arabia aged 30+ years completed a structured interview questionnaire about smoking. The prevalence of current smoking [smoked > 100 cigarettes or any tobacco products including waterpipe in lifetime and still smoking daily or occasionally for 1 month or more] among 196 268 respondents was 16.9% [28.7% among men and 4.5% among women]. There was a significantly higher prevalence of smoking at younger ages in men and older ages in women. Multiple logistic regression analysis showed that factors independently associated with smoking were lower socioeconomic status, lower education, being divorced and occupations such as the military and self-employed.

legislation and jurisprudence

Knowledge and attitude of taxi drivers on the new legislation for smoke-free taxis: an occupational health perspective.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 111-116 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Automobile Driving; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Occupational Health; Questionnaires

Abstract: Taxi drivers carry significant risks related to occupational health and safety. Exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke is known to be one of those health risks. As legislations for smoke-free taxis become more widespread throughout the world, this study aimed to assess knowledge and attitude of taxi drivers on the new legislation for tobacco control introduced in Turkey recently. The study population consisted of 135 taxi drivers from 22 different taxi stations in Ankara Turkey. Data of the descriptive study was collected in October, 2008 through face-to-face interviews with a standard questionnaire. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize data, whereas chi-square was used to compare groups. All the study participants were male with a mean age of 47.2 +/- 11.8 years. More than half of the taxi drivers [59.3%] were found to be current smokers. Although level of knowledge and attitude of taxi drivers on the new legislation were favorable in general, some difficulties and barriers were found to be present in implementation of the ban. Most of the smoking drivers were found to continue smoking in their taxis. About 80.0% of the drivers stated their concern of losing out on clients' satisfaction if they restrict smoking in their taxis. Taxi drivers and clients' knowledge, attitudes and behaviors are important determinants in successful implementation of legislations for smoke-free taxis.

Smoking Cessation

Family physician corner smoking cessation in Bahrain, the evolving strategy - part II.

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Ministry of Health

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2010; 32 (1): 40-42 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Awareness; Physicians, Family; Tobacco Use Disorder; Health Policy

Soil

parasitology

Prevalence of helminth ova soil samples from public places in Shiraz.

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Lorestan University of Medical Sciences - Lorestan School of Medicine - Department of Parasitology and Mycology

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 578-580 (9 ref.)**Keywords:** Prevalence; Helminths

Spasms, Infantile

drug therapy

Clinical profile and response to oral prednisolone in infantile spasm.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 186-189 (23 ref.)**Keywords:** Prednisolone-administration and dosage; Prednisolone-therapeutic use; Spasms, Infantile-diagnosis; Sex Distribution

Abstract: To evaluate the clinical profile and response to oral prednisolone in infantile spasms. Case series. Neurology Department, The Children Hospital and Institute of Child Health, Multan, from July 2005 to June 2007. Fifty patients of infantile spasms were studied. Age, gender, age at onset of seizures, type of spasms [flexor, extensor or mixed], history of intrapartum asphyxia, developmental history, dysmorphic facial features, any hypopigmented/hyperpigmented skin lesions, computed tomogram and electroencephalogram findings and response to oral prednisolone was noted. Data was analyzed statistically by SPSS 10. Descriptive statistics was used to find out frequencies and percentages of all above mentioned variables. Chi-square test was applied to determine the association between these variables and response to treatment. P-value of less than 0.05 was taken significant. Male to female ratio was 2.1:1. Mean age of babies was 6.5 +/- 3.35 months. Mean age at onset of seizures was 5.35 +/- 3.52 months. Flexor spasms was seen in 32 [64%], extensor spasms in 8 [16%] and mixed spasms in 10 babies [20%]. Symptomatic infantile spasms were noted in 48 [96%] babies while two babies [4%] were having cryptogenic infantile spasm. History of intrapartum asphyxia was noted in 54% of symptomatic cases. Favourable response to oral prednisolone was seen in 27 babies [54%]. Except male gender, none of the other variable reached the statistical significance for favourable response to treatment. Infantile spasms were found more common in males, flexor spasms were the commonest type noted. Symptomatic spasm was noted in 96% of cases and intrapartum asphyxia was the commonest cause of symptomatic group. Response to oral prednisolone was noted in more than half of cases of infantile spasms.

Spherocytosis, Hereditary

Hereditary spherocytosis with immunoglobulin a nephropathy.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 78-81 (11 ref.)**Keywords:** Glomerulonephritis, IGA-drug therapy; Glomerulonephritis, IGA-diagnosis; Biopsy; Comorbidity; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Hereditary spherocytosis is a familial hemolytic anemia. Immunoglobulin A [IgA] nephropathy associated with hereditary spherocytosis has not been reported in children. Here, we report a case of a 17-year-old boy with IgA nephropathy and hereditary spherocytosis. The patient was diagnosed with hereditary spherocytosis at the age of 12 years and splenectomy was done at the age of 15 years. Later, the patient presented with macroscopic hematuria and proteinuria. Kidney biopsy of the boy was consistent with IgA nephropathy. Treatment with angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor was started. The patient became free of proteinuria after the 6th month of therapy.

Spondylosis

surgery

Repair of spondylolysis using a rod-screw construct.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2010; 37 (1): 101-109 (25 ref.)**Keywords:** Bone Screws; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To assess the results of a technique of internal fixation consisting of pedicle screws and a V-shaped rod resting against the inferior aspect on the spinous process and the posterior aspects of the laminae and post operative

bracing and rehabilitation programs. Twelve Patients with painful pars defect not responding to conservative treatment were considered to be eligible for direct repair of their spondylolysis. The surgical technique involved placement of screws on the pedicles of the involved vertebra and the fixation of the loose posterior arch with a solid rod bent in a V shape, taking purchase on the spinous process and laminae. A bone graft was placed under compression in the pars defect and postoperative bracing and rehabilitation programs were carried out. Nine patients had an excellent result, returned to normal every day life and work. The outcome in one patient was rated good and in one, fair. The procedure in one was considered a failure, although bone fusion seemed to have been obtained. No complications were encountered because of the specific design of the construct. This technique offers the advantage of being easy and fast, it can be performed using available spinal instrumentations using rods and pedicle screws. It avoids penetration of the spinal canal. This technique seems safe and effective but needs careful selection of patients. Post operative bracing and rehabilitation programs have very important role in follow up and improvement of our patients with good results.

Stomach Neoplasms

pathology

Mucin-secreting gastric adenocarcinoma with rhabdoid areas.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2010; 16 (1): 46-48 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma-pathology; Neoplasms, Multiple Primary; Rhabdoid Tumor-pathology

Abstract: Rhabdoid tumor, first described in kidneys of infants and children, is an aggressive tumor that has been reported in several extrarenal locations. In this report, we describe the case of a 40-year-old patient with gastric adenocarcinoma composed of histologically well-differentiated glandular areas and focal rhabdoid zones. The rhabdoid component showed typical features such as abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm, eccentric nuclei, prominent nucleoli and intense focal positive immunohistochemical cytoplasmic reaction for vimentin. Recognition of the rhabdoid phenotype in gastrointestinal tract neoplasms is important because this feature is associated with poor prognosis and unresponsiveness to conventional therapy.

Streptomyces

Selection of streptomyces isolates from turkish karstic caves against antibiotic resistant microorganisms.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 1-6

Keywords: Anti-Infective Agents; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Antifungal Agents; Drug Stability; Vancomycin Resistance

Abstract: In this work, actinomycetes isolates were isolated from rock wall and speleothem surfaces and soil samples of 19 karstic caves in Turkey. Out of 290 isolates isolated, 180 isolates [62%] exhibited antimicrobial activity against a panel of four bacteria, two yeasts and four filamentous fungi in the screening program. One of them, *Streptomyces* sp. 1492, was examined for antibiotic production in batch culture. The maximum of antimicrobial activity was shown at 5th day. Antimicrobial activity of the extracted active compound was recorded as dose dependent bacteriostatic or bactericidal against antibiotic resistant clinical bacteria strains; methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* [MRSA], vancomycin resistant *Enterobacter faecium* [VRE], and *Acinetobacter baumannii*. Minimum inhibitor concentration and minimum bactericidal concentrations were determined as lower than standard antibiotic streptomycin; 125 [micro g/ml and 250-1000 micro g/ml, respectively. Active component was found as heat-stable.

Stroke

psychology

Post-stroke depression and hospital admission need for nursing care partition according to the clinical condition.

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Neurosciences 2010; 15 (1): 33-36 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Depression-epidemiology; Hospitalization; Case-Control Studies; Prevalence

Abstract: To investigate the prevalence of post stroke depression and its association with hospital admission conditions. In this case-control study, 120 patients with ischemic cerebral stroke from Aliebne-Abitaleb Hospital, Rafsanjan, Iran, during 2004-2006 were evaluated. Sixty patients were hospitalized near very ill patients including patients with delirium, decreased consciousness, stupor, coma, sphincteric disorders, ingestion disorder with nasogastric tube insertion, and deceased patients] [cases], and 60 were admitted not adjacent to ill patients [controls]. All patients were matched for stroke risk factors and location and size of lesion, and all were admitted to hospital for at least one week. Depression was assessed on admission and after one week according to the Beck inventory

questionnaire. The results were analyzed using Fisher's exact test. The mean age of the patients was 63 +/- 4 years, and 65% were female. The depression rate in all patients adjacent to ill patients significantly increased by the seventh day of admission compared with the control group [$p < 0.001$]. On analysis according gender, this increase was significant only in women. [$p < 0.001$] Hospitalization of stroke patients without considering separation according to clinical condition, increases the depression rate in these patients.

Subarachnoid Hemorrhage

Effect of systemic parameters following experimental subarachnoid hemorrhage and cerebral vasospasm in rabbits by injection of blood into the subarachnoidal space.

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Neurosciences 2010; 15 (1): 15-20 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Rabbits; Vasospasm, Intracranial; Blood Pressure

Abstract: To investigate acute changes of systemic parameters following experimental subarachnoid hemorrhage [SAH] and cerebral vasospasm conditions created by intracisternal injection of fresh autologous blood in arabbit model the study was carried out at th neuro surgery clinic, Izmir Training and research Hospital, Izmir, Turkey between April 2002 and March 2005. Thirty-two male rabbits were divided into the following 4 groups: group one with mild hemorrhage received 0.5 cc of blood, group 2 with moderate hemorrhage received 0.7 cc of blood, group 3 with severe hemorrhage received 1 cc of blood, and the sham-operated group 4 with no blood. The clinical parameters of all animals were monitored 2 hours after the operation, and blood analysis was performed just after hemorrhage. A series of systemic parameters such as rectal temperature, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, and blood gas analysis were measured before and after administration of blood injection. Results were compared by analysis of variance and paired t-tests, and -P values less than 0.05 were considered significant. The systolic blood pressures were significantly different in groups 1, 2, and 3 before and after the bleeding period. The diastolic blood pressures were also considerably different. This study suggests that the presence of a blood clot and different amounts of blood in the subarachnoid space can evoke a series of changes in both local and systemic states in experimental models.

Syphilis

epidemiology

Prevalence of syphilis among patients in a dental clinic in Enugu, Nigeria.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 59-61 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Dental Clinics; Infection Control, Dental

Abstract: To examine the prevalence of syphilis among patients attending the dental clinic of the Federal School of Dental Technology and Therapy, Enugu, Nigeria. Venous blood samples randomly collected from 46 female and 54 male patients were screened for antibodies to Treponema pallidum using syphilis ultra rapid test strip [ACON, USA]. The result of the study showed that out of the 100 patients screened, 1% yielded positive for Treponema pallidum antibody. While the occurrence rate was low, it nevertheless constitutes a viable source of occupational infection. The need for observance of standard precautionary measures by dental professionals and proper sterilization of instruments are emphasized.

Tea

Green tea ameliorates renal oxidative damage induced by gentamicin in rats.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 21-28 (45 ref.)

Keywords: Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Oxidative Stress-drug effects; Kidney Diseases-prevention and control; Phytotherapy; Rats; Camellia sinensis; Gentamicins; Kidney-drug effects; Drug Evaluation, Preclinical

Abstract: Recent studies indicate that free radicals are important mediators of renal damage induced by gentamicin [GM], an aminoglycoside antibiotic widely used in treating severe gram-negative infections. Green tea extract [GTE] was reported to have antioxidant and free radical scavenging activities. Therefore, the aim of this work was to investigate the possible protective effect of GTE against gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity. For this purpose, rats were divided into four groups. Group-1 [control] received normal saline. Group-2 received GTE [300 mg/kg/d, orally]. Group-3 received gentamicin [80 mg/kg/d, intraperitoneally]. Group-4 was injected with GTE plus gentamicin simultaneously. Daily urinary total protein levels were estimated to assess kidney dysfunction. The rats were sacrificed on the seventh day and kidneys were collected for histopathological studies. Blood urea nitrogen [BUN] and creatinine levels were measured in the blood. Moreover, glutathione [GSH], lipid peroxide expressed as thiobarbituric acid reactive substance [TBARS] levels, superoxide dismutase [SOD] and catalase [CAT] activities were determined in renal tissues. GM produced elevation in urinary total protein, BUN, serum creatinine and TBARS levels. On the other hand, GM reduced the GSH level and SOD, CAT activities. The simultaneous administration of GTE plus gentamicin protected kidney

tissues against nephrotoxic effect of gentamicin as evidenced from amelioration of histopathological alterations and normalization of kidney biochemical parameters.

Telangiectasis

Intravitreal triamcinolone for management of idiopathic juxtafoveolar telangiectasis.

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Oman Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 3 (1): 38-40 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Triamcinolone-therapeutic use; Fovea Centralis; Drug Administration Routes; Treatment Outcome

Thrombocytopenia

etiology

Considerations in the management of hepatitis c virus-related thrombocytopenia with eltrombopag.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2010; 16 (1): 51-56 (74 ref.)

Keywords: Thrombocytopenia-drug therapy; Hepatitis C-complications; Hepatitis C-drug therapy; Benzoic Acid-therapeutic use; Hydrazines-therapeutic use; Pyrazoles-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Thrombocytopenia is a common clinical problem in HCV-infected cases. Multiple studies have consistently shown a rise in platelet count following a successful HCV treatment thus proving a cause-effect relationship between the two. Although, many therapeutic strategies have been tried in the past to treat HCV-related thrombocytopenia [e.g. interferon dose reductions, oral steroids, intravenous immunoglobulins, splenectomy etc], the success rates have been variable and not always reproducible. After the cessation of clinical trials of PEG-rHuMGDF due to immunogenicity issues, the introduction of non-immunogenic second-generation thrombopoietin-mimetics [eltrombopag and Romiplostim] has opened up a novel way to treat HCV-related thrombocytopenia. Although the data is still sparse, eltrombopag therapy has shown to successfully achieve the primary endpoint platelet counts of $\geq 50,000/\mu\text{L}$ in phase II and III, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials. Likewise, though it is premature to claim safety of this drug especially in high-risk patient groups, reported side effects in the published literature were of insufficient severity to require discontinuation of the drug. Based on the current and emerging evidence, a review of the pharmacologic basis, pharmacokinetics, therapeutic efficacy, safety profile and future considerations of eltrombopag in the context of HCV-related thrombocytopenia is given in this article. A MEDLINE search was conducted [1990 to August 2009] using the search terms eltrombopag, HCV, thrombocytopenia.

Thyroiditis, Autoimmune

epidemiology

Frequency of autoimmune thyroid disease in chronic urticaria.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 158-161 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Urticaria; Hypothyroidism; Autoantibodies-blood

Abstract: To determine the frequency of autoimmune thyroid disease in diagnosed cases of chronic urticaria [CU] and the association between hypothyroidism and chronic urticaria if any. Non-interventional, descriptive study. Department of Physiology, Dow University of Health Sciences, Karachi, from December 2004 to January 2006. The patients were selected from Department of Dermatology and Medical Units of Civil Hospital, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, the Aga Khan Hospital and community clinics. A total number of 60 patients were enrolled in this study. In all patients, serum antithyroid autoantibodies [antithyroglobulin and antimicrosomal/thyroperoxidase], thyroid profile [serum TSH, T3 and FT4], complete blood count, erythrocyte sedimentation rate and IgE levels were carried out. The proportions were compared using chi-square test with significance at $p < 0.05$. Forty seven [78%] patients were found to have chronic urticaria [history and laboratory reports]. Out of 47 patients with diagnosis of CU, elevated titres of antithyroglobulin [TGA] and antimicrosomal antibodies [TMA] were found to be present in 20 [42.6%] and 27 [57.4%] patients respectively. Serum TSH level [thyroid stimulating hormone] was increased and T3, FT4 were decreased in 20 [42.6%] patients [$p < 0.001$]. A total number of 20 [42.5%] patients were found to be hypothyroid with chronic urticaria of greater than 6 weeks duration. This study shows a statistically significant association between hypothyroidism and chronic urticaria. Full thyroid profile [serum thyroid autoantibodies, serum TSH, T3 and FT4] is highly recommended in patients with diagnosis of chronic urticaria.

Thyroxine

pharmacokinetics

Levothyroxin pseudo-malabsorption: a case report.

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2010; 11 (5): 590-594, 609 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Thyroxine-administration and dosage; Hypothyroidism-drug therapy; Intestinal Absorption

Abstract: Hypothyroidism is a relatively common disease, and patients are often treated with levothyroxin; however when high doses of levothyroxin are needed for its treatment of hypothyroidism, we should carefully consider the reasons. A 43 year old woman, suffering from uncontrolled hypothyroidism, referred to an endocrine clinic, was treated with 1000 microgram levothyroxin and 150 microgram liothyronin tablets. She admitted to hospital with a likely diagnosis of levothyroxin false malabsorption to take the levothyroxin loading test. Serum T4 was measured at 0, 30, 60, 120 and 240 minutes after levothyroxin consumption and showed increases in serum T4 level was 0.9, 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.6 micro g/dL respectively. Absorption of T4 was normal in the small bowel, due to false levothyroxin malabsorption that had occurred because of irregular drug consumption. Levothyroxin loading test can differentiate between true and false malabsorption. Considering the high prevalence of psychological symptoms, depression in particular, in hypothyroid patients who do not respond to treatment despite increased the doses of levothyroxin, levothyroxin malabsorption needs to be researched, especially the false type and following a definite diagnosis, appropriate treatment can be prescribed.

Tobacco Smoke Pollution

Effects of environmental tobacco smoke on the respiratory health of children.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 223-228 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Smoking; Tobacco; Environmental Exposure; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Risk Factors; Asthma

Abstract: Infections of the respiratory tract are the most common acute illness of childhood. Apart from the morbidity [and occasional mortality] attributable to respiratory infections, they also represent risk factors for asthma and possibly other chronic respiratory effects in later life. Children's exposure to harmful substances of tobacco smoke begins at prenatal period, if pregnant woman smokes after the delivery, it continues postnatally to be paced. Children are especially sensitive to the respiratory effects of environmental tobacco smoke [ETS] exposure. ETS exposure is a significant and avoidable risk factor for respiratory diseases among children. ETS is a wide-spread environmental pollutant that has been long linked with respiratory problems. In children of all ages ETS exposure has been found to be associated with increased respiratory symptoms such as wheeze and cough. The role ETS plays in the development of atopy is of great interest, as atopy is closely related to the development of childhood asthma. Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke is preventable. This review discusses primarily on impact of ETS on during the fetal period and infancy and childhood. This paper reviews of several articles between year 1992- 2009 obtained from the internet; Pubmed and Medline.

Tretinoin

Effects of all-trans retinoic acid on the pancreas development in rat Embryo.

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2010; 11 (5): 576-582, 607 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Pancreas-growth and development; Embryonic Development; Embryonic Structures; Pancreas-drug effects; Islets of Langerhans; Rats

Abstract: Recent data shows that retinoic acid [RA] signaling is required for early pancreatic development in animals, whereas the effects of exogenous All-trans Retinoic Acid [ATRA] on gestation day [GD] 10 in later development have not been well documented. In this experimental interventional study, female rats, were randomly divided into two groups [experimental and control, n=5 each]. Animals in the experimental group received single dose [100 mg /kg] of ATRA orally on GD 10 and fetuses were observed on GD 18. The fetus pancreas [from both the experimental and control groups; each n=24] were processed for staining and followed by measuring the accumulation of pancreatic acinus and pancreatic ductile associated with the islets of langerhans. In addition, the mean diameter of pancreatic acinus, acinar cells and related nucleus were measured. Statistical analysis was done by student t-test, P value<0.05 being considered significant. In the experimental embryos on GD 18, the mean accumulation of pancreatic acinus [23.5%], and pancreatic ductile, associated with the islets of langerhans [76%] per field were increased. There was a significant difference in accumulation of pancreatic acinus [P< 0.0001] and pancreatic ductile, associated with the islets of langerhans [P< 0.0001], between the groups in this regard. The mean diameter of pancreatic acinus and the related nucleus were compared in the two groups, and results showed significant [P< 0.0001] decrease of this parameter in the experimental group. Results suggest that ATRA may have positive effects on proliferation, differentiation and maturation of pancreatic acinus and pancreatic ductile associated with the islets of langerhans.

Triage

Triage systems: a review of the literature with reference to Saudi Arabia.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 690-698 (68 ref.)

Keywords: Emergency Service, Hospital; Education, Medical; Teaching

Abstract: This review evaluates some of the international literature on triage in order to provide evidencebased data for the medical community in Saudi Arabia specifically and the Eastern Mediterranean Region in general. The aim is to encourage national health planners and decision-makers to apply formal triage systems in the emergency departments of general and specialist hospitals and other relevant health settings, including primary and psychiatric care. Research and training on triage is extremely limited in Saudi Arabia and the Region and this review highlights the need for more research on triage systems and for the inclusion of training on triage in medical education programmes.

Tribulus

Antioxidant activity of aerial parts of tribulus alatus in rats.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 59-62 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Antioxidants-pharmacology; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Superoxide Dismutase-drug effects; Glutathione-drug effects; Rats, Wister; Drug Evaluation, Preclinical

Abstract: The antioxidant activity of alcoholic extract of Tribulus alatus was investigated by determination of blood glutathione, serum ascorbic acid and serum superoxide dismutase in rats. All groups treated with aerial parts without fruit, fruits and total herb showed a significant increase in all measured parameters [$P < 0.05$]. Upon fractionation of the alcoholic extracts using solvents with different polarities, all fractions revealed a significant increase in serum superoxide dismutase [$P < 0.05$]. On the other hand chloroformic fraction of aerial parts without fruit extract and ethylacetate fraction of fruits extract exhibited a significant increase in blood glutathione level. All fractions of fruits extract, chloroformic and ethylacetate fractions of aerial parts without fruit extract significantly increase the serum ascorbic acid concentration [$P < 0.05$].

Tuberculin Test

Latent tuberculosis infection in individuals with human immunodeficiency virus infection: comparison of tuberculin skin test to the anti TB-IgM antibodies.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 11-14 (23 ref.)

Keywords: HIV Infections; Tuberculosis-diagnosis; Immunoglobulin M-blood; Tuberculosis-blood; Prevalence

Abstract: To determine Latent Tuberculosis Infection [LTBI] prevalence and compare TST results to the anti TB-IgM anti bodies [ATIA] for the diagnosis of LTBI in HIV infected individuals. Sixty two randomized sampled HIV infected subjects from an addict treatment center in Ahvaz southwest Iran underwent TST, using 5 TU of purified protein derivative, and measuring ATIA. Data were analyzed in SPSS [version 16, USA]. Of 62 participants, 34 [54.8%] had positive result for TST, whereas 6 [9.7%] had positive ATIA. Overall concordance between TST and ATIA was 45.2% [$\text{Kappa} = 0.37$, $p = 0.32$]. In subjects with positive test results by either TST or ATIA, only 4.8% had positive test results by both tests. Discordant results were found in 54.8% of subjects. Positive results for both tests in subjects categorized in two groups [above and below 200 CD4-cell/mm³] had no significant difference [$P > 0.05$]. LTBI prevalence among HIV infected individuals in studied area is higher than other parts of the world. TST is a useful test for LTBI diagnosis and prefer to ATIA. Concordance between TST and ATIA is low.

Urbanization

Letter from the Editor.

Curlet, Fiona; Abdin, Eva; Bichard, Alison; Penet, Guy

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (5): 459 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Health; World Health Organization; World Health; Urban Population

Ureteral Neoplasms

secondary

Ureteral stump transitional cell carcinoma after radical nephrectomy: a case report with review of literature.

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Urology Annals 2009; 1 (2): 64-66 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Ureteral Neoplasms-diagnosis; Carcinoma, Transitional Cell-secondary; Carcinoma, Transitional Cell-diagnosis; Kidney Neoplasms-surgery; Nephrectomy

Abstract: Primary transitional cell carcinoma [TCC] of the ureter accounts for less than 1% of all malignancies of upper genitourinary tract. Ureteral stump after radical nephrectomy may develop malignancy very rarely TCC being the commonest. Definite risk exists if the urinary bladder harbored TCC. Presence of TCC of the urinary bladder and persistent urinary tract infections in a nephrectomized patient may indicate closer evaluation.

Ureteral Obstruction

surgery

Laparoscopic ureteroneocystostomy for management of lower ureteric strictures.

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Urology Annals 2009; 1 (2): 47-51 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Ureteral Obstruction-etiology; Uretorostomy-methods; Constriction, Pathologic-surgery; Laparoscopy; Ureter-surgery; Urologic Surgical Procedures

Abstract: We assessed the results of laparoscopic transperitoneal ureteroneocystostomy with or without a psoas hitch for management of lower ureteral strictures. Between October 2005 and August 2008, 16 patients with lower ureteric strictures underwent laparoscopic ureteroneocystostomy with or without a psoas hitch. Etiology of strictures was gynecological surgery in 11, surgery for stone disease in 3, ureterovaginal fistula in 1 and primary obstructive megaureter in 1. Transperitoneal 3- or 4-port laparoscopic ureteroneocystostomy was performed with or without psoas hitch. 1. All operations were successfully completed without any need for conversion to open. Mean operative time was 171.56 min [range 130 to 260 min], mean blood loss was 93.44 cc [range 30 to 200 cc] and total hospital stay was 3.73 days [range 3 to 6 days]. Mean time to resume oral intake was 12.5 h [range 8 to 22 h]. Mean follow-up period was 21.83 months [range 6-39 months]. Postoperative follow-up investigations revealed successful outcome in all 16 patients, success being defined as relief of symptoms and radiological improvement, irrespective of the refluxing status. Non-refluxing status was achieved in 15 out of 16 patients as determined by micturition cystography. Laparoscopic ureteroneocystostomy is a safe and effective procedure, with inherent advantages of laparoscopic surgery.

Urinary Calculi

physiopathology

Metabolic factors associated with urinary calculi in children.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 32-38 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Urinary Calculi-chemistry; Uric Acid-analysis; Calcium-analysis; Vesico-Ureteral Reflux; Prospective Studies

Abstract: We aimed to identify metabolic and anatomical abnormalities present in children with urinary calculi. Metabolic evaluation was done in 142 pediatric calculus formers. Evaluation included serum biochemistry; measurement of daily excretion of urinary calcium, uric acid, oxalate, citrate, and magnesium [in older children]; and measurement of calcium, uric acid, oxalate, and creatinine in random urine samples in nontoilet-trained patients. Urinary tests for cystinuria were also performed. All of the patients underwent renal ultrasonography. Sixty-one patients [42.7%] had metabolic abnormalities. Anatomical abnormalities were found in 12 patients [8.4%]. Three children [2.1%] had infectious calculi, and 3[2.1%] had a combination of metabolic and anatomic abnormalities. In 66 children [46.2%] we did not find any reasons for calculus formation [idiopathic]. Urinalysis revealed hypercalciuria in 25 [17.6%], hyperuricosuria in 23 [16.1%], hyperoxaluria in 17 [11.9%], cystinuria in 9 [6.3%], hypocitraturia in 3 [2.1%], and low urinary magnesium level in 1 [0.7%] patients. Sixteen patients [11.2%] had mixed metabolic abnormalities. Metabolic abnormalities are common in pediatric patients with urinary calculi. In our study, calcium and uric acid abnormalities were the most common, and vesicoureteral reflux seemed to be the most common urological abnormality which led to urinary stasis and calculus formation.

Urinary Diversion

Resorption of distal appendix: a rare complication after Mitrofanoff's appendicovesicostomy.

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Urology Annals 2009; 1 (2): 69 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Urinary Reservoirs, Continent; Appendix-surgery; Postoperative Complications; Cystostomy

Urinary Incontinence, Stress

surgery

Transobturator tape for female stress incontinence: a day surgery case.

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Urology Annals 2009; 1 (2): 44-46 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Suburethral Slings; Surgical Mesh; Gynecologic Surgical Procedures; Urologic Surgical Procedures; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To evaluate the effectiveness of transobturator vaginal tape [TOT] in the treatment of female stress urinary incontinence [SU1] and to analyze functional results and quality of life after 12 months follow. All women with SU1 who underwent TOT procedure from outside to inside under general or regional anesthesia from December 2004 to January 2007 were included in the study. All must have had a minimal follow up of one year. The patients were prospectively evaluated with history including pads use/day, physical examination - pelvic examination, urinalysis, urogenital distress inventory [UDI-6], and analog global satisfaction scale - and urodynamic studies - filling cystometry, pressure-flow studies, and Valsalva leak point pressure. Sixty two consecutive patients who fulfilled the inclusion criteria underwent TOT procedure by one surgeon. The mean age was 52 +/- 9 years [range, 34-70 years] and minimal follow up was one year [12-24 months]. The mean operative time was 17 +/- 4 minutes [15-31] with average amount of bleeding 62 +/- 22 cc. We found objectively 89% cure or improvement rate after one year. The out-in transobturator approach is a very effective treatment of SU1 with low morbidity and high success rate. However, longer follow up in larger populations should assess the long-term reliability of this attractive procedure.

Urinary Tract Infections

etiology

Hypercalciuria, a promoting factor to urinary tract infection in children.

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Urology Annals 2009; 1 (2): 52-55 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Hypercalciuria-complications; Calcium-urine; Urinary Tract Infections-complications; Risk Factors

Abstract: Urinary tract infection [UTI] is one of the most common diseases of urogenital tract in children. Detecting predisposing factors for UTI takes an important place in managing patients with UTI. Recently, a few studies emphasized on idiopathic hypercalciuria [IH] as a predisposing factor for UTI and dysfunctional voiding. Therefore, we carried out a survey to find out whether non-calculus IH is a contributing factor in children with the first attack of pyelonephritis. This is a case-control study carried out on 60 children aged 2-11 years admitted at St Al-Zahra hospital, Isfahan, Iran, with the first episode of upper UTI and 200 age- and gender-matched normal healthy children between September 2003 and February 2005. We used second fasting spot urine sample to measure calcium and creatinine. Two urine samples were obtained one week apart to increase the accuracy of measurement. All samples were collected after at least 6 weeks of completing the treatment course of pyelonephritis. Ultrasound examination and VCUG were performed in all patients before entering the survey as case group to rule out obstruction and VUR. Mean age of case and control group were 4.86 +/- 3.08 years and 4.22 +/- 2.9 years, respectively. The mean calcium to creatinine ratio [Ca/Cr] in case and control group were 0.308 +/- 0.21 and 0.208 +/- 0.12 mg/ mg, respectively, P < 0.001. The difference between the mean values of these two groups was significant only in age group <6 years, P < 0.0001 and odds ratio was 2.1 [95% CI 1.03-7.8]. After determining the mean values of urine Ca/Cr ration according to both age groups and gender, it was cleared that only significant difference was related to male <6 years. The likelihood of hypercalciuria should be assessed especially in male children with UTI and without any urinary tract obstruction.

microbiology

The frequency of coagulase negative staphylococci urinary infections with antimicrobial resistance pattern in Rafsanjan.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 107-110 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Staphylococcal Infections; Coagulase; Drug Resistance, Bacterial; Cross-Sectional Studies; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: Coagulase negative staphylococci are recognized as the important agents in the urinary infections of young women and elderly men. These agents are resistant to many of the antibiotics. The objective of this study was to find out the frequency and antimicrobial resistance pattern of this organism in urinary infections. This cross sectional study was performed on 1067 patients who were referred to Rafsanjan laboratory due to urinary symptoms. Urine analysis and cultures with [Blood agar, Eosin methylen blue, Hinton Agar], besides Catalase and coagulase assay were done. Coagulase negative staphylococci was isolated from 6% of cultures. Frequency of this infection had no difference between female and male and also between different groups. Based on antibiotic resistance pattern; resistance to Cefalotin was [72.5%], Cotrimoxazole [62.5%], Penicillin [60%], Nitrofurantoin and Gentamycin [55%], Nalidixic acid [52.5%], Oxacillin [47.5%], Cephalexin [45%], Clindamycin [35%], Vancomycin [30%] and Ciprofloxacin [2.5%]. Positive cultures are significant [6%] and recognition of urinary infection due to Coagulase negative staphylococci is very important because misdiagnosis leads to wrong treatment.

Urolithiasis

epidemiology

Pediatric urolithiasis in coastal Tunisia.

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Urology Annals 2009; 1 (2): 39-43 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Urinary Bladder Calculi; Calcium Oxalate-analysis; Magnesium Compounds-analysis; Purines-analysis; Prevalence; Age Factors

Abstract: We will try to show an outline of the clinical and biological characteristics of pediatric urolithiasis among Tunisian children in the coastal region. This retrospective study included 168 children below 16 years [100 boys and 68 girls] presented with urinary stones. Patients were reviewed in a multi-centric study with regard to age at diagnosis, sexual, historical, physical, laboratory, and radiologic findings. The physical and chemical analysis of stones was carried out by a stereomicroscope and infra-red spectroscopy respectively. Statistical analysis of data was carried out using software SPSS 11.0 for Windows. Statistical significance was determined using chi-square test. The sex ratio was 1.47. Clinical presentation of this pathology was dominated by abdominal pain [28%], hematuria [25.6%], dysuria [16.7%] and urinary tract infection [14.3%]. Stones were located in the upper urinary tract in 75.6% of cases. Of the urine cultures, 14.3% were positive. Whewellite is found more frequently in children stones than infants [P < 0.05] and was the main component in 46.4% of stone section and 55.4% of stone surface. Stuvite stones were more frequent among boys stones than girls' [11 Vs 2.9%] [P < 0.05]. The male prevalence of pediatric urolithiasis is less obvious in Tunisia. Calcium oxalate is the most frequent chemical compound in Tunisian pediatric urolithiasis.

Urologic Diseases

epidemiology

Hospital admission due to nephrological conditions during hajj causes, healthcare use, and short-term outcomes.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 71-73 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Patient Admission; Hospitalization; Length of Stay; Islam; Travel; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: In this retrospective study, records of Iranian Hajj pilgrims who were hospitalized in 2 Iranian hospitals in Mecca and Medina, Saudi Arabia, from 2005 to 2007, were reviewed of 600 patients who were hospitalized, 12 [2.0%] were admitted due to nephrological causes, which included kidney calculi [n = 7; 58.4%], acute kidney failure [n = 2; 16.7%], urinary tract infection [n = 1; 8.3%], urinary tract infection and urinary calculus [n = 1; 8.3%], and renal malignancy [n = 1; 8.3%]. None of the patients needed referral to other healthcare centers, and all of them were discharged with good condition. Length of hospital stay was 1 to 4 days. There was no association between hospitalization due to nephrological causes and sociodemographic data, healthcare use, and outcome. This inpatient epidemiological study showed 2% of total admissions were related to nephrological conditions in Iranian Hajj pilgrims, most commonly due to easily treated conditions.

Uterine Cervical Neoplasms

diagnosis

Cost-effectiveness analysis of screening strategies for cervical cancer in Tunisia.

Lazaar, H. Ben Gobrane; Aounallah Skhiri, H.; Oueslati, F.; Frikha, H.; Achour, N.; Hsairi, M.
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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (6): 602-608 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Uterine Cervical Neoplasms-economics; Mass Screening-economics; Cost-Benefit Analysis; Incidence

Abstract: We aimed to identify the most appropriate screening strategy for cervical cancer [periodicity of 3, 5 or 10 years] for Tunisia, taking into consideration the incidence of the disease, costs of screening and economic implications. We simulated follow-up of a fictitious cohort of 1 million women 35-39 years over 30 years. Computation of yearly medical care costs was based on data from medical files of patients diagnosed with cervical cancer in 2004 at the National Institute of Cancer, Tunis. For a 60% coverage level of screening, cervical cancer reduction would be 49.2% for a 3-year periodicity. The reduction would be 40.3% and 33.1% for 5 and 10 years periodicity respectively. Considering cost-effectiveness, 10-year screening gave the lowest annual cost to avoid 1 cervical cancer case.

therapy

Best evidence from the cochrane library.

Al Bareeq, Jaffar M.; Fedorowicz, Zbys

Bahrain Medical Bulletin-established 1979

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2010; 32 (1): 46-47

Keywords: Survival Analysis; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal; Acetaminophen-therapeutic use; Dysmenorrhea-drug therapy; Calcifediol; Hypertension-drug therapy; Parkinson Disease-therapy; HIV; Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome-nursing

Uveitis

diagnosis

Clinical characteristics and outcome of uveitis in some spondyloarthropathies.

Gaballa, Halaaly; Ghaly, Manar Atef; Hussein, Ola Aly

Zagazig University - Faculty of Medicine - Rheumatology and Rehabilitation, Ophthalmology Department

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2010; 37 (1): 25-33 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Spondylitis, Ankylosing; Early Diagnosis; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To determine clinical picture and outcome of uveitis in ankylosing spondylitis [AS] as compared to undifferentiated spondyloarthropathy [USPA]. Forty AS patients and 15 USPA patients were included. Complete articular and extra-articular examinations were performed. Radiological assessment to affected axial and peripheral joints was done. HLA-B27 was detected by flow cytometric analysis. HLA-B27 was the only variable with significant difference between both groups. Lumbar and knee joints were the most common affected joints in both groups. Eight AS patients had acute anterior uveitis [AAU]. Peripheral arthritis, disease duration and enthesopathie were significantly associated with AAU. Seven out of the eight AS patients with AAU are HLA-B27 positive. Three USPA patients had AAU with no statistical difference between patients with and without AAU. Outcome of uveitis in AS revealed 8 AAU and one patient had APU, seven of which responded to medical treatment and 2 were submitted to surgery with good prognosis. Two out of three USPA patients had AAU and one had PU with good response to medical treatment. In patients with negative HLA-B27, both in AS and USPA, milder disease with lesser episodes were recorded vs. HLA-B27 positive patients. AAU is a common extra-articular manifestation in spondyloarthropathy. It is acute and unilateral with good prognosis in most cases of both diseases. AAU with positive HLA-B27 had more serious course and less favorable prognosis. Early diagnosis and treatment with suitable drugs may help to decrease number and intensity of episodes.

Vagina

abnormalities

Prolonged sterile dysuria as a first presentation of pyocolpos.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (1): 82-84 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Dysuria-etiology; Urinary Tract Infections-etiology; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Vesicovaginal Fistula

Abstract: Pyocolpos is a rare clinical finding in vaginal atresia, especially in childhood. We present a child with pyocolpos and a long history of severe sterile dysuria before she was admitted to hospital with fever, urinary tract infection, and abdominal mass.

Ventricular Dysfunction, Left

QRS duration and echocardiographic evidence of left ventricular dyssynchrony in patients with left ventricular systolic dysfunction.

Ahmed, Hafeez; Tai, Javed Majid; Khan, Sohail Abrar; Yousuf, Muniza

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The Aga Khan University Hospital - Section of Cardiology

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 146-149 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Electrocardiography; Echocardiography, Doppler, Pulsed; Stroke Volume; Cross-Sectional Studies; Time
Abstract: To determine the association between left ventricular [LV] dyssynchrony assessed by tissue Doppler imaging [TDI] in patients with left ventricular ejection fraction [LVEF] < 35% and prolonged ventricular depolarization on electrocardiography. A cross-sectional study. The Aga Khan University, Karachi, from June to September 2007. All patients with LVEF <35% were included. Apical 2-D images were obtained in 4 chamber and 2 chamber views. TDI pulse wave Doppler parameters were measured from these 2 color-coded images. Time interval between the onset of QRS complex and the peak systolic velocity per region was derived. Patients with valvular heart disease, mitral annular calcification, atrial fibrillation and paced rhythm were excluded. Fischer's exact test was used to determine the association between QRS duration and left ventricular dyssynchrony. A total of 60 patients were included. Twenty one patients had QRS duration of > 120 msec. Out of those 21 patients, a total of 6 patients [28.6%] had evidence of dyssynchrony on TDI. Five patients [23.8%] had dyssynchrony on the basis of basal septal and basal lateral velocity difference [p=0.045] and 6 patients [28.6%] had evidence of dyssynchrony based on basal anterior and basal inferior velocity difference [p=0.018]. Out of the remaining 39 patients with narrow QRS complex, only 2 patients [5.1%] had dyssynchrony on TDI. The study demonstrates a significant association between prolonged QRS duration and left ventricular dyssynchrony on TDI. Therefore, such patients should be screened for prolonged QRS duration on ECG before cardiac resynchronization therapy [CRT].

Vertebral Artery

abnormalities

Anomalous origin of right vertebral artery from right external carotid artery.

Nasir, Sadaf; Hussain, Manzar; Khan, Sikandar Ali; Mansoor, Muhammad Ayub; Sharif, Salman

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Liaquat National Hospital - Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (3): 208-210 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Vertebral Artery-anatomy and histology; Carotid Artery, External-anatomy and histology; Angiography
Abstract: A 50 years old male was admitted with sub-arachnoid haemorrhage. Angiographic examination revealed an abnormal origin of the right vertebral artery from the right external carotid artery. Multiple variations in the origin of right vertebral artery have been reported in literatures. Anomalous origin of the right vertebral artery from the right external carotid artery has not been reported earlier.

Vesicovaginal Fistula

etiology

Profile of women who experienced vesicovaginal fistula due to obstetric trauma: results from survey at gynecological surgery camp 2005.

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Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 62-65 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Obstetric Surgical Procedures-adverse effects; Health Surveys; Socioeconomic Factors; Age Factors
Abstract: To assess the demographic, sociocultural and environmental factors responsible for the causation of Vesicovaginal fistula [VVF] due to obstetric injury. This was a descriptive survey carried out among patients with Vesicovaginal fistula, recruited from free fistula repair camps arranged at the interior of Sindh Province Pakistan from 6th January 2005 to 18th January 2005. Twenty seven patients were interviewed. The information regarding demography, sociocultural and environmental factors was gathered and analyzed by SPSS V 16. The mean age of patients was 25.37 +/- 6.5 years. The mean age at first delivery was 18.55 +/- 2.4 years. Majority of patients 22[81.5%] were illiterate and 21[77.8%] belonged to poor socioeconomic class. Nineteen [70.4%] patients had availability of transport 24 hours a day. Twenty four [88.9%] patients traveled for 1-5 hours to reach health facility. Early age at the time of marriage and pregnancy, illiteracy, poor socioeconomic condition and unavailability of emergency obstetric care by skilled person are the causative factors for Vesicovaginal fistula.

Vitiligo

immunology

Immunoglobulin levels of vitiligo patients.

Ali, Rubaiya; Ahsan, Mohammad Shamsul; Azad, Mohammad Abul Kalam; Ashik Ullah, M.D.; Bari, Wasimul; Islam, Sheikh Nazrul; Yeasmin, Sabina; Abul hasnat

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University - Department of Dermatology

Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 97-102 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Body Mass Index; Immunoglobulin A-blood; Immunoglobulin G-blood; Immunoglobulin M-blood; Socioeconomic Factors

Abstract: In the present study, the serum immunoglobulin profiles of vitiligo patients were compared with that of cohort control and evaluated the correlation between immunoglobulin level with their socioeconomic factors and nutritional status. Thirty vitiligo patients were recruited randomly from the Department of Dermatology and Venereology, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University Hospital, Dhaka, Bangladesh for this study. Thirty healthy individuals as control group matched by age, sex, education and socioeconomic factors to the patient group were selected. Serum immunoglobulin concentrations were determined by turbidimetry method using immunoglobulin kit. The concentration of IgG and IgA decreased significantly [$P < 0.05$], but the change of IgM was not significant. Socioeconomic data revealed that most of the patients were young and female. Moreover statistical analysis revealed that there was significant correlation between immunoglobulin [IgG and IgA only] concentrations and BMI and number of depigmented patches with IgG concentrations. Finally it can be concluded that the change of serum immunoglobulin concentration in vitiligo patients could be due to the disease condition as pathomechanism suggested the aberrations in cellular immunity. But study with larger number of population is required for further evaluation of the relationship between the immune response and disease state to confirm these findings.

Whooping Cough

epidemiology

Adult and adolescent pertussis should not be underestimated!.

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Comsats Institute of Information Technology - Department of Biosciences

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 244-245 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Bordetella pertussis; Pertussis Vaccine; Diphtheria-Tetanus Vaccine

Wounds and Injuries

epidemiology

Epidemiological pattern of non-fatal injuries in Iran.

Soori, H.; Akbari, M.E.; Ainy, E.; Zali, A.R.; Naghavi, M.; Shiva, N.

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

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Prevention Research Center

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 206-211 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Questionnaires; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To present the incidence rate and distribution of non-fatal injuries in Iran. A one- year study was carried out in all 28 provinces of Iran in 2002-3. Overall, 53,6624 individuals [1,11626 households] from all provinces of the country were randomly selected for the study. In each province about 2000 households in urban and 2000 families in rural areas were included in the study. The guardians or heads of the households were interviewed by using a questionnaire that included information about any accidental injuries taken medical cares within the year prior to the date of data collection and some other demographic information. It is estimated that more than 9.2 million injuries with about 8286 deaths and 74379 hospitalizations occurred in Iran each year. The incidence rate of all types of non-fatal injuries was [444.3 per 100,000]. The top three causes of non-fatal injuries were transport accidents [237 per 100,000], falls [106.2 per 100,000] and struck by thrown, projected of falling object [69.8 per 100,000]. The non-fatal injuries were more common among males than females [8039.6 vs. 2021.7 per 100,000] and nearly equivalent among residence of urban areas compared to those from rural areas [5024.1 vs. 5075.5 per 100,000]. In Iran injuries are one of the main leading causes of diseases and hospital admissions in both rural and urban areas, and this figure for transport accidents is quite high in the world.

Writing

A comparative analysis of writing scientific references manually and by using endnote bibliographic software.

Rokni, Ladan; Ahmad, Ahmad Pour; Rokni, Mohammad Bagher

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - School of Geography - Department of Human Geography

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2010; 26 (1): 229-232 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Journalism; Software; Periodicals as Topic; Authorship; Plagiarism

Abstract: By writing scientific paper, one gradually starts the academic career. Academic staff members, most often have no choice but to engage in scientific writing to fulfill the requirements for selection or promotion in their academic career. Those who do not find themselves competent enough to write, at times indulge in plagiarism. The present study was conducted to compare writing references for scientific paper manually and by using EndNote software, which is quite helpful for the authors. In this study time consumed in inserting twenty references in a paper manually was compared with putting references using EndNote software. [version 9] In addition, the format of references was changed in different manners to find out the time required for making these changes. Comparison of time spent for inserting one reference or all references in both formats Vancouver and Harvard showed significant difference [$P < 0.001$]. The study showed that persuading the authors to use electronic software for writing references and scientific papers would significantly improve the quality of the manuscripts besides enlarging the scope of medical journalism.

Zingiberales

Immunomodulatory effects of zerumbone isolated from roots of zingiber zerumbet.

Keong, Yeap Swee; Alitheen, Noorjahan Banu; Mustafa, Shuhaimi; Abdul Aziz, Suraini; Abdul Rahman, Mashitoh; Ali, Abdul Manaf

Universiti Putra Malaysia - Faculty of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences - Department of Cell and Molecular Biology

Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2010; 23 (1): 75-82 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Sesquiterpenes-pharmacology; Immunologic Factors-chemistry; Plant Roots; Mice; Drug Evaluation, Preclinical

Abstract: In this study, the immunomodulatory effects of zerumbone isolated from Zingiber zerumbet were investigated by evaluating the effects of this compound towards the lymphocytes proliferation [mice thymocytes, mice splenocytes and human human peripheral blood mononuclear cells, PBMC], cell cycle progression and cytokine [interleukin 2 and 12] induction. Lymphocyte proliferation assay showed that zerumbone was able to activate mice thymocytes, splenocytes and PBMC at dosage dependent pattern where the best concentration was 7.5 micro g/mL. Flow cytometry analysis showed the highest population of PBMC entered into G2/M phase after treatment for 72 h with 7.5 micro g/mL zerumbone. The production of human interleukin-2 and human interleukin-12 cytokines in culture supernatant from zerumbone activated lymphocytes was prominently upregulated at 24 hour and decreased from 48 h to 72 h. The above results indicate that zerumbone can be used as immunomodulatory agent which can react toward the immune cell cytokine production in dosage dependent pattern.

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SMOKING (epidemiology)

Ayub, Muhammad
MYXOMA

Azad, Mohammad Abul Kalam
VITILIGO (immunology)

Azarbayjan, M.
RECOVERY OF FUNCTION

Aziz, Mubashar
ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS,
NON-STEROIDAL

Aziz, Tariq
PANCYTOPENIA (etiology)

Azizi, F.
METABOLIC SYNDROME X

Babaei, B.
HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (prevention and
control)

Badeli, Hamidreza
VAGINA (abnormalities)

Baezzat, S.R.
PANCREATITIS (diagnosis)

Bahar, Babak
KIDNEY (Injuries)

Bahramian, Fatemeh
ANTIOXIDANTS (pharmacology)

Bajaj, Doulat Rai
LICHEN PLANUS, ORAL (diagnosis)

Bakhiet, S.M.
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS

Balaban, Mehtap
INTUSSUSCEPTION (diagnosis)

Balci, Elcin
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Baluchnejadmojarad, T.
SILYMARIN (therapeutic use)

Bangash, Adil
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)

Bansal, Punit
URETERAL OBSTRUCTION (surgery)
PROSTATIC DISEASES (therapy)

Baqai, Rakhshanda
ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AGENTS,
NON-STEROIDAL

Barah, F.
ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS (administration and
dosage)

Barakat, Elham
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (genetics)

Bari, Wasimul
VITILIGO (immunology)

Barin, Ozlem Canpolat
INJECTIONS (methods)

Batvandi, Z.
GLUCOSE INTOLERANCE

Bawikar, S.
IMMUNIZATION (adverse effects)

Beck, B.
EYE INJURIES (complications)

Behbehani, Jafar
CHRONIC DISEASE (epidemiology)

Behrouzian, F.
EPILEPSY

Bekhradnia, Ahmad Reza
ANTIOXIDANTS (pharmacology)

Belhadj, O.
BREAST FEEDING

Ben Nakhi, Abdelmohsen
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Ben Slama, F.
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Benjelloun, M.C.
SMOKING (epidemiology)

Bera, M. K.
URETERAL OBSTRUCTION (surgery)

Bera, Maloy
PROSTATIC DISEASES (therapy)

Berraho, M.
SMOKING (epidemiology)

Bhagyalaxmi, S.G.
CATARACT (genetics)

Bhallil, S.
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Bharani, Shendige Eswara Rao
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Bhardwaj, Pankaj
CLINICAL TRIAL AS TOPIC (statistics and
numerical data)

Bhattacharjee, H.
SILICONE OILS

Bhuyan, S.K.
DACRYOCYSTORHINOSTOMY (methods)

Bicakci, Hatice
MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL

Bichard, Alison
URBANIZATION

Bilal, Muhammad
RECTAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)

Bilir, Nazmi
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Bin Liaquat, Hammad
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Biswas, J.
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PANUVEITIS (microbiology)

Biyikli, Nese Karaaslan
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Bonakdaran, S.
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Booz, Mona MKA Youssef
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- Bostanoglu, Akin**
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- Bozgeyik, Zulkif**
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- Bromand, N.**
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- Bukhari, Syed Habib Ali**
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- Cakalagaoglu, Fulya**
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- Calik, Bulent**
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- Cao, Yu**
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- Chai, Yaohui**
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- Chandrakala, Gowda Kallenahalli**
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- Chaudhry, Qamar un Nisa**
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- Chaumont, Jean Pierre**
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- Chavan, Venu**
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- Cheraghian, Bahman**
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- Chhablani, Jay Kumar**
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- Cinar, Nursan Dede**
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TOBACCO SMOKE POLLUTION
- Cogulu, Dilsah**
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- Colak, Mehmet C.**
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- Cosgun, Erdal**
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- Culligan, K.**
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- Curlet, Fiona**
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- Dalouie, M. Khajeh**
CALCIFEDIOL (blood)
- Danish, Fazal A.**
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- Dar, Asad Jamal**
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- Dar, Mudassir Iqbal**
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- Daradkeh, S.M.**
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- Darwish, Amro Eid**
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- Daryanoosh, F.**
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- Das, Amit Kumar**
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- Das, D.**
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- Das, G.**
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- Dashtbozorg, Ahmed**
CALCITONIN (therapeutic use)
HIP DISLOCATION, CONGENITAL (surgery)
- Dede, Cemile**
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- DeGabriele, Gerald J.**
BRAIN ABSCESS (microbiology)
- Dehghani, M.**
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- Dehkordy, Solati**
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- Deka, Amarendra**
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- Deka, S.**
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- Devrajani, Bikha Ram**
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- Dhafar, Khalid Obeid**
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- Dhamanig, Sunil Samson**
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- Djalali, M.**
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- Djazayeri, A.**
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- Doran, C.**
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- Durga, S.**
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- Dutta, Arindham**
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- Ebadi, Ahmad**
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- Ebeid, Ayman**
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- Ebrahimzadeh, Mohammad Ali**
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- Eideni, Esmaeel**
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- Einollahi, Behzad**
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- Ekim, Hasan**
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- El Abdouni, O.**
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- El Attar, M.M.**
PERIODONTITIS
- El Ebidy, Gamal**
BILE DUCTS (injuries)
- El Edel, Rawhia H.**
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- El gindi, O.**
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- El Hanafy, Ehab**
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- El Hanafy, Ehab A.**
HIRSCHSPRUNG DISEASE (surgery)
- El Hassan, Mogahid M.**
NOCARDIA INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- El Hemaly, Mohamed M.**
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- El Kabarity, Rania**
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (genetics)
- El Mahjoubi, B.**
PIGMENT EPITHELIUM OF EYE
- El Menoufy, H.S.**
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- El Nemr, Fathia M.**
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- El Rahman, Maha F.**
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- El Rhazi, K.**
SMOKING (epidemiology)
- El Shabacy, Fatemah Aly**
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (blood)
- El Shafie, Maathir Kamel**
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- El Shennawy, Dina**
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- El Sherbiny, Gamal A.**
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- El Zawawy, Ehab**
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- El Zubaier, A.G.**
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- Elamin, E.M.**
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS
- Elbagir, Ahmed K. Mohamed**
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- Elfakir, S.**
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- Elhelou, M.W.**
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HYPERACTIVITY
- Elmali, Ferhan**
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- Elrohb, Mohammed S.**
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- Elsayed, M.K.**
NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS (epidemiology)
- Emam, Mohamed Hassan**
ACTION POTENTIALS
- Emami, M.J.**
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- Engin, Omer**
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- Erbaydar, Nuket Paksoy**
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- Ercisli, Sezai**
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- Erdem, Nihal Zekiye**
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- Eroglu, Ahmet**
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- Ersin, Nazan**
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- Ertugrul, Fahinur**
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- Erturk, Yasar**
PHENOLS (analysis)
- Eser, Zeynep**
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- Eshraghi, Peyman**
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (etiology)
- Eshratee, B.**
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- Etemadi, Y.**
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- Etukumana, E.A.**
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- Faheemullah, Shaikh**
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- Falaki, Farnaz**
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- Falaknazi, Kianoosh**
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- Faradmal, J.**
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- Farahany, H.**
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- Fareed, Mohsin**
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- Farhodgeibi, H.**
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- Farooq, Mian Usman**
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- Farooq, Sumaiya**
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- Farouk, Hanan Mohamed**
ARTHRITIS, PSORIATIC (diagnosis)
- Farsad, Fariborz**
ANALGESIA, PATIENT-CONTROLLED
- Farshad, S.H.**
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- Farzin, M.**
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- Fathi, Sahar**
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- Fatima, Naheed**
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- Fedorowicz, Zbys**
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- Fekih, Abdelwaheb**
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- Frikha, H.**
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- Fujisawa, Kimihiko**
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- Gaballa, Halaaly**
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- Gad El Hak, Nabil A.**
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- Ganji, Forouzan**
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- Ganji, Mohammad Reza**
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- Gao, Xiang**
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- Gazzaz, Zohair Jamil**
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- Ghaderian, Bahman**
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- Ghaem, H.**
PATELLOFEMORAL PAIN SYNDROME (therapy)
- Ghafari, Ali**
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- Ghafaripour, S.**
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- Ghaffar, Shehzad**
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- Ghaffari, S.**
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- Ghaly, Manar Atef**
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- Gharamaleky, N. Sobhi**
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- Gharib, Salehi Mohammad**
AGE DETERMINATION BY SKELETON
- Ghariep, Abdul Nasser Abdul Samie**
SPONDYLOSIS (surgery)
- Ghassemi, Gh.R.**
DEPRESSIVE DISORDER (etiology)
- Gheissari, Alaleh**
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- Ghofranipour, F.**
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- Ghonaim, Mabrouk M.**
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- Ghorbani, Ali**
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- Gocheldi, Ercan**
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- Gokben, Merih**
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- Gokce, Ibrahim**
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- Goktepe, Mesut**
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- Golbabaee, Mehdi**
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- Golzari, Khadijeh**
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- Goncalves, V.**
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- Gonen, M.O.**
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- Gorgiilu, Okan**
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- Gouran, A.**
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- Gozashti, M.**
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- Gupta, A.K.**
EYE INJURIES (complications)
- Gupta, Aman**
URETERAL OBSTRUCTION (surgery)
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- Gupta, Narmada**
PRIAPISM (chemically induced)
- Gupta, Renu**
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- Gupta, Richa**
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- Gurbuz, Yunus**
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- Gurel, F.**
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- Habib, Aamir**
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- Habibullah**
ANEMIA (epidemiology)
- Hadhoud, Mahmoud M.**
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- Hadi, Ain UI**
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)
- Hadidy, Azmy M.**
MENINGIOMA (epidemiology)
- Hadyan, R.**
CHLORIDE PEROXIDASE (genetics)
- Haghighi, S.**
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- Hakemi, Monir Sadat**
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- Halasa, Y.**
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- Hamadeh, Randah**
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- Hamamci, Enver Okar**
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- Hamdy, Emad**
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- Hameed, Shahid**
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- Hamid Mohamed E.**
NOCARDIA INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Hamid, Haris**
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- Hamid, Saeed**
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- Hamze, M.**
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- Harrison, Adrian P.**
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- Hasan, Salman R.**
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- Hashemipour, M.**
CHLORIDE PEROXIDASE (genetics)
- Hashemnia, N.**
IODINE (deficiency)
- Hashmi, Altaf**
CARCINOMA, TRANSITIONAL CELL (pathology)
- Hassan, Babiker**
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SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Hassan, Eiman M. Aly**
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (genetics)
- Hassan, N.M.**
HIV INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Hassanshahi, G.**
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- Hassanzadeh, A.**
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control)
- Hatam, N.**
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- Hatami, Sanaz**
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- Hayati, Fatemeh**
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- Hayyawi, A.H.**
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- Haznedar, Ayhan**
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- Hedayati, M.**
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- Heidari, Z.**
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- Helmy, Manal**
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- Hilzenrat, Nir**
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- Hlais, S.**
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- Hollisaz, Mohammad Taghi**
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Hooman, H.

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Hooshmand, S.H.

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Hoser, Abdurrahman

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Hosseini, MostafaPERITONEAL DIALYSIS, CONTINUOUS
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Huang, Feng Ping

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Hussain, Manzar

VERTEBRAL ARTERY (abnormalities)

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Hussein, Neama Ramadan

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Ibrahim, Lubna Yassien

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Imani, Farnad

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Imanieh, M.H.

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Inamdar, Mohammed Naseeruddin

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Iranmanesh, Farhad

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Isazadeh, D.

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Ishaq, MuhammadANGIOPLASTY, TRANSLUMINAL,
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Islamoglu, H.

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Ismail, M.F.S.

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Jafarabadi, M. Asghari

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Jafary, Maqbool H.ANGIOPLASTY, TRANSLUMINAL,
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Jahazi, Azam

BETA-THALASSEMIA (epidemiology)

Jailani, S.

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Jaiswal, A.K.

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Jaiswal, S.

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Jalali Farahani, S.

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Jallali, M.

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Jamal, Shahid

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Jamalidoust, M.

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Jamshed, Arif

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Jamshidzadeh, Akram

LIDOCAINE (pharmacokinetics)

Japoni, A.

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Jaradeen, Najah K.

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Jayanand, Sunil B.

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Juibary, A. Ghabeli

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Kabbash, I.A.

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Kabiraj, Mohammed

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Kachoyee, A.

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Kalawat, Usha

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Kalis, N.N.

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Kalra, Aradhana

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Kang, Byung Yong

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Karaali, Hayriye Kul

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Karadag, O.

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Karim, Mahwish Armed

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Karimi, G.

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Karimifar, M.

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Kashi, Zahra

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Kathiresan, N.

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Kavakh, Ahmet

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Kaya, Zeliha

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Kayed, Mandana

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Kayserili, Ertan

ENCEPHALOMYELITIS, ACUTE DISSEMINATED (diagnosis)

Kazemnejad, A.

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Kefaie, P.

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Keong, Yeap Swee

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Keshtkaran, A.

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Khabazian, B.

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Khadim, Muhammad Tahir

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Khaja, Abdul R.

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Khajehdehi, Parviz

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Khan, Jawad Sajid

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Khan, Muhammad Dawood

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Khan, Muhammad R.

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Khan, Nadim

HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)

Khan, Sikandar Ali

VERTEBRAL ARTERY (abnormalities)

Khan, Sohail Abrar

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Khanahmad

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Khandekar, Rajiv

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Khanzada, Tariq Wahab

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Khattab, Elnass MohamedLUPUS VASCULITIS, CENTRAL NERVOUS
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Kheyami, Ali M.

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Khidhir, Amanj J.

HEART ATRIA (abnormalities)

khodaie, Z. Khaste

SILYMARIN (therapeutic use)

Khoja, Waleed

AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS

Khoso, Noor Ahmed

LICHEN PLANUS, ORAL (diagnosis)

Khosravi, M.B.

LIVER TRANSPLANTATION

Khurani, Golnaz

KERATOACANTHOMA (diagnosis)

Khurram, Mohammad

ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS (adverse effects)

Khwaif, J.M.

CHOLERA (epidemiology)

Kianrad, Roshan

LIDOCAINE (pharmacokinetics)

Kihnf, Abdulgani

ELECTROACUPUNCTURE

Kilic, Selim

OBESITY (epidemiology)

Kim, Keun Su

EXERCISE

Kinnera, Vijay Sreedhar Babu

DERMOID CYST (diagnosis)

Kish, Rasoul Ferasal

ANALGESIA, PATIENT-CONTROLLED

Koc, Mustafa

INTUSSUSCEPTION (diagnosis)

Kocakoc, Ercan

INTUSSUSCEPTION (diagnosis)

Kokabee, L.

CHLORIDE PEROXIDASE (genetics)

Koracevic, Goran

ATRIAL FIBRILLATION (complications)

Kothari, Paras

URINARY DIVERSION

Kotru, Mrinalini

STOMACH NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Koul, Salman S.

THROMBOCYTOPENIA (etiology)

Kousha, A.

IODINE (deficiency)

Kundu, Anup K.

PROSTATIC DISEASES (therapy)

Kundu, Anup Kumar

URETERAL OBSTRUCTION (surgery)

Lahsaei, M.

LIVER TRANSPLANTATION

Langley Evans, Simon C.

NUTRITION DISORDERS

Lasi, R.

MENINGITIS, HAEMOPHILUS (microbiology)

Lath, Sanjiv

BRAIN ABSCESS (microbiology)

Latifi, M.

ASTHMA (epidemiology)

Lazaar, H. Ben Gobrane

UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Liaghat, S.

ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)

Lichaa, E.RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS
INFECTIONS (epidemiology)**Lohana, Parkash**

LICHEN PLANUS, ORAL (diagnosis)

Lotfinegad, Shirin

KERATOACANTHOMA (diagnosis)

Luan, Shi Hai

NEURILEMMOMA (diagnosis)

Maani, Walid S.

MENINGIOMA (epidemiology)

Magzoob, Eman

NOCARDIA INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Mahapatra, T.K.S.

ELLIS-VAN CREVELD SYNDROME (diagnosis)

Mahdavi, M.R.

ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (diagnosis)

Mahdy, Mohamed A.E. Soliman

GLAUCOMA (therapy)

Mahmood, Naeema A.PURPURA, THROMBOTIC
THROMBOCYTOPENIC (drug therapy)**Mahmood, Saad Bin Zafar**

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (drug therapy)

Mahmood, Y.A.

DIARRHEA (microbiology)

Mahmood, Zafar AlamLEAD (chemistry)
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (drug therapy)**Mahmoodabadi, Reza Zare**

FOCAL DERMAL HYPOPLASIA (diagnosis)

Mahmouabadi, Ali Zarei

OTITIS EXTERNA (microbiology)

Majid, Farrukh

THYROIDITIS, AUTOIMMUNE (epidemiology)

Makhlough, Atieh

DIABETIC FOOT (surgery)

Malek, M.

HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (prevention and control)

Malekhosseini S.A.

LIVER TRANSPLANTATION

Malekmakan, Alireza

RENAL DIALYSIS

Malekmakan, Leila

RENAL DIALYSIS

Malekzadeh, K.

LIVER TRANSPLANTATION

Malik, Ajaz A.

MECKEL DIVERTICULUM (diagnosis)

Mallat, H.RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS
INFECTIONS (epidemiology)**Mallik, S.**

DEPRESSIVE DISORDER (etiology)

Mamoon, Nadira

BREAST NEOPLASMS

Mandyam, Kumaraswamy Reddy

DERMOID CYST (diagnosis)

Mansoor, Muhammad Ayub

VERTEBRAL ARTERY (abnormalities)

Mansour, Hayamhamza

BEHCET SYNDROME (blood)

Marah, M.A.

CYSTIC FIBROSIS (diagnosis)

Mashmool, M.

CONJUNCTIVA (parasitology)

Mashrouteh, M.

THYROXINE (pharmacokinetics)

Masoomi, Saied Abdoulhossein

OTITIS EXTERNA (microbiology)

Mathew, Vivin T.

BRAIN ABSCESS (microbiology)

Matlani, Bhajan

LICHEN PLANUS, ORAL (diagnosis)

Matthana, Mona Hafez

ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (blood)

Medhi, Bikash

ACETAMIDES (therapeutic use)

Mehdinasab, Seyed Abdolhossein

CALCITONIN (therapeutic use)

Mehmood, Syed Karman

LYMPHOMA, LARGE B-CELL, DIFFUSE

Mehrabani D.

DRUG RESISTANCE, BACTERIAL

Mehrabani, D.

ANIMALS, LABORATORY (parasitology)

Mehrabani, G.EXERCISE
LIVER TRANSPLANTATION**Mehrabani, A.**OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL
(diagnosis)**Mehrabani, Y.**

METABOLIC SYNDROME X

Mehrpuor, Z.

DRUG UTILIZATION

Mekheimer, S.I.

HIV INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Memon, Amna

ANEMIA (epidemiology)

Menard, Henri Andre

COLITIS, ULCERATIVE (diagnosis)

Metintas, Selma

INFANT MORTALITY

Michael, S.

TELANGIECTASIS

Mirani, M.

RECOVERY OF FUNCTION

Mirbahbani, Narges

BETA-THALASSEMIA (epidemiology)

Mircharkhchian, Mirnezam

VAGINA (abnormalities)

Mirza, Muddasir

IMMUNIZATION

Mirza, Waseem

NEEDLESTICK INJURIES

Miyares, Francisco R.

HAMARTOMA

Miyazaki, Aki

EYE ABNORMALITIES

Mobini, M.

ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (diagnosis)

Moghimi, J.

HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (prevention and control)

Mohammadi, Hamdolah

OTITIS EXTERNA (microbiology)

Mohammadpour, A.H.

GRANULOSA CELLS (drug effects)

Mohammadzadeh, G.H.

DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE (blood)

Mohammadzadeh, T.

ANIMALS, LABORATORY (parasitology)

Mohammed, A.J.IMMUNIZATION (adverse effects)
NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS (epidemiology)**Mohammed, Abdalla A.**

CIRCUMCISION, FEMALE (adverse effects)

Mohammed, Abdel Azeim A.

CIRCUMCISION, FEMALE (adverse effects)

Mohammed, Ahmed

FLANK PAIN (radiography)

Mohammed, Ali Jaffer

EYE DISEASES (epidemiology)

Mohammed, Mohammed S.

DIABETES, GESTATIONAL

Moieni, M.

CHICKENPOX (epidemiology)

Moisted, Stig

RENAL DIALYSIS

Mongha, Ritesh

PROSTATIC DISEASES (therapy)

Montaseri, Hashem

LIDOCAINE (pharmacokinetics)

Moo, K.S.

ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS (pharmacokinetics)

Moosavifar, N.

GRANULOSA CELLS (drug effects)

Morgan, Huw

HUMANITIES

Mortazavi, F.

BIRTH WEIGHT

Moslehi, S.H.

EFFICIENCY, ORGANIZATIONAL

Mottaghi, P.OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL
(diagnosis)**Mousa, H.S.A.**

HYPERGLYCEMIA (diagnosis)

Mousavi, S.

HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (prevention and control)

Mousavi, Seyed Seifollah Beladi

RENAL DIALYSIS

Mukarim, Basheer

ANXIETY DISORDERS (epidemiology)

Mukhtar, M.M.

LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS

Mumtaz, Asim

RENAL DIALYSIS (mortality)

Muntaz, Firdous

VESICOVAGINAL FISTULA (etiology)

Musharbashy, Aumi F.

MENINGIOMA (epidemiology)

Mushtaq, Sajid

BREAST NEOPLASMS

Mustafa, Abu Salim

EPITOPE MAPPING

Mustafa, Shuhaimi

ZINGIBERALES

Muttikkal, Thomas

FLANK PAIN (radiography)

Nabavi, Seyed Mohammad

ANTIOXIDANTS (pharmacology)

Nabavp, Seyed Fazel

ANTIOXIDANTS (pharmacology)

Nadimi, Mohammad

TUBERCULIN TEST

Nadiy, Mustafa M.

MENINGIOMA (epidemiology)

Naghavi, M.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES (epidemiology)

Nahid, Ghotbi

AGE DETERMINATION BY SKELETON

Naieni, A. Safavi

DYSLIPIDEMIAS

Najafi, IrajKIDNEY (Injuries)
PERITONEAL DIALYSIS, CONTINUOUS
AMBULATORY (mortality)**Najjar, Mohammed Fadhel**

UROLITHIASIS (epidemiology)

Namazi, S.

DRUG UTILIZATION

Nambi, G.I.

EYE INJURIES (complications)

Naqshband, Mumraiz Salik
MYXOMA

Naqvi, Haider A.
SCHIZOPHRENIA

Narayanan, P.
ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS (pharmacokinetics)

Naseri, Mitra
URINARY CALCULI (physiopathology)

Nasir, Sadaf
VERTEBRAL ARTERY (abnormalities)

Nassar, H.
HEALTH CARE COSTS

Nasseri, K.
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Nassiri, Amirahmad
PERITONEAL DIALYSIS, CONTINUOUS
AMBULATORY (mortality)

Natesh, S.
MYOPIA (chemically induced)

Neamatpour, S.
EPILEPSY

Neghab, M.
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE

Negm, Emad H.
HIRSCHSPRUNG DISEASE (surgery)

Nejjari, C.
SMOKING (epidemiology)

Nema, Nitin
TELANGIECTASIS

Niakki, A. Ghanbari
PHYSICAL ENDURANCE

Niazi, Muhammad Khizar
EYE FOREIGN BODIES

Nie, Hu
AORTA, THORACIC (pathology)

Nisar, Nighat
IMMUNIZATION

Nisar, Nusrat
VESICOVAGINAL FISTULA (etiology)

Noghabi, M. Jabari
PHYSICAL ENDURANCE

Noor, A.M.
FEVER (epidemiology)

Noorbala, M.T.
HIRSUTISM (epidemiology)

Noureen, Nuzhat
SPASMS, INFANTILE (drug therapy)

Nwafor, Paul A.
CROTON

Obaid, Yahia
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (blood)

Odabasi, Dolunay
FEMORAL ARTERY (Injuries)

Ofurum, Kelechi Austin
CROSS INFECTION (epidemiology)

Okokon, Jude E.
CROTON

Oladimeji, S.A.
SYPHILIS (epidemiology)

Ononiwu, C.E.
SYPHILIS (epidemiology)

Ostovan, M.A.
DRUG UTILIZATION

Othman, Raof
ANXIETY DISORDERS (epidemiology)

Otoom, S.
DRUG, PRESCRIPTIONS

Oueslati, F.
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Ouzini, F.
BREAST FEEDING

Ozalevli, Sevgi
DYSPNEA (diagnosis)

Ozalp, Nurhan
GRANULOMA, GIANT CELL (pathology)

Ozdemir, Yasmin
COMPOMERS

Ozer, Fusun
SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE

Ozyazicioglu, Nurcan
MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL

Padma, T.
CATARACT (genetics)

Paik, Il Young
EXERCISE

Pakbaz, S.
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)

Pakfetrat, Atessa
FOCAL DERMAL HYPOPLASIA (diagnosis)

Pakfetrat, Maryam
RENAL DIALYSIS

Pakpour, Amir H.
RENAL DIALYSIS

Panahi, Davood
RENAL DIALYSIS

Panda, Sabyasachi
PRIAPISM (chemically induced)

Pasha, Waseem
EPIDERMAL NECROLYSIS, TOXIC (therapy)

Patyar, Sazal
ACETAMIDES (therapeutic use)

Payami, Peyman
RENAL DIALYSIS

- Pedram, Hooman**
CALCITONIN (therapeutic use)
- Penet, Guy**
URBANIZATION
- Pillappan, R.**
ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS (pharmacokinetics)
- Pipelzadeh, Mohammad Reza**
CALCITONIN (therapeutic use)
- Pirooz, Amir**
VAGINA (abnormalities)
- Piryani, R.M.**
HUMANITIES
- Pishori, Turab**
APPENDECTOMY (methods)
- Polat, Sevinc**
MEDICINE, TRADITIONAL
- Poorabbas, Reza**
GINGIVAL OVERGROWTH
- Pourabbas, B.**
CHICKENPOX (epidemiology)
- Pourheidari, Gholamreza**
UROLOGIC DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Prakash, K.P.**
IMMUNIZATION (adverse effects)
- Qadri, Majid Hafeez**
IMMUNIZATION
- Qamarunisa**
ANEMIA (epidemiology)
- Qidwai, Waris**
ADOLESCENT HEALTH SERVICES
- Qureshi, N.A.**
MENTAL HEALTH
TRIAGE
- Rabbani, Ahmed E.**
THROMBOCYTOPENIA (etiology)
- Rabie, Mohammad Reza**
BETA-THALASSEMIA (epidemiology)
- Rachkidi, J.**
RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS
INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Radhakrisman, S.**
ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS (pharmacokinetics)
- Rafaatpour, N.**
DRUG RESISTANCE, BACTERIAL
- Rafi, Mansoor**
CARCINOMA, TRANSITIONAL CELL (pathology)
- Rafiee, M.**
GOITER (blood)
- Rahbarizadeh, F.**
PHYSICAL ENDURANCE
- Rahim, Fakher**
HEART ARREST
- Rahimi, A.**
RECOVERY OF FUNCTION
- Rahman, Ali**
ELECTROACUPUNCTURE
- Rais, Khurram**
PULMONARY ASPERGILLOSIS (surgery)
- Rajab, A.**
DIABETES MELLITUS (blood)
- Rajae, F.**
LIVER TRANSPLANTATION
- Rajashekhara, S.K.**
MYOPIA (chemically induced)
- Ramezani, Asghar**
HEART ARREST
- Rana, Muhammad Tariq**
SPASMS, INFANTILE (drug therapy)
- Rangachari, Balamurali**
ESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES
ABDOMINAL PAIN (radiography)
- Ranjit, K.**
PROSTATIC DISEASES (therapy)
- Rao, A.S.D.**
MYOPIA (chemically induced)
- Rasheed, Syed Zahed**
ANGIOPLASTY, TRANSLUMINAL,
PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY
- Rashid, Azhar**
RECTAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- Rashidi, Homira**
RENAL DIALYSIS
- Rathi, Prem Kumar**
RECURRENT LARYNGEAL NERVE (surgery)
- Raza ur Rahman**
SCHIZOPHRENIA
- Raza, Naeem**
EPIDERMAL NECROLYSIS, TOXIC (therapy)
- Raza, Shahid**
LYMPHOMA, LARGE B-CELL, DIFFUSE
- Razeghi, M.**
PATELLOFEMORAL PAIN SYNDROME (therapy)
- Reddy, G.B.**
CATARACT (genetics)
- Reddy, K.R.K.**
CATARACT (genetics)
- Reza, Pahlvanzadah M.**
HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (drug therapy)
- Rezvanfar, M.R.**
GOITER (blood)
- Riccardo, F.**
HYPERGLYCEMIA (diagnosis)
- Rizwan, Farzana**
ANEMIA (epidemiology)

Rizwan, Naushaba

HYDRALAZINE (therapeutic use)

Roghani, M.

SILYMARIN (therapeutic use)

Roham, Salman R.

HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (drug therapy)

Rokni, Ladan

WRITING

Rokni, Mohammad Bagher

WRITING

Roshan, Sara Khanipour

UROLOGIC DISEASES (epidemiology)

Rouhi, Hamid

PULMONARY DIFFUSING CAPACITY

Roy, Chanchal K.

PSIDIUM (chemistry)

Ruckmani, K.

DRUG CARRIERS

Saad, Hisham

ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

Saadat, N.

DYSLIPIDEMIAS

Saafan, Manal Abdul Aziez

ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (blood)

Sabatinelli, G.

HYPERGLYCEMIA (diagnosis)

Saberi, H.

GRANULOSA CELLS (drug effects)

Saddadi, FereshtehKIDNEY (Injuries)
PERITONEAL DIALYSIS, CONTINUOUS
AMBULATORY (mortality)**Sadeghi, S.**

DEPRESSIVE DISORDER (etiology)

Sadek, Hanananwar

BEHCET SYNDROME (blood)

Sadiq, Muzaffaruddin

HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)

Sadjjadi, S.M.ANIMALS, LABORATORY (parasitology)
SOIL (parasitology)**Saeed, Kamran**

RECTAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)

Saeed, Nageeb S.

NOCARDIA INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Saeed, WaseemADENOCARCINOMA,
BRONCHIOLO-ALVEOLAR (pathology)**Saffari, Mohsen**

RENAL DIALYSIS

Saghafi, Shadi

FOCAL DERMAL HYPOPLASIA (diagnosis)

Saghafinia, Masoud

UROLOGIC DISEASES (epidemiology)

Said, Khaled

FICUS

Saikia, S.P.

DACRYOCYSTORHINOSTOMY (methods)

Sakcak, Ibrahim

OBESITY, MORBID (surgery)

Saker, Hosam Moussa

ARTHRITIS, PSORIATIC (diagnosis)

SalAh, Karima Bel Hadj

FICUS

Salahi, H.

LIVER TRANSPLANTATION

Salama, R.E.

COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES

Salehi, M.

CONSTIPATION (diet therapy)

Salesi, M.OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL
(diagnosis)**Salma, Shaikh**HEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION
(diagnosis)**Samad, Abdus**ANGIOPLASTY, TRANSLUMINAL,
PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY**Samani, Soliman Mohammadi**

LIDOCAINE (pharmacokinetics)

Samiullah, ShaikhHEPATOLENTICULAR DEGENERATION
(diagnosis)**Sandlas, Gursev**

URINARY DIVERSION

Sankar, V.

DRUG CARRIERS

Sarah Mc Mullen

NUTRITION DISORDERS

Sarangapani, ArulprakashESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES
ABDOMINAL PAIN (radiography)**Sarda, Dinesh**

URINARY DIVERSION

Sarrafan, Nasser

CALCITONIN (therapeutic use)

Satheesan, B.

URETERAL NEOPLASMS (secondary)

Sattari, M.

ACRYLIC RESINS (toxicity)

Satti, Tariq Mehmood

LYMPHOMA, LARGE B-CELL, DIFFUSE

Sawan, Sana

ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

Sawaya, Raja A.

DYSARTHRIA (diagnosis)

Sefidgar, A.A.

CONJUNCTIVA (parasitology)

Sefyuki, Mehmet

SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE

Segarra, I.

ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS (pharmacokinetics)

Selim, Heba Ahmad

LUPUS VASCULITIS, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (physiopathology)

Sencan, Irfan

BRAIN ABSCESS (microbiology)

Sener, Efsun

GRANULOMA, GIANT CELL (pathology)

Sengul, Memnune

PHENOLS (analysis)

Sepah, Yasir Jamal

LARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)

Sepandi, M.

DIABETES MELLITUS (blood)

Sepehrvand, Nariman

GINGIVAL OVERGROWTH

Serhier, Z.

SMOKING (epidemiology)

Seth, Amlesh

PRIAPISM (chemically induced)

Shaban, Fatema

EPI TOPE MAPPING

Shah, Makhdoom A.

CHRONIC DISEASE (epidemiology)

Shah, Nasra M.

CHRONIC DISEASE (epidemiology)

Shah, Shahnaz

PANCYTOPENIA (etiology)

Shahbazian, Heshmatollah

RENAL DIALYSIS

Shaheen, Riffat

BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Shaheen, Seemab Mumtaz

RENAL DIALYSIS (mortality)

Shaikh, Abdul Razaque

RECURRENT LARYNGEAL NERVE (surgery)

Shaikh, Gulshan Ara

RECURRENT LARYNGEAL NERVE (surgery)

Shaikh, Zunaira

HYDRALAZINE (therapeutic use)

Shakurnia, A.H.

ASTHMA (epidemiology)

Shalamzari, Sharareh

HIP DISLOCATION, CONGENITAL (surgery)

Shalayel, Mohammed H.

DIABETES, GESTATIONAL

Shami, S.H.

ANESTHESIA

Shams ul Bari

MECKEL DIVERTICULUM (diagnosis)

Shamsi, M.

DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (prevention and control)

Shamsi, M. Molanouri

RECOVERY OF FUNCTION

Shankar, P. Ravi

HUMANITIES

Shanmugam, ChitraESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES
ABDOMINAL PAIN (radiography)**Sharara, Gihan**

OSTEOARTHRITIS, KNEE (rehabilitation)

Sharif, Fadel A.

ABORTION, SPONTANEOUS (genetics)

Sharif, Khalid A.PURPURA, THROMBOTIC
THROMBOCYTOPENIC (drug therapy)**Sharif, Muhammad Ashraf**

BREAST NEOPLASMS

Sharif, Salman

VERTEBRAL ARTERY (abnormalities)

Sharifirad, G.

DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (prevention and control)

Sharma, K.

BLINDNESS (etiology)

Sharma, Krishna K.

PERITONITIS (etiology)

Sharma, Rajeev

STOMACH NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Sharma, Sachit

PRIAPISM (chemically induced)

Sharma, Shilpa

PRIAPISM (chemically induced)

Sharma, Sonal

STOMACH NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Shawky, S.

INSURANCE, HEALTH

Sheikholeslami, N. Zia

URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (microbiology)

Sheikhvatan, Mehrdad

ANALGESIA, PATIENT-CONTROLLED

Sherali, A.R.

MENINGITIS, HAEMOPHILUS (microbiology)

Shetty, B.

MYOPIA (chemically induced)

Shikhani, H.

EXERCISE

Shiva, N.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES (epidemiology)

Shokri, Shahram
TUBERCULIN TEST

Shokrpour, N.
EFFICIENCY, ORGANIZATIONAL

Siddiqui, Aftab Ahmed
SCHIZOPHRENIA

Siddiqui, Kauser Jahan
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Simsek, Isil
OBESITY (epidemiology)

Singh, Santosh K.
PRIAPISM (chemically induced)

Singla, Suresh
URETERAL OBSTRUCTION (surgery)

Skaik, Younis A.M.
DENIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Slama, K.
SMOKING (epidemiology)

Snow, R.W.
FEVER (epidemiology)

Sohail, Saba
SCROTUM (ultrasonography)
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Soheilipour, F.
CHLORIDE PEROXIDASE (genetics)

Sokrab, Tag Eldin O.
HAMARTOMA

Soleimanzadeh, G.
IODINE (deficiency)

Soleymani, A.
CONJUNCTIVA (parasitology)

Soliman, Samar Gaber
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (blood)

Soltani, A.
THYROXINE (pharmacokinetics)

Songur, Timur
GRANULOMA, GIANT CELL (pathology)

Sonisik, Muhittin
OBESITY, MORBID (surgery)

Soori, H.
WOUNDS AND INJURIES (epidemiology)

Srivastava, A.K.
BLINDNESS (etiology)

Sualeh, Mohammad
LEAD (chemistry)
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (drug therapy)

Subbarayan, Jeevan Kumar
ESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES
ABDOMINAL PAIN (radiography)

Subhani, Fazal R.
THROMBOCYTOPENIA (etiology)

Sudharshan, S.
PANUVEITIS (microbiology)

Sultan, Maha Makram
PEPTIDES, CYCLIC (blood)

Sultana, Nuzhat
ANGIOPLASTY, TRANSLUMINAL,
PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY

Sultana, Riffat
ANGIOPLASTY, TRANSLUMINAL,
PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY

Sun, Lin Lin
NEURILEMMOMA (diagnosis)

Sundaram, Vinita R.
PURPURA, THROMBOTIC
THROMBOCYTOPENIC (drug therapy)

Sushel, Champa
MEDICAL ERRORS

Syed, Muhammad Ali
WHOOPIING COUGH (epidemiology)

Tabatabaei, Saied
HIP DISLOCATION, CONGENITAL (surgery)

Tachfouti, N.
SMOKING (epidemiology)

Taghdir, M.
DIABETES MELLITUS (blood)

Taghizadeh, S.H.
PATELLOFEMORAL PAIN SYNDROME (therapy)

Tahri, H.
PIGMENT EPITHELIUM OF EYE

Tai, Javed Majid
VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION, LEFT

Taj, Tahir
NEEDLESTICK INJURIES

Takien, James Anviah
GINGIVAL OVERGROWTH

Tanideh, N.
ANIMALS, LABORATORY (parasitology)

Tashkandi, Muhammad Amin
RENAL DIALYSIS

Tauheed, Shoab
THYROIDITIS, AUTOIMMUNE (epidemiology)

Taye, Ashraf
TEA

Tayeb, Mohammad
APPENDECTOMY (methods)

Temraz, A.
TRIBULUS

Teoh, M.
ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS (pharmacokinetics)

Thabet, A.M.
ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER WITH
HYPERACTIVITY

Thangavelu, Pugazhendhi
ESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES
ABDOMINAL PAIN (radiography)

Thapa, P.
HUMANITIES

The Sindh Meningitis Study Group
MENINGITIS, HAEMOPHILUS (microbiology)

Tiwari, Punit
URETERAL OBSTRUCTION (surgery)

Tofighi, L.
RECOVERY OF FUNCTION

Topuz, O.
ANXIETY

Toussy, J.
HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (prevention and control)

Tozun, Mustafa
DYSMENORRHEA
SMOKING (epidemiology)

Tunio, Mutahir Ali
CARCINOMA, TRANSITIONAL CELL (pathology)

Turan, Metin
PHENOLS (analysis)

Turkkan, Emine
SPHEROCYTOSIS, HEREDITARY

Tutuncii Ediz E.
BRAIN ABSCESS (microbiology)

Tutuncu, Cigdem
AGED, 80 AND OVER

Ucan, Eyup, S.
DYSYPNEA (diagnosis)

Ugwuoru, D.C.
SYPHILIS (epidemiology)

Ullah, Khalil
LYMPHOMA, LARGE B-CELL, DIFFUSE

Ullah, Pervaiz Habib
LEAD (chemistry)

Unadike, B.C.
DIABETES MELLITUS
NURSES

Unalp, Aycan
ENCEPHALOMYELITIS, ACUTE
DISSEMINATED (diagnosis)

Unsal, Alaettin
DYSMENORRHEA
SMOKING (epidemiology)

Uzun, O.
ANXIETY

Vadiee, I
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)

Vafai, Flora
BETA-THALASSEMIA (epidemiology)

Vahid, Vahabzadeh
HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (drug therapy)

Valavi, Ehsan
RENAL DIALYSIS

Varasteh, A.
CALCIFEDIOL (blood)

Varasteh, Abdol Reza
URINARY CALCULI (physiopathology)

Vessal, G.H.
DRUG UTILIZATION

Vijay, Mukesh Kumar
URETERAL OBSTRUCTION (surgery)

Vojdani, M.
ACRYLIC RESINS (toxicity)

Vousoughi, A.R.
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)

Vostanis, P.
ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER WITH
HYPERACTIVITY

Vutukuru, Venkatarami Reddy
DERMOID CYST (diagnosis)

Wani, Khurshid A.
MECKEL DIVERTICULUM (diagnosis)

Ward, T.R.
REFERRAL AND CONSULTATION

Wei, Wei
AORTA, THORACIC (pathology)

Whitford, David Leonard
CROSS INFECTION (epidemiology)

Wilson, A.
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Wiwanitkit, Viroj
GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE

Woo, Jin Hee
EXERCISE

Yabanci, Nurcan
OBESITY (epidemiology)

Yadav, Preeti
CLINICAL TRIAL AS TOPIC (statistics and
numerical data)

Yaghmayee, P.
CHLORIDE PEROXIDASE (genetics)

Yagmur, Fatih
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Yama, Mustafa
STREPTOMYCES

Yaqub, Amer
EYE FOREIGN BODIES

Yasmin, Saeeda
THROMBOCYTOPENIA (etiology)

Yeasmin, Sabina
VITILIGO (immunology)

Yekaninejad, Mir Saeed
RENAL DIALYSIS

Yekta, Zahra
KERATOACANTHOMA (diagnosis)

Yildirim, Mehmet

HERNIA, VENTRAL (surgery)

Yildiz, A.N.

SMOKING (legislation and jurisprudence)

Yildiz, Ali Naci

SMOKING

Yootla, Mutheeswaraiiah

DERMOID CYST (diagnosis)

Yoshida, Shigeo

EYE ABNORMALITIES

Yousef, S.

HYPERGLYCEMIA (diagnosis)

Yousefi, B.

TRETINOIN

Yousefy, A.R.

DEPRESSIVE DISORDER (etiology)

Yousfani, Sajida

VESICOVAGINAL FISTULA (etiology)

Yousif, T.I.

CHOLERA (epidemiology)

Youssef, R.M.

FEVER (epidemiology)

Yousuf, Muniza

VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION, LEFT

Yousuf, W.A.A.A.

COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES

Yucef, Semra

STREPTOMYCES

Yurt, Alaattin

SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE

Zaghloul, M.Z.

PERIODONTITIS

Zahab, N.RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS
INFECTIONS (epidemiology)**Zahedani, Mojgan Rangear**

LIDOCAINE (pharmacokinetics)

Zaidi, A.K.M.

MENINGITIS, HAEMOPHILUS (microbiology)

Zaidi, Syed Zafar haider

SCHIZOPHRENIA

Zaitoun, Mahmoud AshrafLUPUS VASCULITIS, CENTRAL NERVOUS
SYSTEM (physiopathology)**Zaky, H.**

HEALTH CARE COSTS

Zali, A.R.

WOUNDS AND INJURIES (epidemiology)

Zamani, Gholamabbas

TUBERCULIN TEST

Zare, Z.

ABORTION, INCOMPLETE (ultrasonography)

Zareei, M.

DIABETES MELLITUS (blood)

Zarghami, N.

DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE (blood)

Zeidan, W.

HYPERGLYCEMIA (diagnosis)

Zibaei, M.

SOIL (parasitology)

Zijerdi, M. Shadman

ABORTION, INCOMPLETE (ultrasonography)

Zill e HamayunADENOCARCINOMA,
BRONCHIOLO-ALVEOLAR (pathology)**Zimmet, Paul**DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (prevention and
control)**Zincir, Handan**

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Ziyaeyan, M.DRUG RESISTANCE, BACTERIAL
CHICKENPOX (epidemiology)**Zoha, Sms**

LEAD (chemistry)

Zubaid, Mohammad

ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

Appendix II

List of EMR Journals Indexed in IMEMR

(by country)

BAHRAIN (3)

Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352
Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298
JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321

EGYPT (130)

AAMJ - Al-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 Insentive Care	N/A
Al Azhar Medical Journal	1110-0400
Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science *	N/A
Alexandria Dental Journal *	1110-015X
Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology	N/A
Alexandria Journal of Hepatogastroenterology	2090-1879
Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	N/A
Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	1110-1792
Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-2047
Alexandria Medical Journal [The] *	0516-5849
Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137
Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875
Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979
Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822
Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776
ASJOG - Ain Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology *	1687-2193

ASNJ - Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	N/A
Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494
Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107
Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X
Bulletin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine	1110-0834
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	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 *	1110-0982
Childhood and Development Quarterly *	1110-8681
Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929
Eastern Mediterranean Region Drugs Digest	1040-2312
Eastern Mediterranean Region Epidemiological Bulletin	1014-2347
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 Bronchology [The]	1687-8426
Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285
Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine	1110-1865
Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology *	1110-7650

Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0613
Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology *	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559
Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002
Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630
Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593
Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology *	1110-2179
Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704
Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The] *	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	N/A
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 [The]	1687-1642
Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences [The]	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 Medical Journal of the National Research Center *	1687-1278
Egyptian Orthodontic Journal *	N/A
Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148

Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315
Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A
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
Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446
EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397
EMJ - Egyptian Medical Journal [The] *	1110-0095
Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The] *	1110-6638
Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region *	1014-9899
JESN - Journal of the Egyptian Society of Nephrology	N/A
Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619
Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406
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]	N/A
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	N/A
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	N/A

Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	N/A
Kidney Forum *	1369-3050
Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318
Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X
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
National Cancer Institute Journal	0027-8874
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 Medical Journal	1110-5607
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

IRAQ (29)

Al-Kindy College Medical Journal 1810-9543

Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences * 1815-0993

Annals of the College of Medicine - Mosul * 0027-1446

Basrah Journal of Surgery * N/A

Bulletin of Endemic Diseases - 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 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 Basic and Medical Sciences * 1608-6015

Journal of Community Medicine * N/A

Journal of Dohuk University * 1812-7568

Journal of Karbala University * 1813-0410

Journal of the College of Dentistry - Baghdad * N/A

Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad 0041-9419

Kufa Medical Journal * N/A

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	N/A
Zanco Journal for Medical Sciences *	N/A

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN (142)

Acta Medica Iranica	0044-6025
Advances in Cognitives Sciences *	1561-4174
AJMB - Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology	2008-2835
Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977
Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506
ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955
Audiology	1735-1936
Behbood New	1735-093X
Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399
DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1560-8115
DENA - Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450
DRJ - Dental Research Journal	1735-3327
Endovascular Journal	2008-1812
Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941
Govaresh	1560-7186
HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X
HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-2215
Health Information Management	1735-1847
Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X
Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002
Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223
IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X

IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497
IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668
IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844
IJHOSCR - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research*	1735-1243
IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383
IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582
IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359
IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716
IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087
IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research *	1735-0328
INTJVR - International Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2533
International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-9148
International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865
International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472
International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine New	2008-6520
Iran Journal of Nursing	1025-0581
Iranian Cardiovascular Research Journal	1735-885X
Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502
Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179
Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	1608-6015
Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043
Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398
Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases	N/A
Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X
Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544
Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979
Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489

Iranian Journal of Fertility and Sterility	1735-8094
Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029
Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612
Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824
Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066
Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756
Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	N/A
Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153
Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293
Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020
Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	1018-4406
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (ANDEESHEH VA RAFTAR)	1024-0047
Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556
Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554
Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065
Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	N/A
Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997
Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602
JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150
JMR - Journal of Medical Research *	1728-1962
Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahavard Danesh	N/A
Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107
Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	N/A
Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X
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 New	1025-8620
Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health	1028-6918
Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765
Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	1028-6055
Journal of Health Administration	N/A
Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363
Journal of Iranian Anatomical Sciences	1728-6158
Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X
Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595
Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The]	1024-6428
Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	1735-5168
Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510
Journal of Mashad Dental School	1560-9286
Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1561-4123
Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073
Journal of Medical Education	N/A
Journal of Medical Science - Islamic Azad University of Mashhad	1735-7594
Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240
Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010
Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry New	N/A
Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The]	1561-3666
Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165
Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960
Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029
Journal of Research in Health Sciences (JRHS)	1682-2765
Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311

Journal of Sabzevar School of Medical Sciences	1606-7487
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	1735-076X
Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366
Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology (JJM)	N/A
JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995
KOOMESH - Journal of Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046
Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	N/A
Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	1726-7536
Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671
Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran *	1016-1430
Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922
Modares Journal of Medical Sciences	1562-9554
Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001
Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855
Payesh - Health Monitor	1680-7626
Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022
Qom University of Medical Sciences	1735-7799
Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A
Quarterly Journal of Medical Law New	N/A
Salmand: Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X
Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood [The]	1027-9520
Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences - J.A.U.M.S	1727-1789
Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457

Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X
Scientific Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586
Scientific Medical Journal - Quarterly Medical Research Journal Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences	1026-8960
SHAMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
Social Welfare Quarterly	N/A
Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242
Tanaffos	1735-0344
Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1735-7322
Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127
Urology Journal	1735-1308
Yafteh Journal	1563-0773
Yakhteh Medical Journal	1561-4921

JORDAN (9)

Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923
Dirasat	1026-3772
Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157
Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283
Journal of the Royal Medical Services	N/A
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

KUWAIT (4)

Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A
KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776
Medical Arabization	N/A
Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571

LEBANON (9)

ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques	1683-8068
AJU - Arab Journal of Urology	N/A
Arab Dental Journal *	N/A
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

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRYA (6)

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	1819-6357
Tabib Attifil Alarabi *	N/A

MOROCCO (6)

Bulletin Epidemiologique *	0851-8238
Journal du Practicien *	1113-5667
Maroc Medical	0025-4053
Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A

Revue Marocaine de Medecine et de Sante	0251-0758
Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant *	N/A

OMAN (3)

Oman Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-620X
Oman Medical Journal	N/A
SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X

PAKISTAN (69)

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
Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840
Biomedica	N/A
Challenge - Quarterly [The] *	0528-7944
Community Medicine *	0301-7265
Diabetes Digest	1369-7501
GJMS - Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973
Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188
Infectious Disease Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299
International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155
Isra Medical Journal New	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
JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341
JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi *	N/A

Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	N/A
Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474
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 Medicales Institute	1013-5472
JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710
JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242
Lahore Journal of Public Health *	N/A
Medical Channel	1681-5491
Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X
Medical Spectrum [The] *	0254-8534
Medicine Today	1813-9876
Mother and Child *	0379-2617
KMJ - KUST Medical Journal	2072-7763
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 Medial Ethics New	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Services	1996-7195

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X
Pakistan Journal of Neurology *	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067
Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry *	1608-134X
Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985
Pakistan Journal of Pathology	N/A
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 Medical Journal *	0031-000X
Pakistan Ophthalmology *	0259-3661
Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700
Pakistan Paediatric Journal	0304-4904
PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244
PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842
PJS - Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552
Proceedings	N/A
Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]	1024-8919

PALESTINE (3)

Al-Quds Medical Journal *	N/A
Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2643
PMJ - Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A

QATAR (4)

Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The] *	N/A
Heart Views	1995-705X
JEMTAC - Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma & Acute Care	1995-4522
Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253

SAUDI ARABIA (28)

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	N/A
Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The] *	N/A
Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683
Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341
Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612
Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences *	1319-1004
Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1319-9218
MEAJO - Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-9233
Neurosciences	N/A
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
SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534

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
SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164
Urology Annals New	0974-7796

SUDAN (9)

Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	N/A
JMJ - Juba Medical Journal *	N/A
Khartoum Pharmacy Journal *	N/A
Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A
Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
Sudan Medical Journal *	0491-4481
Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000
Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	N/A
SJPH - Sudanese Journal of Public Health	N/A

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC (10)

Al-Majallah Al-Tibbiya Al-Arabiyyah *	N/A
Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369
Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A
Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	N/A
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]	N/A
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
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TUNISIA (9)

Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509
Cahier Medicaux de Tunisie *	0300-5291
IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical *	N/A
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	N/A
SST - Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A
Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (3)

EMJ - Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882
International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754
IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395

YEMEN (7)

Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A
Sana'a University 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
YJMHR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research *	N/A
YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal *	N/A

*** No issues received since 2005**

Last update June 2010

Appendix III

**List of EMR Journals Indexed in
IMEMR**

(by title)

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
1	AAMJ - Al-Azhar Assiut Medical Journal *	1687-1693
2	ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques	1683-8068
3	Acta Medica Iranica	0044-6025
4	Advances in Cognitives Sciences *	1561-4174
5	African Journal of Urology	1110-5704
6	Afro - Arab Liver Journal	1687-224X
7	Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology*	1687-1030
8	Ain-Shams Medical Journal	0002-2144
9	AJAIC - Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Insentive Care	N/A
10	AJMB - Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology New	2008-6520
11	AJU - Arab Journal of Urology	N/A
12	Al Azhar Medical Journal	1110-0400
13	Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science *	N/A
14	Alexandria Dental Journal *	1110-015X
15	Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology	N/A
16	Alexandria Journal of Hepatogastroenterology	2090-1879
17	Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	N/A
18	Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	1110-1792
19	Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-2047
20	Alexandria Medical Journal [The] *	0516-5849
21	Al-Kindy College Medical Journal	1810-9543
22	Al-Majallah Al-Tibbiya Al-Arabiayh *	N/A
23	Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	1815-0993
24	Al-Quds Medical Journal *	N/A
25	Anaesthesia, Pain and Intensive Care	1607-8322
26	Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
27	Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2643
28	Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi *	N/A
29	Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680
30	Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137
31	Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947
32	Annals of the College of Medicine - Mosul *	0027-1446
33	Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737
34	Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776
35	Arab Dental Journal *	N/A
36	Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352
37	Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875
38	Arab Journal of Gastroenterology New	1687-1979
39	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822
40	Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369
41	Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923
42	Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A
43	Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509
44	Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977
45	Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506
46	ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955
47	ASJOG - Ain Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology *	1687-2193
48	ASNJ - Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	N/A
49	Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494
50	Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107
51	Audiology	1735-1936
52	Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
53	Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840
54	Basrah Journal of Surgery *	N/A
55	Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X
56	Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399
57	Biomedica	N/A
58	Bulletin Epidemiologique *	0851-8238
59	Bulletin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine	1110-0834
60	Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association *	N/A
61	Bulletin of Endemic Diseases - Baghdad *	0007-4845
62	Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy - Cairo University	1110-0931
63	Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy - Cairo University	1110-6611
64	Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health	1110-0036
65	Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University	1110-0052
66	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science - University of Alexandria *	0568-9619
67	Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A
68	Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A
69	Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591
70	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt *	1110-0982
71	Cahier Medicaux de Tunisie *	0300-5291
72	Challenge - Quarterly [The] *	0528-7944
73	Childhood and Development Quarterly *	1110-8681
74	Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929
75	Community Medicine *	0301-7265
76	Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	N/A
77	DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1560-8115
78	DENA - Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
79	Diabetes Digest	1369-7501
80	Dirasat	1026-3772
81	DMJ - Derna Medical Journal	N/A
82	DMJ - Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326
83	DRJ - Dental Research Journal	1735-3327
84	Eastern Mediterranean Region Drugs Digest	1040-2312
85	Eastern Mediterranean Region Epidemiological Bulletin	1014-2347
86	EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484
87	Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608
88	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The] *	1110-2144
89	Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering *	1012-5558
90	Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525
91	Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426
92	Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285
93	Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine	1110-1865
94	Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology *	1110-7650
95	Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A
96	Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0613
97	Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology *	N/A
98	Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559
99	Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002
100	Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630
101	Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593
102	Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology *	1110-2179
103	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704
104	Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The] *	N/A

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
105	Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083
106	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	N/A
107	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	N/A
108	Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine *	1110-1881
109	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574
110	Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677
111	Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology [The]	1687-1642
112	Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences [The]	0301-5068
113	Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences *	0301-8660
114	Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The] *	1110-1105
115	Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278
116	Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121
117	Egyptian Journal of Urology *	1110-5712
118	Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222
119	Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center *	1687-1278
120	Egyptian Orthodontic Journal *	N/A
121	Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148
122	Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315
123	Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A
124	Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X
125	Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815
126	EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502
127	EJENTAS - Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740
128	Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446
129	EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397
130	EMJ - Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
131	EMJ - Egyptian Medical Journal [The] *	1110-0095
132	Endovascular Journal	2008-1812
133	Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941
134	Garyounis Medical Journal *	0254-7198
135	Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The] *	1110-6638
136	Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	N/A
137	GJMS - Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973
138	Govaresh	1560-7186
139	Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The] *	N/A
140	HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X
141	Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188
142	HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-2215
143	Health Information Management	1735-1847
144	Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region *	1014-9899
145	Heart Views	1995-705X
146	Hematology, Oncology and stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876
147	Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X
148	Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002
149	Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223
150	IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X
151	IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical *	N/A
152	IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497
153	IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668
154	IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844
155	IJHOSCR - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research*	1735-1243

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
156	IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383
157	IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582
158	IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359
159	IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716
160	IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087
161	IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research *	1735-0328
162	IJVR - International Journal of Veterinary Research New	2008-2533
163	IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564
164	Infectious Disease Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299
165	International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754
166	International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus New	1877-5934
167	International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-9148
168	International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865
169	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472
170	International Journal of Health Sciences New	N/A
171	International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155
172	IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581
173	IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal *	1608-8360
174	Iran Journal of Nursing	1025-0581
175	Iranian Cardiovascular Research Journal	1735-885X
176	Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502
177	Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179
178	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	1608-6015
179	Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043
180	Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398
181	Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases	N/A

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
182	Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X
183	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544
184	Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979
185	Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489
186	Iranian Journal of Fertility and Sterility	1735-8094
187	Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029
188	Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612
189	Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824
190	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066
191	Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756
192	Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	N/A
193	Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153
194	Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293
195	Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020
196	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	1018-4406
197	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587
198	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639
199	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (ANDEESHEH VA RAFTAR)	1024-0047
200	Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556
201	Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554
202	Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065
203	Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	N/A
204	Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997
205	Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602
206	Iraqi Army Medical Journal *	N/A

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
207	Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology *	N/A
208	Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine *	1684-5382
209	Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences *	1681-6579
210	Iraqi Journal of Microbiology *	N/A
211	Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	N/A
212	Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches *	1814-0823
213	IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395
214	JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations New	1561-0217
215	JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan	1025-9589
216	JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321
217	JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X
218	JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150
219	JDUHS - Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198
220	JESN - Journal of the Egyptian Society of Nephrology	N/A
221	JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X
222	JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632
223	JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341
224	JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A
225	JMJ - Juba Medical Journal *	N/A
226	JMR - Journal of Medical Research *	1728-1962
227	JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
228	Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The] *	N/A
229	JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi *	N/A
230	Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157
231	Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
232	Journal du Practicien *	1113-5667
233	Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahavard Danesh	N/A
234	Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107
235	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	N/A
236	Journal of Basic and Medical Sciences *	1608-6015
237	Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619
238	Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	N/A
239	Journal of Community Medicine *	N/A
240	Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	N/A
241	Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X
242	Journal of Dental School - Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683
243	Journal of Dentistry - Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426
244	Journal of Dohuk University *	1812-7568
245	Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406
246	Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683
247	Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health	1028-6918
248	Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765
249	Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences New	1028-6055
250	Journal of Health Administration	N/A
251	Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases *	1110-0796
252	Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363
253	Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341
254	Journal of Iranian Anatomical Sciences New	1728-6158
255	Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X
256	Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595
257	Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The]	1024-6428

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
258	Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences New	1735-5168
259	Journal of Karbala University *	1813-0410
260	Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510
261	Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences *	1319-1004
262	Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences[The]	1110-6468
263	Journal of Mashad Dental School	1560-9286
264	Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1561-4123
265	Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073
266	Journal of Medical Education	N/A
267	Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474
268	Journal of Medical Science - Islamic Azad University of Mashhad New	1735-7594
269	Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240
270	Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation *	N/A
271	Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010
272	Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165
273	Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960
274	Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences New	1735-2029
275	Journal of Research in Health Sciences (JRHS)	1682-2765
276	Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311
277	Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The]	1561-3666
278	Journal of Sabzevar School of Medical Sciences	1606-7487
279	Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X
280	Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448
281	Journal of Surgery [The] *	1681-4517
282	Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612

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283	Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620
284	Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217
285	Journal of the Arab Dentist *	N/A
286	Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum *	1812-1756
287	Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293
288	Journal of the College of Dentistry - Baghdad *	N/A
289	Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The] *	0013-2411
290	Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362
291	Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	N/A
292	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	N/A
293	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The] *	0258-3216
294	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583
295	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The] *	N/A
296	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X
297	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad	0041-9419
298	Journal of the Medical Research Institute - Alexandria University *	1110-0133
299	Journal of the Royal Medical Services	N/A
300	Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1319-9218
301	Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A
302	Journal of Veterinary Research	1022-646X
303	Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences	1735-076X
304	Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366
305	Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology (JJM)	N/A
306	JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014
307	JPC - Journal of Pediatric Club	N/A

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
308	JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292
309	JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences *	1683-6928
310	JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982
311	JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medicae Institute	1013-5472
312	JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710
313	JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995
314	JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242
315	Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	N/A
316	Khartoum Pharmacy Journal *	N/A
317	Kidney Forum *	1369-3050
318	KMJ - KUST Medical Journal New	2072-7763
319	KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776
320	KOOMESH - Journal of Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046
321	Kufa Medical Journal *	N/A
322	Lahore Journal of Public Health *	N/A
323	Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410
324	Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A
325	LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine	1819-6357
326	LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852
327	Maghreb Medical	0330-258X
328	Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318
329	Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X
330	Maroc Medical	0025-4053
331	Medical Arabization	N/A
332	Medical Channel	1681-5491
333	Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
334	Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The] *	N/A
335	Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759
336	Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803
337	Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360
338	Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	N/A
339	Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	1726-7536
340	Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671
341	Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] *	1110-2039
342	Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran *	1016-1430
343	Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The] *	N/A
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349	Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440
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364	Oman Medical Journal	N/A
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Last update June 2010