Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts

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Providing Access to Health Knowledge
to Build a Healthy Future
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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 website. A CD-ROM version of the same is also being provided upon request.

Scope and Coverage
The IMEMR Current Contents is issued on a quarterly basis including the most recent articles added to Index Medicus for the Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR) Database.

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
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Antibodies, Antinuclear Main Subject Heading

immunology Subheading

Evaluation of anti-DS DNA antibodies in anti-nuclear antibody positive Omani patients.

Alnaqdy, Adel; Al Busaidy, Juma; Hassan, Batool

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Sultan Qaboos University - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Microbiology and Immunology

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2007; 23 (2): 211-215 (22 ref.)

Journal Title Year Volume Issue Pages No. of References

First author’s e-mail address First author’s affiliation

Keywords: Arthritis, Rheumatoid-diagnosis; Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic-diagnosis; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Crithidia; Fluorescent Antibody Technique

Abstract: To study the correlation between enzyme linked Immunosorbent assay [ELISA] and immunofluorescent [IF] anti-dsDNA antibody measurement in different diseases. One hundred and forty sera from patients with systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE, n=40], rheumatoid arthritis [RA, n=30], disease control [n=40] and from healthy control subjects [n=30] were included. Using the ELISA, serum anti-dsDNA was detected in 24/40 [60%] SLE, 5/30 [16.6%] RA, 9/40 [22.5%] disease controls and 1/30 [3.3%] of normal healthy controls. When IF assay was employed, anti-ds DNA antibodies were detected in 16/40 [40%] SLE, 3/30 [10%] RA, 5/40 [12.5%] disease controls but none in the normal subjects. These results suggest that both ELISA and IF techniques can be used for the measurement of anti-ds DNA antibodies in clinical laboratories and, these antibodies are not unique to SLE.

Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation
Subject Index
Abdominal Injuries

Diagnosis and management of small bowel and mesentery injury following blunt abdominal trauma in 12 cases.
Helmy, Mohamed A.; Al Afifi, Aser M.; Ali, Ahmed H.
Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Surgery
Keywords: Wounds, Nonpenetrating; Intestine, Small; Mesentery-injuries; Ultrasonography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Peritoneal Lavage; Disease Management
Abstract: Over four years [April 2004 to December 2008] 12 patients with blunt small bowel and mesenteric injuries were treated at three hospitals dealing with trauma. Ten cases were victims of traffic accidents, of whom 70% wore seat belts. There were 11 small bowel injuries [4 full-thickness and 7 seromuscular] and 9 mesenteric injuries [3 with and 6 without a de-vascularized bowel segment]. All were managed initially following the Advanced Trauma Life Support [ATLS] guidelines. Emergency room ultrasound was positive for blood in 5/7 cases [71%] and CT scan in 2/4 [50%]. Diagnostic peritoneal lavage [DPL] was performed in one case and was positive for blood.

Blunt abdominal trauma requiring laparotomy in poly-traumatized patients.
Mohamed, Ashraf A.; Mahran, Khaled M.; Zaazou, Mohamed M.
Minia University - Department of General Surgery
Keywords: Abdominal Injuries-mortality; Multiple Trauma-surgery; Wounds, Nonpenetrating; Liver-injuries; Spleen-injuries; Tomography, X-Ray Computed
Abstract: To investigate the impact of associated extra-abdominal injury on morbidity and mortality in poly-traumatized patients with blunt abdominal trauma. This analysis included poly-traumatized patients with blunt abdominal trauma treated at the Emergency Unit of Minia University Hospital and Misr University for Science and Technology Hospital, Minia, Egypt, between March 2006 and March 2008. This study included patients aged 4-73 years with injury severity score [ISS] more than 18 and indicated for surgical intervention. Data were analyzed with details of injury, treatment, complications, and mortality. Inclusion criteria were met by 94 patients with mean ISS of 29.3 +/- 6.4. Most frequent injuries were seen in the spleen [61.7%] and liver [47.9%]. Chest trauma represents most common extra-abdominal trauma [67%]. Thirty-six patients [38.3%] died during their hospital stay. Most frequent reasons for death were hemorrhagic shock [27.8%], acute respiratory distress syndrome [27.8%], and head trauma [22.2%]. There was a positive relationship between liver injury and mortality, which was not found in splenic injuries. Significantly more deaths were attributed to primarily extra-abdominal injuries [66.7%] and then to intra-abdominal injuries [19.4%]. In 5 patients [13.9%], a combination of intra- and extraabdominal injuries caused post-traumatic death. Extra-abdominal injuries add to the morbidity and mortality from blunt abdominal trauma in poly-traumatized patients. Routine computerized tomography scanning can minimize negative abdominal exploration and facilitate better management of extra-abdominal injuries.

Acanthosis Nigricans

Malignant acanthosis nigricans: an early diagnostic clue.
Amjad, Muhammad; Arfan ul Bari; Shah, Agha Ali
Rahman Medical Institute - Department of Dermatology
JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 127-129 (10 ref.)
Keywords: Paraneoplastic Syndromes; Early Detection of Cancer; Adenocarcinoma-diagnosis; Esophageal Neoplasms
Abstract: Acanthosis nigricans [AN] is characterized by velvety, hyperpigmented, verrucous, symmetric and occasionally pruritic plaques along with papillomatous lesions which have a special predilection for neck, axillae, groin, umbilicus and mucosal regions. Rarely, it presents as a paraneoplastic syndrome and prompts a thorough search for an internal malignancy. We present here a case of malignant acanthosis nigricans seen in an elderly patient who was found to have underlying adenocarcinoma of the lower end of esophagus. After diagnosing associated malignancy, he was referred for further evaluation and subsequent surgical resection of tumour.
Accreditation

history

Health care accreditation: the past, present, and future in the Middle East.
Hojjati, A.; Vahdani, A.
Department of Health Management
IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 80-81 (6 ref.)
Keywords: Delivery of Health Care; Health Policy

Anal Canal

surgery

Influence of sedation on patients' perceptions and recovery in patients undergoing minor perianal procedures under spinal saddle block.
Schmittner, Marc D.; Janke, Christoph; Limmer, Marc E.; Weiss, Christel; Bussen, Dieter G.; Beck, Grietje C.
E-mail:marc.schmittner@anaes.ma.uni-heidelberg.de
University Hospital Mannheim - Department of Anaesthesiology and Critical Care Medicine
Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 51-56 (26 ref.)
Keywords: Anesthesia, Spinal; Conscious Sedation; Anesthesia Recovery Period; Patient Satisfaction; Age Factors; Sex Factors
Abstract: Additional intra-operative sedation may help improve acceptability and comfort of anaesthesia in patients undergoing minor ano/rectal [perianal] procedures under spinal saddle block. This observational study was done to determine which patients request sedatives and to what extent sedatives affect the patients' recovery. During a 6-month period, 500 patients undergoing minor perianal procedures received 1.0 ml hyperbaric bupivacaine [0.5%]. On request a light sedation with propofol in bolus application was provided. Patients were evaluated postoperatively using a standardized questionnaire about their perceptions before, during and 48 h after the administration of anaesthesia. More female [91/143, 63.6%] than male [136/259, 52.5%] patients [p=0.0312] received sedation. Patients with sedation were significantly younger [46.7 +/- 13.8 vs. 50 +/- 13.8 years, p= 0.0171] and had a lower body mass index [BMI; 25.6 +/- 4.3 vs. 27.5 +/- 5.1, p<0.0001]. Time to mobilization and first micturition was significantly longer in patients with sedation [4.8 vs. 4.4 h, p=0.0194 and 5.8 vs. 5.4 h, p = 0.0188], which was associated with a higher incidence of nausea [7.5 vs. 1.7%, p = 0.0083]. Female gender, younger age, lower body weight and lower BMI were associated with higher subjective requirements for sedation. The use of sedation showed prolongation of time to first mobilization and micturition and a higher incidence of nausea.

Anesthesia, Spinal

methods

Unilateral spinal anaesthesia; addition of pethidine to bupivacaine for pain relief in HIP surgery.
Aslam, Surg. Core. Muhammad
E-mail:draslam201@hotmail.com
Department of Anaesthesia
Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 12-16 (22 ref.)
Keywords: Hip-surgery; Meperidine-therapeutic use; Bupivacaine-therapeutic use; Analgesia; Placebos; Treatment Outcome
Abstract: To see the effects of adding pethidine to intrathecal bupivacaine on duration of post operative analgesia in patients undergoing hip surgery. A randomized placebo controlled observational study. C M H Multan: From March 2006 to April 2007. A total of 90 male patients of age 60-75 years of comparable weight and height and ASA status II, III were selected. Patients were divided into two groups, group A and group B. Each group consisted of 45 patients. All patients were assessed pre operatively a day before surgery and were briefed about the procedure. All the patients were prepared before giving spinal anaesthesia. Patients in Group- A were given a mixture 01 ml of 0.75 bupivacaine and 0.2 ml of normal saline in lateral decubitus position with operating side down by using 23 G spinal needle. Patients in Group-B were given a mixture of 01 ml of 0.75 % bupivacaine and 0.2 ml of inj. pethidine 10mg in lateral decubitus position with operating side down by using 23 G spinal needle. All the patients were kept in lateral decubitus position for 10 minutes to achieve unilateral block. Intra operative adverse effects like hypotension, nausea, vomiting, pruritis
and delayed respiratory depression and effective duration of post operative analgesia was recorded. Conclusion
Addition of 10 mg pethidine to intrathecal hyperbaric bupivacaine is associated with prolonged postoperative analgesia
and minimal side effects like hypotension, pruritis, and delayed respiratory depression. However incidence of nausea
and vomiting was much more.

**Aneurysm, Ruptured**

**Traumatic pericallosal artery aneurysm.**
Li, Xiao Xiong; Kato, Yoko; Sano, Hirotoshi; Watanabe, Sadayoshi; Kanno, Tetsuo
Fujita Health University Hospital - Department of Neurosurgery
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 94-96 (10 ref.)
Keywords: Intracranial Aneurysm-diagnosis; Intracranial Aneurysm-surgery
Abstract: Pericallosal artery aneurysms comprise about 1.5 to 9% of all intracranial aneurysms. Some of them are
caus ed by head injury. We report a 66-year-old male patient with ruptured left pericallosal artery aneurysm, 2.6 x 3.2
mm in size. The patient fell 2 months ago. Operation was done under right interhemispheric approach. The parent
artery was avulsed while the clip was adjusted. The avulsed part was sutured and postoperative CAG revealed totally
obliteration of the aneurysm while the repaired artery was patent. The patient recovered well after operation.

**Ankle Brachial Index**

**Abnormal ankle brachial index and the presence of significant coronary artery disease.**
Hakeem, Fuad; Siddique, Saulat; Saboor, Qazi A.
E-mail: fuadhakeem@yahoo.com
Shaikh Zayed Hospital - Department of Cardiology
Keywords: Coronary Artery Disease; Coronary Angiography; Risk Assessment
Abstract: To determine the association between an abnormal ankle brachial index [ABI] and the presence of
significant coronary artery disease [CAD] on coronary angiography. Cross-sectional, observational study. The study
was carried out at Sheikh Zayed Hospital, Lahore, from July to October 2007. A series of 41 patients undergoing
coronary angiography in Sheikh Zayed Hospital were selected and their ABI were calculated before the diagnostic
coronary angiography. ABI calculations and coronary angiography reporting were done by separate individuals and
data was analysed using SPSS 12.0. All patients undergoing diagnostic coronary angiography were included in the
study except for those having peripheral arterial disease documented by lower extremity revascularization, lower
extremity ulceration and lower extremity amputation. Proportion were compared using chi-square test with significance
at p <0.05. Out of the 41 patients 31 male [76%] and 10 female [24%], 3 patients [7.31%] had ABI <0.9 and all 3 had
triple vessel disease. Ten patients [24%] had ABI 0.91-0.99 and 2 [20%] of them had single vessel disease. Two [20%]
had double vessel disease and 6 [60%] had triple vessel disease. Twenty four patients [58%] had ABI of 1.00-1.28 and
8 [33%] of these had single vessel disease, 3 [12%] had double vessel disease and 13 [55%] had triple vessel disease,
while 4 patients had normal coronaries. A total of 22 patients were found to have triple vessel disease and only 3
[13.6%] of these 22 patients had an ABI <0.9 which is statistically not significant [p=0.07]. This study was not able to
establish a direct association between ABI and significant CAD as only 3 patients out of 22 with triple vessel disease
had an ABI <0.9. However, an approximately log linear relationship was noted between ABI and CAD risk which
means that not only the average CAD risk increased exponentially at values < 1.0 but also that the CAD risk continued
to decline as ABI values increased above 1.0.

**Anthracosis**

**complications**

**Loose body in the main bronchus due to broncholithiasis.**
Mirsadraee, Majid; Katebi, Mehrdad
E-mail: majidmirsadraee@mshdiau.ac.ir
Mashhad Islamic Azad University - Department of Pulmonary Medicine
Tanaffos 2010; 9 (1): 63-66 (13 ref.)
Keywords: Foreign Bodies; Bronchoscopy; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Foreign-Body Reaction
Abstract: Anthracosis of the lung is black discoloration of bronchial mucosa that may distort and occlude the bronchial
lumen and cause significant clinical findings named “Anthracofibrosis”. In this article a rare presentation of this disease
and related complications were reported. A 73 year-old woman with a 10-year history of chronic cough, dyspnea,
weight loss and wheezing was referred to us for exacerbation of her symptoms in winter. She was a known case of
anthracosis. Her previous bronchoscopy and sampling were inconclusive. Her recent computed tomography [CT] scan
showed bilateral parenchymal infiltration, multiple lymph node calcifications and an intra-luminal calcified material in
the left main bronchus. Bronchoscopy showed a floating foreign body in the left main bronchus and infiltration of the
right and left main bronchi. Bronchial lavage showed plenty of acid fast bacilli and biopsy showed granulomatous reaction in favor of tuberculosis. In conclusion, we believe that broncholithiasis should be considered as a chronic complication of anthracosis.

**Anti-Bacterial Agents**

*therapeutic use*

**Antimicrobial activity of tigecycline against bacterial isolates from intensive care units in a teaching hospital in central Saudi Arabia.**

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King Saud University - King Khalid University Hospital - Department of Pathology / Microbiology


Keywords: Bacterial Infections-drug therapy; Bacterial Infections-microbiology; Intensive Care Units; Hospitals, Teaching; Monocycline

**Abstract:** To test the activity of tigecycline against bacterial isolates including multi-drug resistant [MDR] gram negative and gram positive organisms from intensive care patients. Clinically significant gram positive and MDR gram negative isolates from specimens of patients in the intensive care units of King Khalid University Hospital [KKUH], Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia between November 1, 2006 and December 31, 2008 were tested against tigecycline by disc diffusion [DD] method. In some isolates, the minimal inhibitory concentration was carried out by E-test method. Some of the gram negative isolates, and gram positive isolates were tested using both methods. The study was approved by the hospital ethics committee. All the 83 gram positive organisms tested by both DD and E-test were susceptible to tigecycline. Two hundred and fifty-four MDR gram negative isolates were tested for susceptibility to tigecycline. Of these 176 tested by DD, 159 [90%] were susceptible, 6 [3.4%] were resistant, and 11 [6.2%] were intermediately susceptible [data are not the same in table 3]. From the 188 isolates tested by E-test, 140 [74.4%] were susceptible, 35 [18.6%] were resistant, and 13 [6.9%] showed intermediate susceptibility. For comparison between the methods, 109 isolates of the MDR gram negative organisms were tested by both E test and DD. The difference between the 2 methods was not significant. Tigecycline was active against gram positive and most MDR gram negative isolates from patients in medical and surgical intensive cases in KKUH. There was no significant difference between the DD and E-test methods for susceptibility testing of tigecycline against these isolates.

**Antistreptolysin**

*[Study of antistreptolysin O [ASO] titer in patients suspected to rheumatic fever in Zanjan].*

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Zanjan University of Medical Sciences - School of Medicine - Department of Microbiology and Immunology

Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2010; 17 (69): 99-93 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Rheumatic Fever; Streptococcal Infections-diagnosis; Questionnaires; Sex Distribution; Age Distribution; Incidence

**Abstract:** Rheumatic fever is a main problem of developing countries, whereas in developed countries its prevalence is low. Proper diagnosis and adequate treatment of beta streptococcal infection can effectively prevent such unwanted sequel. Following completion of a questionnaire regarding age, sex, location etc. blood sample was collected and ASO titer was measured. Out of 400 samples, 54 patients had positive ASO titer. 83.3% of individuals with a positive titer had the history of pharyngitis. Positive ASO titers in rural and urban area were 19% and 11.6% respectively. Positive ASO titer in females and males were 68.5% and 31.5% respectively. Age distribution of positive titer was 42.6% in 20-29 years age group and 37% in 10-19 years age groups. patients with positive ASO titer in Zanjan province and surrounding villages were relatively high which might be due to low education level and poor economical status. The incidence was high in the second and the third decade of life whereas in other countries this range is between 6-15 years. High incidence of rheumatic fever in the studying population seeks a prompt measure to be taken on the prevention and control of streptococcal infection.
Anxiety

therapy

Dealing with anxiety: a pilot cognitive behavioural therapy program for diabetic clinic outpatient attendees.
Evans, Gillian; Lewin, Terry J.; Kerry, Bowen; Lowe, Julia

**Keywords:** Cognitive Therapy; Diabetes Mellitus; Outpatients; Ambulatory Care; Quality of Life; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated

**Abstract:** To assess a group-based cognitive behaviour therapy [CBT] program in diabetes. Sixty people with diabetes were randomly allocated to either immediate [29] or 3 months delayed [31] CBT groups. DASS scores were reduced by 0.37 standardised [effect-size] units [P < 0.01], with a tendency for more marked reductions in anxiety and stress [0.60] among those for whom treatment had been delayed whose HbAlC fell by 0.93%. ADDQoL scores also improved in the short-term but these changes did not persist at 6 months. The CBT program led to short-term improvements in anxiety, depression, stress and quality of life.

Apicomplexa

parasitology

On a haemogregarine sp. [protozoa, apicomplexa, adeleina] naturally infecting the viper Bitis arientans in Saudi Arabia with reference to the host-parasite relationship.
Al Hoot, Abdallah A.
Zagazig University - Faculty of Science - Department of Zoology
*Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology* 2009; 39 (1): 141-150 (43 ref.)

**Keywords:** Viperidae-physiology; Snakes-physiology; Erythrocytes, Abnormal-drug effects; Host-Parasite Interactions

**Abstract:** The study described the developmental stages of a haemogregarine species in the blood and tissues of the viper Bitis arientans. Two out of 9 [22.2%] snakes from the south western region of Saudi Arabia, and recorded for the first time in such locality. The erythrocatic parasites were differentiated into three forms: the youngest form (trophozoite) measuring 7.34 +/- 0.16 x 3.38 +/- 0.07 micro m; the intermediate form [developing gametocyte] measuring 13.36 +/- 0.20 x 5.11 +/- 0.11 micro m and the largest form [mature gametocyte] measuring 18.69 +/- 0.32 x 4.32 +/- 0.16 micro m. None of the leucocytes seemed to be parasitized. Also, two types of meronts were detected in lung endothelial cells of infected vipers. Small meronts [micromeronts] measured 21.86 +/- 0.28 x 16.13 +/- 0.25 micro m and yielded about 12 merozoites. The large meronts [macromeronts] measured 38.09 +/- 0.33 x 21.52 +/- 0.32 micro m and yielded 28-42 merozoites. Random distribution of nuclei was observed in early meronts of both sizes, meanwhile peripheral arrangement of nuclei characterizing the subsequent developing events of meronts [ectomerogony]. Histopathological studies showed that the infected erythrocytes were hypertrophied, mechanically stretched and their cytoplasm was faintly stained due to dehaemoglobinization. The host cell nucleus was elongated and laterally displaced. Trabeaculae of the infected lung exhibited marked thickening and alveoli were collapsed in various degrees. Haemorrhagic foci and spongy structures were detected in some infected lung tissues. Formation of fibrous tissues around the meronts was seen in some foci.

Apoptosis

drug effects

[Effect of Losartan on apoptosis in renal tissue after unilateral ureteral obstruction in rats].
Nouri, M.H. Khayat; Gharamaleky, M. Neshat; Mousavi, Gh.; Doustar, Y.
E-mail:khayat.nouri@yahoo.com
Islamic Azad University - School of Veterinary Medicine - Department of Pharmacology
*Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services* 2010; 17 (69): 34-23 (42 ref.)

**Keywords:** Losartan; Kidney-drug effects; Ureteral Obstruction; Rats, Sprague-Dawley

**Abstract:** Obstructive uropathy can be used to indicate any obstruction to urinary flow. Losartan is angiotensin II receptor I [AT1] antagonist and is used for treatment of congestive heart failure and hypertension. It is widely recognized that Losartan has organ protective nature and most effective for organ damage progressing. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of Losartan on apoptosis in renal tissue after unilateral ureteral obstruction in rat. In this experimental study, adult male Sprague-Dawley rats were randomly divided into five groups [ten rats in each group] as follows: [1] control; [2] unilateral ureteral obstruction [UUO]; [3] UUO/Losartan [UO/LOS]; [4] Sham-
operated; [5] Sham/LOS. Control animals received drug solvent. Unilateral ureteral obstruction was performed in groups 2 and 3 and sham operations were performed in groups 4 and 5. In group 2, animals received drug solvent and in group 3 animals received Losartan [60 mg/kg]. All drugs administered orally for 15 days [started before operation]. Apoptosis in renal tissue were studied in left renal in different groups with tunnel method at day 14. Tunnel staining determined that experimental unilateral ureteral obstruction caused induction of apoptosis [15.52 +/- 1.33] in tubular cells of renal tissue but, in Losartan treated animals number of apoptotic cells [5.24 +/- 0.93] significantly [p<0.05] decreased. There was no significant difference between control [0.91 +/- 0.26], sham [1.17 +/- 0.29] and sham/LOS [2.16 +/- 0.47] groups. Our results showed that experimental unilateral ureteral obstruction induces apoptosis in renal tissue but, Losartan administration decreased the number of apoptotic cells in renal tissue.

Appendicitis

etiology

Is long-term hunger [Ramadan model] a risk factor for acute appendicitis?
Sulu, Barlas; Gunerhan, Yusuf; Ozturk, Baris; Arslan, Hasan
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Kafkas University Kars - Faculty of Medicine - Department of General Surgery
Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 59-63 (23 ref.)
Keywords: Fasting-adverse effects; Hunger-physiology; Islam; Retrospective Studies; Risk Factors; Age Factors; Sex Factors
Abstract: To investigate whether long-term hunger and the changes in nutritional routines during Ramadan constitute risk factors in appendicitis on the model of Ramadan fasting in this study. This retrospective study was carried out in 2 different hospitals [Istanbul Haydarpasa Numune Training and Research Hospital and Kars State Hospital, Kars, Turkey] between January 2004 and December 2007. The data obtained from the patients were classified according to age, gender, age group, and pathological characteristics of the appendix. The data obtained during the Ramadan fasting period was compared with the periods before and after. Nine hundred and ninety-two of the 4288 patients who received a diagnosis of acute appendicitis during the 4 years received their diagnosis during the 3 periods. Three hundred sixty-eight [37.1%] patients underwent surgery before Ramadan, 318 [32.1%] during, and 306 [30.8%] after. No significant difference was observed in terms of perforated and non-perforated AA frequency, age, age group, and gender [p>0.05]. There are changes in the nutritional routines during the Ramadan fasting period due to long-term hunger; and limitations were seen in the fluid and food intake. We detected that these changes did not constitute risk factors for acute appendicitis formation as a result of our study.

Artemisia

[The inhibitory effect of Artemisia annua extracts on gastric cancer cells via apoptosis induction].
Emami, A.; Rabe, Zamani Taghizadeh; Ahi, A.; Mahmoudi, M.
Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Pharmacognosy Department
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences 2010; 11 (4): 1-10 (25 ref.)
Keywords: Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Apoptosis; Stomach Neoplasms
Abstract: Previous studies have shown an anti-tumoral effect for different species of Artemisia. This study was performed to evaluate the anti-tumoral effects of different kinds of Artemisia annua extracts on gastric cancer cells. Methanol, ethylacetate, dichloromethane and hexane extracts of Artemisia annua were prepared by step to step procedure. Cultivated gastric cancer cell line [AGS] and normal fibroblast cells [L929] were incubated with different concentrations of extracts for 24 hours and cell growth inhibition was determined using MTT assay and results were reported as IC50 [concentration that caused 50 percent inhibition of cells growth]. Annexin V and propidium iodide [PI] staining was used to evaluate the apoptosis and/or necrosis induction in cancer cells. One way ANOVA was used for analysis. The results obtained from MTT assay showed a strong and dose-dependent inhibition of cancer cell growth by different Artemisia annua extracts. The most cytotoxic effect was obtained by methanolic extract [IC50: 500 microg/ml] and it caused apoptosis more than other extracts. Isolated extracts from Artemisia annua caused a significant decrease in gastric cancer cell growth mainly by induction of apoptosis and at the same time they had less toxicity on normal cells. Therefore, Isolation and purification of effective compound/s from this extracts and determination of their mechanisms of action is suggested.
Arthritis, Juvenile Rheumatoid

diagnosis

Clinicoradiographic presentation of a girl with progressive pseudorheumatoid arthropathy.
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Orthopaedic Hospital of Speising - Department of Paediatric
JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 140-141 (10 ref.)
Keywords: Arthralgia; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Odontoid Process
Abstract: We report the case of a girl-child who manifested the clinicoradiographic features of pseudorheumatoid arthritis. 3D-CT scan of the craniocervical junction showed distinctive features of dystopic type of os odontoideum. The report highlights the necessity to explore the craniocervical junction in patients with progressive pseudorheumatoid arthropathy.

Arthritis, Rheumatoid

blood

Disease activity and cytokine production in mitogen-stimulated peripheral blood mononuclear cells from patients with rheumatoid arthritis.
Uppal, Sukhbir S.; Raghupathy, Raj; Hayat, Sawan J.; Longenecher, Joseph C.; Abraham, Mini; Rawaopt, Parvez
E-mail: uppalss@hsc.edu.kw
Kuwait University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Medicine
Keywords: Interleukin-10-blood; Interleukin-13-blood; Interleukin-8-blood; Cells, Cultured; Leukocytes, Mononuclear; Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha
Abstract: To test whether there are differences in the levels and ratios of 6 pro- and 3 anti-inflammatory cytokines produced by mitogen-stimulated peripheral blood mononuclear cells [PBMCs] in rheumatoid arthritis [RA] subjects compared to controls. 79 participants [42 seropositive RA patients and 37 healthy controls] were enrolled in this study. The production levels in mitogen-stimulated PBMCs of the 6 proinflammatory cytokines [IFN-gamma, TNF-alpha, TNF-beta, IL-8, IL-17, IL-18] and 3 anti-inflammatory cytokines [IL-4, IL-10, IL-13] were assayed by ELISA using kits obtained from Immunotech SA. The ratios of pro- to anti-inflammatory cytokines were calculated for all participants. There were significantly elevated levels of IL-8 and IL-10, and reduced levels of IFN-gamma, IL4, and IL-17 in mitogen-stimulated PBMC culture supernatants of RA subjects compared to controls. Of the 18 pro-/anti-inflammatory cytokine ratios, 3 ratios [TNF-alpha/IL13, IL-8/IL-4 and IL-8/IL-13] were significantly higher in RA patients compared to controls; and 6 were higher in controls [IFN-gamma/IL-4; IFN-gamma/IL-10; IFN-gamma/IL-13; TNF-beta/IL10; IL-17/IL-10; IL-18/IL-10]. Activated PBMCs of RA patients, regardless of disease activity, showed higher-level production of IL-8 and IL-10 compared to controls; lower-level production of IFN-gamma, IL-4, and IL-17; and elevated ratios of TNF-alpha/IL13, IL-8/IL-4 and IL-8/IL-13.

Asthma

etiology

Risk factors of bronchial asthma in children: a hospital based study.
Aljanabi, Muhi K.; Alhammash, Sadiq J.; Waill, Nebal; Shebab, Mahmoud; Nasir, Nadia A.
University of Baghdad - Baghdad Medical College
IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 6-9 (12 ref.)
Keywords: Risk Factors; Smoking-adverse effects; Crowding; Hospitals, Teaching
Abstract: Asthma is characterized by inflammation of the airways with intermittent bronchospasm. Bronchial asthma is an important cause of morbidity and mortality in childhood. There are many identifiable risk factors contributing to both the expression and persistence of asthma. This study threw a light on some of the risk factors of bronchial asthma in childhood. This study was performed to determine some of the risk factors of childhood asthma in 62 asthmatic children admitted to Children Welfare Teaching Hospital in Baghdad Medical City in the period from 1[st] February to 1[st] July 2007. The control group was composed of 108 age and sex matched children attending the outpatient clinic with non pulmonary health problems. Forty two [67.7%] asthmatic children were males and 20[32.2%] were females with a male to female ratio of 2.1:1. Fifty two [83.8%] suffered from bronchial asthma before the age of 3 years, While 10 [16.2%] acquired the disease after this age. A positive family history of asthma was positive in 31[50%] asthmatic
children compared to 9 [8.33%] in the control group, scoring a highly significant association. A positive family history of allergic rhinitis [27.41%] in asthmatic children was more often recorded than in the control group [21.29%] but the difference was not statistically significant. A highly significant association between a positive history of smoking at home environment and childhood bronchial asthma was detected, where it was found positive in 50[80.6%] asthmatic children and in 55[50.9%] controls. A low crowding index (< 3 persons /room) was recorded in 52 [83.9%] asthmatics compared to 72 [66.6%] controls. Scoring a significant association between low home density and childhood bronchial asthma. The present study concludes certain risk factors being associated with asthma namely positive family history of asthma, passive smoking and low crowding index. The study recommends avoidance of smoking at home where a child with a positive history of these risk factors resides.

**Atherosclerosis**

[**Frequency of risk factors for atherosclerosis in children with family history of premature myocardial infarction**].
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Arak University of Medical Sciences - School of Nursing and Midwifery
Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2010; 17 (69): 44-35 (25 ref.)
**Keywords:** Risk Factors; Myocardial Infarction; Medical History Taking; Cross-Sectional Studies; Hyperlipidemias-epidemiology; Overweight; Hypertension; Blood Glucose; Obesity
**Abstract:** Clinical manifestations of coronary artery disease such as myocardial infarction generally have onset from middle age onwards. However, studies indicate that the atherosclerotic process begins to develop during childhood. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the frequency of risk factors for atherosclerosis in children with family history of premature myocardial infarction in Arak city in 2007. This was a cross sectional study in which 209 children and adolescents aged 3-18 years with a family history of early onset myocardial infarction were selected base on convenience sampling. Total cholesterol, low density lipoprotein cholesterol [LDL-C], high density lipoprotein cholesterol [HDL-C], triglycerides, blood pressure, weight and height and fasting blood sugar were investigated. Data were analyzed by SPSS. The prevalence of hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia were 28.2% and 20.1% respectively. 19.1% of these individuals had HDL-C values lower than 35mg/dL. 19/1% of them had LDL-C levels higher than 129 mg/dL. 4/31% presented hypertension and 28/71% had excessive weight. There was no relationship between hyperlipidemia and fasting blood sugar. However, there was significant association between hyperlipidemia and level of BMI and blood pressure [P<0.05]. More than a quarter of children had at least one risk factor for atherosclerosis. Obesity was identified to be significantly associated with hyperlipidemia. These results emphasis the importance of evaluating children and adolescents with family history of early onset myocardial infarction for atherosclerotic disease.

**Bacteria**

**pathogenicity**

Sarcosaprophagous flies in suetz gvernorate, Egypt IV- persistence of human pathogenic bacteria in the developmenjal stages.
Gabre, Refaat M.
Cairo University - Faculty of Science - Department of Entomology
**Keywords:** Escherichia coli; Shigella sonnei; Staphylococcus epidermidis; Diptera; Muscidae
**Abstract:** The persistence of three species of human pathogenic bacteria [Escherichia coli, Shigella sonnei and Staphylococcus epidermidis] in sterile artificially fed larvae was examined till adult emergence after ingestion by three species of sarcosaprophagous flies [House fly, Musca domestica, Oriental latrine blow fly, Chrysomya megacephala and Australian cheep blow fly, Lucilia cuprina]. The number of bacteria present in mature maggots, pupae and emerging adults declined significantly [P<0.05]. Each human pathogenic bacteria when introduced into a sterilized larval medium, was routinely recovered from larvae [10[5], pupae [ranged from 10[3] to l0[4] and the majority of emerging flies retain 10[2] bacteria, whereas some are sterile. The potentiality of emerged flies to harbor bacteria is clearly different [M. domestica > C. megacephala > L cuprina]. No detection for S. epidermidis from emerged C. megacephala and L. cuprina flies, moreover S. sonnei was not detected in the emerged flies of L cuprina.
Biofuels

Different techniques for the production of biodiesel from waste vegetable oil.  
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Cairo University - Faculty of Engineering - Department of Chemical Engineering  
International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology 2010; 7 (1): 183-213 (120 ref.)  
Keywords: Bioelectric Energy Sources; Plant Oils; Waste Management  
Abstract: The production of biodiesel from waste vegetable oil offers a triple-facet solution: economic, environmental and waste management. The new process technologies developed during the last years made it possible to produce biodiesel from recycled frying oils comparable in quality to that of virgin vegetable oil biodiesel with an added attractive advantage of being lower in price. Thus, biodiesel produced from recycled frying oils has the same possibilities to be utilized. While transesterification is well-established and becoming increasingly important, there remains considerable inefficiencies in existing transesterification processes. There is an imperative need to improve the existing biodiesel production methods from both economic and environmental viewpoints and to investigate alternative and innovative production processes. This study highlights the main changes occurring in the oil during frying in order to identify the characteristics of oil after frying and the anticipated effects of the products formed in the frying process on biodiesel quality and attempts to review the different techniques used in the production of biodiesel from recycled oils, stressing the advantages and limitations of each technique and the optimization conditions for each process. The emerging technologies which can be utilized in this field are also investigated. The quality of biodiesel produced from waste vegetable oil in previous studies is also reviewed and the performance of engines fueled with this biodiesel and the characteristics of the exhaust emissions resulting from it are highlighted. The overarching goal is to stimulate further activities in the field.

Blast Crisis

Megakaryocytic blast crisis at presentation in a pediatric patient with chronic myeloid leukemia.  
Ai Shehri, Ali; Al Seraihy, Amal; Owaidah, Tarek M.; Belgaumi, Asim F.  
King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center - Department of Pediatric Hematology/Oncology  
Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy 2010; 3 (1): 42-46 (17 ref.)  
Keywords: Leukemia, Myelogenous, Chronic, BCR-ABL Positive; Megakaryocytes; Piperazines-therapeutic use  
Abstract: Patients with chronic myeloid leukemia [CML] infrequently present in blast crisis [BC]. While most BC are of myeloid origin, megakaryocytic BC is rare, especially at the time of CNAL diagnosis. We describe the first pediatric patient presenting with megakaryocytic leukemia and having BCR-ABL1 translocation as the single chromosomal abnormality. Clinical features were more suggestive of CML in megakaryocytic blast crisis than Philadelphia chromosome positive de novo AML. The patient was treated with AML-directed chemotherapy and imatinib mesylate followed by umbilical cord blood stem cell transplantation. The patient was in complete molecular response 16 months after stem cell transplantation.

Blastocystis hominis

genetics

Genetic analysis of Blastocystis hominis isolated from symptomatic and asymptomatic human hosts in Egypt.  
El Wakil, Hala S.; Talaat, Roba M.  
Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Parasitology  
Keywords: Polymorphism, Restriction Fragment Length; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Genotype; Genetic Variation; Signs and Symptoms  
Abstract: Extensive genomic polymorphism was demonstrated among morphologically identical B. hominis isolates. A genetic diversity would be a powerful tool for identification or classification of B. hominis subtypes. In this study, 14 Egyptian B. hominis isolates were collected, 5 of them were isolated from asymptomatic people whose infections were detected during routine medical check-up and 9 were isolated from patients with gastrointestinal symptoms. Restriction fragment length polymorphism [RFLP] analysis of PCR amplified small-subunit rDNA [SSU rDNA] was used to study genetic diversity of B. hominis isolates by 3 different restriction enzymes [Hin-fl, Rsal and Sau3AI]. Cluster analysis of the riboprint patterns showed 7 distinct genotypes out of 14 B. hominis isolates, 4 were previously reported riboprints and 3 were new ones. The frequency of intestinal symptoms was 64% in Blastocystis cases. Abdominal pain was the most frequent symptom 78% [7/9]. There was no definite correlation between RFLP-banding pattern or genetically distinct genotypes and pathogenicity.
Blindness

etiology

Profile of childhood blindness and low vision in Yemen: a hospital-based study.
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Sana'a University - Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences - Eye Department
Keywords: Blindness-prevention and control; Vision, Low-etiology ; Visual Acuity; Retrospective Studies; Cataract-complications; Glaucoma-complications
Abstract: A retrospective review of records determined the frequency and causes of low vision and blindness in all children aged <16 years attending an ophthalmic practice in Sana'a, Yemen between January and December 2001. Of the 1104 children studied, 45 [4.1%] were found to have bilateral blindness and 115 [10.4%] were unilaterally blind; 48 children [4.3%] were bilaterally visually impaired and 109 [9.9%] were unilaterally visually impaired. The main causes of bilateral blindness included cataract, glaucoma and retinal disorders. The most common causes of bilateral low vision included refractive errors, keratoconus and retinal disorders. These results provide a basis for planning blindness prevention programmes in Yemen.

Blood Glucose

Should capillary blood glucose measurements be used in population surveys?
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Integrated Cardiovascular Clinical Network SA
Keywords: Capillaries; Health Surveys; Cross-Sectional Studies; Diabetes Mellitus-diagnosis; Prevalence; Quality Control
Abstract: To determine the accuracy and appropriateness of capillary blood glucose testing in population surveys. Capillary blood glucose using the Rochec ACCU-CHEK instrument and Advantage 11 Test Strips was compared to a laboratory instrument. Three independent cross-sectional risk factor surveys [n = 1432] and baseline individuals from the Greater Green Triangle Diabetes Prevention Project [n = 341] provided both fasting plasma and capillary blood glucose measurements. Accuracy of capillary gluoses was assessed using the ISO 15197 standard. The median age of the participants was 71 years, ranging from 25 to 84 years. There were 799 males and 974 females. Capillary glucose method had poorer precision at lower concentrations [CV: 9.50%, mean = 3.09 mmol/L, CV: 4.90%, mean = 16.78 mmol/L, n = 233 replicates]. Individual discrepancies were seen across the measuring range [2.8-19.9 mmol/L, n = 1773]. In total, 94.5% of results fell within the minimum acceptable accuracy standards. This was slightly short of the 95% of results required to meet the ISO 15197 standard. The prevalence of diabetes in the study population using glucose >/= 7.0 mmol/L was 2.4% [95%CI 1.8-3.3%] according to fasting plasma glucose and 2.8% [2.1-3.8%] according to fasting capillary glucose. The lower WHO-defined cut-off of 6.1 mmol/L for capillary blood glucose testing gave a prevalence of 10.7% [9.0-12.5%]. This study of matched capillary and plasma glucose results concludes that while it is appropriate to use fasting capillary glucose levels to determine the prevalence of diabetes in populations, it should not be used to reliably diagnose diabetes in individuals.

[The relationship between fasting and postprandial blood glucose with HbA1C in type 2 diabetes].
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Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences - Diabetes Research Center
Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2010; 17 (69): 53-45 (26 ref.)
Keywords: Fasting; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Questionnaires
Abstract: HbA1C measurement is a gold standard for controlling blood glucose in diabetic patients. There is little information about fasting and postprandial blood glucose effect on HbA1C. The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between fasting and postprandial blood glucose and some other factors with HbA1C on type 2 diabetic patient in Kermanshah Diabetes Research Center. 173 type 2 diabetic patients were selected in a sectional-analytic study by easy sampling. Information were completed using a questionnaire and blood glucose were measured before and 2 hours post-breakfast and at 4pm every 2-4 weeks for a period of 3 months. At the end of the third month HbA1C were also measured. Based on HbA1C, patients were divided into three groups. Data were analyzed by SPSS software. There was a relationship between fasting, 2 hours post-breakfast and 4pm blood glucose and HbA1C. Correlation coefficient was r = 0.49 [p < 0.0001] for fasting blood glucose, [r = 0.754, p < 0.0001] for 2 hours post-breakfast and [r = 0.811, p < 0.001] for 4pm blood glucose. Also there were a relationship between duration of the disease [r = 0.363, p < 0.0001] and type of treatment [r=0.338, p < 0.0001] with HbA1C. There was no relationship between age, sex, BMI, family history of diabetes and education with HbA1C. The results of this study showed that there was a relationship between fasting and 2 hours post-breakfast and 4pm blood glucose with HbA1C.
but, the most relationship was found between 4pm blood glucose with HbA1C. Therefore, fasting blood glucose is not a good character for diabetes control and postprandial blood glucose measurement should be carried out for better control of diabetes.

**Breast Neoplasms**

diagnosis

**Evaluation of triple assessment modalities in the management of palpable breast lumps.**
Saleem, Khalid Nimat
Mosul Medical City - Al Jamhoory Teaching Hospital - Department of Surgery
**Keywords:** Breast-pathology; Mammography; Biopsy, Fine-Needle; Sensitivity and Specificity

**Abstract:** Breast masses are common clinical presentation in breast clinics, their managements require an efficient and accurate evaluation, using the least invasive, most accurate methods that cause minimal patients discomfort and limit any unnecessary procedure. This study is designed to evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of triple assessment [a combination of clinical examination, imaging studies and tissue sampling] in the preoperative assessment and optimal management of palpable breast masses. This clinical prospective study which was conducted in mosul breast center, department of surgery, al-jamhoory teaching hospital, mosul medical city, from november 2007 to november 2008 included 60 female patients with palpable breast masses, their age ranging between [20-76] years, were assessed prospectively using triple assessment modalities and the results of each modality were classified as benign, suspicious or malignant and compared with the confirmatory histopathological examination of the tissue specimens obtained from all patients under study via an appropriate surgical procedure, the data was collected, classified and analyzed. The results triple test [TT] was concordant [elements had either all benign or all malignant] in 31 cases [52% with diagnostic accuracy reaching [100%]. Again the TT achieved [100%] diagnostic accuracy when all elements were either malignant or suspicious which appeared in 12 of 29 nonconcordant cases [20% of all cases]. FNAC was the most reliable element of TT in cases where the elements of TT weren't concordant [NPV 94.5%- sensitivity 92%- and accuracy 96.7%]. The TT has proved to be accurate, reliable diagnostic approach for evaluation of breast masses, achieved [100%] accuracy rate when all elements were concordant or when all elements were either suspicious or malignant, with the end result was neither missed cancer nor false positive malignant diagnosis, as the error or limitation of one modality was compensated by the other elements. Any positive result of fnac should be taken seriously with negative results not exclude malignancy while the negative or positive results of imaging studies and examination not necessarily reflect the actual pathology should be supported by tissue diagnosis. Patients in whom the TT elements were all benign can be safely observed, while patients in whom all the elements were malignant or suspicious, the diagnosis was certain enough to proceed with definite treatment without delay.

**drug therapy**

**A phase II study of gemcitabine combined with vinorelbine as first-line chemotherapy for metastatic breast cancer.**
Shehata, Samir; EI Mesidi, Ebtesam; Koheil, Hanaa; Elzawhri, Heba; Kandeel, Alaa; Abdelhamid, Thoraya; Mohamed, Zaki
Assiut University Cancer Centre
Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy 2010; 3 (1): 1-6 (41 ref.)
**Keywords:** Neoplasm Metastasis; Deoxycytidine-analogs and derivatives; Vinblastine-analogs and derivatives; Treatment Outcome; Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols

**Abstract:** There is an unmet need for new combination treatments, especially for aggressive, visceral, and high tumor burden metastatic breast cancer. Gemcitabine [GEM] has shown synergy with vinorelbine [VRL] in preclinical models, and has a toxicity profile that is different from VRL, another recently approved cytotoxic drug that seems to be effective in the treatment of breast cancer. We studied the efficacy and side effects of the GEM-VRL combination as first-line chemotherapy in patients in an openlabel, single arm, phase II study in patients with locally advanced or metastatic breast cancer who had been previously treated with an anthracycline-based regimen in the adjuvant/neoadjuvant setting. Of the 74 patients enrolled, 72 patients were evaluable for the primary treatment outcome [tumor response rates]. Four patients [6%] had a complete response and 26 patients [36%] had a partial response. Nineteen patients [26%] had stable disease. The median time to disease progression was 37 weeks [range, 1 -60 weeks]. Median duration of response was 43 weeks [range, 8.6 to 55 weeks] and one-year survival was 77% [95% confidence interval, 64% to 86%]. Grade 3-4 neutropenia without fever was reported in 10% of patients, thrombocytopenia in 1 %, and febrile neutropenia in 11%. The most common clinical grade 3-4 toxicities were nausea [24%] and diarrhea and stomatitis [11% each]. Hospitalizations for adverse events mainly due to anemia, febrile neutropenia, septic shock and hepatic failure occured in 7%. With an overall response rate of 42%, the GEM-VRL combination had promising efficacy and good tolerability in metastatic breast cancer patients.
**Psychology**

Knowledge and perception of breast cancer among women of various ethnic groups in the state of Penang: a cross-sectional survey.
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University Teknologi MARA - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Clinical Pharmacy

**Medical Principles and Practice** 2010; 19 (1): 61-67 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms-ethnology; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Asian Continental Ancestry Group-ethnology; European Continental Ancestry Group-ethnology; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** The objective of this study was to assess and compare the knowledge and perception of breast cancer among women of various ethnic groups in the state of Penang. A cross-sectional survey was conducted from February 5 to March 15, 2008. 384 participants were conveniently selected and interviewed face to face by a trained researcher [M.A.H.] using a validated questionnaire. Participants were required to answer 22 questions concerning knowledge of breast cancer and 5 questions on the perception of breast cancer management and treatment outcomes. The mean total score of knowledge was 59.1%, with Indian women having significantly less knowledge than the Chinese and Malay women [P< 0.001]. Only 117 [32.3%] and 120 [33.0%] women were aware of the recommended breast self-examination [BSE] and clinical breast examination [CBE] guidelines, respectively. Multiple regression analysis showed that ethnicity, age, level of education and employment status were major determinants of breast cancer knowledge. The current study has demonstrated that women in the state of Penang have serious knowledge deficits about breast cancer and poor awareness of BSE and CBE guidelines. This study has highlighted the need of an intensive breast cancer awareness campaign which should also stress the importance of early detection and reporting of breast cancer.

**Breech Presentation**

**etiology**

Low concentrations of maternal thyroxin during early gestation: a risk factor of breech presentation.
Amin, Nada Salih; Ahmed, Sumayah Khudiar
Al Mustansiriah University - College of Medicine

**IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal** 2010; 9 (1): 1-5 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Thyroxine-blood; Risk Factors; Prospective Studies; Pregnancy-blood; Hypothyroidism-complications; Pregnancy Trimester, First

**Abstract:** Approximately 3-5% of all pregnancies at term are with the fetus in the breech presentation in which whatever thier mode of delivery, is a signal for potential fetal handicap Little is known about the etiology; However there are several etiological factors might be related to fetal movement during pregnancy. Maternal hypothyroxinaema early in gestation may have effect on fetal movement during pregnancy through its effect on fetal brain maturation. To evaluate the relation between breech presentation at term and low maternal free thyroxin levels during early gestation in women not suffering from overt thyroid dysfunction. A prospective observational study of pregnant women. Analysis refers to 70 women who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Main outcome assessment, Fetal presentation [cephalic-breech] at term gestation in relation to maternal thyroid function at 12 weeks of gestation. Breech presentation at term delivery was independently related to maternal free thyroxin [FT4] levels < 10th cectile at 12 weeks of gestation [OR 4.63, 95% CI 0.8- 22]. Women with hypothyroxinaemia [FT level < 10th centile] during their early gestation [without overt thyroid dysfunction] are at risk for persistent breech presentation.

**Brucellosis**

**complications**

Paravertebral abscess and neurological deficits in cervical brucellar spondylitis.
German, V.; Papadopoulos, N.; Diakalis, C.; Gortitsas, C.; Ferti, A.
Sotiria General Hospital of Athens - Department of Internal Medicine

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2010; 16 (4): 448-450 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Abscess-etiology; Abscess-microbiology; Spondylitis; Cervical Vertebrae-pathology; Neurologic Manifestations
diagnosis

Across-sectional study of brucellosis in patients admitted to Baquba to general hospital.
Al Dileamy, Basil N. Saeed
University of Baghdad - College of Medicine - Department of Medicine
Keywords: Age Distribution; Sex Distribution; Cross-Sectional Studies; Occupational Exposure; Signs and Symptoms
Abstract: Brucellosis is a very common disease in Iraq the manifestations of the disease are different from one person to the other in which the clinical diagnosis needs a thorough study and documented precise investigations. To describe selected possible for acquiring brucellosis in Djava governorate and compare the relative frequency of selected clinical features between pediatric and adult age groups. A cross-sectional study was done on a sample of 108 patients with an established diagnosis of Brucellosis admitted to Baquba General Hospital during the period extending from May 2001 to June 2003. Males constituted about two thirds of the study sample (65.7%). About a fifty (20.4%) of the study sample were in the pediatric age group (<16 years of age). Raw milk or unpasteurized cheese and raw liver was among the risky for acquiring the infection reported by 67% and 58% of the study sample respectively. Animal contact (Agricultural activities) was reported by 53.3%. Among pediatric age group, the most frequent clinical features were: Spinal tenderness, abdominal pain, arthralgia, sweating, lack of energy, spinal tenderness, chills, fever, loss of appetite and arthritis were among the most frequently reported symptoms. Hepatosplenomegaly is rarely reported and epididymoorchitis is a frequent complication of brucellosis in children. This result showed a male preponderance in comparison to female Patients and this probably due to occupational exposure.

Unusual manifestations of brucellosis: a retrospective case series in a tertiary care Greek University Hospital.
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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 365-370 (22 ref.)
Keywords: Brucellosis-complications; Epidural Abscess-etiology; Retrospective Studies; Liver Diseases-etiology; Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Abstract: Brucellosis remains a diagnostic puzzle. We retrospectively studied the case notes of 105 patients with brucellosis who were admitted in the Department of Internal Medicine of the University of Patras Hospital, a tertiary care institution serving an extended rural area in western Greece, from 2003 to 2006. Five unusual causes of brucellosis were identified: hepatic, epidural and thyroid abscesses, intrahepatic cholestatic liver disease and pancytopenia. Virtually every human organ and system can be involved in brucellosis, which highlights the need to include brucellosis in the differential diagnosis, especially in endemic areas.

Burnout, Professional

Burnout among clinical dental students at Jordanian universities.
Badran, D.H.; Al Ali, M.H.; Duaibis, R.B.; Amin, W.M.
University of Jordan - Faculty of Dentistry - Centre for Educational Development
Keywords: Students, Dental; Schools, Dental; Stress, Psychological
Abstract: Dentistry is a profession demanding physical and mental efforts as well as people contact, which can result in burnout. The level of burnout among 307 clinical dental students in 2 Jordanian universities was evaluated using the Maslach Burnout Inventory survey. Scores for the inventory's 3 subscales were calculated and the mean values for the students' groups were computed separately. Dental students in both universities suffered high levels of emotional exhaustion and depersonalization. The dental students at the University of Jordan demonstrated a significantly higher level of emotional exhaustion than their counterparts at the Jordan University of Science and Technology.

Calcium, Dietary

[Comparison of the calcium intake during and before Ramadan in Marrakesh, Morocco].
Harifi, G.; Amine, M.; Ait Ouazar, M.; Ouilki, I.; Belkhou, A.; El Bouchti, I.; Younsi, R.; Ahid, S.; Abouqal, R.; El Hassani, S.
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Unité de Rhumatologie
EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 414-419 (26 ref.)
Keywords: Food Habits; Islam; Fasting
Abstract: We studied the effects of Ramadan fasting on calcium intake in 2 groups of 500 healthy subjects from Marrakesh using the colloquial Arabic version of the Fardellone questionnaire. The first group was investigated 5 months before Ramadan and the second during Ramadan. No significant difference was observed between the 2
groups. However, comparison of the pre-Ramadan and Ramadan periods for each age group showed a significant increase in calcium intake in subjects over 60 years. During Ramadan, consumption of milk was significantly higher, while consumption of other dairy products was not different. Overall, no significant difference in calcium intake was noted between pre-Ramadan and Ramadan periods.

Carbamazepine

Effects of carbamazepine on serum levels of folic acid and homocysteine.
Hasan, Khaled; Saleh, Yaser; Assaad, Fawaz
Damascus University - Medical School - Physiology and Pharmacology Department
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 108-111 (15 ref.)
Keywords: Homocysteine-blood; Homocysteine-drug effects; Folic Acid-blood; Folic Acid-drug effects
Abstract: Epilepsy is resistant to drug treatment in about one third of cases, but the mechanisms underlying this drug resistance are not understood. The aim of this study is to assess carbamazepine [CBZ] effect on homocysteine and folic acid occurrence in patients with epilepsy. A total of 45 epileptic outpatients treated by CBZ and 28 sex and age matched healthy controls. The mean of homocysteine and folic acid in epileptic patients were significantly higher 16.46 +/- 1.79 micro mol/L; 8.46 +/- 0.35 ng/ml compared with healthy controls 8.54 +/- 0.64; 10.61 +/- 0.63 [p = 0.0001; p = 0.006, respectively]. Epileptic patients were divided into two groups, therapy-response, and therapy-resistant. Homocysteine serum concentration was significantly higher in the first group of patients [therapy-resistant] compared with healthy controlled group 19.77 +/- 2.96 versus 8.54 +/- 0.64 [p = 0.0001, respectively]. However, folic acid concentration was significantly lower in the first group of patients [therapy-resistant] compared with healthy controlled group 7.58 +/- 0.3 versus 10.61 +/- 0.63 [p = 0.001] respectively. In therapy-response group, homocysteine serum concentration was significantly different compared with healthy controlled group [12.3 +/- 1.11 versus 8.54 +/- 0.64], but it remained within the normal value. There was no significant difference in levels of folic acid between the therapy-response group and healthy controlled group 9.55 +/- 0.61 versus 10.61 +/- 0.63 [p = 0.21]. This study demonstrates that epileptic patients taking antiepileptic drug [CBZ] have increased serum levels of homocysteine. Serum homocysteine levels in patients treated with CBZ were higher - up to 50%. The elevated levels of homocysteine may occur due to deficiency of folic acid that is necessary for homocysteine metabolism.

Carcinoma, Hepatocellular

therapy

Efficacy of percutaneous radiofrequency ablation in the management of hepatocellular carcinoma with schistosomiasis.
Taha, Alaa Awad; Seyam, Motaz; El Ray, Ahmad
Theodor Bilharz Research Institute - Gastroenterology and Tropical Medicine - Department of Hepatology
Keywords: Catheter Ablation; Diagnostic Techniques and Procedures; Ultrasonography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Schistosomiasis; Liver Neoplasms; Disease Management
Abstract: Radiofrequency ablation [RFA] is a well known therapeutic modality in the curative treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma [HCC]. The aim of this work was to assess the efficacy of percutaneous RFA in patients with tumors <\= 3.5 cm regarding the ability to achieve full tumor necrosis and local recurrence in patients with previous schistosomal infection. A total of 89 patients with HCC <\= 3.5 cm were included in this work [4.5 with schistosomiasis; group I and 44 without history of schistosomiasis; group II]. History of schistosomiasis was documented by positive serum schistosomal antibodies and/or detection of Schistosoma ova in rectal snip examination. HCC was diagnosed by detection of hepatic nodule on ultrasound examination in the background of cirrhotic liver or chronic hepatitis together with elevated serum alphafetoprotein [AFP] >400 ng/ml and/or typical pattern of triphasic CT examination. RFA was employed to all patients. Triphasic CT examination was performed 1 month after the end of procedure and at three months interval for one year of follow up. Ultrasound examination and AFP were performed at 3 months interval for the same follow up period. Recurrence was considered when typical criteria were detected at triphasic CT examination. The results showed that full necrosis of the tumor was achieved in 42 patients in group I [93.3%] and in 41 patients in group II [93.18%]; [P > 0.05]. Recurrence after 1 year was detected in 11 patients of group I [26.19%] and 12 patients of group II [29.27%], [P > 0.05].
Carcinoma, Signet Ring Cell

pathology

Signet ring cell adenoma of the thyroid: a very rare entity.
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Sivas State Hospital - Department of Pathology
Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 76-78 (7 ref.)
Keywords: Carcinoma, Signet Ring Cell-complications; Thyroid Neoplasms-pathology; Thyroid Neoplasms-complications; Goiter-etiology; Deglutition Disorders
Abstract: To report a case of signet ring cell adenoma of the thyroid which is an extremely rare thyroid lesion. A 25-year-old female patient presented with a goiter and dysphagia that had been present for the last 1 year before admission. Physical examination revealed a palpable solitary nodule in the right lobe of the thyroid. The ultrasonogram demonstrated multiple nodules among which the most remarkable one was 15 x 24 mm in size, in the right lobe of the thyroid. After surgical excision, the lesion was found to be consistent with signet ring cell adenoma characterized by the presence of round to oval signet ring cells with large cytoplasmic vacuoles and hyperchromatic eccentric nuclei. Intracytoplasmic thyroglobulin, periodic acid-Schiff [PAS] with and without diastase and combined Alcian-blue-PAS were all positive. Pathologists should keep this rare primary tumor of the thyroid in mind when examining thyroid lesions and should not confound it with metastatic signet ring cell carcinoma of the thyroid.

Cardiac Pacing, Artificial

Epicardial pacing: time related efficacy of electrodes following cardiac surgery.
Parvez, Zahid; Nazqvi, Ajmal Hasan; Chaudhary, Farid Ahmad; Saeed, Muniza
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Sheikh Zayed Hospital
Keywords: Cardiac Surgical Procedures; Prospective Studies; Ventricular Function, Left; Electrocardiography
Abstract: Placement of epicardial wires on the right atrial and right ventricle surfaces is a routine practice in cardiac surgery. These pacing electrodes are used for invasive pacing of the myocardium for a variety of emergent and elective conditions postoperatively. There is uncertainty in actual practice about the optimum time for their removal, and practice varies widely between different institutions. To determine the time related efficacy of these pacing electrodes after cardiac surgery, to find out the optimum time of their removal. July 2008 to October 2008. 47 patients those underwent coronary artery bypass surgery were prospectively enrolled and evaluated with standard 12 lead ECG and ventricle pacing threshold immediately after surgery and on the 5th postoperative day. The patients were divided into two subgroups according to their left ventricle ejection fraction (> 40% verses < 40%). There was significant difference in the effective pacing threshold in group 1 and 2 on immediate post operative period and on day 5. [P = 0.002 and P = 0.02 respectively] The sensing threshold immediately after operation and on 5th postoperative day also differed significantly [P = 0.009 in group 1 and 0.02 in group 2] The effective VVI pacing was lost in 17 patients (40.5%) on the 5th post operative day and comparison of effective pacing threshold in the two groups showed no significant difference during the same period of time [P = NS]. Ventrículo-ventricular inhibition. The epicardial pacing wires have little usefulness after the fifth postoperative day and should be removed by this time. In addition postoperative pacing threshold was not affected by the decreased left ventricular function.

Cerebral Ventricles

abnormalities

Haemorrhage in the cavum veli interpositi as the primary haemorrhagic source of intraventricular haemorrhage: a case report with reference to radiographic features.
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Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 105-107 (9 ref.)
Keywords: Intracranial Hemorrhages; Angiography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed
Abstract: The cavum veli interpositi is not a rare ventricular anomaly, however it is usually asymptomatic. A case of primary haemorrhage in the cavum veli interpositi as the bleeding source of intraventricular haemorrhage, without vascular lesion or tumour, was diagnosed and treated by neuroendoscopic surgery. A 17-year-old woman with history of transient visual field loss 2 years ago had sudden onset of headache followed by vomiting. A head CT scan showed intraventricular haemorrhage with predominant haematoma in the cavum veli interpositi. A diagnostic angiography
demonstrated no apparent vascular lesion, however remarkably delayed appearance of deep venous system and the straight sinus, with prominent collateral drainage toward the vein of Labbe was noted. An external ventricular drainage was placed immediately, followed by endoscopic removal of intraventricular haemorrhage excluding the haematoma in the cavum veli interpositi on day 3. The left internal cerebral vein was engorged and seemed to be congestive during surgery. The postoperative course showed good recovery without neurological deficit. An angiography was repeated 23 days after the onset and it demonstrated improved venous circulation. This is the first report on a primary haemorrhage in the cavum veli interpositi. The cause of bleeding was unknown however, possible abnormal vascular anatomy in this anomalous space might be associated. The vein of Galen is shifted downward by the cavum veli interpositi and this might cause venous hypertension in the deep venous system. Improvement of the venous circulation on the angiography suggested compression of the veins by haematoma can cause impairment of blood circulation and this fact supports theoretical benefit of haematoma removal. Effectiveness of endoscopic treatment for intraventricular haemorrhage is discussed.

Cesarean Section

statistics and numerical data

Rising caesarean section rate; making sense of it is it unavoidable?
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Classified Gynaecologist CMH
Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 78-83 (17 ref.)
Keywords: Prospective Studies; Clinical Audit
Abstract: Compare indications for caesarean section in Military Hospital Rawalpindi in the year 1999 with the year 2005, six years apart, with an aim to identify areas where caesarean section rates could be decreased. Prospective Survey of caesarean section using information provided by doctors/midwives entering data in labour ward /theater registers. The study was designed as a process evaluation. Indication for caesarean section, parity, previous caesarean section, emergency / elective, labour / pre labour, presence of previous caesarean section scar, induced or spontaneous labour were noted. Data was plotted into 2 separate classifications and indications compared across the 2 years 1999 versus 2005. Statistical significance was calculated and value of <0.05 was considered significant. Overall section rates rose from 16.9% to 34.6% which showed almost doubling of rates in a span of 6 years. The chief contributors to rising rates were as follows. Caesarean section rate rose from 132 [2.2%] to 355 [4.6%] for previous one Caesarean section [p<0.001], from 172 [2.9%] to 383 [5%] for previous >1 caesarean [p<0.001], that for nullipara increased from 203 [3.3%] to 632 [8.3%], prelabour or induced labour [p<0.001] and for dystocia from 150 [2.5%] to 490 [6.4%] which was again significant [p<0.001]. Increase in section rate for antepartum haemorrhage, diabetes, previous infertility and intrauterine growth restriction was insignificant. A decrease in the number of caesarean sections may be achieved by reducing the number of primary caesarean section and/or encouraging more patients to take a trial of scar. A decrease in induction rates may also lead to lowering of caesarean section rates.

Chemokines, CCL2

Clinical significance of urinary Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1 [uMCP-1] in Indian type 2 diabetic patients at different stages of diabetic nephropathy.
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M.V. Hospital for Diabetes and Diabetes Research Centre
Keywords: Diabetic Nephropathies; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Risk Factors; Kidney Function Tests; Cross-Sectional Studies
Abstract: Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1 [MCP-1] is the strongest known chemotactic factor for monocytes and is upregulated in diabetic nephropathy. So measuring urinary MCP-1 is of great significance in the diagnosis and intervention of early diabetic nephropathy. This study aims at determining the levels of urinary MCP-1 [uMCP-1] at different stages of diabetic nephropathy and to see its correlation with other parameters in Indian type2 diabetic subjects. A total of 64 [M:F: 40:24] type 2 diabetic subjects were divided into three groups based on their renal function and were compared with non-diabetic controls [Group 1] n = 20 [M:F: 13:7]. The study groups were Group 2 [normoalbuminuria] n = 16, Group 3 [microalbuminuria] n = 23 and Group 4 [macroalbuminuria] n = 25. Demographic, anthropometric and biochemical details were recorded for all the subjects. Urinary MCP-1 levels were measured by using solid phase ELISA method. Mean levels of uMCP-1 in subjects with type 2 diabetes were significantly higher than in controls [p < 0.05]. The levels of uMCP-1 in type 2 diabetic subjects increased gradually with deteriorating renal function [p = 0.006]. There was a significant difference in urinary MCP-1 levels between Group 2 and Group 1 [p < 0.001]. Levels of uMCP-1 were significantly higher in subjects with eGFR <60 ml/min compared to eGFR >60 ml/min [p = 0.008]. uMCP-1 levels correlated positively with uACR or uPCR [r = 0.551, p< 0.0001], urea [r = 0.43, p< 0.0001] and creatinine [r = 0.478, p< 0.0001]. A negative correlation between uMCP-1 and eGFR [r = -0.338, p = 0.006] was noted. Our study demonstrated that urinary MCP-1 levels increased gradually in type 2 diabetic subjects with deteriorating renal function. It is significantly associated with the other risk factors of diabetic nephropathy.
Chest Pain

diagnosis

Emergency evaluation of acute chest pain.
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The Aga Khan University - Department of Medicine
JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 74-78 (19 ref.)
Keywords: Acute Coronary Syndrome-diagnosis; Sensitivity and Specificity; Emergency Service, Hospital; Electrocardiography; Troponin I-diagnostic use; Prospective Studies; Cohort Studies
Abstract: To determine the sensitivity and specificity of initial clinical assessment about the diagnosis of acute coronary syndrome [ACS] in patients presenting with acute chest pain by a cardiology resident in the emergency room and assess the 30-day outcome of patients with ACS and non ACS. Cohort study. The study was conducted in the emergency department and cardiac care units of the Aga Khan University in 2006-07. A total of 202 patients, who presented to the emergency room with chest pain, were given an initial ECG and troponin check. Patients were assigned to initial ACS and non-ACS groups by the cardiology resident. After cardiac workup, patients were assigned to final ACS/final non ACS group. They were followed for outcome after 30 days of initial presentation. Sensitivity and specificity, if initial workup was determined, keeping final assessment after cardiac workup as the gold standard. Out of the 202 patients, 61.9% were males. Their mean age was 54.05 +/- 13 years. Sixty eight percent were placed in the initial ACS group and 30.7% were placed in the initial non ACS group. After workup, 36% were placed in the final ACS group and 28.7% in the final non-ACS group and 35% were undecided. The sensitivity of initial assessment of ACS by the cardiology resident was 100%. However, the specificity was 54.2%. In the 30-day outcome, one patient [1.3%] died in the ACS group due to myocardial ischemia while no patient died from the non ACS group. Initial assessment about ACS by cardiology resident based on character of chest pain, ECG and troponin I is highly sensitive. However, the specificity is low.

Chloroquine

Chloroquine resistant plasmodium falciparum.
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Muhammad Medical College Hospital
Keywords: Malaria, Falciparum-drug therapy; Drug Resistance
Abstract: The study was conducted to determine the frequency of Chloroquine-resistant Plasmodium falciparum. This was a descriptive case series study conducted at Muhammad Medical College Mirpurkhas and Liaquat University Hospital Hyderabad/ Jamshoro, from January 2007 to December 2007. Total 160 patients with acute attack of fever were selected and studied who fulfilled the inclusion criteria. The WHO extended test was done by giving 25 mg/kg body weight of Chloroquine base over 3 days. The interpretation of the test was done as per criteria laid down by WHO. Out of one hundred sixty, 110 [68.75%] were males and 50 [31.25%] were females with ratio of 2.2:1. The age range 16-45 years with mean 28 +/- 12 years. Seventy one patients [44.375%] were Chloroquine sensitive. Chloroquine-resistance [CQR] Rl, Rll and both Rl Rll noted were 28.125%, 15.645% and 43.75% respectively. The CQR- R III was not observed in our study. In view of this situation, more organized and thorough studies must be conducted to elucidate the epidemiology, geographic-distribution and degree of Chloroquine resistance. And the local strategies be made to overcome this problem and to assess the need for changing the first line drug.

Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic

Predictability of conversion from laparoscopic to open cholecystectomy: retrospective analysis of risk factors.
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Al Kindy Teaching Hospital
Keywords: Cholecystectomy; Retrospective Studies; Risk Factors; Risk Assessment; Sex Factors; Age Factors
Abstract: Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy [LC] is the gold standard operation for cholelithiasis; however, conversion to [Open Cholecystectomy [OC]] is still required in some patients. Is to assess the predictability of conversion by recognition of probable risk factors, a fact that would be beneficial for patient selection and planning of laparoscopic procedures. Retrospective analysis of data concerning 1350 cases of LC in the last 8 years from 2001 to 2008. A total of 28 patients required conversion [overall conversion rate of 2.1%]. Preoperative clinical, laboratory and radiological data were evaluated with regard to conversion. Six factors; male gender, age above 45 years, presentation as acute cholecystitis[ACs], history of repeated attacks of ACs, ultrasonographic gall bladder wall thickness of more than 3 mm.
and previous history of upper abdominal operation; showed a statistically significant effect on conversion. Three other factors; raised white Blood Cell [WBC] count, Common Bile Duct [CBD] stone[s] and experience of the surgeon; failed to reach significance. On the basis of Univariate analysis results, all significant predictors were allocated a score, which indicate risk score for conversion. Increasing score was associated with a significantly increased probability of conversion. The optimal cutoff score was 2 with a conversion rate of 3.05 %. Conversion rate was 20% with a score of 8. Risk of conversion is predictable on basis of this scoring. Patients predicted to have high risk of conversion may be informed and scheduled appropriately.

**Cholesterol Ester Transfer Proteins**

**genetics**

[Effect of the cholesteryl ester transfer protein I405V polymorphism on the lipid response to changes of dietary fatty acid composition].
Darabi, M.; Abolfathi, A.; Rahimi, A.R. Ostad; Kazemi, A.; Shaaker, M.; Noori, M.
Tabriz University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Biochemistry
Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2010; 17 (69): 61-54 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Atherosclerosis-etiologic; Polymorphism, Genetic; Fatty Acids, Unsaturated; Diet, Atherogenic; Genotype; Lipoproteins, HDL

**Abstract:** Atherosclerosis results from a complex interaction between genetic and environmental factors. Free cholesteryl efflux from peripheral tissues and transferring to the liver for excretion from bile which is known as reverse cholesteryl transfer [RCT] plays a central role in protection against atherosclerosis. HDL and cholesteryl ester transfer protein [CETP] are the major participants of RCT. The aim of the present study was to investigate whether the cholesteryl ester transfer protein I405V polymorphism modifies the response to changes in the dietary ratio of polyunsaturated to saturated fat [P:S]. The population study included 85 healthy subjects with the different I405V genotypes [35 II, 36 IV, and 14 VV] who assigned to two consecutive 28 days experimental period. All subjects consumed a high polyunsaturated fatty acids [PUFA] diet with P:S of 1.2 for the first period and a high saturated fatty acids [SFA] diet with a P:S of 0.3 for the next 28 days period. At the first and the end of each dietary period, serum lipid and lipoprotein concentrations were measured. At beginning of screening, lipid or lipoprotein concentrations were not significantly different among CETP I405V genotype groups. After the high SFA diet, subjects carrying V allele had a greater reduction in apolipoprotein A-I [apoA-I] and HDL cholesterol [HDL-C] than subjects with II genotype. The CETP I405V polymorphism contributes to the unfavorable changes of apoA- I and HDL-C when a high PUFA diet were replaced with a high SFA diet.

**Chondrosarcoma**

**Intracerebral chondrosarcoma.**
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Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 90-93 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Brain Neoplasms-pathology; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Survival Rate

**Abstract:** We present a case of 49-year-old women with a huge intracranial chondrosarcoma. She had suffered from severe headache, nausea, vomiting and seizures for 2 months. Neurologic examination revealed left hemiplegia and bilateral blurred optic disc margins. Computed tomography scan and magnetic resonance imaging demonstrated a giant, heterogeneous, intensely enhancing mass of 7 x 8 x 6 cm, occupying the right parietooccipital regions parasagittal, with calcifications. A presumptive diagnosis of psammomatous meningioma or oligodendroglioma was made. The patient underwent right parieto-occipital craniotomy and total resection of the tumour. Pathologic examination revealed a chondrosarcoma. She was under regular follow-up and remained free of recurrence following surgery. In addition to the current case, we review previously reported cases of chondrosarcoma, discuss treatment strategies and outcomes.

**Chondrosarcoma, Mesenchymal**

**Spheno-orbital mesenchymal chondrosarcoma: a rare cause of exophthalmia.**
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Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 86-89 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Orbital Neoplasms-pathology; Exophthalmos-etiologic; Immunochemistry
Abstract: Intracranial primitive mesenchymal chondrosarcoma is a highly malignant and extremely rare tumour. Orbital chondrosarcomas were reported in only 18 cases until 2004. A 36-year-old woman presented with left painless exophthalmia with temporoorzygomatic tumefaction. This exophthalmia was progressive during 4 months, with decrease in visual acuity in left eye. Oculomotoric examination showed near ophtalmoplegia. Palpebral occlusion was impossible. Visual acuity was 10/10 on right eye and 6/10 in left eye. A temporal tumefaction was noted. This swelling was firm, non mobilisable and adhered to deep zygomatic area. Cranial and skull base CT scan showed a process occupying space lesion in the orbit and sphenotemporal area with extension in intracranial temporal fossa. Cranial and orbital MRI showed a hypo intense signal on T1- and hyper signal on T2- images. Cerebral angiography showed intense tumoural blush fed by external carotid and internal maxillary artery. Twenty-four hours before the surgery the internal maxillary artery was embolised. Surgery was performed using a left fronto temporal approach with lateral orbitotomy to access intraorbital tumoural extension and complete removal was performed. Histopathological specimens showed a mesenchymal chondrosarcoma with immunoreactivity to antivimentine body and no reactivity to leucocyte commun antigen, epithelial membrane antigen, cytokeratine, protein S 100 ordesmine. Postoperative period was unremarkable with regression of exophthalmia. The patient received chemotherapy and radiotherapy. After 12 months follow-up the patient is asymptomatic. Spheno-orbital chondrosarcoma is a rare cause of tumoural exophthalmia.

Choristoma

diagnosis

Cartilaginous choristoma in palatine tonsil.
Ashraf, M.J.; Azarpira, N.; Gandomi, M.
Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Medical School - Department of Pathology
Keywords: Palatine Tonsil; Choristoma-pathology
Abstract: Choristoma is a tumor-like mass consisting of tissues foreign to the site at which they are located. We report an 18 years old male presenting with persistent tonsillitis. Histological examination demonstrated the unexpected presence of a mature island of hyaline cartilage surrounded by lymphoid hyperplasia.

Chromium

Relevant approach to assess the performance of sawdust as adsorbent of chromium [VI] ions from aqueous solutions.
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Keywords: Adsorption; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration; Water
Abstract: The biosorption of chromium [VI] ions from aqueous solutions by two adsorbents viz. mango and neem sawdust was studied under a batch mode. An initial pH of 2.0 was most favorable for chromium [VI] removal by both the adsorbents. The results obtained for the final concentration of chromium [VI] and chromium [III] at a pH range of 2-8 indicated that a combined effect of biosorption and reduction was involved in the chromium [VI] removal specially when the pH value is lower than 3. The maximum loading capacity was calculated from adsorption isotherms by applying the Langmuir model and found to be higher for neem sawdust [58.82 mg/g]. Evaluation of experimental data in terms of biosorption kinetics showed that the biosorption of chromium [VI] by neem sawdust followed pseudo second-order kinetics. Therefore, the rate limiting step may be chemical sorption or chemisorption. The efficiency of this process was examined in using tannery wastewater contaminated with chromium [VI] ions in column mode.

Removal of chromium [VI] from aqueous solutions using lewatit FO36 nano ion exchange resin.
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International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology 2010; 7 (1): 147-156 (41 ref.)
Keywords: Solutions; Ion Exchange Resins
Abstract: The removal of the chromium [VI] ion from aqueous solutions with the Lewatit FO36 ion-exchange resin is described at different conditions. The effects of adsorbent dose, initial metal concentration, contact time and pH on the removal of chromium [VI] were investigated. The batch ion exchange process was relatively fast and it reached equilibrium after about 90 min of contact. The ion exchange process, which is pH dependent showed maximum removal of chromium [VI] in the pH range 5.0-8.0 for an initial chromium [VI] concentration of 0.5 mg/dm3. The equilibrium related to Lewatit FO36 ion- exchange capacity and the amounts of the ion exchange were obtained using the plots of the Langmuir adsorption isotherm. It was observed that the maximum ion exchange capacity of 0.29 mmol of chromium [VI]/g for Lewatit FO36 was achieved at optimum pH value of 6.0. The ion exchange of chromium [VI] on this cation-exchange resin followed first-order reversible kinetics.
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International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology 2010; 7 (1): 1-10 (37 ref.)
Keywords: Adsorption; Soil; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration

Cisplatin
toxicity

Nephrotoxicity of CDDP assessed estimating glomerular filtration rate with 99mTc-DTPA plasma sample method.
Fatima, Nosheen; Niaz, Khalid; Maseeh Uz Zaman; Kamal, Shahid; Hameed, Abid
Karachi Institute of Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine - Department of Nuclear Medicine
Keywords: Kidney-drug effects; Glomerular Filtration Rate-drug effects; Kidney Function Tests; Radioisotope Renography; Early Diagnosis
Abstract: To assess early nephrotoxicity of CDDP [Cis-diamminedichloroplatinum] manifested by a decline in the glomerular filtration rate [GFR] estimated by plasma two sample clearance method [PSC 2] after 99mTc-DTPA injection. Descriptive study. Department of Nuclear Medicine, Karachi Institute of Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine, Karachi, from September 2004 to January 2005. The renal function was assessed on 36 patients suffering from different types of cancer and receiving CDDP in doses of >/=50 mg/m[2] before and after in each of six CDDP cycles. The GFR was determined by PSC 2 method after 99mTc-DTPA injection]. A paired sample t-test was used for comparison of the mean value with significance at p < 0.01. There were [28 males and 8 females; age range being 16-68 years]. The average decline in GFR baseline to the end of sixth cycles was 43.86 ml/min/1.73m[2] [p=0.000] as estimated by PSC 2 method. There was a significant fall of average 9.36 ml/min/1.73m[2] [p <0.01] in GFR as observed in each cycle of CDDP estimated by the PSC 2 method. In the initial four cycles, CDDP produced a major nephrotoxic effect of average 10.27 ml/min/1.73m[2] [p <0.01] fall in GFR. This then gradually declined to a plateau of an average decline in GFR of 7.76 and 7.31 ml/min/1.73m[2] [p=0.000] after the 5[th] and 6[th] cycle respectively. CDDP produced an early nephrotoxicity which was manifested by a significant decline in GFR in each cycle. Tc-99m PSC 2 method for GFR estimation should be used periodically for the early detection of nephrotoxicity induced by CDDP.

Clonixin
analogs and derivatives

[The comparison effects of analgesics flunixin meglumine and ketoprofen in pain induced by peroxynitrite in guinea-pigs].
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Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2010; 17 (69): 12-1 (22 ref.)
Keywords: Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal; Ketoprofen-therapeutic use; Peroxynitrous Acid; Models, Animal; Treatment Outcome; Pain Measurement; Guinea Pigs
Abstract: Non steroidal anti inflammatory drugs [NSAIDs] are widely used to reduce inflammation, pain and fever. The present study was organized to induce an experimental inflammation in an animal model, using a putative biological oxidant, Peroxynitrite [ONOO] and to study the effects of Flunixin meglumine and Ketoprofen on the pressure-induced pain. For this purpose, 24 male guinea pigs were divided into 4 groups each consisting of 6 animals. Three groups [groups 2, 3 and 4] were injected Peroxynitrite and one group [the first: control] received physiological salt solution subcutaneously in the paw. After induction of a local inflammatory response, Flunixin meglumine [1mg/kg] and Ketoprofen [2 mg/kg] were injected to the second and third groups, 5 times with 12h intervals. The first and the fourth groups were injected saline solution in the same manner. Pressure analgesiometry was performed before and 1 hour after injections. The animals in all 3 groups treated with Peroxynitrite demonstrated an increased sensitivity to painful pressure [P<0.05]. Both NSAIDs decreased the pain sensation dramatically after the 1[st] and the 2[nd] injections but, not after the 3[rd], 4[th] and the 5[th] injections. The study suggested that NSAIDs may be helpful in reducing pressure-induced pain in animal model in early hours of the treatment, whereas the effect subsides over time and ends up after a few days. This effect may be of importance in humans who receive these kinds of drugs for a long period as they may not be effective in reducing pain after a while.

Clostridium difficile

pathogenicity

Clostridium difficile associated diarrhoea and the relationship to antibiotic prescription practices and proton pump inhibitor use in elderly wards.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 12-16 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Enterocolitis, Pseudomembranous; Diarrhea-microbiology; Proton Pump Inhibitors-adverse effects; Hospital Units; Anti-Bacterial Agents-adverse effects; Incidence

Abstract: Clostridium difficile-associated diarrhoea [CDAD] is associated with an increased morbidity and mortality rate in elderly population. As in one of the north London hospitals, an increase in the cases of CDAD was observed in the Elderly Ward during a three-month period, the use of antibiotics and proton pump inhibitors [PPIs] was investigated for any relationship aiming to educate population and improve clinical practice during outbreaks. In the first step [Group A] undertaken from July 2005 to September 2005, administration of antibiotics was checked in patients that developed CDAD in the Geriatric Ward. In the second evaluation [Group B] after years from January 2007 to October 2007, antibiotic prescription was rechecked identically. Similarly, the assessment was conducted when PPIs were used in patients that developed CDAD. All patients were positive for C. difficile toxin in their stools. No single group of antibiotics was associated with CDAD, but in both groups, many patients who developed CDAD were on multiple drug regimes. In the second group, a proton pump inhibitor was used by one third of patients during hospitalization. Except in one case it was not discontinued when CDAD was confirmed. Restrictive policies in antibiotic consumption may help to lower the incidence of CDAD in hospitalized elderly patients.

Clubfoot

surgery

Clubfoot management by the Ponseti technique in Saudi patients.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 49-52 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Foot-surgery; Manipulation, Orthopedic-methods; Casts, Surgical; Range of Motion, Articular; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To assess the effectiveness of the Ponseti technique in the treatment of clubfoot in Saudi children. The data of 175 patients [235 feet], who presented with clubfeet from September 2002 to June 2008 and who were treated with the Ponseti technique at King Abdulaziz Medical City in Riyadh, Kingdom 0f Saudi Arabia were collected and studied retrospectively. The Pirani score for clubfoot evaluation was used in this study. Age ranged from one week to 48 weeks, with an average age of 6.5 weeks. The average follow up was 37 months [range one year to 6 years and 7 months]. The average time to obtain correction was 5.3 weeks [range 4-10 weeks]. Six patients [8 feet] [3.4%] were not corrected with initial casting and required early surgery. Full correction was obtained in 169 patients [227 feet] [96.8%]. Tenotomies were performed in all but one patient [2 feet] [0.9%]. Thirty-four patients [48 feet] [21.1 %] relapsed. One hundred and seventy-nine feet [78.9%] required no further treatment, and only 4 feet [1.8%] required a more extensive
posterior-medial release. Minor complications were noted in 14 patients [18 feet] [7.9%]. The Ponseti technique is a safe and effective conservative treatment of clubfoot that decreases the number of surgical interventions needed for the correction of the deformation in our Saudi patients. It is an easy method to understand and to apply by most orthopedic surgeons.

**Coccidiosis**

**diagnosis**

Avian coccidiosis: The basic pathology to control.  
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The University of Nottingham - School of Veterinary Medicine and Science - Sutton Bonington Campus  
Keywords: Parasitic Diseases, Animal; Chickens; Intestinal Diseases, Parasitic; Coccidiosis-therapy; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Vaccination; Probiotics; Review Literature as Topic  
Abstract: Coccidiosis is a major intestinal parasitic disease of poultry that is associated with severe economic losses and welfare issues. This review brings together current knowledge about the disease and the pathological alterations involved at gross, microscopic and molecular level and how these aspects may be exploitable in the future to improve existing control measures. Particular attention was paid to the genotoxic and cytotoxic effects of Coccidia at the cellular level, and how these can be investigated using novel techniques, such as the single-gel electrophoresis [comet assay] on hi vitro cultured cells.

**Colloid Cysts**

**surgery**

Colloid cyst of the third ventricle; endoscopic excision.  
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Department of Neurosurgery PGMI  
Keywords: Neuroendoscopy; Third Ventricle-pathology; Treatment Outcome; Sex Distribution; Postoperative Complications  
Abstract: Cerebrospinal fluid shunting or microsurgical resection of the colloid cysts of the third ventricle have long been a standard treatment. The emergence of neuroendoscopy has lead to its application in various neurosurgical problems. Colloid cyst of the third ventricle is one such pathology where endoscopic treatment has been performed with great clinical success during the past decade. We now considered less efficacious than microsurgical excision endoscopic excision is less invasive and much simpler. [1] to assess the extent of excision [2] to assess the morbidity of the colloid cyst [3] to assess the risk of complications [4] to assess the functional outcome. Eight years [Jul 2001-June 2009]. Endoscopic resections of 15 colloid cysts of the third ventricle with obstruction of Foramina of Monroe in all cases. Total removal was achieved in 10 [66.7%] cases. In 5 [33.3%] patients the colloid material was evacuated completely while the remnant of the capsule adherent to its origin was left behind. Two [13.3%] patients developed meningitis one week postoperatively and one died subsequently. Nine [60%] patients had excellent recovery as the symptoms were relieved during a period of 3 to 24 months. Five [33.3%] of the total patients required ventriculoperitoneal shunt for obstructive hydrocephalus which developed with in 2 weeks after surgery. One out of the total number of patients deteriorated postoperatively on the existing neurological deficit. There has not been any recurrence until now with subtotal excision of the capsule. Keyhole surgery under endoscopic visual control offers an alternative, very effective minimally invasive approach for the excision of colloid cyst of the third ventricle and is likely to replace microsurgical resection as a standard procedure.

**Colon**

**injuries**

Colonic injuries; primary repair VS colostomy an experience at Mayo hospital.  
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Lahore Medical and Dental College  
Keywords: Colon-surgery; Colostomy; Treatment Outcome; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To determine the effectiveness of primary repair of colonic injuries and its comparison with the traditional colostomy or exteriorization. The study was performed in Mayo hospital Lahore. Of the initial 114 patients 63 patients with colonic injuries were selected and divided into 2 groups. After resuscitation these patients were operated. Both methods of treatment of colonic injuries were employed in different patients. Results were tabulated and a comparison of primary repair vs colostomy was done. Recovery of patients undergoing primary repair was comparable with those having colostomy done. Only one major complication of leak occurred in the primary repair group. Abdominal dehiscence occurred in the colostomy group. Average hospital stay of 9 days in the primary repair group was significant and far less, than 22 days in colostomy group. Under controlled circumstances primary repair of colonic injuries appears to be a good mode of treatment.

Congenital Abnormalities

epidemiology

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Congenital malformations.

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Congenital anomalies in newborn; association of maternal risk factors.

etiology
Craniocerebral Trauma

Analysis of 3794 civilian craniocerebral missile injuries - Results from 20 years of Kashmir conflict.
Abdul Rashid, Bhat; Wani, Muhammed Afzal; Kirmani, A.R.; Raina, T.H.; Altaf, U.R.
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Sher i Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences - B-4 Faculty Quarters
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 24-32 (26 ref.)
Keywords: Head Injuries, Penetrating; Wounds, Gunshot; Glasgow Coma Scale; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Angiography; Prognosis
Abstract: An analysis of 3794 craniocerebral missile injuries managed, monitored and treated by the Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences [SKIMS], India, over a period of 20 years from September 1988 - December 2008 was analyzed. It revealed an overall mortality of 88% [3327 out of 3794] and a good survival of 5% [176 out of 3794]. Most of the deaths occurred within 30 minutes of the patient's arrival to the hospital and only 694 patients lived beyond one hour of arrival. All patients with an admission Glasgow Coma Scale [GCS] of 3 and the majority of those with 4 died. No deaths occurred in the group of patients with GCS score 9-15. Poor and delayed mode of transportation accounted for up to 90% of deaths. Predictors of poor outcome were low admission GCS score, fixed and dilated pupils, poor and delayed mode of transportation, haemodynamic instability, abnormal breathing at admission, coagulopathy and disseminated intravascular coagulation, CT visualisation of subarachnoid haemorrhage, ventricular haemorrhage, midline shift, bihemispheric and multilobar injuries and scalp wounds at occipital, temporal and frontal areas. However, retained missile and bone fragments were less harmful than retained wooden [pulped mulberry stem] and cardboard wads and pneumocephalus in causing infections, cortical atrophy and seizures in the long run.

blood

Relationship between plasma cortisol levels and stress ulcer following acute and severe head injury.
Li, Zhong Min; Wang, Le Xin; Jiang, Li Cheng; Zhu, Jian Xin; Geng, Feng Yang; Qiang, Fu
Taishan Medical University - Liaocheng People's Hospital - Department of Nurosurgery
Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 17-21 (23 ref.)
Keywords: Brain Injuries-complications; Hydrocortisone-blood; Peptic Ulcer-blood; Prospective Studies; Risk Factors; Age Factors
Abstract: This study was designed to investigate the relationship between plasma cortisol levels and stress ulcer following acute severe head injury. The plasma cortisol levels were prospectively measured by radioimmunoassay in 68 patients following acute head injury. The diagnosis of stress ulcer was based on clinical evidence and was confirmed by endoscopic examination. Patients with stress ulcer and gastrointestinal bleeding [n = 30, 44.1%] were older than those without stress ulcer [38.2 +/- 7.9 vs. 28.3 +/- 9.7 years, P< 0.01]. The combined rate of poor recovery and death in the stress ulcer patients [70.0%] was significantly higher than in the nonulcer patients [42.1%, p = 0.02]. On each of the first 3 days following the head injury, the average plasma cortisol levels in the stress ulcer patients were higher than in the nonulcer patients [p< 0.01]. Univariate analysis showed a positive relationship between plasma cortisol on admission and stress ulcer [r = 0.329, p = 0.01]. Logistic regression analysis revealed that plasma cortisol levels on admission [OR = 2.326, 95% CI = 1.982-2.466] and age [OR = 1.064, 95% CI = 0.861-1.219] were independent predictors of stress ulcer. The data showed that acute severe head injury was associated with a significant increase in plasma cortisol. Plasma levels of cortisol and age were independent predictors of stress ulcer following acute head injury.

Culicidae

drug effects

Field evaluation of repellency effect of some plant extracts against mosquitoes in Egypt.
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AI Azhar University - Faculty of Science - Department of Zoology
Keywords: Insect Repellents-therapeutic use; Plant Extracts; Poaceae; Asteraceae; Insect Control-methods
Abstract: Sixteen ethanolic and petroleum ether extracts of 4 indigenous plants namely Echinochloa stagninum [Gramineae], Phragmites australis [Poaceae], Avicennia marina [Avicenniaceae] and Artemisia monosperma [Compositae], were evaluated on human volunteers, and compared with off [Deet or N.N.diethyl toluamide], a commercial plant-based repellent against wild mosquitoes in Tanbol District about 15 km north to El-Mansoura city. The repellent action of the plant extracts tested varied depending on the plant species, part, solvent used in extraction and the extract dose. The petroleum ether extraction of was more effective in exhibiting the repellent action against the
mosquito as compared with ethanolic extraction. At the lowest concentration [5%], complete protection was attained by petroleum ether extracts of Ar. monosperma leaves and A. marina fruits 4h and 1h post-application, respectively. While the A. marina fruits, Ar. moih nna stems extracts and off showed significantly less repellency [P <0.01] [95.7, 80.8 and 78.9%; respectively] after 4h from treatment. A. monosperma leaves especially proved potential candidate for use in developing commercial repellents as an alternative to conventional synthetic chemicals, particularly in community vector control applications.

**Cytomegalovirus**

**immunology**

The use of pp150 and gp116 synthetic peptides in the detection of CMV antibodies.
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Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - School of Medicine - Department of Immunology
IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 17-21 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Peptides; Antibodies; Immunoglobulin M-blood; Immunoglobulin G-blood; Cytomegalovirus Infections-diagnosis; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

**Abstract:** Human cytomegalovirus [HCMV] infection may cause severe outcomes in transplants and pregnant women. Diagnosis of CMV infections by using serological detection of CMV specific antibodies varies widely due to different antigen compositions in the diagnostic tests. The aim of this study was to identify the reactive peptides of CMV for CMV-lgM and -lgG detection. The reactivity of peptides [peptide 1: amino acids 595-614 of phosphoprotein 150 [pp150], peptide2: amino acids 1024-1048 of pp150, peptide3: amino acids 798-805 of C-terminal part of glycoprotein B [gp55], peptide 4: amino acids 68-81 of N-terminal part of glycoprotein B [gp 116], and peptide 5: amino acids 29-48 of glycoprotein H] as epitopes was determined in ELISA, using renal transplant recipients' sera [n=84] with high titers of CMV-lgM and healthy individuals' sera [n=87] with high titers of CMV-lgG antibodies. Amino acids 595-614 and 1024-1048 of pp150 had a high reactivity [83.3% and 88.0%] with renal transplant recipients' sera while the other peptides did not. The amino acids 68-81 of gp116 reacted with 81.6% of the healthy individuals' sera but the other amino acids showed low reactivity with these sera. Amino acids 595-614 and 1024-1048 of pp150 and amino acids 68-81 of N-terminal part of gp 116 could be considered as recombinant protein construction for detection of CMV-lgM and -lgG antibodies.

**Deafness**

**genetics**

[DFNB59 gene mutations screening in non syndromic deaf subjects in Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari province].
Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences - Cellular and Molecular Research Center - Social Medicine Department
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences 2010; 11 (4): 76-83, 10 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nerve Tissue Proteins-genetics; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Polymorphism, Genetic

**Abstract:** The incidence of pre-lingual deafness is about 1 in 1000 neonates from which more than 60% of cases are inherited. Deafness is a heterogeneous disorder and may be due to genetic or environmental cause or both. Mutations in the DFNB59 gene encoding pejvakin protein has been very recently shown to cause neural deafness. In the present study, we have conducted type and frequency of the DFNB59 gene mutations in a cohort of 100 non syndromic deaf subjects in Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari province. In this descriptive-lab based study we investigated the frequency of DFNB59 gene mutations in the entire coding exons of the gene. DNA was extracted from the peripheral blood samples following the standard phenol chloroform procedure. DFNB59 gene mutations were investigated using PCR-SSCP/ Heteroduplex Analysis [HA]. The results of PCRSSCP/HA were confirmed by sequencing of exon 7, nested PCR and PCR-RFLP of 3 known DFNB59 mutations. Altogether 3 different gene polymorphisms [793C>G, 793C>T and 874G>A] and one mutation [988delG] were detected in 7, 5, 2 and 1 subjects respectively. Based on our data from the present study and previous study, we conclude that DFNB59 gene mutations have a very low contribution to deafness in patients in Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari province and are not of great clinical importance in this region.
Decompressive Craviectomy

Decompressive hemicraniectomy for malignant MCA territory infarction.
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Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 9-18 (57 ref.)
Keywords: Stroke-surgery; Infarction, Middle Cerebral Artery-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Prognosis; Age Factors
Abstract: A number of patients with ischemic cerebrovascular stroke suffer a progressive deterioration secondary to massive cerebral ischemia, oedema, and increased intracranial pressure [ICP]. The evolution is often fatal. Stroke is the second leading cause of death worldwide. Life-threatening, complete middle cerebral artery [MCA] infarction occurs in up to 10% of all stroke patients, and this may be characterized as massive hemispheric or malignant space-occupying supratentorial infarcts[35-50] Malignant, space-occupying supratentorial ischemic stroke is characterized by mortality up to 80%, several reports indicated a beneficial effect of hemicraniectomy in this situation, converting the closed, rigid cranial vault into a semi open. The main cause of death encountered in these patients is severe postischemic brain oedema leading to raised ICP, clinical deterioration, coma, and death [20-44]. The result is dramatic decrease in ICP and a reversal of the clinical and radiological signs of hembation. For these reasons, decompressive cranietomy has been increasingly proposed as a life-saving measure in patients with large, space-occupying hemispheric infarction. Recent successes with intra-venous [52] and intra-arterial[11] thrombolytic therapy have resulted in an increased awareness of stroke as a medical emergency[52] Thus, increasing numbers of patients are being evaluated in the early hours following the ictal event. In the process of gaining more experience in the early management of patients with acute ischemic stroke, it has become clear that in a number of these patients a progressive and often fetal deterioration secondary to mass effect from the oedematous, infarcted tissue occurs. An increasing body of experimental and clinical evidence suggests that some of these patients may benefit from undergoing a decompressive craniectomy but the timing and indications for this potential lifesaving procedure are still debated. Early hemicraniectomy based on radiographic and clinical criteria, but before signs of brainstem hembation, has been proposed as a means of improving outcomes. The objectives of the review are to help better define the selection criteria for performing the surgery in case of supratentorial infarctions, to assess the immediate outcome in terms of time conscious recovery and survival and to assess long term outcome using standard and functional assessment scales.

Dermatitis, Contact

diagnosis

Lesional skin vascular endothelial growth factor levels correlate with clinical severity in patients with cement allergic contact dermatitis.
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University of Assuit - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Dermatology and Andrology
Keywords: Dermatitis, Contact-etiology; Dermatitis, Allergic Contact; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A; Severity of Illness Index
Abstract: Allergic contact dermatitis to cement is a delayed-type hypersensitivity reaction in which cytokines interferon-gamma [IFN-gamma] and vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] may be involved in persisting erythema and oedema. VEGF and IFN-gamma levels in serum and skin lesions were measured in 32 Egyptian building workers with chronic allergic contact dermatitis due to occupational exposure to cement and 20 healthy controls. Dermatitis patients had significantly higher levels of serum and lesional skin VEGF and IFN-gamma than controls. A significant positive correlation was found between tissue VEGF and the eczema area and severity index [EASI] score in dermatitis patients [r = 0.86]. VEGF and IFN-gamma may play a role in the pathogenesis of cement allergic contact dermatitis.

Dexamethasone

adverse effects

Hyperpustic thyroid gland; steroid hazards.
Hussain, Anwaar; Saif U Din; Akhtar, Khalid Mehmood; Kaukab, Nabeela; Ismail, Muhammad
Punjab Medical College
Keywords: Thyroid Gland-drug effects; Thyroid Gland-anatomy and histology; Hyperplasia; Rats
Abstract: The study was conducted to see the effects of dexamethasone [synthetic corticosteroid] on involution of hyperplastic thyroid gland in albino rats, and to evaluate its uses in thyroid diseases. Comparative histological study done in Postgraduate Medical Institute Lahore in 1998. 54 adult male rats were taken and divided at random into control group having 27 rats and experimental groups containing 27 rats. Control group was given normal diet along with 2 microgram of Potassium iodide for 21 days while experimental groups further subdivided into group A having 3 rats and group B and C containing 12 rats each. All the experimental groups were treated with Thiourea. Group A was sacrificed on day 22 after withdrawal of thiourea. Group B was given Potassium iodide after stoppage of thiourea on day 21 and were sacrificed on days 22, 26, 30 and 50 in 4 sub groups [B1- B4]. Group C was injected Dexamethasone daily from day 22 to day 50 and sacrificed on same days in 4 subgroups [C1-C2] to study involution process. Histologically experimental group A exhibited significant increase in width and length of follicular cells lining the small sized follicles having scanty colloid. The results of experimental subgroups B revealed early and complete involution whereas subgroups C showed significantly persistent hyperplastic changes in the form of tall follicular cells lining small empty follicles. Thus it was concluded that dexamethasone did retain hyperplastic changes during involution process, so steroid should consciously be used in thyroid diseases.

Diabetes Complications

epidemiology

Chronic complications of diabetes mellitus in newly diagnosed patients.
Heydari, Iraj; Radi, Vida; Razmjou, Sara; Amiri, Afsaneh
Iran University of Medical Sciences - Institute of Endocrinology and metabolism
International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus 2010; 2 (1): 61-63 (21 ref.)
Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Diabetic Nephropathies-epidemiology; Diabetic Retinopathy-epidemiology; Hypertension-epidemiology
Abstract: The prevalence of Diabetes Mellitus [DM] has increased in recent decades. This study was designed to determine retinopathy, neuropathy, nephropathy, hypertension and hyperlipidemia and their interdependence in newly diagnosed diabetic patients. In this study, 200 consecutive newly diagnosed patients were evaluated and screening tests for retinopathy, neuropathy, nephropathy, hypertension and hyperlipidemia were undertaken. The frequency of positive screening tests for hyperlipidemia, hypertension, neuropathy, nephropathy and retinopathy was found to be 73.5%, 58.5%, 52%, 10%, and 6% respectively. A significant proportion of newly diagnosed diabetic patients have signs of these chronic complications.

Diabetes Insipidus, Neurogenic

drug therapy

Lymphocytic infundibuloneurohypophysitis: long-term follow-up of a case cured with glucocorticoid.
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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 79-81 (11 ref.)
Keywords: Pituitary Gland-pathology; Steroids-therapeutic use; Prednisolone-therapeutic use; Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Abstract: To report a case of infundibuloneurohypophysitis treated with steroid. A 65-year-old woman who was well until 4 weeks before admission and was not taking any medication presented with acute development of polydipsia and polyuria. Urinary volume was increased to 4,500 ml/day. She showed elevated serum osmolality and low urine osmolality, together with shortage of antidiuretic hormone. Magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] of the pituitary revealed marked nodular thickening of the neurohypophysis. Endocrinologically, anterior pituitary function appeared normal. Based on these examinations, she was diagnosed as having central diabetes insipidus due to lymphocytic infundibuloneurohypophysitis. Prednisolone [1 mg/kg/day, p.o.] and D-deaminovasopressin [5 microg/day, intranasal] were commenced. Ten days after the administration of the agents, MRI showed a dramatic improvement in the thickening of the neurohypophysis. Ten weeks later, abnormalities found in earlier MRI had disappeared. The drugs were withdrawn gradually, and diabetes insipidus ceased 25 weeks later. Recurrence was not seen in the subsequent MRI, and the function of the posterior pituitary gland was completely normalized even 7 years after discontinuation of treatments. This case shows that noninvasive diagnosis and appropriate steroid administration can effectively cure lymphocytic infundibuloneurohypophysitis; it is recommended with long-term follow-up.
**Diabetes Mellitus**

**diagnosis**

The challenge of undiagnosed pre-diabetes, diabetes and associated cardiovascular disease.

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*International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus* 2010; 2 (1): 43-46 (60 ref.)  
**Keywords:** Prediabetic State-diagnosis; Mass Screening; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated-diagnostic use; Diabetic Angiopathies-diagnosis; Prevalence; Cardiovascular Diseases  
**Abstract:** To present the challenges of undiagnosed pre-diabetes, diabetes and associated cardiovascular disease. A substantial number of people with diabetes and pre-diabetes remain undiagnosed worldwide. Without preventive measures, pre-diabetes progresses to overt diabetes at the rate of approximately 5% per year. Both diabetes and pre-diabetes are associated with vascular complications. Undiagnosed pre-diabetes and diabetes is a major health problem, and we recommend widespread screening for diabetes. An international expert committee has recommended that HbA1c be used for the diagnosis of diabetes. Further studies are needed before HbA1c can be used as a diagnostic test for gestational diabetes.

**genetics**

Mitochondrial tRNALeu [UUR] gene mutation and maternally inherited diabetes mellitus in Pakistan population.

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*International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus* 2010; 2 (1): 69 (5 ref.)  
**Keywords:** Mutation-genetics; Ethnic Groups; Consanguinity

**Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1**

**complications**

Long term complications of type 1 diabetes mellitus in children and young adults.

Mutashar, Esraa Majid; Alzubaidi, Munib Ahmed; Hameed, Numan Nafie  
Medical City Hospital - Children Welfare Teaching  
*IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal* 2010; 9 (1): 21-24 (20 ref.)  
**Keywords:** Diabetic Nephropathies-epidemiology; Diabetic Neuropathies-epidemiology; Diabetic Retinopathy-epidemiology  
**Abstract:** Diabetes mellitus is a common chronic metabolic syndrome characterized by impaired metabolism of glucose; morbidity and mortality come from acute metabolic derangement and from long term complications that affect small and large vessels. The assessment of the long term complications of diabetes mellitus in children and young adults. The study included 150 patients with type I diabetes mellitus attending the diabetic clinic of Children Welfare Teaching Hospital who were assessed for the presence of long term complications of diabetes mellitus. The total number of the sample was 150 patients with male to female ratio of 1:1.2 with median age of 12.2 years. Long term complications occurred in 26.7% of patients; [75%] of them had diabetes for more than 5 years. These complications include eye complications [retinopathy and cataract] 12.6%, Renal complications [albuminuria, oedema, and hypertension] 10.6%, peripheral neuropathy 4.6%, limited joint mobility 6.6%, and short stature 17.3%. Long term complications were found in significant number of patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus which can occur in children with short duration of diabetes, and their frequency increases significantly with increasing duration of diabetes.
Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

epidemiology

Type 2 diabetes mellitus red zone.
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King Saud University - University Diabetes Center
Keywords: Prevalence; Glucose Intolerance; Incidence; World Health Organization

Diabetes, Gestational

Clinical assessment of insulin action during late pregnancy in women at risk for gestational diabetes: association of maternal glycemia with perinatal outcome.
Hirsch, Karen E. Elkind; Ogden, Beverly W.; Darenbourg, Carmen J.; Schelin, Brett L.
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Woman's Hospital - Woman's Health Research Department
Keywords: Pregnancy Outcome; Blood Glucose; Insulin; Glucose Tolerance Test; Prospective Studies; Fetal Macrosomia
Abstract: We prospectively evaluated differences in fasting- and oral glucose tolerance test [OGTT]-derived indices of insulin action in Caucasian [Cau] and African-American [AA] pregnant women and compared them with obstetric outcomes. IRB-approved prospective study in 171 pregnant women undergoing a 3-h OGTT. Mathematical modeling was used to evaluate insulin response, insulin activity and glucose tolerance in fasting and postglucose ingestion state. Insulin sensitivity indices derived from fasting [HOMA-IR] and glucose-stimulated values [SIOGTT] were compared. An insulin sensitivity-secretion index [IS-SI] was calculated from the product of the SIOGTT and early-phase insulin secretion. Forty-nine patients had gestational diabetes [GDM], 28 had gestational impaired glucose tolerance [GIGT] and 94 had normal glucose tolerance after an abnormal glucose challenge test [NGT-abnGCT]. Insulin sensitivity was lowest in women with GDM. In all groups, pregnant AA women were significantly more insulin resistant than Cau women, based on both HOMA-IR and SIOGTT, but had enhanced insulin secretion compared to their Cau counterparts. The mean IS-SI progressively improved for all women from GDM to GIGT to NGT-abnGCT. Women with NGT-abnGCT had a higher prevalence of large-for-gestational age [LGA] newborns and significantly higher cesarean section rate. Insulin measures along with glucose determinations during OGTT testing in pregnant women at risk for diabetes provide valuable information that varies according to race. We observed that pregnant women with a lesser degree of glucose tolerance abnormality during pregnancy who receive no intervention have a higher risk for LGA infants and significantly increased C-section rate [ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT006874791].

Diabetic Nephropathies

prevention and control

Experimental study using cinnamon oil for prevention of diabetic nephropathy in rats.
Al Shaikh, Mahera N.
Baghdad University - Medical College - Department of anatomy, Medical Biology
Keywords: Cinnamomum zeylanicum; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Phytotherapy; Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental; Rats, Wistar
Abstract: Diabetes mellitus is the leading cause of chronic renal failure. However, in the early phase of the disease before complications have set in, the glomerular filtration rate is elevated and kidney size increased. The clinical importance of these early aberrations derives from the hyperfiltration [the heightened glomerular capillary] that drives damages the glomerulus, and the enlargement of the kidney [the glomerulus]. The aim of the present investigations is to examine histologically the effect of cinnamon oil on the kidney tissues of alloxan - induced diabetes rats. Fifty male rats were used and divided into four groups: Group I =12 animal controls, Group II =12 treated with alloxan, Group III = 12 treated with alloxan + cinnamon oil, Group IV = 12 treated with cinnamon oil only. Renal tissues [Bowman's capsule, proximal and distal convoluted tubules] of diabetes group: revealed obvious mesangial expansion and basement membrane thickening. While the diabetic treated animals with cinnamon oil ameliorated the increase in the mesangial area in diabetic rats. Cinnamon oil can be recommended as an support for the prevention of alloxan - induced diabetic complications.
Diabetic Neuropathies

Peripheral neuropathy in type-II diabetic patients attending diabetic clinics in Al Azhar University Hospitals, Egypt.
Kasim, Khaled; Amar, Morsy; El Sadek, Abdel Aziz; Abdel Gawad, Said
Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Public Health and Community Medicine

Keywords: Peripheral Nervous System Diseases; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Hospitals, University; Cross-Sectional Studies; Risk Factors; Age Factors; Diabetes Complications

Abstract: Peripheral neuropathy [PN] is a common neurological complication in patients with diabetes mellitus [DM] which affects their quality of life. To determine the frequency of PN and the risk factors associated with its occurrence in the studied diabetic patients. A cross sectional study was conducted in Al-Azhar University Hospitals, Cairo, Egypt. The study recruited 300 patients with type-II DM who attending the outpatient diabetic clinics in the studied hospitals, from October 1st 2005 through January 2006. A clinical neurological examination was conducted for all patients using the Michigan Neuropathy Diabetic Scoring [MNDS] criteria for diagnosis of PN. Subsequently, we considered patients with PN as study cases, and those without PN as controls to assess the risk factors associated with PN. Statistical analysis including multivariate logistic regression analysis was done. The frequency of PN among the studied subjects was 29.7%. Related risk factors were: older age above 60 years [odds ratio [OR] = 73.0; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 14.2-377.2], associated moderate to severe hypertension [OR =10.2; 95% CI = 2.8-38.0] and associated ischemic heart disease [IHD] [OR = 3.8; 95% CI = 1.50-9.80], poor control of DM [OR = 9.1; 95% CI = 2.6-32.1], and duration of DM. The risk of PN, however, was significantly reduced among married patients and those reported high educational and family income levels. Diabetic PN is a considerable complication of DM. The related risk factors were old age, prolonged and poorly controlled DM and associated medical disorders.

Diaphragm

Injuries

Diaphragmatic perforation without penetration into the peritoneum in sharp thoracoabdominal injury.
Abbas, H.; Panahi, F.; Salahi, R.; Akrami, M.; Sefidbakht, S.
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Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Trauma Research Center
IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 71-72 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Peritoneum; Wounds, Stab; Thoracoscopy

Abstract: In diaphragm injuries, especially those which are left sided, it is recommended to repair diaphragm perforation to prevent complications. However, we found two cases of diaphragm injuries including two 27 and 31 years old men who were injured with stab but they were not repaired at thoracoscopy. Both patients were haemodynamically stable. Chest X-ray and CT-scan were not in favor of diaphragm perforation in both cases. The thoracoscopic finding was a 1.5 [case 1] and 1 cm teasing on the left diaphragm on the left muscular past of the diaphragm without penetrating into the abdominal cavity and with an intact peritoneum documented by probing. Due to intact peritoneum and absence of peritoneal signs, no further thoracotomy was performed. The patients were followed for 6 months with CXR and also physical examination. They did not develop any complication on the follow-up. In conclusion, in spite of diaphragm injuries, since peritoneum was intact in both cases, neither underwent thoracotomy which is invasive. They were asymptomatic during the 6 months of the follow up.

Diarrhea

Microbiology

Shigella gastroenteritis in children with a cute diarrhea in children welfare teaching hospital.
Ibraheem, Mohammad F.; Ali, Zainab A.; Saeed, Dhiaa H.
Medical City Hospital - Children Welfare Teaching

Keywords: Dysentery, Bacillary-epidemiology; Feces-microbiology; Shigella; Escherichia coli; Hospitals, Teaching

Abstract: Shigellosis is the most common cause of epidemic dysentery and affecting all age groups especially in the first [2] years of life, it is a major cause of childhood mortality and morbidity in developing countries. To study the extent of shigella gastroenteritis among children presented with acute diarrhea. Three hundred sixteen patient were included in the study [186 males and 130 females],admitted to the children welfare teaching hospital, medical city complex, Baghdad, suffering from diarrhea and their ages ranged from 2 months-10 years, over a 4 months period [from the first of December 2007 till the end of March 2008], History and physical examination were carried out, general stool
examination and stool culture were done by taking fresh stool samples collected from these children and submitted to serial investigations. The study showed that out of 316 patients suffering from diarrhea, 22[6.9%] patients with shigella positive, 16[6.2%] had watery diarrhea, 6[10.7%] had bloody diarrhea, 262[82.9%] were less than 2 years. Out of 22 patients with shigella positive 12[54.5%] of them were less than 2 years. Most of the patients presented with diarrhea consume unboiled tap water 192[60.8%], with 8 [36.4%] of them are Shigella species positive. The use of filtration and chlorination of water at home shows no shigella species diarrhea and only 2 [0.7%] Shigella species negative diarrhea. Diarrhea is the presenting symptom followed by fever 20[90.9%], vomiting 14[63.64%]. Then abdominal pain 4[18.18%]. Shigellosis was found to be the third most common cause of infectious bacterial diarrhea following Escherichia coli and campylobacter jejuni and also the third most common cause of bloody diarrhea following entamoeba histolytica and Campylobacter jejuni, and the relationship between water supply and its sterilization with shigella infection is significantly different between people who consume purified and sterilized water than those who did not.

**Diskectomy**

**methods**

Minimally invasive lumbar microendoscopic discectomy in the pregnant patient: report of two cases. Eichholz, Kurt M.; Toole, John E. O.; Eichholz, Amy C.; Fessler, Richard G. E-mail:eichholz@slu.edu Saint Louis University Medical Center - Neurosurgery Spine Program Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 72-74 (15 ref.)

**Abstract:** While back pain is a common occurrence during pregnancy, having been reported in up to 50% of all gestations, rarely are hemiated intervertebral discs found. Hemiated lumbar intervertebral discs have a reported incidence of 1 in 10,000 pregnant patients, and therefore surgical intervention is rarely necessary during gestation. Minimally invasive lumbar microendoscopic discectomy during pregnancy has not been reported in the literature. Here, we describe two cases where this technique was used in pregnant patients. Two cases are presented. A 35-year-old G4P3 female presented with left leg radicular symptoms. An MRI showed a left S1 radiculopathy, and an MRI showed a large left L5 - S1 disc hemiation. She failed conservative therapy, and underwent a left minimally invasive L5 - S1 microendoscopic discectomy in the lateral decubitus position at 27 weeks gestation. Both patients had full recovery of their radicular symptoms after surgery. Hospital stay was less than 24 hours, and both patients delivered without complication at full term. They suffered no deleterious effects from anaesthetic administration. Minimally invasive lumbar microendoscopic discectomy is a viable option for the surgical treatment of symptomatic lumbar disc herniations in symptomatic pregnant patients. While the surgical technique may need to be modified due to the gravid abdomen by using the lateral decubitus position and minimizing radiographic exposure, this procedure provides the added benefit of shorter operative time, decreased narcotic requirement, and shorter length of hospital stay.

**DNA-Binding Proteins**

Identification of a novel peptide derived from the M-phase phosphoprotein 11 [MPP11] leukemic antigen recognized by human CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes. Al Qudaihi, Ghofran; Leha, Cynthia; Dickinson, Anne; Eltayeb, Khaled; Rasheed, Walid; Chaudhri, Naeem; Aljuff, Mahmoud; Dermine, Said

King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre - Tumor Immunology Section

Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy 2010; 3 (1): 24-33 (66 ref.)

**Keywords:** Oncogene Proteins; Peptide Fragments; T-Lymphocytes, Cytotoxic; Cytotoxicity, Immunologic; Antigens, CD8

**Abstract:** There is an urgent need for the development of leukemia-targeted immuno-therapeutic approaches using defined leukemia-associated antigens that are preferentially expressed by most leukemia subtypes and absent or minimally expressed in vital tissues. M-phase phosphoprotein 11 protein [MPP11] is extensively overexpressed in leukemic cells and therefore is considered an attractive target for leukemia T cell therapy. We sought to identify potential CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes that specifically recognised peptides derived from the MPP11 antigen. A computer-based epitope prediction program SYFPEITHI, was used to predict peptides from the MPP11 protein that bind to the most common HLA-A*0201 molecule. Peptide binding capacity to the HLA-A*0201 molecule was measured using the T2 TAP-deficient, HLA-A*0201 -positive cell line. Dendritic cells were pulsed with peptides and then used to generate CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes [CTL]. The CML leukemic cell line K562-A2.1 naturally expressing the MPP11 antigen and engineered to express the HLA-A*0201 molecule was used as the target cell. We have identified a potential HLA-A*0201 binding epitope [STLCQVEPV] named MPP-4 derived from the MPP11 protein which was used...
to generate a CTL line. Interestingly, this CTL line specifically recognized peptide-loaded target cells in both ELISPOT and cytotoxic assays. Importantly, this CTL line exerted a cytotoxic effect towards the CML leukemic cell line K562-A2.1. This is the first study to describe a novel epitope derived from the MPP11 antigen that has been recognized by human CD8+ CTL.

**Dog Diseases**

**epidemiology**

*External and intestinal parasites of pet dogs with reference to zoonotic toxocariasis.*

Haridy, Fouad M.; Hassan, Aly Awad A.; Hafez, Adel O.; El Sherbini, Gehad T.; Morsy, Tosson A.

Cairo University - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Environmental Health Consultant


**Keywords:** Intestinal Diseases, Parasitic; Hospitals, Animal; Skin Diseases, Parasitic; Toxocariasis; Incidence; Feces; Ovum; Animals, Domestic

**Abstract:** Examination of 3000 pet dogs over two years at the Veterinary Teaching Hospital, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine revealed external and internal parasites. The external parasites were Rhipicephalus sanguineus, Ctenocephalus felis, Sarcoptes canis, and Sarcoptes scabiei. The internal parasites were Echinococcus granulosus, Diphylidium caninum, rare Heterophyes heterophyes, and Toxocara canis. Toxocara eggs were detected in 9.83%. The results were discussed with reference to zoonotic toxocariasis.

**Duodenal Neoplasms**

**pathology**

*Primary adenocarcinoma of duodenum.*

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Dow University of Health Sciences - Civil Hospital - Department of General Surgery

*JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan* 2010; 20 (2): 130-131 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Duodenal Neoplasms-diagnosis; Duodenal Neoplasms-surgery; Adenocarcinoma; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

**Abstract:** Primary duodenal adenocarcinoma [PDC] of the distal half of duodenum is extremely rare. We report a case of a young male with adenocarcinoma of third and fourth part of duodenum presenting with long standing proximal small bowel obstruction with associated weight loss and anemia. Esophago-gastro-duodeno-scopy showed a fungating intraluminal growth in third and fourth part of the duodenum. Computed tomography also showed a solid mass in the third and fourth part of the duodenum. Computed tomography also showed a solid mass in the third and fourth part of the duodenum. Segmental resection of the third and fourth part of the duodenum was performed with single layer extra mucosal duodeno-jejunal anastomosis.

**Dysmenorrhea**

**therapy**

*Effect of Clupeonella grimmi [anchovy/kilka] fish oil on dysmenorrhea.*

Moghadamnia, A.A.; Mirhosseini, N.; Haji Abadi, M.; Omarirad, A.; Omidvar, S.H.

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Babol University of Medical Sciences - Department of Pharmacology

*EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal* 2010; 16 (4): 408-413 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dysmenorrhea-diet therapy; Fish Oils-therapeutic use; Ibuprofen-therapeutic use

**Abstract:** To examine whether dietary supplementation with omega-3 fatty acids from Clupeonella grimmi can relieve symptoms of dysmenorrhea, we carried out a cross-over clinical trial on 36 girls aged 18-22 years. They were randomly allocated into 2 groups of 18. Group A received 15 mL fish oil daily [550 mg eicosapentaenoic acid; 205 mg docosahexaenoic acid] while Group B received placebo. After 3 months, the treatment regimens were swapped. The treatment groups reported a significant difference after 3 months of supplementation with fish oil [visual analogue scale score 20.9 compared with 61.8 for the placebo [P = 0.001]. There was also a marked reduction in low back pain and abdominal pain [P < 0.05], and participants needed significantly fewer rescue doses of ibuprofen while using fish oil.
[The effect of 8 weeks stretching exercise on primary dysmenorrhea in 15-17 aged high school student girls in Arak].
Shahrjerdi, Sh.; Hoseini, R.Sheikh
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Arak University - Humanities Faculty - Physical Education and Sport Sciences Department
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences 2010; 11 (4): 84-91, 11 (29 ref.)
Keywords: Exercise; Students; Schools; Pain Measurement
Abstract: Dysmenorrhea or painful menstruation is one of the most frequent female disorders. The aim of this investigation is studying the effects of one term stretching exercise on primary dysmenorrhea in high school student. In this semi-experimental study 179 students, 15-17 aged, not athlete and volunteer bachelor girls with moderate or severe primary dysmenorrhea were selected from 6 high schools in two different city zones. Total numbers of the students were 519 ones. Selected high schools were randomly divided into two groups: experimental group [4 high schools, 124 persons] and control group [2 high schools, 55 persons]. In pre-test, all of subjects were studied for pain severity [1 to 10], pain duration and using sedative tablets in two continuous menstruation cycles. Post-test was given 8 weeks later. Data were analyzed using student t-test and nonparametric Wilcoxon test. Our results demonstrated that after 8 weeks, pain severity was decreased from 7.65 +/- 1.94 to 4.88 +/- 1.92, pain duration was decreased from 7.48 +/- 5.26 to 3.86+2.5 hours and finally, using sedative tablets was decreased from 1.65 +/- 1.02 to 0.79 +/- 0.69 tablets in experimental group [P<0.01]. No significant differences were observed between these parameters in control group [P>0.01]. The results of this study showed that stretching exercises are effective in reduction of pain severity, pain duration and also in reduction of using sedative tablets in girl students with primary dysmenorrhea.

Dyspepsia
pathology
Endoscopic nodular gastritis in dyspeptic adults: prevalence and association with helicobacter pylori infection.
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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 40-45 (32 ref.)
Keywords: Dyspepsia-epidemiology; Gastritis-pathology; Helicobacter Infections; Prevalence; Retrospective Studies
Abstract: To determine the prevalence and histological features of endoscopic nodular gastritis [NG] in adult dyspeptic patients and its relation to Helicobacter pylori infection. A retrospective endoscopic report review of 2,142 patients identified 67 patients with NG during the period from 1 September 2006 to 31 August 2007. A subset of 32 NG patients [group 1] who had had gastric biopsies during upper gastrointestinal endoscopy and had been evaluated for H. pylori infection were compared to 32 age- and gender-matched dyspeptic patients. They had undergone endoscopy during the same period, which yielded normal results, and had available biopsies that were similarly evaluated for H. pylori infection [controls, group 2]. Pertinent clinical data were obtained from the patients’ records. An experienced pathologist assessed the biopsies for the presence and grade of inflammation, activity, glandular atrophy, intestinal metaplasia, presence and density of H. pylori and presence of lymphoid follicles or aggregates. NG was identified in 67 [3.1%] patients. On histological examination, group 1 had a significantly higher grade of gastritis [p<0.001]. The presence and density of H. pylori infection was significantly higher in group 1 [p <0.001]. The H. pylori density correlated significantly with the severity of gastritis [r = 0.57, p <0.001]. The endoscopic performance of NG on H. pylori infection had high specificity [96.8%] and positive predictive value [93.3%]. This study outlined the clinicopathological features of NG identified among a cohort of dyspeptic patients in Kuwait and confirmed the close association with H. pylori infection. However, our study has a limitation in that histopathologic assessment of all NG patients was not feasible.

Echinococcosis
complications
Spinal hydatidosis complicated by false aneurysm of thoracic aorta.
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Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 102-104 (9 ref.)
Keywords: Aneurysm, False; Spinal Cord Diseases-parasitology; Aorta, Thoracic-pathology
Abstract: The authors describe a case of a 48-year-old man with spinal hydatid disease, at T8, 19 levels, invading the wall of the thoracic aortic artery and complicated by a false aneurysm. The diagnosis was made by MRI and angio
MRI. The patient was successfully operated by neuro and vascular surgeons. The follow-up was good without recurrence of symptoms after 10 months. Difficulties of preoperative diagnosis and operative management are discussed and the literature was reviewed.

**Echinococcosis, Hepatic**

**complications**

Rupture of liver hydatid cysts into the peritoneal cavity a challenge in endemic regions.
Unalp, Haluk R.; Yilmaz, Yeliz; Durak, Evren; Kamer, Erdinc; Tarcan, Ercument
Training and Research Hospital
**Keywords:** Echinococcosis, Hepatic-surgery; Echinococcosis, Hepatic-drug therapy; Peritoneal Cavity-parasitology; Rupture, Spontaneous; Liver-parasitology; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** To evaluate the clinical presentation and early and long-term outcomes of patients treated surgically for intraperitoneal ruptured liver hydatid cysts. The medical records of 21 patients with rupture of hydatid cysts were evaluated retrospectively between January 2000 and April 2009 at Izmir Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, Izmir, Turkey, as were the records of 368 patients with hydatid cysts. Age, gender, symptoms, laboratory findings, diagnostic procedures, surgical treatment modalities, in-hospital stay, morbidity, mortality and recurrence were evaluated. Sixteen of these patients [76.2%] were women. The mean age was 43.8 years. Cysts were single in 16 cases [76.2%]. In 14 cases [66.7%] cysts were localized only in the right lobe. There was also a cyst in the spleen in 4 patients [19%]. Simple falls or direct abdominal minor trauma was responsible in 8 patients [38.1%], and pedestrian mishaps in 4 [19%]. Nine [42.8%] patients experienced spontaneous rupture. External drainage was performed in 12 [57.1%] patients and omentoplasty in 9 patients [42.8%] to manage the cyst cavity. A total of 11 morbidities developed in 9 patients [42.8%]. There was no postoperative mortality. The mean hospital stay was 11.3 +/- 7.4 days, and mean follow-up was 36.1 +/- 31.3 months. The recurrence rate was 23.8%. The morbidity and recurrence rates of surgical interventions for ruptured hydatid cysts are high. This pathology, although rare, should be included in the differential diagnosis of an acute abdomen in endemic areas.

**Echinococcosis, Pulmonary**

**complications**

Bronchoscopic extraction of a hydatid membrane in a 26-year-old woman with recurrent pneumonia.
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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 68-70 (70 ref.)
**Keywords:** Bronchoscopy; Pneumonia; Recurrence; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Echinococcosis, Pulmonary-therapy

**Abstract:** Cystic echinococcosis is a public health problem in endemic areas. Recurrent pneumonia is a rare complication of ruptured hydatid cysts of the lung. We report a 26-year-old lady with a recurrent right lower lobe [RLL] pneumonia. Her CXR and chest CT scan revealed involvement of RLL. In her history, it was revealed that she had undergone a surgery for liver hydatid cyst two years ago. During fiberoptic bronchoscopy [FOB] for unresolved pneumonia, we extracted the whitish-yellow bright gelatinous membrane obstructing the orifice of the posterior basal segment of RLL. A follow-up CT scan done six months later revealed clearance of RLL opacity and pleural effusion. Although treatment of pulmonary hydatid cyst by FOB is an exceptional event, our exceptional case illustrates a complete treatment without any further need for a thoracic surgical procedure which could have many complications and even morbidity.

**Education, Medical**

Medical education: views and recommendations by final year MBBS students of a private medical college in Lahore.
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**Keywords:** Students, Medical; Curriculum; Cross-Sectional Studies; Schools, Medical; Questionnaires; Teaching
Abstract: To obtain the views and recommendations of final year MBBS medical students of Lahore Medical and Dental College, Lahore about various aspects of the current medical education. Cross-sectional survey. Lahore Medical and Dental College, Lahore in October and November 2007. Preformed close ended structured questionnaire regarding medical teaching and evaluation methods and recommendations was used to collect the data from students of final year MBBS \( n=120 \) at Lahore Medical and Dental College. SPSS 15 program was used for analysis. Data was presented as frequency percentages. A majority of the students \( [79\%] \) thought that multimedia was the most effective teaching tool, \( [54\%] \) students viewed 45 minutes as ideal lecture duration. Measures suggested to improve the examination results were regular tests \( [54\%] \), improved lecture content \( [32\%] \) and regular tutorials \( [10\%] \). MCQ's were the mode of examination questions preferred by \( 62\% \) of students. Recommendations given by students for improving the current medical education were better teaching \( [26\%] \) followed by increased motivation in students \( [16\%] \) and more hands-on training/practical field work \( [12\%] \). Medical students in this study preferred multimedia, lecture duration less than 45 minutes and MCQ's as their preferred mode of evaluation. Students recommended increased emphasis on better lectures, increasing learning motivation in students and more hands on training/practical field work to improve current medical teaching.

Endophthalmitis

etiology

Endogenous endophthalmitis secondary to pyogenic liver abscess.

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Abstract: A 55 year old male presented with abdominal pain and vomiting, followed by a sudden onset of left eye pain, with decreased visual acuity. After clinical and laboratory examinations, the patient was diagnosed with endogenous endophthalmitis, secondary to pyogenic liver abscess, secondary to Klebsiella pneumonia. The patient was managed with intravitreal injection of vancomycin and ceftazidime for 2 weeks, which afforded a resolution. Cases of endogenous endophthalmitis pyogenic liver abscess are more commonly reported in the Far East. K. pneumonia primary liver abscess, particularly those associated with metastatic infection, are more commonly reported in Taiwan and are community acquired \([1-3]\). This paper reports the first case of endogenous endophthalmitis pyogenic liver abscess in the Middle East.

Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli

pathogenicity

[The prevalence and antibacterial susceptibility pattern of enteropathogenic Escherichia coli [EPEC] strains isolated from less than 5 years old children with diarrhea hospitalized in Shahrekord Hajar hospital -2007].

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Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences 2010; 11 (4): 11-18 (22 ref.)

Abstract: Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli [EPEC] strains are among the most important diarrheagenic agents in developing countries. This study aimed to determine the common serotypes and antibacterial susceptibility pattern of EPEC strains isolated from less than 5 years old children with diarrhea hospitalized in Shahrekord-Hajar hospital in first six months of 2007. A total of 50 rectal swabs were collected from less than 5 years old children with diarrhea. In addition, 50 rectal swabs were obtained from outpatient children without history of diarrhea and gastroenteritis as control group. Stool samples were cultured on differential media EMB and Mac Conkey agar and incubated overnight in 35°C. Standard biochemical tests [IMVIC] were used for identification of bacteria. Confirmation of isolated bacteria as EPEC strains was performed with specific antisera [Bahar Afshan-Tehran] using slide agglutination method. Besides, antibacterial susceptibility pattern of 13 EPEC isolates against some common antibiotics: cephalotin, ampicillin, nalidixic acid, sulfamethoxazol-trimethoprim, gentamicin, ceftriaxone, ciprofloxine and nitrofurantoin was evaluated using disk diffusion method. Data were analyzed using t-test, chi-square and logistic regression. EPEC strains were isolated from 26% of the children with diarrhea \([13\ patients]\) compared with 4% of children without diarrhea \([2\ cases]\). Our data showed that fifty percent of the EPEC isolates were belonged to O44, O125, O126 and O128 serogroups. In addition, 33.3% of the EPEC isolates were belonged to O20, O114 serogroups and finally, 16.6% were belonged to O26, O55 and O111 serogroups, Nitrofurantoin, ciprofloxacin and gentamicin were the most effective
antibiotics against EPEC bacteria. The prevalence of EPEC demonstrates the important role of these strains in causing acute diarrhea in children. Therefore, we suggest the application of routine diagnostic tests for identification and serogrouping of EPEC strains in bacteriologic laboratories.

Environmental Pollution

prevention and control

Reduction of environmental pollution through optimization of energy use in cement industries.
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University of Tehran - Faculty of the Environment

Keywords: Global Warming; Conservation of Energy Resources; Industry; Efficiency; Fuel Oils

Abstract: Industrial development has lead to higher energy consumption, emission of greenhouse gases, as well as air pollutants. Cement factories play an important role in over all greenhouse emissions. This study aims to investigate the role of Iranian cement industries and their contribution of greenhouse gases contribution. The measured emission factors for oil and fuel gas shows that carbon dioxide contribution from fuel oil based cement industries is almost 2.7 times higher than gas based cement factories. The strength, weakness, opportunity and threat technique analysis showed that the best strategy to combat greenhouse gases from Iranian cement factory is to implement energy efficiency measures. Further, strategic position and action evaluation matrix analysis indicates that Iranian cement industries fall within invasive category. Therefore, exploitation of opportunities must carefully be used. One of these opportunities is the utilization of financial assistance provided by clean development mechanism. The results show that replacement of ball mills with vertical roller mill can reduce the electricity consumption from 44.6 to 28 kWh/ton. As a result of such substitution about 720 million kWh/y of electricity would be saved [almost a power plant of 125 MW capacities]. Though implementation of new mills may not be economic for the cement industries' owner, but the overall gain for the government of Iran will be about US$ 304 million. If the duration of such efficiency measure is considered as about 12 y, then the overall CO2 reduction/phase-out would be around 4.3 million tons.

Epidermoid Cyst

complications

Thoracic intramedullary epidermoid with paraplegia for 12 years.
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Peoples Medical College - Department of Neurosurgery

Keywords: Paraplegia-etiologic; Spinal Cord Neoplasms

Abstract: A man presented with progressive motor and sensory loss in both lower limbs for 12 years with fecal and urinary incontinence MRI of dorsal spine showed an intramedullary mass in the dorsal cord at D5-D6 level which had a pearly white appearance on exploration. Complete excision was performed leading to good recovery in sensation, movements and sphincter control. Epidermoids should be considered in differential diagnosis of intramedullary tumours. Their removal leads to complete recovery.

Epilepsy

blood

Evaluation of serum electrolytes and uric acid in Iraqi epileptic patients.
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University of Baghdad - College of Medicine - Department of Physiological Chemistry
IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 84-87 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Uric Acid-blood; Electrolytes-blood; Anticonvulsants; Epilepsy-physiopathology

Abstract: Epileptic patients exhibited variably altered status of electrolytes, and antioxidant. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of epilepsy and long-term antiepileptic drug therapy on the level of serum electrolytes [calcium, sodium, and potassium] and antioxidant [uric acid] .Thirty epileptic patients and twenty normal healthy individuals as a control were recruited in this study. The mean+/− SD of age of treated and untreated patients was [24.0+/−10.0] and [31.0+/−11.0] respectively. Spectrophotometric technique was used to determine all the parameters in this study. Data
were expressed as mean +/- SD. Statistical comparison among different groups was performed by using ANOVA tests. Statistical significance was defined as P<0.05. The treated group (particularly with valproate), show increases in the levels of calcium, sodium, with no difference in potassium, however among untreated epileptics, uric acid level was increased. The above parameters differs in epileptics comparable to controls and hence their correlation to seizures pathophysiology and their degree of control or resistance to antiepileptic drug therapy.

**Epinephrine**

**administration and dosage**

Epinephrine's effect in varying concentrations on the end artery organ in an animal model. Hormozi, Abdoljalil Kalantar; Zendehnam, Hamid; Hosseini, Seyed Nejat; Rastl, Mehdi; Rostami, Khalil; Hamraz, Hossein
Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Department of Plastic Surgery
JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 90-92 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Arteries-drug effects; Animals, Laboratory; Necrosis; Rabbits

**Abstract:** To determine the concentration of epinephrine that causes end artery necrosis and ischemia. An experimental study. Animal Laboratory of Khorad Hospital, Tehran, Iran, from September 2007 to June 2008. This study was done on 54 ear flaps from 9 rabbits [9 rabbits x2 [ears] x3 [splits] =54] divided into three groups of 18 ear flaps each. Nine of the ear flaps were randomized as control and nine of them were randomized as study group. The different concentrations of epinephrine and lidocaine 1% were injected in study groups but only 1% lidocaine was injected in control groups. Study group 1 received 1/200000, group 2 received 1/100000 and group 3 received 1/500000 concentration of epinephrine respectively. There was no evidence of necrosis in the control and study groups 1 and 2. However, 4 out of 9 of the ear flaps showed clear evidence of tissue necrosis in group 3. Injecting epinephrine in 1/200000 and 1/100000 concentrations had no side effect for the end artery of the rabbit ear flaps, but 1/50000 concentration is shown that it can cause tissue necrosis. Further studies need to be done in order to find out the effects of epinephrine with the same concentrations on the human end artery.

**Escherichia coli**

**genetics**

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**Keywords:** Escherichia coli-pathogenicity; Urinary Tract Infections; Drug Resistance, Bacterial; Cross Infection; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Prevalence

**Abstract:** Recent studies have suggested that the decrease in the pathogenicity of E. coli is due to acquisition of resistance to some antibiotics. This study was performed to investigate four virulence factors of pap, cnf-1, sfa and hly in resistant E. coli and compare them with susceptible strains of the bacteria isolated from children with community-acquired UTI. Drug sensitivity of 96 E. coli isolates was evaluated using a disc diffusion method. The prevalence of virulence genes was determined by PCR. E. coli strains showed a high degree of sensitivity to imipenem, amikacin, nitrofurantoin and ciprofloxacin. Approximately, 80.2% of the isolates were resistant to ampicillin. Only 12.5% of the strains were susceptible to all tested antibiotics. PCR showed that cnf-1 [22.9%] was more prevalent than hly [15.6%] and among adhesion coding genes, pap [30.2%] was more prevalent than sfa [18.8%]. In all strains, the expression of all virulent genes was less prevalent in most antibiotic resistant groups than in susceptible ones but not statistically significant except for genotypes of pap[+]cnf[+], pap[+]- hly[+] and cnf[+]-hly[+] with nalidixic acid. We propose that pap and cnf-1 genes in combination with hly gene constitute an uropathogenic genomic configuration which is the characteristic of the nalidixic-acid susceptible E. coli strains, causing urinary tract infection.
Esophageal Neoplasms

pathology

carcinosarcoma of the pleura and lung metastasized from a poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus.

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Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy 2010; 3 (1): 47-50 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Squamous Cell-pathology; Neoplasm Metastasis; Carcinosarcoma; Pleural Neoplasms-pathology; Lung Neoplasms-pathology

Abstract: Transformation of a poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma [SCC] of the esophagus into [carcinosarcoma] of the pleura and lung has never been reported and its histogenetic origin is still debated. A 48-year-old man was admitted due to progressive dysphagia and a weight loss of 5 kilograms within 2 months. Upper gastrointestinal panendoscopic biopsy revealed poorly differentiated SCC of thoracic esophagus, upper third, T4N1M1a, stage IVa. He received concurrent chemoradiotherapy [CCRT]. About 9 months later, rapid progression of lung metastases and pleural effusion were found. According to the histopathological and immunohistochemical stain results, carcinosarcoma was diagnosed. Palliative therapy was given and the patient eventually died of the disease 9 months after SCC of the thoracic esophagus was diagnosed and one month after carcinosarcoma of the pleura and lung were confirmed.

Esophagectomy

adverse effects

Preoperative assessment of mechanical ventilation requirement after surgical treatment of esophageal cancer.

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Tanaffos 2010; 9 (1): 34-41 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Respiration, Artificial; Respiratory Insufficiency; Esophageal Neoplasms; Risk Factors; Retrospective Studies; Cohort Studies

Abstract: The risk of pulmonary complications after esophagectomy is higher than after any other common operation, including major lung resection. In this study, we sought to identify risk factors associated with the development of pulmonary insufficiency requiring mechanical ventilation to identify preoperative parameters involved in the estimation of the risk of pulmonary insufficiency. We performed a retrospective cohort study on consecutive patients undergoing esophagectomy for malignancy in the Thoracic Surgery Department of Modarres Hospital in Tehran from March 2002 to February 2006. Patients were assigned into two groups based on whether they required mechanical ventilation or not. Preoperative, operative, and postoperative data were compared among the two groups. To find predictive variables for requiring mechanical ventilation, backward stepwise regression analysis was carried out with risk factors as independent variables and the need for ventilatory support as the dependent variable. The study population included 77 males and 43 females with a mean age of 60.16 +/- 12.04 years [range 29-79 years]. Twenty-seven patients [27.7%] required mechanical ventilatory support. Multivariate analysis revealed sex [Odds ratio: 4.590, CI 95%: 1.246-16.411] as a confounder and duration of operation [Odds Ratio: 1.677, CI95%: 1.102-2.533] as a risk factor for requiring mechanical ventilation. Proper patient selection for esophagectomy is important for reducing the postoperative mortality and morbidity and benefiting from a radical resection.

Ethanol

Optimization of operational parameters for ethanol production from Korean food waste leachate.

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University of Ulsan - Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering


Keywords: Fermentation; Food; Waste Management

Abstract: Recently, research on the production of ethanol from waste has been accelerating for both ecological and economical reasons, primarily for its use as an alternative to petroleum based fuels. In this study, response surface methodology based 2[3] -full factorial central composite design was employed to optimize the parameters of ethanol production from Korean food waste leachate. The reducing sugar concentration of the food waste leachate determined by the dinitrosalicylic acid method was 75 g/L. A second order polynomial model was developed to evaluate the
quantitative effects of temperature, pH and reducing sugar concentration in order to find an optimum condition for the ethanol production from food waste leachate. From the experimental result, maximum ethanol concentration of 24.17 g/L was obtained at the optimum condition of temperature [38°C], pH [5.45] and reducing sugar concentration [75 g/L]. The experimental value [24.17 g/L] agreed very well with the predicted one [23.66 g/L], indicating the suitability of the model employed and the success of response surface methodology in optimizing the conditions of ethanol production from food waste leachate. Canonical analysis indicated that the stationary point was a saddle point for the ethanol yield. Despite being a waste, an ethanol yield of 0.32 g ethanol/g reducing sugar demonstrated the potential of food waste leachate as a promising biomass resource for the production of ethanol.

**Ethics**

**history**

**Ali Ibn Abbas Al-Majusi and medical ethics on the occasion of September 18, world medical ethics day.**

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**Tanaffos 2010; 9 (1): 6-7 (5 ref.)**

Keywords: History of Medicine

**Evaluation Studies as Topic**

[Evaluation process in viewpoints of academic staff and students in Shahrekord university of medical sciences].

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Medical Faculty - Social Medicine Department
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences 2010; 11 (4): 63-75, 9 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Faculty; Teaching; Students, Medical; Universities; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Evaluation is a routine process for developing teaching and learning methods. This qualitative process is challengeable among faculty members. Validity of student evaluation and managers are controversial. In this study we tried to assess viewpoints of students and faculty members regarding this process and to develop it. This cross sectional descriptive study was performed on 60 faculty members and 370 students using 2 questionnaires containing demographic information and evaluation process. Data were analyzed by t-test, Chi-square and one way ANOVA using SPSS13. Attitude of most faculty members were agree to be evaluated by students and managers, but they believed that the student proportion for evaluation should be higher than the managers. They also mentioned that the best persons for the evaluation are head of the departments, vice chairman and deans of faculties. Our results showed that 63% of faculty members were agreed with the evaluation by their colleagues and 37% were agreed with self evaluation. Despite of accepting the evaluation by 89% of the students, 53% of them believed that these evaluations had positive effect. The results also showed that 62% of the students thought that the faculty authorities had not chosen the best time for evaluation. Evaluation criteria and indices in viewpoint of both students and faculty members were almost the same. Scientific knowledge and teaching methods were selected as main criteria. Using the idea of faculty staff and students about evaluation process can increase quality of it and decrease unsatisfaction thoughts and reform evaluation.

**Exercise**

**Effect of moderate exercise on the level of melatonin hormone and lymphocyte apoptosis in healthy subjects.**

Ja'afar, Israa F.; Jassim, Huda Arif; Hussein, Alaa G.
Baghdad University - College of Medicine - Department of Physiology
IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 88-94 (34 ref.)

Abstract: Physical exercise is important for promotion of the immune system. The immune responses to exercise are dependent on the intensity and duration of the exercise performed. During exercise, metabolic and hormonal changes occurred that can induce lymphocyte apoptosis. Melatonin is one of the hormones that are affected by exercise, it is a pineal gland hormone, its production and secretion followed a circadian pattern, onset of darkness stimulate its secretion, while day light suppress its production. Melatonin is regarded as an anti-aging hormone; it has a role in the elimination of harmful lymphocytes which may give rise to chronic inflammation and possibly to autoimmunity. This prospective study aimed to elucidate the effect of moderate endurance exercise on melatonin hormone and the percentage of peripheral blood lymphocyte apoptosis in healthy subjects. Sixty healthy subjects with a mean age of
Exercise Therapy

[The effect of sitting pelvic tilt exercise on physical disability in primigravidas with low back pain during the third trimester].
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Zanjan University of Medical Sciences - School of Nursing and Midwifery
Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2010; 17 (69): 22-13 (25 ref.)
Keywords: Exercise Movement Techniques; Low Back Pain-therapy; Pregnancy Trimester, Third; Gravidity; Disability Evaluation; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Low back pain is one of the most common complaints in pregnancy which interferes with daily activities and sleep. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of Sitting Pelvic Tilt Exercise on physical disability in primigravidas with low back pain during the third trimester. This quasi-experimental study was carried out on 60 primigravidas who attended in 3 prenatal clinics of Zanjan university of medical science. At first, 60 primigravidas were selected by simple sampling and randomly divided into two groups: case and control. Only the experimental group did the sitting pelvic tilt exercise program for 8 weeks during the third trimester. Data was collected for both groups by interview using VAS scale and Disability Rating Index [DRI] on the days 0 and 56 [pre and post intervention]. There was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of age, occupation, education and BMI and intensity of physical disability before the intervention. However, intensity of physical disability significantly decreased [p<0.0001] in the experimental group after the exercise program. Adversely, the intensity of physical disability increased in the control group as pregnancy proceed [p<0.0001]. Intensity of low back pain was also reduced in the experimental group after the sitting pelvic tilt exercise program comparing to pre treatment stage and also in comparison with the control group [P<0.0001]. It seems that use of exercise programs such as "sitting pelvic tilt exercise" is an effective method in pregnant women who suffer from low back pain and related disabilities but do not want to use aggressive treatments and chemical pain relief drugs.

Fasciola hepatica

Molecular characterization of Fasciola hepatica isolates by RAPD-PCR and ribosomal ITS1 sequencing.
Rokni, M. B.; Mirhendi, H.; Behnia, M.; Harandi, M. Fasihi; Jalalizand, N.
Tehran University of Medical Sciences - School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research
Keywords: Polymerase Chain Reaction; Amino Acid Sequence; Ruminants

Abstract: Understanding genetic structure and status of genetic variation of the Fasciola hepatica populations has important implications for epidemiology and effective control of fasciolosis. The aim of the present study was to genetically characterize F. hepatica isolates from different hosts, using sequence analysis of ribosomal ITS1 and RAPD-PCR. Fifty three adult F. hepaticas were isolated from naturally infected cattle, sheep, buffalo and goat from two regions in Iran. Genomic DNA was extracted from 70% ethanol preserved flukes. RAPD-PCR with a set of arbitrary primers [UBC90 and R151] was used to estimate genetic variation within the species. Ribosomal ITS1 region of the isolates was amplified, using primers specifically designed for this study. Ten samples [4 sheep, 2 cattle, 3 buffaloes and one goat isolate] were sequenced at ITS1 and analyzed, using DNASIS and ClustalW softwares. F. hepatica ITS1 region was amplified successfully for all samples and a band of 470 bp was shown in all cases. Different isolates did not show any significant genetic variations in tDNA-ITS1 as all the sequences showed to be 100% identical. RAPD results of 52 samples, in particular those with UBC90, showed different patterns within F. hepatica isolates of each host. RAPD data for this primer showed three different patterns for each of sheep and cattle isolates and two patterns in buffalo isolates. All the 14 cattle isolates come up with an identical pattern, using primer R151. The study showed the variability of F. hepatica isolates in Iran, using RAPD markers. No intraspecies variation was seen in the Iranian F. hepatica isolates at ITS1 rRNA gene, indicating highly conserved nature of this region.
**Fascioliasis**

**drug therapy**

Detoxifying and anti-oxidant enzymes of fasciola gigantica worms under triclabendazole sulphoxide [TCBZ-SX]: An in vitro study.
Shehab, Amel Y.; Ebeid, Samia M.; El Samak, Mohamed Y.; Hussein, Neveen M.
Alexandria University - Medical Research Institute - Department of Parasitology
*Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology* 2009; 39 (1): 73-83 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anthelmintics-therapeutic use; Antioxidants; Superoxide Dismutase-blood; Glutathione Peroxidase-blood; Glutathione Transferase-blood; Helminths-drug effects; Fasciola-drug effects; Benzimidazoles

**Abstract:** Triclabendazole [TCBZ] is an efficient fasciolicide that affects both juvenile and adult worms. After oral administration it is rapidly metabolized to TCBZ sulphoxide and sulphone that were found responsible for its fasciolicidal activity. Parasite defense mechanisms include detoxifying and anti-oxidant enzymes that would suppress its oxidative killing. The present work aimed at evaluating these enzymes under TCBZ-SX. Thirty juvenile and 30 adult F. gigantica worms collected from the liver parenchyma and bile ducts formed the subject of the study. Levels of superoxide dismutase [SOD], glutathione peroxidase [GPx], glutathione reductase [GR], glutathione S-transferase [GST], and glutathione [GSH] were measured in juvenile and adult worms incubated, without and with 15 and 50 micro g/ml TCBZ-SX for 18 hours at 37°C. Results demonstrated a significant decrease in SOD activity and an increase in GST level in both juvenile and adult worms after incubation in the two concentrations. The remaining enzymes and GSH revealed variable levels.

**epidemiology**

Past and present situation of human fascioliasis in Dakahlia governorate, Egypt.
El Shazly, Atef M.; El Beshbishi, Samar N.; Azab, Manar S.; El Malky, Mohamed; Abdel Tawab, Ahmed H.; Morsy, Ayman T.A.
Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Parasitology

**Keywords:** Mass Screening; Feces; Urban Population; Rural Population; Social Class; Prevalence; Questionnaires; Food Habits

**Abstract:** Zoonotic fascioliasis is a problem not only in Dakahlia Governorate, but also in other Egyptian Governorates. This work was conducted in ten centers at Dakahlia Governorate, Egypt. Three thousand cases were randomly selected annually from each center representing five rural and five urban areas. Cases were examined for Fasciola infection by stool examination using, direct smear, formol ether sedimentation and Kato-Katz technique. Infection was higher in rural areas than urban areas. Female /male ratio was 1.5: 1. Children between five and ten years old represent the highest infected group. The prevalence of infection was more among illiterate compared to educated individuals examined. Remarkable reduction in the prevalence rate was recorded in the last year of study compared to previous years, which is a good index of excellent control measures conducted by the Egyptian governorate to overcome parasitic infections.

**therapy**

Botanical study of Meryta denhamii seem and its anthelmimtic activity against Fasciola gigantica.
Shehab, Naglaa G.; Abdel Monem, Azza R.; Hassan, Soad E.; Toaleb, Nagwa I.
Cairo University - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmacognosy
*Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology* 2009; 39 (1): 269-288 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anthelmintics-therapeutic use; Plant Stems; Plant Extracts; Trematoda-ultrastructure; Microscopy, Electron; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** The anthelmintic activity of the ethanolic extracts of stems and leaves of Me-ryta denhamii Seem, against adult liver flukes [Fasciola gigantica] was studied in vitro. Although leaves extract was inactive, stems extract exhibited anthelmintic activity and recorded LC[50] and LC[90] values, 16 and 28 gm/1 respectively. The mode of action of the ethanolic extract of the stems on the adult flukes was evaluated by scanning electron microscopy [SEM]. Tegumental sloughing, loss of spines and deformity of suckers were observed. These damages are responsible for the vermicidal effect of the ethanolic extract of the stems. The saponin contents of the stems [4.25%] and leaves [2.45%] were determined using haemolytic index. The plant was identified based on the macro and micromorphological features of the stem and leaf.
**Favism**

The in vitro effect of chloramphenicol and salicylate on erythrocytes of patients with favism.  
Al Musawi, Zuhair M.; Ali, Mohammad S.H.; Matloob, Ahmmed H.  
University of Karbala - College of Medicine  
*IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal* 2010; 9 (1): 95-100 (25 ref.)  
**Keywords:** Erythrocytes-drug effects; Thiamphenicol-analogs and derivatives; Salicylates; Hemolysis-drug effects; In Vitro  
**Abstract:** Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase [G6PD] deficiency is the most common of all clinically significant enzyme defects. A long list of drugs thought to cause haemolysis in patients with this enzyme defect. To determine whether chloramphenicol and salicylate can act as in vitro exogenous oxidizing agents and subsequently cause haemolysis of G6PD deficient erythrocytes and matching the result with the data obtained from the clinical observations which includes the intake of trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, salicylate or nalidixic acid by favic patient. Sixty six patients admitted to the hospital [Karbala teaching hospital for Children, Karbala, Iraq] with history of sudden onset of pallor and dark urine after fava beans ingestion were studied. Each patient was fully examined and his parents were asked about the type of fava beans ingested and the past drug history. Of the sixty six patients, ten were evaluated 1-3 months later and blood samples were taken from them along with blood samples from ten healthy volunteers. Blood samples from both groups were incubated in vitro with chloramphenicol and salicylate separately. Mean [SD] of methaemoglobin concentrations at baseline and after incubation with therapeutic and toxic concentrations of chloramphenicol [15 micro g/ml and 25 micro g/ml] and salicylate [150 micro g/ml and 300 micro g/ml] were calculated for both the control and the study groups. Paired t-test showed no significant differences [P>0.05] in methaemoglobin concentrations at baseline and after incubation with therapeutic and toxic concentrations of these drugs. Mean percentage differences from baseline for G6PD deficient group were not significantly different from control group at both concentrations of these drugs as tested by student t-test. Hemolysis in G[6]PD deficient patients occurs mainly after fresh fava beans ingestion. chloramphenicol and acetylsalicylic acid do not cause significant hemolysis in G[6]PD deficient erythrocytes in vitro.

**Fibroma, Ossifying**

Hybrid psammomatoid ossifying fibroma and aneurysmal bone cyst of frontal sinus.  
Nasser, Munir J.; Shawarbi, Mohamed  
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King Faisal University - King Fahd Hospital of the University - Department of Neurosurgery  
*Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery* 2010; 14 (1): 97-99 (8 ref.)  
**Keywords:** Frontal Sinus-pathology; Bone Cysts; Aneurysm  
**Abstract:** Psammomatoid ossifying fibroma is a rare slowly progressive tumour of the extragnathic craniofacial bones, with a tendency toward locally aggressive behaviour. The pathognomonic histologic feature is the presence of spherical ossicles which are similar to psammoma bodies. A fibro-osseous lesion composed of psammomatoid ossifying fibroma and aneurysmal bone cyst of the frontal sinus in a 12-year-old boy is reported, followed by a literature review. To our knowledge, this is the second case of a hybrid fibro-osseous lesion composed of ossifying fibroma and aneurysmal bone cyst to be reported in the literature.

**Fibromyalgia**

epidemiology

Prevalence of fibromyalgia syndrome in patients with Haemophilia A.  
Mayouf, Khudir Z.; Gorial, Faiq Isho; Abd Jasim, Najem; Abdullah, Asaad  
Baghdad Medical University - College of Medicine - Department Rheumatology Unit  
*IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal* 2010; 9 (1): 80-83 (19 ref.)  
**Keywords:** Hemophilia A; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Risk Factors  
**Abstract:** Fibromyalgia syndrome is a common rheumatological syndrome with multiple systemic manifestations which could occur alone or associated with many diseases. To detect the possible relation between fibromyalgia and haemophilia-A patients. One hundred patients with haemophilia-a were studied and compared with another hundred, healthy individuals matched for age and sex, serving as control group. Full history was taken and complete clinical examination was done for all individuals in both groups. The american college of rheumatology 1 990 criteria for fibromyalgia were applied for both groups. They were questioned about presence of chronic widespread pain, sleep disturbance, headache fatigue and paraesthesia. Detection of at least 11 of 18 tender points by digital palpation of specific soft tissue sites were needed for diagnosis of fibromyalgia. There was a significant increase in the frequency of fibromyalgia among individuals with haemophilia-a [25%] compared to healthy control group [3%] [p=0.000004, odd ratio=0.093, 95% confidence interval 0.027-0.319]. Fibromyalgia occurs with high frequency in hemophilia A patients.
**Filariasis**

**diagnosis**

The kinetics of microfilaraemia and antigenaemia status among asymptomatic Bancroftian filariasis before and after treatment.


University of Mansoura - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Parasitology

*Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology* 2009; 39 (1): 191-204 (64 ref.)

**Keywords:** Elephantiasis, Filarial-drug therapy; Microfilaria; Albendazole-therapeutic use; Ivermectin-therapeutic use; Follow-Up Studies; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

**Abstract:** In this study, a total of 54 male patients with asymptomatic cases of lymphatic filariasis were selected from the known endemic governorates; Damietta, Sharkia, Gharbia and Dakahlia. Medical sheets were filled out for each case. Diagnosis was based on detection of circulating microfilariae by specific ELI-SA. Some were treated with Ivermectin, and Albendazole. The treated cases were parasitologic and serologic evaluated pre-treatment and post-treatment for two years follow-up.

**Focal Dermal Hypoplasia**

**diagnosis**

Focal dermal hypoplasia [Goltz syndrome].

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University of Baghdad - Department of Pediatrics

*IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal* 2010; 9 (1): 110-112 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Focal Dermal Hypoplasia-complications; Focal Dermal Hypoplasia-pathology; Focal Dermal Hypoplasia-genetics

**Abstract:** Focal Dermal Hypoplasia [FDH] is a condition of multiple features. It is important to recognize on clinical grounds, as it may show life threatening complications that need to be dealt with by properly timed interventions. A seven year old girl presented with a skin lesion that was present since birth It was distributed on the forehead, chest, upper abdomen, and buttocks. All four limbs were also involved. It consisted of linear areas of thinning of the skin, in which there was herniation of fatty tissue in the form of yellow papules, together with dyspigmentation and telangiectasia. The nails were dystrophic. There was complete syndactyly of the left second and third toes, and partial fusion of the right second and third toes. The teeth were all defective and many were carious. There are between 200-300 cases reported in literature, so it is not a rare condition. They are mostly females, as affected males do not usually survive. Papillomas in different sites may be symptomatic and require surgical intervention. It is a sex linked dominant condition associated with mutation of PORCN gene mapped to locus Xpl.23.

**Food Handling**

**manpower**

Intestinal parasitosis among apparently healthy workers at restaurants of Sana'a city, Yemen.

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*Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology* 2009; 39 (1): 263-268 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Intestinal Diseases, Parasitic-epidemiology; Restaurants; Feces; Microscopy; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies; Educational Status; Epidemiologic Studies; Prevalence

**Abstract:** A cross sectional study was conducted on randomly selected 303 apparently healthy workers in 58 restaurants in Sana'a City, with ages between 12 to 70 years 22.12+/-8.34. A required data were taken through a designed questionnaire and stool samples were collected and examined microscopically by direct wet mount [saline and iodine stained smears] and by formalin ether concentration sedimentation technique. The results showed 72.9% an overall infections rate in a descending order they were E. coli [58.85%], E. histolytica [48.87%], G. lamblia [35.29%], S. man-soni [7.69%], T. trichiura [4.98%], A. lumbricoides [4.07%], H. nana [3.62%], and 0.91% for both E. vermicularis and A. doudenale. Intervention programs including health education, strict supervision of health authorities on workers in restaurants, hotels and other food shops as well as environmental sanitation are required.
Geographic Information Systems

Use of geospatial information system based tool for renovation and rehabilitation of water distribution systems.
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*International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology* 2010; 7 (1): 47-58 (41 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rehabilitation; Water; Water Movements

**Abstract:** Normally, decision makers use number of pipe broken in specific sections of water distribution systems to determine the pipes to be replaced. This index cannot solely evaluate hydraulic and quality parameters of the system and effects of pipe renovation on the system performance. In this study, a methodology is presented to manage the rehabilitation and replacement of water distribution network using hydraulic and geospatial information systems models. A preprocessor subroutine is developed to link geospatial information systems and hydraulic software. Hydraulic parameters together with the attribute data of pipes are used to determine the required renovation schemes based on several criteria. The proposed indices consist of pipe breaks and leakage analyses, hydraulic and quality performance and mechanical reliability of the network. A novel approach is also introduced to calculate leakage values throughout the network. Results of a real case study by the developed model introduced replacement of 4 km 40 mm galvanized pipes instead of 11 km 100 mm asbestos-cement pipes from conventional method. It is observed that the suggested geographic information system based model produces more realistic results with less cost for renovation schemes in comparison with conventional method which just consider number of bursts as a key criterion.

Geologic Sediments

Prediction of daily suspended sediment load using wavelet and neuro-fuzzy combined model.
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*International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology* 2010; 7 (1): 93-110 (59 ref.)

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence; Models, Statistical

**Abstract:** This study investigated the prediction of suspended sediment load in a gauging station in the USA by neuro-fuzzy, conjunction of wavelet analysis and neuro-fuzzy as well as conventional sediment rating curve models. In the proposed wavelet analysis and neuro-fuzzy model, observed time series of river discharge and suspended sediment load were decomposed at different scales by wavelet analysis. Then, total effective time series of discharge and suspended sediment load were imposed as inputs to the neuro-fuzzy model for prediction of suspended sediment load in one day ahead. Results showed that the wavelet analysis and neuro-fuzzy model performance was better in prediction rather than the neuro-fuzzy and sediment rating curve models. The wavelet analysis and neuro-fuzzy model produced reasonable predictions for the extreme values. Furthermore, the cumulative suspended sediment load estimated by this technique was closer to the actual data than the other one. Also, the model could be employed to simulate hysteresis phenomenon, while sediment rating curve method is incapable in this event.

Giardia lamblia

immunology

Detection of Giardia lamblia antigen in stool specimens using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay.
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**Keywords:** Giardiasis-diagnosis; Antigens, Protozoan; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Sensitivity and Specificity; Feces-analysis

**Abstract:** The aim of this study in Iraq was to determine the sensitivity and specificity of a commercial ELISA test for detection of Giardia lamblia antigen in stool. Of 84 stool samples from children in Duhok governorate, 42 were positive and 42 negative for G. lamblia or other parasites by direct and indirect microscopic examination. The sensitivity of the ELISA test for detection of G. lamblia versus microscopy was 76.4% and the specificity was 100%. We recommend using ELISA in epidemiological surveys in Iraq and to confirm the diagnosis in patients with typical clinical symptoms of giardiasis but negative results by direct microscopy.
**Giardiasis**

**drug therapy**

Antiparasitic activity of cystine protease inhibitor E-64 against giardia lamblia excystation in vitro and in vivo.

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**Keywords:** Giardia lamblia-parasitology; Cysteine Proteinase Inhibitors-therapeutic use; Intestine, Small-pathology; Histology

**Abstract:** In this work, the therapeutic effect of E-64, a broad spectrum cystine protease inhibitor against Giardia lamblia excystation was studied in vitro and in vivo. Purification of cysts from heavily infected human faecal samples followed by excystation and axenic cultivation of the emerging trophozoites in TYI-S-33 medium were done. In vivo, the response was evaluated experimentally through counting oocysts out-put every other day until the infection eradicated from the stools of infected E-64 treated mice compared to untreated. Also, the histopa-thological examination of the small intestine was compared between both of the infected groups. In the present study G. lamblia cysts incubated with E 64 in vitro completely failed in excystation in 90% while trophozoites released on 10% [partially excysted on 5% and completely excysted on 5%] compared to 90% completely excysted on other non incubat ed [without E-64] of cysts beside, the trophozoites didn't release on 10% [partially excysted on 5% and completely non-excysted on 5%]. In vivo, the evaluation of the therapeutic response proved that the decreasing in the oocysts out-put counting every other day until the infection eradicated from the stools of infected treated mice was very marked in comparison to untreated mice. The differences were statistically significant. The histopathological examination of the small intestine of infected non treated group proved that all the different pathological grades were found while in infected E-64 treated group, only grade I was detected. So, E-64 showed a good therapeutic effect which raises its use in the treatment of human giardiasis.

**Ginkgo biloba**

**Ginkgo biloba induced malformations in mice.**

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*JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan* 2010; 20 (2): 117-121 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plant Extracts; Teratogens; Mice

**Abstract:** To determine the gross structural malformations to the mice fetuses of the mothers given Ginkgo biloba during pregnancy. Experimental study. The Experimental Research Laboratory, University of Health Sciences, Lahore, from May 2006 to December 2006. The teratogenic effects of Ginkgo biloba extract [78 mg/kg/day and 100 mg/kg/day] dissolved in water were studied on the gross features of mice fetuses. Three groups [A, B and C] of 6 females each were mated with 2 males in two cages with 3:1 ratio of females to males. The first two groups [A and B] served as experimental and the third [C] was used as a control. Pregnancy was confirmed by a vaginal plug and gravid female mice [6] were separated from the males. Group A was treated with human therapeutic dose [78 ppm] while group B was given a high dose [100 ppm]. Group C was given water only. Both experimental groups were given the drug orally throughout the gestational period. Result were compared using ANOVA with significance at p < 0.05. Forty-nine fetuses from B and C groups and 50 fetuses from A group were recovered. There was a significant [p < 0.05] decrease in weight and crown-rump length of fetuses in group B as compared to those from group A and C. Further, fetuses from groups A and C did not show any gross abnormalities, whereas those from group B exhibited a high frequency of malformations including round shaped eye and orbits, syndactyly, malformed pinnae, nostrils, lips and jaws. The results obtained substantiate the early finding that Ginkgo biloba can be teratogenic when given to pregnant mothers.

**Gliclazide**

**pharmacokinetics**

**Influence of atazanavir on the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of gliclazide in animal models.**

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*International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus* 2010; 2 (1): 56-60 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Oligopeptides; Pyridines; Rats; Rabbits; Blood Glucose; Models, Animal
Abstract: The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of atazanavir on the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of gliclazide in rats [normal and diabetic] and rabbits to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of the combination. Blood samples were analysed for blood glucose by GOD/POD method, serum gliclazide levels by HPLC method and insulin by Radio Immune Assay method. In combination, atazanavir significantly enhanced the pharmacodynamic activity and altered the pharmacokinetic parameters of gliclazide in animal models. The interaction between atazanavir and gliclazide appears to be pharmacokinetic interaction at metabolic level in animal models.

Glutamates

administration and dosage

Emmanouilides, Christos; Yermetaki, Theodora; Serpanou, Anastasia; Sapountzi, Evdoxia; Mantziari, Polyxeni; Titopulos, Irakils; Filippou, Dimitrios
Inter balkan Medical Center
Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy 2010; 3 (1): 34-38 (23 ref.)
Keywords: Guanine-analogs and derivatives; Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung-drug therapy; Drug Toxicity
Abstract: Pemetrexed is a multitargeted folate pathway inhibitor with documented activity in non-small cell lung cancer [NSCLC]. The presumed maximum tolerated dose is 500 mg/m[2] every 3 weeks, but pemetrexed-related toxicity is ameliorated when folate and B12 supplementation is provided and therefore a higher dose intensity may be tolerated. The current exploratory study assessed the feasibility of administration of pemetrexed at a fixed dose of 1000 mg every 2 weeks in patients with relapsed or refractory NSCLC. The first cohort of 12 patients received pemetrexed monotherapy. No doselimiting grade 4 toxicity was noted after 4 cycles, so the subsequent cohort of 14 patients received additional anticancer agents [bevacizumab, erlotinib, carboplatin, docetaxel, vinorelbine] given along with dose-dense pemetrexed. Toxicity overall was reversible and manageable. Among 19 patients who received pemetrexed either alone or with non-myelosuppressive targeted agents, there were only 2 instances of grade 4 neutropenia after prolonged treatment. Grade 3-4 hematologic toxicity was eventually noted in 11 of the 26 patients [42%; 95% confidence interval, 23% to 61%] after a median of 4 cycles [range, 2-14 cycles]. There was no significant additional toxicity nor any treatment-related deaths. Our preliminary observations indicate that dosedense pemetrexed every 2 weeks is feasible and this regimen can be used as monotherapy. These data may serve as a scaffold for combination studies.

Goiter

A comprehensive study of mediastinal goiters.
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Tabriz University of Medical Sciences - Imam Reza Hospital - Department of Thoracic Surgery
Tanaffos 2010; 9 (1): 15-20 (20 ref.)
Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Risk Assessment; Mediastinal Diseases; Thyroidectomy
Abstract: Thyroid masses are common, especially in areas of iodine deficiency. Mediastinal goiter is defined by the presence of enlarged thyroid tissue below the level of the thoracic inlet. This study aimed to evaluate the presentation, diagnosis, treatment, histopathological findings and complications of patients with mediastinal goiter or masses. This was a descriptive cross-sectional chart review study of patients with substernal goiter or masses who underwent cervical and mediastinal thyroidectomy from March 2003 to February 2007. From a total of 470 patients admitted for thyroid surgery, 60 cases [12.7%] presented with substernal extension of goiter or masses during the study period; 88% of patients were females with a mean age of 46.77 +/- 10.77 yrs. Cervical masses were the most common preoperative presentation [78%], followed by compressive symptoms [67.8%]; 5.08% of cases were asymptomatic. In 10%, the goiter or masses were located in the posterior mediastinum. Total thyroidectomy was performed in 59% of patients mostly by low collar incision. Sternotomy or thoracotomy was required in three patients [5%] mainly because of mediastinal masses or invasion of carcinoma. Postoperative complications included transient hypocalcaemia [46%] and persistent recurrent nerve paralysis [3.4%]. There was no mortality. Histopathologically, 18.5% of masses were malignant; mostly papillary carcinoma. Presence of substernal goiter or masses is an indication for early surgery, even in asymptomatic or elderly patients. These masses have progressive enlargements and carry a high risk of tracheal compression.
pathology

Multi nodular goiter; frequency of malignancy and its histopathological types. a tertiary care hospital experience.
Akbar, Syed Ali; Ahmed, Nazir; Ali, Johar; Qasim, Mohammad; Khan, Zar; Afridi, Nazar Mohammad
Frontier Medical College


Keywords: Prospective Studies; Carcinoma, Papillary; Early Detection of Cancer; Hospitals, Teaching

Abstract: I. To determine the frequency of malignancy in multi nodular goiter. II. To determine the histopathological types. This is a prospective study. Surgical department of Foundation Hospital Rawalpindi and associated Teaching Hospital of Frontier Medical College Abbottabad. Aug. 2002 to Aug. 2007. One hundred patients with Multi nodular were included in this study. Patient with diffuse goiter, solitary nodules, patient operated somewhere else and suspected cases of malignancy were excluded from the study. Tissue were sent to Armed Force Institute for histopathological examination. Patients were followed for 2 weeks after surgery with histopathological report, all the preoperative and postoperative findings were recorded in detail. Data was analyzed by using SPSS 14. Majority of patients studied, belonged to Azad Kashmir and Gilgit which are among the known endemic regions for goitre in Pakistan and other from Chakwal and Jhelum. Histopathology revealed 96 [96%] patients with multi nodular goiter, 3 [3%] papillary carcinoma and 1 [1%] Follicular carcinoma. Multinodularity of the goitre should not be considered as low risk of malignancy and delay for surgical intervention. Changes in the size of gland, the appearance of new and hard nodules or cervical lymphadenopathy may indicate malignant change and prompt indication for surgery.

Granular Cell Tumor
diagnosis

A 65-year-old woman with granular cell tumor of the lung.
Behnia, Mehrdad M.; Admas, Stephen; Catalano, Philip W.

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Medical College of Georgia
Tanaffos 2010; 9 (1): 59-62 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Granular Cell Tumor-pathology; Immunohistochemistry; Lung Neoplasms; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Granular Cell Tumor-therapy

Abstract: We present a case of a 65 year-old female who admitted with fever and a small infiltrate on the chest x-ray. CT-scan showed presence of a well-circumscribed solitary mass. She underwent surgical resection which showed presence of a granular cell tumor. Clinical and pathological features of granular cell tumor will be described in this report.

Health

A framework for advancing equity in health for Pakistan.
Akhtar, Jamshed

E-mail: jamjim88@yahoo.com
National Institute of Child Health - Department of Paediatric Surgery
JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 71-73 (1 ref.)

Keywords: Social Justice; Human Rights; Health Policy

Health Education

Impact of preconception health education on health locus of control and self-efficacy in women.
Bastani, F.; Hashemi, S.; Bastani, N.; Haghani, H.
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Iran University of Medical Sciences - School of Nursing and Midwifery
EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 396-401 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Self Efficacy; Pregnancy; Life Style; Randomized Controlled Trials; Premarital Examination

Abstract: The preconception period is an ideal opportunity to optimize women's health. This study of women attending premarital clinics in the Islamic Republic of Iran aimed to evaluate the impact of a health education workshop on their health locus of control and self-efficacy in physical activity. The design was a randomized controlled trial with a questionnaire before and after the intervention. At post-intervention, there were significant increases in scores of internal health locus of control and self-efficacy in the experimental group [n = 109] compared to the control group [n = 101]. It was concluded that a short-term health education may empower women to adopt healthy lifestyles.
Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

Knowledge and practices of pregnant women about folic acid in pregnancy in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.
Al Hossani, H.; Abouzeid, H.; Salah, M.M.; Farag, H.M.; Fawzy, E.
E-mail: hager@emirates.net.ae
Ministry of Health - Central Department of Maternal and Child Health
Keywords: Health Education; Folic Acid; Pregnancy; Parity
Abstract: This study assessed the knowledge and practices about folic acid in pregnancy among pregnant women attending 2 main maternal and child health centres in Abu Dhabi. The majority of the 277 interviewed mothers [79.1%] had heard of folic acid and 46.6% had accurate knowledge about the role of folate in preventing neural tube defects. There were good practices regarding folate supplementation in the current pregnancy; most of the interviewed mothers took it daily and in the recommended dose. However, only a minority took it prior to pregnancy. Education, irrespective of age or parity, was the major factor determining better knowledge of folic acid in pregnancy.

Heart Defects, Congenital

etiology

Congenital heart disease: knowledge and myths in parents attending cardiology department of children hospital and institute of child health, Lahore.
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Department of Community Medicine
Keywords: Parents; Knowledge; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Health Education
Abstract: To assess the parental knowledge and myths related to etiology of congenital heart disease. A cross sectional descriptive study. Out patient department, indoor and echocardiography rooms of Children Hospital and Institute of Child Health [CH and ICH] Lahore, in two weeks of October, 2007. Convenient sampling technique was used to recruit 299 children between 1 month and 14 years of age, suffering from congenital heart disease. Cases of rheumatic fever and associated congestive cardiac failure were excluded from the study group. A structured questionnaire was used to interview parents of the study group. Descriptive statistics was determined in terms of percentages. Out of total 299 patients included in this study, 132 were in the age group of 1 -5 years [44%], with the mean age 1.86 years +/- 0.886 SD. 200 were males [67 %] and 99 were females [33%]. The respondents included 71% mothers and 27% fathers. Ventricular septal defect [VSD] was the most common disease encountered in 128 children [43%]. Regarding the causes of congenital cardiac defects, parents blamed cousin marriage [41%], inheritance [26%], increased maternal age [16 %], maternal smoking [16%] and paternal smoking [39%]. Other responses included evil spirits, moon and sun eclipses and bad wishes/evil I eye. 57% of the respondents said that there is no relationship between gender and congenital cardiac malformation and 85% respondents believed that there is no relation with the food taken in pregnancy and subsequent cardiac defects. High Salt intake was considered as an associated factor by 47 [15%] of the respondents. Naming the cause of cardiac malformations, 41% of the parents said drugs taken in pregnancy, 13% of the respondents blamed alcohol, cocaine and opium intake. Among parents, 73% were aware of the fact that maternal health is important for disease causation in neonates but could not name any particular disease. The parents of those children, who have congenital malformation, have different myths and fallacies associated with disease causation. Adequate health education strategies should be adopted towards mass dissemination of information in the community about this important issue.

Heart Septal Defects, Ventricular

classification

A morphological classification of ventricular septal defects.
Khalid, Zayir H.; Al Hammash, Sadiq M.
Ibn Al Bitar Hospital for Cardiac Surgery - Department of Congenital Heart Disease
Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Echocardiography, Doppler, Color; Aortic Valve Prolapse-epidemiology; Incidence
Abstract: The ventricular septal defects are the most common congenital heart disease, Ventricular septum composed of two parts:the memberanous septum is relatively small very thin stracture and themuscular septum ,Which is divided into three regions; inlet; trabecular and outlet portion. To find out morphological classification of ventricular...
septal defects in Iraqi population. Two hundred isolated ventricular septal defect in 196 patients, were identified by two
dimension echocardiography and Doppler color flow mapping. Age, Sex of patients and family history were studied.
Cross section scan was obtained using a SSH-140A Toshiba machine. Ventricular septal defects were
perimembranous in 70% , inlet in 18%, Trabecular in9%, and outlet in 3%. Lage defects were identified in 21%, and
eisemengers cpmplex in 5%. Delay in referral of patient with ventricular septal defects to our hospital usually
resulted in delay institution of appropriate management and increase risk of future surger.

Helicobacter Infections

Helicobacter pylori infection in patients with hematological diseases.
Al Awadi, Najlaa Badir
Babylon University - College of Medicine - Department of Pathology
IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 74-79 (44 ref.)
Keywords: Case-Control Studies; Hematologic Diseases-microbiology; Dyspepsia-epidemiology
Abstract: Helicobacter pylori [H. pylori] is a well known bacterial pathogen implicated in gastric diseases. Some
studies refer to it's possible role in some hematological diseases. The aim of this study is to determine the association
between Helicobacter pylori infection and some hematological diseases. This is a case-control study of 337 patients
with a hematological disease [including acute and chronic leukaemias, Hodgkin's and non Hodgkin's lymphomas, hairy
cell leukaemia, multiple myeloma, immune thrombocytopenic purpura and aplastic anemia] who were admitted to or
attended hematology center at Marjan Teaching Hospital - Babylon - Iraq during the period from 1/7/2006 to 1/1/2009.
Age and sex matched control group of 337 patients who have no hematological disease. They were taken during the
same period and from the same geographical area [Babylon go vernorate]. Tests for H. pylori were done for both
groups using One Step H. pylori Test Device with 93.7% total accuracy rate. H. pylori test was positive in 33.5%
[113/337] and 37.3% [126/337] of contro and patient groups respectively, while dyspeptic symptoms were found in
18.1% [61/337] and 39.4% [133 /337] of control and patient groups respecti vely. There was no significant association
between H. pylori infection and hematological diseases tested in this study in Iraqi patients from Babylon, however
dyspeptic symptoms were more common in patients on steroids or chemotherapy.

Hemangioma, Cavernous
diagnosis

A unique case of an epidural cavernous haemangioma presenting with lumbar radiculopathy in a
child.
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King Khalid National Guard Hospital - Section of Neurosurgery
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 75-78 (19 ref.)
Keywords: Radiculopathy; Lumbar Vertebrae-pathology; Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Abstract: Spinal cavernous haemangioma [CH] is a pathological entity that is commonly diagnosed in adults. It is
usually located in the thoracic spine and involves the vertebral body. Epidural CH without bone involvement is a rare
variant with only 75 cases reported in the literature, most of whom were adults. We report a unique case of a child with
a pure lumbar epidural CH, who presented with a radiculopathy. The lesion was diagnosed by magnetic resonance
imaging [MRI] and treated by total excision. All children with a radiculopathy should undergo an MRI and pure epidural
CH should be considered in the differential diagnosis of the pathology in these patients.

Hematoma, Epidural, Spinal
diagnosis

Spontaneous spinal epidural haematoma.
Kassem, Mohamed A.; Shaker, Ashraf; Zaher, Ahmed
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Mansoura University - Department of Neurosurgery
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 56-62 (87 ref.)
Keywords: Hematoma, Epidural, Spinal-complications; Hematoma, Epidural, Spinal-surgery; Spinal Cord
Compression; Magnetic Resonance Imaging
Abstract: Spinal epidural haematomas [SHE] is a potentially reversible cause of spinal cord and nerve root
compression, may be acute or chronic; usually its occurrence may be associated with coagulation dysfunction from
medications and disease states. Patients usually present with sudden onset of neurological dysfunction. The prompt
diagnosis and treatment of this relatively rare condition, when attained rapidly requires surgical decompression and can result in satisfactory neurological recovery. In the period from 2001 - 2007, 7 patients were diagnosed as spontaneous SEH and managed by urgent spinal cord decompression, age from 12-44 years. Urgent magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] was done for all patients followed by urgent decompression according to the affected levels. Spontaneous spinal epidural haematomas are a rare spinal problem and need immediate diagnosis. Imaging study, mainly MRI according to the sensory level is the key for diagnosis and immediate surgical intervention is the cornerstone to get a good result.

**Hemochromatosis**

**genetics**

**Prevalence of the HFE gene mutation in the liver transplanted and primary hemochromatosis patients in the southern Iran.**

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Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Nemazee Hospital  
IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 22-26 (23 ref.)  
Keywords: Membrane Proteins-genetics; Mutation-genetics; Prevalence; Liver Transplantation  
Abstract: Primary hemochromatosis is an inherited disorder. Mutation in this gene is accompanied with iron overload in the body leading to organ failure that primarily affects liver. Individuals with homozygote HFE gene mutation are prone to developing the end stage liver disease. Concomitance heterozygote HFE mutation with the other hepatic risk factors may accelerate hepatic damage, leading to cirrhosis. The aim of this study was to find out the spectrum and frequency of the HFE gene mutations in the liver transplantation [end-stage liver disease [ESLD]] candidate groups. Totally, 170 individuals were studied for HFE gene mutations including 87 ESLD patients with various etiologies from Division of Liver Transplant in Nemazee Hospital affiliated to Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. Seventy four randomly selected healthy blood donors were evaluated as the control group, and 9 hemochromatosis patients who referred to our lab for genetic analysis due to their high serum ferritin levels and clinical diagnosis were surveyed in a period of one year. HFE gene mutation was found in 57 [approx 33%], 14 [approx 9%], and 15 [approx 83%] chromatids of the ESLD group, control sample, and hemochromatosis patients, respectively. The allele frequency of H63D is about 0.085 among these people. The HFE mutation H63D in the ESLD is significantly higher than that of the control group [W/H63D: odds ratio 5.70, 95%Cl= 2.6-12.55; H63D/H63D: odds ratio 6.39, 95% Cl= 0.77-53.1]. In compliance with our previous report, the C282Y mutation is very uncommon in the southern population. This prevalence could be due to a significant aggravating effect of H63D for liver disease in these patients and may contribute to the poor liver transplantation outcome.

**Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated**

**analysis**

**Fluctuations in glycosylated hemoglobin [HbAlC] as a predictor for the development of diabetic nephropathy in type 1 diabetic patients.**

Fares, Jocelyn Eid; Kanaan, Mona; Chaaya, Monique; Azar, Sami T.  
American University of Beirut Medical Center - Division of Endocrinology - Department of Internal Medicine  
International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus 2010; 2 (1): 10-14 (27 ref.)  
Keywords: Diabetic Nephropathies; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1  
Abstract: The incidence of diabetic nephropathy is higher in type 1 diabetic patients with associated risk factors. The within individual fluctuations in HbAlC and its effect on the development of nephropathy was not previously studied. The purpose of this study is to examine whether HbAlC fluctuations are a predictor of the development of diabetic nephropathy independent of mean HbAlC and other risk factors. One hundred and seventeen patients [64 females and 53 males] were recruited and followed up regularly at least every 3 months. The [fluctuations] in HbAlC over time was assessed. HbAlC fluctuation was defined as an increase in HbAlC of more than 2% between two consecutive measurements, or an increase of more than 1% at 2 points in time. Incipient nephropathy was present in 18 and absent in 99 patients. Mean HbAlC was significantly higher in nephropathy than in non-nephropathy patients. The effect of fluctuations on nephropathy appeared to be more significant in patients with poor metabolic control [HbAlC/>= 8%]. T1D patients who have a similar mean HbAlC may progressively behave differently in terms of developing nephropathy, depending on the fluctuations in HbAlC. This effect seems to be more pronounced among those who have higher values of HbAlC.
Hemoglobinopathies

epidemiology

Frequency of haemoglobinopathies at premarital health screening in Dohuk, Iraq: implications for a regional prevention programme.
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University of Dohuk - College of Medicine - Department of Pathology
EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 381-385 (26 ref.)
Keywords: beta-Thalassemia-epidemiology; Premarital Examinations; Questionnaires; Prevalence
Abstract: Beta-thalassaemia major and sickle-cell disease are important health problems in Iraq. To provide information for a prevention programme, the frequency of haemoglobin disorders was mapped in Dohuk governorate. A total of 591 couples [1182 individuals] attending health centres for premarital health screening were tested; 44 [3.7%] were found to be carriers of beta-thalassaeemia, 14 [1.2%] of the sickle-cell gene and 1 [0.1%] of delta beta-thalassaeamia. A total of 3 couples [i.e. 5/1000] were at risk of having a child with beta-thalassaeemia major, and the estimated number of affected children with a major haemoglobinopathy was 39 per year. The findings stress the importance of a regional prevention programme for haemoglobinopathies based on premarital screening, counselling and prenatal diagnosis.

Hepatitis B Vaccines

The efficacy of hepatitis B vaccination among school age children in southern Iran.
Hashemi, S.A.; Moghadami, M.; Lankarani, K.B.; Alborzi, A.; Mahbudi, A.
Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Department of Internal Medicine
IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 45-48 (18 ref.)
Keywords: Treatment Outcome; Students; Schools
Abstract: Primary prevention by vaccination to increase herd immunity remains the main thrust in the control of hepatitis B virus [HBV] infection and many countries such as Islamic Republic of Iran have incorporated HBV vaccination into their national expanded program of immunization. This study was performed to determine the vaccine efficacy of hepatitis B infection between vaccinated and non-vaccinated school-aged children. Three hundred and ninety four students aged 6 to 8 years who received the hepatitis vaccine in the infancy and 314 students aged 9 to 10 years who did not receive it in Sepidan, southern Iran were enrolled. We also determined the titer of anti HBs Ab in the vaccinated students. Two students [0.5 %] were HBV infected [positive HBC Ab] and none were a chronic carrier. Two hundred and forty nine students [63.2%] had anti HBs titer greater than 10 IU/ml. One hundred and seventeen students [30%] had anti HBS titer between 1 and 10 IU/ml and only 28 children had anti HBs titer less than 1 IU/ml. Five [1.6%] were HBV infected [positive HBC Ab] and 2 [0.6%] were chronic carriers [positive HBs Ag]. The efficacy of the vaccine 6-8 years after vaccination was 67.9% [95 CI 78-92]. Our results showed that similar to other studies, vaccination could not reduce the infection rate but had a significant effect on the reduction of chronic infection and carrier state, emphasizing on the role of vaccination in the control of HBV infection in an endemic region.

Hepatitis C

epidemiology

Hepatitis C virus infection among paediatric patients attending University of Assiut Hospital, Egypt.
Kall, K.A.; Farghally, H.S.; Hassanein, K.M.; Abdel Sayed, A.A.; Hassanein, F.E.
University of Assiut - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Paediatrics
Keywords: Hepatitis C-immunology; Hepatitis C-transmission; Hepacivirus; Risk Factors; Questionnaires; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Polymeraze Chain Reaction; Blood Transfusion-adverse effects; Infection Control; Hospitals, University
Abstract: Few studies have evaluated the epidemiology and risk factors of hepatitis C virus [HCV] infection in children in Egypt. This study of 465 children attending Assiut University Hospital measured the rates of anti-HCV positivity by 3rd-generation ELISA test and of HCV-RNA positivity by PCR, with analysis of some relevant risk factors. The rate of HCV-RNA positivity among ELISA-positive cases [n = 121] was 72.2% overall: 100% in the subgroup with hepatitis, 70.8% in those with a history of multiple transfusions and 58.3% in those without hepatitis or multiple transfusions. History of blood transfusions, frequent injections, hospitalization or surgical procedures were significant risk factors for anti-HCV positivity by ELISA.
How to decrease the prevalence of hepatitis C in Iraqi hemodialysis patients.
Khattab, Omar Salem
Baghdad University - College of Medicine

Keywords: Hepatitis C-epidemiology; Prevalence; Renal Dialysis-adverse effects; Cross-Sectional Studies; Risk Factors; Infection Control

Abstract: Hepatitis C virus infection has been recognized as an emerging problem in dialysis patients, its prevalence varies considerably among different areas of the world. The prevalence of HCV infection in hemodialysis patients and its associated risk factors is not well documented in our country. We performed this study aiming to discuss prevention of further transmission of HCV infection among our patients. We performed this study aiming to discuss prevention of further transmission of HCV infection among our patients. A cross sectional study done between September 2003-December 2008 in the Renal Transplant Center, Medical City Teaching Hospital, Baghdad. Including 244 patients with end stage renal failure and had been on hemodialysis for more than 3 months, focusing on the prevalence of anti-HCV positive patients, and the associated risk factors. 153[62.7%] were males, and 91[37.3%] were females, with age range 14-67 years. The prevalence of anti-HCV positive patients was 12[4.9%], dialysis in different centers, female sex, > 60 years age, < 6 months on dialysis, blood transfusion, and < 9 hours per week haemodialysis were significant predictors of anti-HCV positivity. We conclude that adherence to universal infection precautions; HCV screening of transfusions and of patients on hemodialysis; and the use of separate machines in separate rooms for those who are anti-HCV positive, was important factors, To further reduce the prevalence in our patients, erythropoietin should replace blood transfusions, also to test for HCV RNA using polymerase chain reaction before starting hemodialysis.

Hepatocyte Nuclear Factor 1-alpha

genetics

I27L Polymorphism in hepatocyte nuclear factor-lot gene and type 2 diabetes mellitus: a meta-analysis of studies about orient population [Chinese and Japanese].
Chen, Tao; Cao, Xu; Long, Yang; Zhang, Xiangxun; Yu, Honglin; Xu, Jin; Yu, Ting; Tian, Haoming
West China Hospital of Sichuan University - Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Polymorphism, Genetic; Genotype; Case-Control Studies; Polymerase Chain Reaction

Abstract: The aim of the study was to investigate the relationship between I27L variant of HNF-loc gene and type 2 diabetes mellitus [T2DM] in an/the oriental population. We recruited 149 T2DM patients and 96 non-diabetes controls from China. The I27L polymorphism in HNF-la gene was detected by PCR-RFLP analysis. A meta-analysis of previously published studies on I27L and T2DM of orient population and our new study was performed. Databases of MEDLINE, CBM, and the Cochrane Library [CD-ROM] were electronically searched from January 1980 to April 2008. Analysis was performed by RevMan 4.2 software which was downloaded from website of Cochrane collaboration. [1]. The genotype distribution of I27L/exonl polymorphism in the HNF-loe gene was in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium [chi[2] = 2.34, 0.05 < P< 0.1]. The IL, LL genotype frequencies and L allele frequency were slightly higher in T2DM group than in controls [0.52, 0.14 and 0.40 in T2DM vs. 0.49, 0.08 and 0.33 in controls], but the difference were not statistically significant, which indicated that 27L variant did not increase the risk of T2DM in our small sample Chinese population.
[2]. Three published studies concerning the Chinese population, two studies involving the Japanese population and our present study, providing information on a total of 1225 unique subjects, were included in the meta-analysis. The results showed that the 271 variant increased the prevalence of T2DM [OR 1.22, 95% CI 1.03-1.44, p = 0.02]. I27L polymorphism in the HNF-1 alpha gene increases the risk of T2DM in the orient population [Chinese and Japanese].

Hernia, Inguinal

surgery

Inguinal hernia repair; experience of laparoscopic total extraperitoneal approach.
Avais, Shahzad; Zakir, M.; Rehman, E.; Rashid, Masood

Keywords: Laparoscopy; Surgical Procedures, Operative-methods; Pain, Postoperative; Treatment Outcome; Pain Measurement

Abstract: To evaluate early results of laparoscopic repair of inguinal hernia by totally extraperitoneal approach [TEP] performed. At Surgical unit III, Jinnah hospital Lahore. From August 2005 to July 2008. 97 patients over the age of 30
years underwent TEP repair of their inguinal hernia. Post-operative assessment of the patients included pain score assessment and analgesia requirement, along with ability to walk upright comfortably, time taken to return to normal activity and early complications like seroma, haematoma, infection etc. Post-operative pain assessment at 8 hours after surgery showed 43[44.3%] patients required extra analgesia while 24 hours after surgery only 13[13.4%] patients required extra analgesia. Mean operative time was 95 min [range 55-130min] for unilateral hernia. However, as experience increased with TEP repair, mean operating time decreased to 75mins in the second half of the cases. 21[20.6%] patients at 24hrs and 51[52.6%] patients at 48hrs could walk upright without any help. Median period for return to normal activity at domestic level was 5days [range 3-23].Incidence of early complications is shown in table-III.

Our results of TEP laparoscopic hernia repair are comparable to European experience in terms of postoperative pain, mobility of patient and rehabilitation, as well as early complications.

Inguinal hernia; lichtenstein and darn repair a comparative study.
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Independent Medical College
Keywords: Surgical Procedures, Operative-methods; Surgical Wound Infection; Hematoma; Recurrence; Prospective Studies; Treatment Outcome
Abstract: To compare the rate of wound infection, recurrence and haematoma formation following Darn and Lichtenstein repair. Prospective, comparative study. Surgical Unit-II, Allied Hospital, Faisalabad. One year study from 15-01-2003 to 15-01-2004. Total of 50 male patients between 16-60 years of age having right sided, left sided and bilateral inguinal hernias were divided by odd and even numbers into two groups, each group consisting of 25 patients. In 1[st] group of patients, Lichtenstein repair was done. While in 2[nd] group, Darn repair of posterior inguinal wall was performed. Patients were examined postoperatively for wound infection, haematoma formation and recurrence. Most of them presented with reducible inguinal hernias [84%] while others with irreducible inguinal hernias [16%]. Wound infection and hematoma formation were not observed in any patient in case of Lichtenstein repair. Wound infection was not observed in any patient and hematoma formation in two patients in case of Darn repair. Recurrence occurred in one patient with Darn repair while non was observed in case of Lichtenstein repair. Lichtenstein repair [mesh repair] of inguinal hernia is safe and has less rate of recurrence and haematoma formation.

Outcomes of giant inguinoscrotal hernia repair with local lidocaine anesthesia.
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University of Benin Teaching Hospital - Department of Surgery
Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 53-58 (20 ref.)
Keywords: Anesthesia, Local; Lidocaine; Developing Countries; Ambulatory Care Facilities; Postoperative Hemorrhage; Treatment Outcome
Abstract: To report outcomes of giant inguinoscrotal hernia repair using local lidocaine anesthesia in a resource-poor subregion. Patients treated with giant inguinoscrotal hernia at 2 private healthcare facilities in Nigeria were studied between January 2004 and December 2008. A total of 134 patients aged between 13 and 70 [mean 32 +/- 7.6] years, accounting for 51.3% adults treated for groin hernias, had open repair of 136 giant inguinoscrotal hernia using lidocaine. Average duration of symptoms [14.5 years] before presentation was influenced by lack of awareness in 82 [61.2%] and financial constraint in 34 [25.4%]. The procedure was well tolerated as local lidocaine alone was used in 124 [92.5%], but 10 [7.5%] patients who had incarceration- required sedation using diazepam and/or ketamine with no conversion to spinal or general anesthesia. Postoperative courses were uneventful as prophylactic antibiotics and paracetamol gave good results, those without incarceration ambulated and commenced oral intake after 24 hours. All were admitted between 48-72 hours before discharge and returned to normal vocation after a month. Scrotal hematoma [13.5%] and wound infection [4.5%] resolved within a month with no recurrence so far on 1-5 years follow-up. Giant inguinoscrotal hernia repair using local lidocaine was well tolerated and obtained comparable results to spinal or general anesthesia in resource-poor regions.

Hip Dislocation, Congenital

epidemiology

Incidence of developmental dysplasia of the hip in Dubai.
Al Mandalawi, Mahmood D.; Moosa, Nooruddin K.; Kumar, Pradeep T.; Mahmoodi, Seyed M.
Baghdad University - Al Kindy College of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics
Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 94 (7 ref.)
Keywords: Hip Dislocation, Congenital-diagnosis; Hip Dislocation, Congenital-genetics; Incidence
**HIV Infections**

**epidemiology**

The importance of HIV antenatal screening programs for pregnant women.
Al Jabri, Ali A.; Al Muharrami, Zakaryia K.; Balkhair, Abdullah A.; Ganguly, Shyam S.
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Sultan Qaboos University - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Microbiology and Immunology
Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 64-68 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mass Screening; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Pregnancy Complications, Infectious; Prevalence; Retrospective Studies; Blotting, Western

**Abstract:** To investigate retrospectively the prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]-1 and among pregnant women during a 10-year period. The total number of pregnant women attending the Sultan Qaboos University Hospital [SQUH], Muscat, Oman between January 1995 and December 2005 was 11553 women. Their age range was 16-45 years [average of 28.6 +/- 7.6 years]. The women were tested for HIV-1 and 2 using the standard enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA]. Positive samples were further tested by Western Blot. The data were statistically analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences Version 10.0. By ELISA testing, 21 women were positive for HIV-1 [prevalence rate: 0.2%] and 3 women were weakly positive for HIV-1 [24 women; 0.2% prevalence rate]. However, 15 women were confirmed HIV-1 positive using the Western Blot method [prevalence rate: 0.13%] with an average of 1.5 positive women per year. None of the women were found positive for HIV-2. This relatively high prevalence of HIV-1 among pregnant women attending SQUH, highlights the need for screening all pregnant women attending different hospitals and antenatal clinics in Oman. This is essential for preventing the transmission of HIV-1 and 2 to the infants and to the community, and for the appropriate medical treatment and counseling of affected women.

**Hodgkin Disease**

**therapy**

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Department of Medical Oncology

**Keywords:** Hodgkin Disease-radiotherapy; Hodgkin Disease-mortality; Antineoplastic Agents-therapeutic use; Survival Analysis; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** To evaluate the outcome of children with Hodgkin's disease over a period of Loyrs from a Single institution in Kuwait. Sixty-three children with previously untreated Hodgkin's disease, who were diagnosed at the Pediatric Oncology Unit of Kuwait Cancer Control Centre, Shuwaikh, Kuwait from January 1998 to December 2007 were included in the study. All cases were proved by histopathology, and staging was carried out according to the Ann Arbor system. Our series included 37 [59%] males and 26 [41%] females with a median age of 10 years [range 3-15 years]. B symptoms were present in 20 [32%] children. Bulky disease was noted in 28 [44%] children, with stages III in 8 [13%] and IV in 12 [19%] children. Chemotherapy was administered as a primary treatment in 63 children. The median number of chemotherapy cycles given was 6 [range 2-8]. Radiotherapy was used in 40 [63%] children. Grade III hematological toxicity was observed in 23[37%] and grade IV in 14 [22%] children. Hypothyroidism was observed in 20 [32%] children. Fifty-five children achieved a complete remission [87%] and 2 children achieved a partial remission [3%] with an overall response rate of 90%. Three children achieved a progressive disease [5%] and response could not be evaluated in 3 [5%] children. At a median follow-up of 67 months [5.5 years], the overall survival was 91%. With moderate toxicity, combined modality therapy is effective in the treatment of childhood Hodgkin's disease.

**Homicide**

An epidemiology of homicidal deaths due to rifled firearms in Peshawar Pakistan.
Marri, Murad Zafar; Bashir, Muhammad Zahid
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Liaquat National Medical College - Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology
JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 87-89 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sex Distribution; Firearms; Age Distribution

**Abstract:** To determine the pattern of homicidal deaths caused by rifled weapons in Peshawar as regards the parameters of age, gender, place of occurrence and the number and location of injuries on the body. Descriptive study.
The study was conducted at the Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Khyber Medical College, Peshawar, from June 2005 to February 2006. The subjects were selected from victims presenting for autopsy at the Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Khyber Medical College, Peshawar. One hundred cases were selected where the weapon of offence was a rifled weapon and the manner of death was homicide on the basis of the police inquest, the autopsy and an interview with the relatives of the victim. After the autopsy, the findings were tabulated and analyzed. Homicides predominantly occurred in young males residing in a rural locality. The peak incidence was between 20-29 years in males and in females the age group most prone was 30-39 years. Male to female ratio was 6:1. The chest [33.8%] followed by the head and abdomen were the areas primarily targeted. High velocity automatic weapons are primarily being used to kill young people in rural areas. Prevention can be through strict gun control laws coupled with education and awareness.

Hydrocephalus

surgery

Hydrocephalus in posterior fossa tumours: ventriculoperitoneal shunt versus endoscopic third ventriculostomy.
Khasawneh, Nidal H.
E-mail:nkhasawneh@hotmail.com
King Hussein Medical Centre - Neurosurgery Department
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 46-49 (24 ref.)
Keywords: Brain Neoplasms-complications; Ventriculoperitoneal Shunt; Ventriculostomy; Treatment Outcome
Abstract: The purpose of the present study is to describe our experience with endoscopic third ventriculostomy [ETV] in children with obstructive hydrocephalus secondary to posterior fossa tumours. Between January 2000 and January 2006, 42 children with posterior fossa tumour were treated. Thirty patients had symptomatic hydrocephalus. Third ventriculostomy was performed to relieve intracranial pressure [ICP] in all cases as an urgent procedure after admission. The other 12 cases had no hydrocephalus or non symptomatic mild dilatation of ventricles and thus were excluded from the study. Preoperative ETV procedures were technically successful. One case was complicated with infection. The ETV resolved the increased ICP before posterior fossa surgery in all cases. One case developed postoperative hydrocephalus and was treated by VP shunt insertion. Endoscopic third ventriculostomy is a plausible choice for the emergency control of severe hydrocephalus caused by posterior fossa tumours. It can quickly eliminate symptoms and in addition, it eliminates the risks of cerebrospinal fluid [CSF] infection related to external drainage. It also minimizes the risk of over drainage because it provides more physiological CSF drainage than the other procedures and avoids the complications of shunting procedures.

Hyperlipoproteinemia Type II

genetics

[Study of LDL receptor gene mutations in patients with familial hypercholesterolemia in Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari province].
Asadi, S.; Samani, K. Gatreh; Banitalebi, M.; Mobini, G.R.; Chaleshtori, J.Saffari; Ghahtfarokhi, M. Taherzadeh; Shayesteh, F.; Nazem, H.; Baghadabbadi, R. Hajhoseini; Roghani, F.; Chaleshtori, M. Hashemzadeh
Payame Noor University - Biochemistry Department
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences 2010; 11 (4): 27-34, 4 (37 ref.)
Keywords: Lipoproteins, LDL-genetics; Mutation; Receptors, LDL-genetics; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Atherosclerosis; Risk Factors
Abstract: Familial hypercholesterolemia is an autosomal dominant inherited disorder, characterized by increased level of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and lipid accumulation in tendons and arteries. It can cause premature atherosclerosis and increased risk of coronary heart disease [CHD]. Familial hypercholesterolemia is caused mainly by mutations in low-density lipoprotein receptor [LDLR] gene. The aim of this study was to analyze the LDLR gene mutations in a group of patients from Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari province. In this descriptive-lab based study, 57 suspected FH patients were screened for mutations in promoter and exons 1,3,5,11,13,15,16,17 and 18 of LDLR gene using PCR-SSCP strategy. Two different LDLR gene variations, including heterozygote mutation 283T>A and polymorphism 1959T>C, were identified in 1 and 9 FH Families studied, respectively. We conclude that LDLR gene mutation may not be the major cause of FH in the population studied and the cause of FH in Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari province remains to be detected in other loci or genes.
Hypertension

epidemiology

Prevalence of hypertension and associated factors among older rural adults: results from liaoning province, China.
Pang, Wenyue; Li, Zixu; Sun, Zhaqing; Zheng, Liqiang; Zhang, Xingang; Xu, Changlu; Liu, Shuangshuang; Li, Jue; Hu, Dayi; Sun, Yingxian
Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University - Division of Cardiology
Keywords: Rural Population; Prevalence; Smoking; Obesity; Sex Distribution; Cross-Sectional Studies; Alcohol Drinking; Age Distribution
Abstract: The objective of the study was to estimate the prevalence of hypertension and associated factors among older rural adults in Liaoning Province, China. The study was conducted in 2004-2006, using a multistage, stratified clustering sampling scheme to select a representative sample. A total of 10,065 adults aged 60 years or older were examined. A survey of blood pressure and associated factors was carried out. All data analyses were conducted using SPSS 11.5 statistical software package. Overall, the prevalence rates of hypertension are 57, 64.4 and 64.9% for the age groups 60-69, 70-79 and >/=80 years, respectively. The prevalence of hypertension was positively correlated with age, female gender, Mongolian ethnicity, overweight and obesity, smoking and drinking, whereas income level was a protective factor for hypertension. The rates of awareness, treatment and control among older rural adults were very low [overall 35.2, 28.7 and 1.0%, respectively] Hypertension was highly prevalent among older rural adults in Liaoning Province, and it was associated with many factors. The percentages of hypertensives who were aware, treated, and controlled were very low. These data underscore the urgent need to strengthen the public health education and blood pressure monitoring system to better manager hypertension among older adults in rural China.

physiopathology

Chronic hypertension; assessment of haemostatic parameter changes.
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Umm Al Qura University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Hematology and Immunology
Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 91-100 (45 ref.)
Keywords: Hemostasis; Nitric Oxide; Risk Factors; Chronic Disease; Hypertension-complications; Rats; Fibrinogen; Platelet Aggregation
Abstract: Hypertension is an important risk factor for cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Myocardial infarction, and strokes, which are complications of hypertension, predominantly occur due to thrombosis of arterioles leading to ischemia and infarcts. NO suppression leads to hypertension associated with haemostatic changes that may endanger life. Rats were randomly divided into 2 groups equal in number, each contain 20 rats. Group [A] a control group given distillate water and Group [B] hypertension induced group receiving N[G]-nitro-L-arginine methyl ester [L-NAME] for induction of hypertension. Group 2 showed significant increases of mean blood pressure, plasma fibrinogen levels, significant reduction in mean values of percentages of platelets aggregation, significant increase in mean values of Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor-1 Antigen [PAI-1 antigen], significant increase in mean values of thrombin-antithrombin complex [TAT] and significant increase in mean values of soluble glycoprotein V [sGPV]. In contrast, platelets counts showed insignificant changes in its mean values. The present study demonstrates, the increase in plasma fibrinogen levels, fibrinolysis activities as indicated by increase in plasminogen Activator Inhibitor-1 Antigen [PAI-1 antigen], and systemic plasma thrombin which is detected by increases of mean plasma levels of thrombin-antithrombin complex [TAT] and soluble glycoprotein V [sGPV]. Meanwhile decrease in nitric oxide in chronic hypertension produces slight decrease in platelets count and aggregation.

Idiopathic Interstitial Pneumonias

diagnosis

A 49-year-old man with fever and chronic cough.
Mansouri, Nahal; Moghaddam, Pardis Ketabi; Pourabdollah, Mihan; Etemadi, Nahid; Mansouri, Seyed Davood
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Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Department of Internal Medicine
Tanaffos 2010; 9 (1): 67-69 (10 ref.)
Keywords: Cryptogenic Organizing Pneumonias-diagnosis; Fever-etiology; Cough-etiology; Tomography, X-Ray
Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

epidemiology

Inflammatory bowel disease in western Saudi Arabia.
Al Mandalawi, Mahmood D.
Baghdad University - Al Kindy College of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics
Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 95 (5 ref.)
Keywords: Inflammatory Bowel Diseases-etiology; Inflammatory Bowel Diseases-prevention and control; Prevalence; Age Factors

Influenza A Virus, H1N1 Subtype

Hajj and Swine flu pandemic [H1N1, 2009]: what is expected and what should be done?
Lankarani, Kamran Bagheri
E-mail:lankaran@sums.ac.ir
Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Health Policy Research Center
IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 4-6 (17 ref.)
Keywords: Disease Outbreaks; Islam; Travel; Infection Control; Oseltamivir-therapeutic use; Zanamivir-therapeutic use

Update on 2009 pandemic influenza a [H1N1] virus.
Marjani, Majid; Baghaei, Parvaneh; Tabarsi, Payam; Mansouri, Seyed Davood
Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Department of Infectious Disease
Tanaffos 2010; 9 (1): 8-14 (40 ref.)
Keywords: Disease Outbreaks; Oseltamivir-therapeutic use; Oseltamivir-administration and dosage; Zanamivir-therapeutic use; Zanamivir-administration and dosage; Infection Control
Abstract: The pandemic influenza A [H1N1/2009] virus as a new challenge for health care providers has caused significant morbidity and mortality worldwide. Although many aspects of this virus are similar to other human influenza viruses, there are some disparities. This article reviews different aspects of influenza H1N1/2009 virus with focus on clinical features and management of patients.

Influenza in Birds

Avian and swine flu infections in human need more care in national and international levels.
Tavana, A. Mehrabi
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Baqiyatollah University of Medical Sciences - Health Research Center - Medical Microbiology Department
IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 82-83 (8 ref.)
Keywords: Influenza A Virus, H1N1 Subtype; Disease Outbreaks; Infection Control; World Health Organization

Insecticides

Determination of organophosphorus insecticide residues in the rice paddies.
Arjmandi, R.; Tavakol, M.; Shayeghi, M.
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Islamic Azad University - Graduate School of Environment and Energy - Department of Environmental Engineering
International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology 2010; 7 (1): 175-182 (36 ref.)
Keywords: Organophosphorus Compounds; Oryza sativa; Chromatography, Thin Layer
Abstract: In most rice paddies in Mazandaran Province, diazinon is applied to control Chilo suppressalis. Due to the extensive application of insecticides in the rice paddies of the Caspian coasts of Iran, this investigation was carried out on the rice fields in order to obtain the necessary data and information on the concentration of insecticide residues. A total of 125 samples were taken from five areas of Amol township in 2007. Then, according to the analysis of variance procedures, the water samples were statistically analyzed after the spraying of diazinon. Results indicate that the insecticide was used frequently to control stem boring caterpillar of rice. The residuals of this toxic chemical were observed in the majority of stations from the day after the spraying until one to two months later. The greatest level of diazinon was observed in station 1 in amount of 1.14 ppm. This study revealed that the physical and chemical properties of the studied diazinon such as fumigation characteristic as well as the ecological conditions and soil type influence the reduction and eventual removal of the insecticides during the cultivation and harvest periods.
**Intestinal Diseases, Parasitic**

A cross-sectional study of intestinal parasitic infections of the european badgers in woodchester park, south west England.
Massey, Stephanie; El Sheikha, Hany M.; Morsy, Gazaa H.
The University of Nottingham - The School of Veterinary Medicine and Science - Sutton Bonington Campus
Keywords: Carnivora; Cross-Sectional Studies; Feces-parasitology; Prevalence; Strongyloidiasis; Coccidiosis
Abstract: Tuberculosis and helminthiosis often coincide geographically. So, question arises whether helminthes can modulate the host immune response and affect tuberculosis. Knowledge of the specific interactions between both enables better understanding of pathogenesis and potential controls. The study evaluated the hypothesis that badgers with a high parasitosis exhibit more susceptibility to tuberculosis compared to those with low or no parasitic infection. Faecal specimens from 28 badgers were examined by using standardised protocols. Fourteen different parasitic species were recovered; nine helminth species and five protozoa species. This diversity indicates that parasites are abundant in UK badgers. Results were compared with regards to age and sex. Parasitic prevalence tended to be higher in males than females and in cubs than adults. Two significant findings were obtained: [1] males had heavier infections with Strongyle nematode L[1] larvae than females; [2] cubs showed both higher prevalence and intensity of infection with coccidian oocysts compared to adults. In the sampled population, no significant correlation was found between TB status and diversity or intensity of parasitic infection. This refutes the hypothesis that parasitism exacerbates TB status. Studies encompassing larger numbers of badgers are needed for confirmation of the present finding.

**epidemiology**

Cryptosporidiosis and other intestinal parasites in 3 yemeni orphanages: Prevalence, risk, and morbidity.
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Sana'a University - Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Medical Parasitology
Keywords: Cryptosporidiosis-epidemiology; Prevalence; Orphanages; Feces; Questionnaires; Risk Factors; Hygiene; Cryptosporidium parvum; Giardia lamblia
Abstract: The epidemiological pattern of cryptosporidiosis and other intestinal parasites were studied among 3 orphanages in Sana'a City. A total of 292 orphans [225 males and 67 females], aged 4-20 years old were recruited. A questionnaire of demographic information, health status and other relevant information was filled out for each one. Fresh stool specimens were processed by wet mount preparation, formalin-ether concentration and MZL stain. Among 292 orphans, the overall parasitic rate was 62.7%. C. parvum showed highest prevalence [24%] followed by G. lamblia [16.8%], E. histolytica /E.dispar [13%], and then E. coli [18.5%]. Hymenolepis nana was in 7.2% of children but only 3 cases of Ascaris lumbricoides. The risk of C. parvum was significantly higher in children <= 10 years of age compared to older ones [OR=3.86]. The risk of other parasites did not differ significantly with orphans’ age. Males showed 2.634 risk of C. parvum and 1.657 risk of G. lamblia compared to females with statistically significant difference. Bad personal hygiene was associated with higher risk of cryptosporidiosis [OR=2.634, C1=1.483-4.677] but the risk of other parasites was not significant. Diarrhea and abdominal pain were recorded in the three orphans, but without significance associated with parasites, either overall or for individual species but, A. lumbricoidz was detected in 3 diarrheic children.

**Intracranial Aneurysm**

**surgery**

Use of multiple clips for arterial reconstruction in wide neck intracranial anterior circulation aneurysms.
Oda, Junpei; Kato, Yoko; Imizu, Shuei; Watabe, Takeya; Sano, Hirotoshi
Fujita Health University Hospital - Department of Neurosurgery
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 70-71 (3 ref.)
Keywords: Surgical Procedures, Operative; Hemostasis, Surgical; Surgical Instruments
Abstract: Aneurysm clips of different shapes, sizes, fenestrated or non fenestrated can be applied for reconstruction of the arteries in cases of wide necked aneurysms. By fashioning different clips and applying them to the aneurysmal neck in patients with wide necked aneurysms, we describe the method of approximation of the inner walls of the neck of the aneurysm extending to the parent artery leading to complete exclusion of the aneurysm from the circulation. This method also confirms the approximation of the intimae on both the sides of the neck. After exposing the aneurysm, its parent artery and the perforators, the aneurysm neck is carefully dissected; the perforating arteries are also carefully
dissected away. Appropriate clip selection is made and clip is applied to the neck of the aneurysm so that the walls of aneurysm which extend into the parent artery are also approximated, thus no remnant of the aneurysm is left behind, in the part extending into the parent vessel. Repeat angiograms done after 3 months of surgery showed no regrowth, or incomplete occlusion of the aneurysm. This method of clip application avoids any recurrence or regrowth of the aneurysm. The greatest advantage of this method of the clip occlusion is that it takes care of the part of the aneurysm which extends into the parent artery, so that even the minimal possibility of any aneurysmal remnant is ruled out.

**Intracranial Hemorrhage, Traumatic**

**Intracerebral haematoma after lumbar cerebrospinal fluid drainage.**

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All India Institute of Medical Sciences - Neurosciences Centre - Department of Neurosurgery

*Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery* 2010; 14 (1): 83-85 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cerebrospinal Fluid Shunts-adverse effects; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

**Abstract:** Cerebrospinal fluid [CSF] leak is a well recognized complication of basilar skull fracture, skull base surgery and neurootological procedures. Continuous CSF drainage has been a widely accepted procedure to prevent and treat such leaks. Though generally the procedure is innocuous, it can cause complications like headache, nausea, vomiting, subdural bleeding, infection and tension pneumocephalus. Though the development of intracranial subdural haematomas have been reported in a number of cases after deliberate lumbar CSF drainage or inadvertent CSF leak following spine surgery; lumbar CSF drain causing an intracerebral haemorrhage has not been reported previously as per the authors' review of literature. We report a rare case of intracerebral haematoma following lumbar CSF drainage which was managed by timely diagnosis and early evacuation. The authors recommend close neurological monitoring of patients who require continuous lumbar drainage to detect any life-threatening complications.

**Intraocular Pressure**

**drug effects**

A comparison of the effects of sufentanil and fentanyl on intraocular pressure changes due to easy and difficult tracheal intubations.

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*Saudi Medical Journal* 2010; 31 (1): 29-31 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laryngoscopy; Fentanyl-pharmacology; Sufentanil-pharmacology; Anesthesia, Intravenous-pharmacology

**Abstract:** To study the effects of sufentanil and fentanyl on intraocular pressure after easy and difficult intubations. From January 2006 to January 2008 there were included 120 patients undergoing general anesthesia at University Hospital Center [Mother Theresa] Service of Anesthesia and Intensive Care, Tirana, Albania. The patients were divided into 2 groups, 60 patients each receiving Sufentanil [group S], and Fentanyl [group F], 2 minutes before intubation. Fourteen patients were found to have difficult laryngoscopy and tracheal intubations [8 in group S. and 6 in group F], in which several attempts to intubate were carried out. We compared the intraocular pressure values before, and 2 minutes after the intubations between the 2 groups, and also between the 2 groups that resulted as difficult intubations. The mean intraocular pressure measured 2 minutes after intubation in group S was lower than in group F. Mean intraocular pressure changes in the 2 groups were: 1.67 mm Hg in group S, and -1.77 mm Hg in group F. The small groups included patients with difficult intubation; mean intraocular pressure changes were + 1.93 mm Hg in group S, and +3.7 mm Hg in group F. Both drugs blunt the increased intraocular pressure during laryngoscopy and tracheal intubations, but in difficult intubation, sufentanil presented better protection than fentanyl.

**Invertebrates**

Evaluation of the benthic macroinvertebrate distribution in a stream environment during summer using biotic index.

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*International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology* 2010; 7 (1): 11-16 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fresh Water; Biodiversity; Seasons; Water Pollution; Rivers

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to evaluate the benthic macroinvertebrate distribution in the Kesap Stream [in the Eastern Black Sea Region of Turkey] for the summer period using biotic index. The water quality was assessed through the application of the Belgian biotic index. For this purpose, benthic macroinvertebrate sampling was performed in six sites along the Kesap Stream in the summer period, in July 2007. The distribution of dominant genera of the sites...
was evaluated according to water quality. According to the Belgian biotic index, II, III and IV water quality classes (slightly, moderately and heavily polluted, respectively) were determined in the stream. In addition, diversities of benthic macroinvertebrates in six sites were calculated. The biotic index values are found also consistent with the diversity values. Especially, in areas of the stream after industrial facilities water quality decreased. However, very heavy pollution was not observed according to the biotic index values. It was found that Ephemeroptera was the dominant major taxon in all sampling sites. As a result of this biological evaluation, Ephemeroptera were concluded to be the most common taxon in the stream and the ephemeropterans, Potamanthus, Baetis and Ephemera were dominant genera in the conditions of slightly, moderately and heavily polluted.

**Job’s Syndrome**

**diagnosis**

**Pulmonary manifestations of hyper IgE syndrome: case series and literature review.**

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Tanaffos 2010; 9 (1): 54-58 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Signs and Symptoms, Respiratory; Respiratory Tract Diseases; Immunoglobulin E-blood

**Abstract:** This study aimed to present four children suffering from recurrent pulmonary infections in the context of hyper IgE syndrome. All patients had recurrent pulmonary infections including pneumonia, bronchiectasis, pulmonary abscess and hydro pneumothorax. Serum IgE level was greater than 2000 IU/ml in all cases. Microbial cultures showed Staphylococcus aureus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa in two cases. All responded well to the wide spectrum intravenous antibiotics. Extra-pulmonary manifestations included purulent lymphadenitis as well as skin and brain abscesses. Hyper IgE syndrome causes recurrent pulmonary and extra-pulmonary infections which respond fairly well to wide spectrum antibiotic therapy.

**Kidney Diseases**

**radiography**

**Value of kidney-ureter-bladder radiography in the erect position in addition to standard intravenous urography examination.**

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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 13-16 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ureteral Diseases-radiography; Urinary Bladder Diseases-radiography; Patient Positioning; Contrast Media; Infusions, Intravenous; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** To determine if additional kidney-ureter-bladder radiography in the erect position can improve the diagnostic yield of standard intravenous urography [IVU] examination. This prospective study was conducted from March to July 2007 on 108 consecutive patients [65 males and 43 females, age ranging from 20 to 50 years] who were referred to the Department of Radiology, Al-Amiri Hospital, Kuwait, for IVU examinations. After 15 min, a film was done in the erect position in addition to the routine IVU protocol. Additional information was demonstrated in the erect radiograph as follows: detecting nephroptosis in 18 [17%] patients, improved visualization of the ureters in 58 [54%] patients, and differentiation between phleboliths and ureteric stone was possible in 12 [11%] patients. Our study demonstrated significant additional findings in the erect position [at 15 min] compared to the supine position.

**Labor, Induced**

**Oral misoprostol for induction of labour.**

Syed, Shazia; Chaudhri, Rizwana; Rizvi, Farwa; Afzal, Muhammad

Holy Family Hospital - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 102-105 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Misoprostol-administration and dosage; Misoprostol-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Administration, Oral

**Abstract:** To determine the effect of oral Misoprostol in labour induction with respect to ease of administration and induction-to-delivery time interval. Observational study. Gynaecology/Obstetrics Department, Holy Family Hospital, Rawalpindi, from March to August 2006. Women with live singleton pregnancy of >37 weeks gestation with cephalic presentation, with an indication for induction of labour were induced. Oral misoprostol 50 microg to 400 microg was
Leukemia Virus, Gibbon Ape

Gibbon ape leukemia virus transduction of peripheral blood CD34+-derived dendritic cells.

Moezzi, Leili; Alamgir, Erfan; Nouralian, Hadi; Shaddai, Mehrzad; Farahani, Siavash; Khorasani, Alireza; Khorasani, Alireza; Khajeh, Alireza; Khorasani, Alireza

Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy 2010; 3 (1): 18-23 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Antigens, CD34; Dendritic Cells; Immunotherapy; Transduction, Genetic; Immunophenotyping

Abstract: Dendritic cells [DCs] play a critical role in the immune response and are a candidate for immunotherapy in cancer. Since gibbon ape leukemia virus [GALV] transduction of CD34+ cells is reasonably efficacious, we assessed the efficacy of GALV transduction of CD34+ derived DCs as a possible approach to creating genetically modified DCs for immunotherapy. Peripheral blood CD34+ cells were transduced with retroviruses obtained from the PG13/LNC8 cell line, with the neomycin gene as a marker gene. After prestimulation of hematopoietic cells for 24 hours with 10 ng/mL interleukin [IL]-3, 10 ng/mL IL-6, 100 ng/mL stem cell factor, 100 ng/mL granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor and 8 micro g/mL protamine sulfate, the cells were cultured in a transforming media prior to differentiating into DCs by GM-CSF, TNF-alpha and IL-4. Immunophenotyping analyses for confirmation of the generated DCs, colony formation assay and PCR were done for the expression of neomycin gene in the transduced cells. Titration of viral vectors indicated a transduction efficiency of 1 x10^5 CFU/mL Transduction efficiency for the
CD34+ cells transformed to DCs was 45% and 38% before and after DC differentiation, respectively. Additionally, a mean [SEM] of 26.9% [11.4%] and 41.4% [11.8%] of the genetically modified DCs were positive for CD86+ HLA-DR and CD1alpha+CD14, respectively. This study showed that the majority of transduced CD34+ cells were successfully differentiated into cells identical to DCs according to morphology and immunophenotyping features, which could be a potential application in immunotherapy.

**Leukemia, Myeloid, Acute**

**diagnosis**

Acute myeloid leukemia presenting with a large subgaleal hematoma.

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Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy 2010; 3 (1): 51-52 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Hematoma, Epidural, Cranial-etiology; Hematoma, Epidural, Cranial-diagnosis; Tomography, X-Ray

**Lingual Nerve**

**injuries**

Lingual nerve morbidity and mandibular third molar surgery: a prospective study.

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University of Jordan - Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 28-32 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Molar, Third-surgery; Molar, Third-innervation; Tooth Extraction-adverse effects; Hyposthesia-etiology; Iatrogenic Disease

Abstract: The objective of this study was to estimate the frequency of postoperative lingual nerve [LN] impairment after the surgical removal of mandibular third molars [M3] and to identify potential risk indicators. A prospective cohort study involving 321 subjects who had 443 mandibular M3 surgically extracted at the University Hospital, Amman, Jordan. Predictor variables were categorized as patient-, anatomy- and operation-specific. The outcome variable was the presence or absence of LN impairment. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were performed to identify independent predictors. The prevalence of temporary LN hypoesthesia was 2.6% and all 11 cases resolved within 6 months. Factors that predicted LN injury by univariate analysis were horizontal and mesioangular tooth angulation, bone removal, tooth sectioning, longer operations, lingual flap retraction and bleeding into the socket. In the multivariate logistic regression model, lingual flap retraction \( p = 0.002, \text{OR} = 26.790 \) and bleeding into the socket \( p = 0.044, \text{OR} = 4.918 \) were the independent predictors. Operative variables were the main predictors of temporary LN damage.

**Lipoma**

**diagnosis**

Cervico-dorsal juxta-medullary lipoma: clinical presentations and surgical management.

Elenein, H.A.; Moussa, W.M.; Elnaggar, A.A.M.; Orz, YI.

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Alexandria Medical School - Department of Neurosurgery

Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 79-82 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Lipoma-surgery; Cervical Vertebrae-pathology; Spinal Cord Compression; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: Spinal non-dysraphic spinal intradural lipoma is rare. It occurs mainly in the dorsal region followed by cervical region. The main presenting feature is sensory loss followed by motor weakness. The aim of this work was to decompress the spinal cord surgically in cases of symptomatizing cervico-dorsal subpial intradural. Nine patients were treated surgically by debulking of the lesion and expansive duroplasty using either fascia lata or artificial dura. All patients had good outcome except one. Supial lipomas of the cervico-dorsal cord can be safely managed through a simple laminectomy spanning the whole lesion and expansive duroplasty.
Lizards

parasitology

Description of Nematotaenia dispar from gray monitor [Varanus griseus] a new record in Saudi Arabia.
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King Faisal University - College of Medicine - Department of Microbiology and Medical Parasitology
Keywords: Nematode Infections-microbiology; Helminths
Abstract: Due to the increasing information on the reptile fauna in Saudi Arabia and the importance of this group of vertebrate animals, it is of great interest to study the parasites that can infect them. Out of total ten gray monitor Varanus griseus of both sex, only three were found to be infected [representing an infection rate of 30%] with parasitic worms. The parasitic burden index was 20. As regards to sex, 60.7% of the infected Varanus were males. These gray monitor, Varanus griseus of both sexes were caught from the arid area of the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia. The present study provided that Nematotaenia dis-par was the only worm isolated and identified from the infected gray monitor. The present is the first record of this parasite from Saudi Arabia.

Lumbar Vertebrae

surgery

Pedicle screw-based dynamic stabilization of the lumbar spine.
Song, Jason J.; Barrey, Cedric Y.; Ponnappan, Ravi K.; Bessey, Jason T.; Shimer, Adam L.; Vaccaro, Alexander R.
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center - Department of Surgery
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 1-8 (58 ref.)
Keywords: Bone Screws; Spinal Fusion-instrumentation; Arthroplasty-methods; Spinal Fusion-methods; Biomechanics
Abstract: Although spinal fusion has been the definitive surgical management of symptomatic lumbar degenerative conditions, continued reports of adjacent level degeneration and suboptimal patient outcomes have prompted the advancement of motion-preserving technology. Posterior dynamic stabilization [PDS] devices are designed to maintain native motion while providing indirect foraminal decompression and off-loading of the facets and posterior anulus. Posterior dynamic stabilization systems relying on pedicle screws as vertebral anchors have the advantage of surgeon familiarity with screw placement technique and instrumentation. Interconnections between the screws serve as a tension band to resist posterior distractive forces during flexion and maintain foraminal height in extension. Short-term results of pedicle screw-based PDS systems show comparable pain relief to traditional fusion with the added advantage of retained motion and potential reduction of fusion-related morbidity and of the incidence of adjacent segment degeneration. As with most new technology, pedicle screw based PDS systems require further evaluation to determine their long-term clinical benefit.

Posterior dynamic stabilization.
Nachanakian, Antoine; Alaywan, Moussa; Achkar, Khalil; Kourtian, Vatche; Trabulsi, Edgard
E-mail:nachanakian@gmail.com
University of Balamand Beirut - Faculty of Medicine - Saint George Hospital
Keywords: Spinal Fusion-instrumentation; Spinal Fusion-methods; Back Pain-surgery; Internal Fixators; Bone Screws; Biomechanics; Treatment Outcome
Abstract: The purpose of this study is to report our experience with posterior dynamic stabilization, using an interspinous distracter that avoids excessive lumbar spine instrumentation, tolerating the segmental movement without foraminal conflict and preserving the adjacent segment. Twenty-nine patients with ages ranging from 48 to 70 [mean 56 years] underwent surgery using this device. All patients had low back pain that radiated to the lower limb in 21 cases. The follow-up period ranged from 6 to 12 months [mean 9 months]. Majority of patients showed outstanding results with relief of their symptoms. Interspinous distracter insertion is a safe and reliable tissue sparing technique that restores function by stabilizing the spine and maintaining the foraminal height, the natural functional anatomy and dynamism. It offers an alternative to rigid stabilization of lumbar stenosis with mild to moderate instability. Basic knowledge of spinal motion and careful selection of the patients is indispensable prior to its use.
Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic

immunology

Anti-double stranded antibody association with titers and fluorescence patterns of anti-nuclear antibody in systemic lupus erythematosus.
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King Saud University - College of Medicine and University Hospitals - Department of Immunology
Saudia Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 32-36 (31 ref.)
Keywords: Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic-diagnosis; DNA-immunology; Antibodies, Antinuclear-immunology;
Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Retrospective Studies
Abstract: Many laboratories do not test antinuclear antibodies [ANA] by indirect immune-fluorescence [IIF] in parallel with anti-double stranded [ds] DNA antibodies. This study attempts to investigate the legitimacy of such practice. A retrospective laboratory data analysis of simultaneous assessment of ANA and anti-dsDNA antibody results of 106 patients with either diagnosed or suspected systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE] was performed at King Khalid University Hospital, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The ANA was detected by IIF on HEp2 cells and anti-dsDNA antibodies were assessed by specific ELISA test. Among the patients, female preponderance [96.3%] was evident and a coarse speckled fluorescence pattern was commonly observed [60.4%]. There was almost no detection of anti-dsDNA antibodies up to an ANA titer of 1:320. Anti-dsDNA antibodies were often detected at ANA titers of 1:640 and beyond. Other patterns of fluorescence observed at ANA titers as low as 1:40 and at higher dilutions were, fine speckled [14.15%], homogeneous [9.4%], anti-mitochondrial [7.5%], ribosomal [4.7%], and nucleolar [3.8%]. Linear regression analysis revealed a statistically significant relationship [p=0.02] between ANA titers and anti-dsDNA antibodies only in the presence of a coarse speckled pattern. The rare occurrence of anti-dsDNA antibodies at clinically significant ANA titers associated with the coarse speckled pattern may mask the diagnosis of SLE. Similarly, the diagnosis of SLE may be overlooked if anti-dsDNA antibodies are not checked in the presence of clinically insignificant ANA titers associated with other patterns of fluorescence.

Lymphoma, B-Cell

drug therapy

A meta-analysis of highly active anti-retroviral therapy for treatment of plasmablastic lymphoma.
Guan, Bing; Ma, Xinhua; Zhou, Hangbo; Zhou, Xiaojun
Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy 2010; 3 (1): 7-12 (22 ref.)
Keywords: Prognosis; Meta-Analysis as Topic; Antiretroviral Therapy, Highly Active; Treatment Outcome; Drug Therapy, Combination
Abstract: Plasmablastic lymphoma is a recently described B-cell derived lymphoma. The prognosis of plasmablastic lymphoma patients is usually poor. We performed a systematic review of the literature on the use of highly active antiretroviral therapy [HAART] and the prognosis of plasmablastic lymphoma. A comprehensive search of relevant databases, including Medline, Embase, the Cochrane Controlled Trials Register, the Cochrane Library, and the Science Citation Index yielded ten randomized controlled trials. Trials were divided into two groups according to therapy. The rates of plasmablastic lymphoma were analyzed using a fixed-effects model. Sensitivity analyses [on publication type, statistical model] were performed to further detect and evaluate clinically significant heterogeneity. Tests of survival for plasmablastic lymphoma were also performed by using Kaplan-Meier method. Meta-analysis result showed that the prognosis of plasmablastic lymphoma patients was statistically different in the patients receiving HAART in addition to chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy than in the patients receiving the chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy alone [pooled relative risk=3.04; P=.03]. Survival analyses also displayed a statistically significant difference [chi^2]=6.22, P=.013]. HAART in addition to chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy is effective in improving the prognosis of plasmablastic lymphoma. However, the small sample sizes increase the likelihood of bias in the studies in this meta-analysis, and therefore, the results should be taken cautiously.
**Lymphoma, Large B-Cell, Diffuse**

**drug therapy**


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Shebein El Koum, Menoufia Governorate - Menoufia Faculty of Medicine
Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy 2010; 3 (1): 13-17 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pyrazoles-therapeutic use; Cyclooxygenase 2 Inhibitors; Cyclophosphamide-therapeutic use; Methotrexate-therapeutic use; Recurrence; Prospective Studies; Treatment Outcome; Clinical Trials, Phase II as Topic

**Abstract:** Relapsed, histologically aggressive non-Hodgkin lymphoma [NHL] has a poor prognosis; relapsed patients who do not respond to second line therapy or are unfit for BMT have a worse prognosis. Angiogenesis is increased in aggressive NHL and could be targeted by selective cyclooxygenase-2 inhibition and metronomic chemotherapy. We assessed the toxicity of metronomic chemotherapy and the response and progression-free survival in patients with relapsed/refractory diffuse large B-cell lymphoma [DLBCL]. We prospectively studied 41 patients with a diagnosis of relapsed and/or refractory DLBCL who may have received any number of preceding therapies [as long as one included an anthracycline] and were not candidates for bone marrow transplantation. They received oral cyclophosphamide [50 mg every day], oral methotrexate [2.5 mg 4 times/week) and high-dose oral celecoxib [400 mg twice daily] until there was disease progression or unacceptable toxicity. All 41 patients [median age, 56 years] were evaluable for toxicity and response, with a median follow up of 9.1 months [range, 4-35 months]. At relapse, 51.2% had a high international prognostic index. The treatment protocol was well tolerated with no major toxicities. The most common toxicities were fatigue [61%], nausea [22%], neutropenia [19.5%], and anemia [22%]. In 31.7% there was a partial response and 48.8% had stable disease. Progression-free survival was 12 months. The median response duration was 10 months. We conclude that metronomic chemotherapy can be used for patients with relapsed and or refractory DLBCL with reasonable outcome and acceptable toxicity. Standard approaches such as hematopoietic stem cell transplantation and chemoimmunotherapy combinations should be explored prior to a decision on metronomic chemotherapy.

**Lymphoma, Large-Cell, Diffuse**

**pathology**

Involvement of bone marrow with intravascular large B-cell lymphoma.

Sajid, Raihan; Qureshi, Adnan
Aga Khan University
Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy 2010; 3 (1): 39-41 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bone Marrow-pathology; Lymphoma, Large-Cell, Diffuse-diagnosis; Prognosis

**Abstract:** Intravascular large B-cell lymphoma [IVLBCL] is a rare subtype of extranodal large B-cell lymphoma characterized by a selective proliferation of lymphoma cells within the lumina of vessels. We report a case of an 86-year-old man who presented with fever, shortness of breath and altered mental status. The diagnosis of IVLBCL was confirmed on a bone trephine biopsy that revealed positivity of CD20 and PAX5 immuno-histochemical staining of lymphoma cells confined within the lumina of vessels. The patient had a rapidly deteriorating clinical course with a fatal outcome even before the specific treatment for the underlying disease was commenced.

**Macromolecular Substances**

Macromolecules and pharmacy; coordinate covalent bonds between curiosity.

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University Abbotabad - Women Medical College

**Keywords:** Pharmacy; Exploratory Behavior; Penicillins; Stereoisomerism; Opiate Alkaloids; Liposomes

**Abstract:** Curiosity is the nature of man and availability of chance favor the prepared mind to explore the hidden things in the universe. One thought, observation or experience is based for the others. Chemistry is mother of the different disciplines. Macromolecules [carbohydrates, proteins, lipids etc], substitution of different group [R=Alkyl, Aryl etc] in their molecules changes their therapeutic efficacy and pharmacokinetics. Stereoisomerism in macromolecules structures, role of liposome's in penetration of drugs in cosmetics, percentage yield and antibiotics from natural moulds plays an important and significant role in pharmacy. The object is to find out a relationship between curiosity, macromolecules and pharmacy which might be able to clear the concept about mechanism of action of drugs, discovery of the new drugs and to understand pharmacological and adverse effects of drugs. This might be helpful in therapeutic management, follow up and better health care of patients in future.
Malaria

Haematological findings and endemicity of malaria in Gadap region.
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Baqai Medical University - Department of Medicine
Keywords: Malaria-epidemiology; Malaria, Vivax; Malaria, Falciparum; Thrombocytopenia-etiologic
Abstract: To determine the frequency of Plasmodium [P.] vivax and P. falciparum in cases of acute febrile illness, and the haematological parameters in patients suffering with acute malaria. An observational study. Baqai Medical University, Fatima Hospital Laboratory, Karachi, from January 2006 to December 2007. Patients with acute febrile illness were evaluated. Complete blood count and malarial parasite were performed. Descriptive statistics of haematological parameters was computed. Mean and standard deviations [SD] were calculated; p-value was determined using test of proportions on SPSS. Out of 3344 patients, 392 [11.72%] were proved as suffering from malaria with male to female ratio of 1.36. The age ranged from 1 month to 94 years. One hundred and seventy six [42.6%] had P. falciparum, 204 [52%] had P. vivax, and 21 [5.4%] had mixed infection. Haemoglobin varied from 1.10 g/dl -17.10 g/dl, [mean 9.83 +/- 3.09 g/dl]. TLC ranged from 1.30 x 10[3]/ul -48.50 x 10[3]/ul, [mean 6.80 +/- 5.15 x 10[3]/ul]. The platelet counts range d from 10.0 x 10[3]/ul-850 x 10[3]/ul, [mean 106 +/- 90.98 x 10[3]/ul]. Thrombocytopenia was observed in 70%, platelet count was significantly lower in patients with mixed infection as compared to patients with P. falciparum and P. vivax [p=.017]. The frequency of malaria was 11.72%. Thrombocytopenia was the most common finding. In none of the patients platelet counts dropped below the critical levels of 10x10[3]/microl.

parasitology

Malarialometric parasitological survey in EI-Fayoum governorate, Egypt.
Dahesh, Salwa M.; Bassiouny, Hassan K.; El Masry, Sana A.
Al Gabal Al Gharby University - Faculty of Medical Technology - Department of Laboratories
Keywords: Malaria-epidemiology; Mass Screening; Plasmodium falciparum; Plasmodium vivax
Abstract: Egypt represents the only focus in the Mediterranean region where Plasmodium falciparum transmission still occurs. A total number of 9065 individuals of different ages of both sexes were examined. 7236 [79.82%] individuals examined during [MBE] i.e. house-to-house visit; 1184 (13.06%) individuals examined by [PCD] i.e passive case detection; and 645 [7.12%] individuals represented [NOD]. The total number of positive cases was 52. Out of them, two only were P.vivax. But, the rest were P. falciparum, 32 cases [61.54%] were detected by MBE, 12 cases [23.08%] by PCD and 8 cases [15.38%] by NOD. The mean age of the total positive cases was 20.54 +/- 14.93 years. It was found that malaria infection didn't affected by sex. The parasite rate [PR] among was 0.57%, parasite formula was 96.15% for P. falciparum and 3.85% for P. vivax, species infection rate [SIR] was 0.55% for P. falciparum and 0.02% for P. vivax. Gametocytaemia was 74% of the total positive malaria cases. High parasite density [PD] was encountered among the younger age groups less than five years.

Malaria, Vivax

blood

[Seroparasitological evaluation of Plasmodium vivax malaria and stability of the anti-plasmodial antibodies in Parsabad, Ardabil province].
Nahrevanian, H.; Assmar, M.; Raeisi, A.; Farahmand, M.; Farzaneh Nejad, Z.; Arshi, Sh.; Sadeghi, H.; Garousi, B.; Amdadi, D.; Safi Nejad, Sh.; Kazemi Asal, S.M.
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Pasteur Institute Tehran - Parasitology Department
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences 2010; 11 (4): 57-62, 8 (22 ref.)
Keywords: Malaria, Vivax-immunology; Plasmodium vivax; Antibodies; Malaria, Vivax-diagnosis; Malaria, Vivax-epidemiology
Abstract: Malaria is one of the most important parasitic diseases in the world and a major health problem in some areas of Iran. In addition to endemic areas in the south and south-eastern part of Iran, a new threat of Plasmodium vivax malaria importation emerged from the Parsabad district, which is located in Ardabil province in the north western part of the country. Malaria in this area may have originated from Azerbaijan, Armenia or southern part of Iran. This study has been carried out to clarify seroparasitological results from Indirect Fluorescence Assay [IFA], stability of
antiplasmodial antibodies and its comparison with those of confirmed direct microscopy in Parsabad district during 2003-2005. This seroparasitological study has been carried out on 250 samples from malaria infected patients which was previously confirmed by microscopy and treated with routine antimalarial agents, and 250 samples of healthy control with no history of malaria in Parsabad during two years [2003-2005]. Sera of collected blood samples were assessed for the presence of anti-plasmodial antibodies using IFA assay. Statistical analysis was applied by using ANOVA and Students t-tests with Graph Pad Prism. The results of this study indicated that all blood smears of test group were detected as positive by observation of P. vivax by direct microscopy and no positive smears were found among control group. Moreover, no mixed-infection was observed among collected samples. In addition, serological results revealed that 47 cases [19%] from test group and 4 cases [1.6%] from control group had antibodies against P. vivax malaria [P<0.001]. The results of this study demonstrated that the rate of antiplasmodial antibodies is not stable in malaria infected patients which was previously confirmed by microscopy and can not be used for epidemiological evaluation for malaria in this area. Therefore, more investigation is needed for evaluation and detection of the malaria.

Memory, Short-Term

[The evaluation of breakfast intake pattern and short-term memory status in junior secondary school students in Shiraz, 2007].
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University of Medical Sciences - Health and Nutrition Faculty - Nutrition Department
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences 2010; 11 (4): 35-41, 5 (20 ref.)
Keywords: Eating; Students; Schools; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires
Abstract: Nutritional factors, especially breakfast can have some effects on children's learning, educational improvement and memory. Nutrients, such as niacin, folic acid, cobalamine etc. can have effect on short-term memory via several mechanisms. This study was conducted to evaluate breakfast intake pattern and short-term memory status in junior secondary school students in Shiraz. In this cross-sectional study, a total number of 150 girl students were randomly selected from four secondary schools in Shiraz. The students were asked to fill out the socio-economic questionnaires as well as food frequency questionnaires for breakfast. They were provided by three-day breakfast and their short-term memories were evaluated by Weksler test. Socio-economic conditions and dietary intakes were analyzed using ANOVA test. The results of this study showed that there was no correlation between parents job, students mean age and their school grades with their memory scores. Dietary analysis demonstrated a negative correlation between local soup consumption in breakfast and memory scores. Food record analysis showed no correlation between fat, cholesterol, protein, vitamin B6, B12, calorie or iodine intake in breakfast and memory scores, but there was a positive correlation between carbohydrate, iron and vitamin B3 intake in breakfast and memory scores, similarly there was a positive correlation between B12 intake in the breakfast and students' average school grades during the year. Adequate breakfast with lesser lipid and meat and higher carbohydrate, Fe2+ and vitamin B3 can have important role to improve short-term memory.

Menarche

Menarcheal age of mothers and daughters: Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study.
Tehrani, F.R.; Mirmiran, P.; Zahedi Aší, S.; Nakhoda, K.; Azizi, F.
Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Research Institute for Endocrine Sciences
Keywords: Menstruation; Nuclear Family; Social Class
Abstract: There is some evidence for a decreasing age of menarche in many populations. This study examined the secular trend of age at menarche among Iranian women. Age at menarche based on recall information was recorded for 770 pairs of mother and daughters. Between 1930 and 1990 mean menarcheal age of this cohort of women decreased from 13.88 to 12.98 years [-0.15 years per decade] and mean height of the cohort increased from 152.33 to 158.43 cm [+0.99 cm per decade]. There was a significant correlation between menarcheal age of mothers and their daughters [r = 0.27]. Year of birth, mother's menarcheal age and daughter's height were significant predictors of daughter's menarcheal age.

Metabolic Syndrome X

Metabolic syndrome in patients with hypertension attending a family practice clinic in Jordan.
Yasein, N.; Ahmad, M.; Matrook, F.; Nasir, L.; Froelicher, E.S.
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University of Jordan - Faculty of Nursing - Department of Family and Community Medicine
Keywords: Hypertension; Dyslipidemias; Risk Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies; World Health Organization; Anthropometry

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Abstract: Metabolic syndrome is being reported more frequently in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Patients with hypertension attending family practice clinics in the University of Jordan Hospital between February and July 2006 were assessed for the frequency of metabolic syndrome and its individual components. Of 345 patients studied, 65% had metabolic syndrome. Females were more likely to meet Adult Treatment Panel-III criteria for the diagnosis. Diabetes mellitus was the most frequent component of metabolic syndrome in males, while low serum high-density lipoprotein cholesterol and high waist circumference ranked first and second in females. Primary care providers should be alert to the importance of screening patients with hypertension for metabolic syndrome to prevent and manage these combined conditions.

epidemiology

Metabolic syndrome in type 1 diabetes.
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The Ayr Hospital - Diabetes Day Centre
International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus 2010; 2 (1): 38-42 (40 ref.)
Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1; Retrospective Studies; Diabetes Complications; Incidence; Insulin-administration and dosage; Cross-Sectional Studies
Abstract: The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence and effects of the presence of metabolic syndrome in patients with type 1 diabetes. Retrospective analysis of data from a one year period of patients attending annual review clinic was undertaken. Body weight, height and blood pressure were measured along with assessment of micro-/macro-vascular complications. HbA1c, urea, cholesterol, triglyceride, urinary albumin: creatinine ratios were also measured. Patients were divided into those with and those without metabolic syndrome. Data from 365 type 1 diabetic patients was analysed. Hundred and twelve had metabolic syndrome. There was no difference according to gender or smoking. Type 1 diabetic patients with metabolic syndrome had longer duration of diabetes, were significantly older, heavier, had higher blood pressure, higher triglyceride and lower HDL cholesterol levels. There were significant increases in mean BMI, urea, serum creatinine, urinary albumin: creatinine ratio, cholesterol and triglyceride in the group with metabolic syndrome even after controlling for both age and duration of diabetes. Neuropathy and macro-vascular complications were commoner in patients with metabolic syndrome. Patients with metabolic syndrome were more likely to be on statins, ACE inhibitors and angiotensin receptor blockers and had a significantly higher mean insulin dosage requirement per kg. This study highlights the importance of the presence of the metabolic syndrome in patients with type 1 diabetes. It shows that metabolic syndrome is associated with a higher incidence of diabetes-related complications, a need for higher insulin doses and a more aggressive multifactorial intervention.

Metals, Heavy

Accumulation of lead, cadmium, manganese, copper and zinc by sludge worms; Tubifex tubifex in sewage sludge.
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University of Malawi - Physics and Bichemical Sciences Department
Keywords: Sewage; Lead-analysis; Cadmium-analysis; Copper-analysis; Manganese-analysis; Zinc-analysis; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration
Abstract: Tubifex tubifex has been shown to survive in organic polluted environments, however, not much has been done on its inorganic pollution tolerance. Samples of T. tubifex and their respective sewage sludge were taken from Soche wastewater treatment plant in Blantyre City, Malawi during July 2007 to November 2008. The total number of sludge samples taken was fifty one which was made into seventeen composite samples. A total of seventeen T. Tubifex samples were also collected. The samples were analyzed for copper, lead, manganese, zinc and cadmium using standard methods from American Public Health Association and Association of Official Analytical Chemists. The concentrations of metals in sewage sludge and T tubifex were on dry weight basis and the metals determined were acid extractable. In general, heavy metals concentration was lower in T. tubifex than in sewage sludge. The range of heavy metals concentrations were [in sludge and [T tubifex]: zinc 275.3-361.5 mg/kg [45.0-82.2 mg/kg], manganese 293.7-230.1 mg/kg [1.21 -3.69 mg/kg], copper 86.5 - 120.1 mg/kg [1.6-4.7 mg/kg], lead 11.2-22.4 mg/kg [Below detection limit 0.95] and cadmium 1.12 - 2.31 mg/kg [1.08 - 2.18 mg/kg]. The results showed significant differences between the concentrations of manganese, copper, lead and zinc in sewage sludge and T. tubifex [p < 0.05]. However there was no significant difference between the concentrations of cadmium in sewage sludge and T. tubifex [p >0.05]. T. tubifex did not show the ability to accumulate heavy metals [attributed to its high defecation and metabolic rate] except for cadmium hence cannot be used as a bioindicator for heavy metal pollution in sludge.
**Metoclopramide**

**therapeutic use**

Effect of metoclopramide on nosocomial pneumonia in patients with nasogastric feeding in the intensive care unit.
Nassaji, M.; Ghorbani, R.; Frozeshfard, M.; Mesbahian, F.
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Fatemieh Hospital - Department of Infectious Diseases
Keywords: Pneumonia-etiologie; Pneumonia-prevention and control; Enteral Nutrition-adverse effects; Intubation, Intratracheal; Intensive Care Units

Abstract: This study in the Islamic Republic of Iran aimed to determine whether metoclopramide can prevent nosocomial pneumonia in the intensive care unit [ICU]. Of 220 patients admitted to the surgical ICU who had a nasogastric tube for more than 24 hours, 68 case patients received oral metoclopramide [10 mg every 8 hours] and 152 control patients did not. Similar proportions of cases and controls developed nosocomial pneumonia [33.8% versus 33.6%]. Endotracheal intubation was a risk factor for nosocomial pneumonia [odds ratio 7.70]. There were no significant differences between groups in mortality rate or time of onset of nosocomial pneumonia. Metoclopramide appears to have no effect on the development of nosocomial pneumonia with nasogastric feeding.

**Middle Cerebral Artery**

**abnormalities**

An accessory middle cerebral artery associated with an aneurysm.
Boudawara, Mohamed Zaher; Naoufel, Ouarchefani; Wissem, Lahiani; Hafedh, Ben Ali; Boudawara, Mohamed Adib
Habib Bourguiba Hospital - Department of Neurosurgery
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 100-101 (8 ref.)
Keywords: Intracranial Aneurysm; Angiography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: An accessory middle cerebral artery [MCA] usually originates between the A1 and proximal A2 segment of the anterior cerebral artery, reaches the Sylvian fissure, and supplies the territory of the MCA. This anomaly has been associated with cerebral aneurysms and Moyamoya disease. These associations are rare. We report a case of an accessory MCA associated with an aneurysm. Knowledge and recognition of such anomalies are useful and important in the interpretation of cerebral images and during neurosurgical procedures.

**Myocardial Ischemia**

**therapy**

Are endometrial stem cells novel tools against ischemic heart failure in women? A hypothesis.
Ai, J.; Mehrabani, D.
Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Research Center for Sciences and Technology in Medicine - Department of Tissue Engineering
IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 73-75 (18 ref.)
Keywords: Endometrium; Stem Cells; Neovascularization, Physiologic; Women

Abstract: Recently stem cell therapy has suggested novel therapeutic strategies for management of heart failure and myocardial infarction. Our aim was to show that endometrial stromal cells produce a higher overall clonogenicity with a high angiogenesis potential. In addition, they may be converted into osteoblasts, odontoblasts, chondroblasts, neuroblasts and myoblasts and can be used for cell therapy as autologous and heterologous transplantations in future studies.
Neck

pathology

Superficial cervical swelling in children; role of fnac in diagnosis - experience at Bahawalpur.
Sheikh, Muhammad Saleem; Sheikh, Muhammad Amin; Akhtar, Masood
[E.N.T] 19-C, Medical Colony QAMC

Keywords: Biopsy, Fine-Needle; Sensitivity and Specificity

Abstract: Fine needle aspiration cytology [FNAC] is commonly used first line diagnostic test for palpable cervical swelling by ENT and Head and Neck surgeon. To analyze the diagnostic importance of FNAC by knowing its sensitivity and specificity in children having palpable cervical swelling. Prospective study. Department of ENT and Head Neck Surgery QAMC, Bahawalpur. July 2006 to June 2007. 82 cases of superficial cervical swelling with ages between 5 and 12 years were selected. Most of them were of poor socioeconomic class. All underwent FNAC for diagnosis and results were analyzed after comparing with histopathology examinations. Out of 432 total patients [of all ages] who attended the ENT department during the study period, only 82 were selected for the research which fulfilled the inclusion criteria. These were 5-12 years old, both sexes, 47 boys [57.3%] and 35 girls [42.75%]. Sixty eight [83%] patients had benign diseases while 14 patients [17%] had malignant lesions. Out of the 68 benign lesion [44.11%] were reactive hyperplasia [non specific inflammation], followed by tuberculous lymphadenitis [38.23%], cystic masses [5.88%], benign tumours [4.4%] and nodular goiter [7.35%]. Out of 14 malignant lesions, 6 [42.85%] had Hodgkin's Lymphoma, 2 [14.28%] had Non Hodgkin's Lymphoma, 3 [21.42%] patients had squamous cell carcinoma and 1 [7.14%] patient each of rhabdomyosarcoma, undifferentiated carcinoma and pleomorphic adenoma. In our study sensitivity and specificity of FNAC to diagnose the malignant lesion was 85.7% and 89.7% respectively. Accuracy of FNAC in our study was 89.0%. FNAC is highly helpful to diagnose the pathology of cervical swelling in children. It has high rate of sensitivity, specificity and accuracy to diagnose the malignancy in these lesions. Proper and specific sampling needs complete cooperation of the child and sedation may be necessary for this. Expertise is required for FNAC reporting.

Neoplasms

psychology

Disclosing the truth to terminal cancer patients: a discussion of ethical and cultural issues.
Kazdaglis, G.A.; Arnaoutoglou, C.; Karypidis, D.; Memekidou, G.; Spanos, G.; Papadopoulos, O.
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Saint Savvas Oncology Hospital - Department of General Surgery
EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 442-447 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Ethics; Physician-Patient Relations; Truth Disclosure; Patient Rights; Quality of Life

Abstract: One of the most difficult ethical dilemmas facing health care professionals working in oncology is whether, when, how and how much to tell terminal cancer patients about their diagnosis and prognosis. The aim of this article is to review the trends in this issue worldwide. While a majority of physicians in both developed and developing countries tell the truth more often today than in the past, the assumption that truth-telling is always beneficial to patients can be questioned. The issue of truth-telling is still approached differently in different countries and cultures and there is a need for an increased awareness of cultural differences to truth-telling among patients from ethnic minorities.

Nerve Sheath Neoplasms

diagnosis

Malignant intracerebral nerve sheath tumour [MINST] simulating malignant glioma.
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Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 19-23 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Neurilemma-pathology; Glioma-diagnosis; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Nerve Sheath Neoplasms-pathology; Glioma-pathology

Abstract: Though schwannomas constitute 8% of all intracranial tumours[5], less than 20 cases of intracerebral schwannomas have been reported so far in world literature.[7] All the rest of schwannomas arise from the cranial nerves. Its malignant counterpart, malignant intracerebral nerve sheath tumour [MJNST] is even rarer. Only six cases of MINST have been reported to date [1] We report a MINST managed by the authors and review the relevant
literature. Forty-year-old male patient presented with features of raised intracranial pressure. Cranial magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] revealed a well-defined enhancing parenchymal tumour of right insular region. It was unique in having a hyperintense peripheral rim on T2-weighted images akin to the cerebrospinal fluid cleft. At surgery, the tumour was firm and discrete and it could be shelled out from the surrounding parenchyma. Histopathology revealed a lobular tumour, uniform distribution of vascular spaces lined by plump endothelial cells with rhabdomyoblastic differentiation and cellular component with mitotic figures. Most of tumour cells were positive for vimentin with variable and patchy positively of S-100. Malignant intracerebral nerve sheath tumour is an extremely rare tumor [1] Schwannomas are not known to undergo malignant degeneration and hence, it is preferable to label it MINST [10]. However, it can mimick a malignant glioma on radiology, its discrete nature both on the MRI and at surgery remains unique. Lobular nature and rhabdomyoblastic differentiation has been described for the first time. Complete excision followed by irradiation and chemotherapy seems to be most appropriate treatment but the prognosis is still poor [6].

**Neural Networks Computer**

An alternative data driven approach for prediction of thermal discharge initial dilution using tee diffusers.
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*International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology* 2010; 7 (1): 29-36 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Water Pollutants; Water Pollution; Hot Temperature; Waste Management; Water Movements

**Abstract:** Mixing of heated water discharged from outfalls is an efficient and effective method of waste disposal in coastal areas. Discharging the heated water with large quantities of mass flux generally requires multi-port diffusers. In recent years, using numerical models to predict the plume behavior has received attention from many researchers, who are interested in design of outfalls. This study reports the development and application of an artificial neural network model for prediction of initial dilution of multi-port tee diffusers. Several networks with different structures were trained and tested using error back propagation algorithm. Statistical error measures showed that a three layer network with 9 neurons in the hidden layer is skillful in prediction of initial dilution and the outputs are in good agreement [R=0.97] with experimental results. Furthermore, the sensitivity analyses showed that the width of the equivalent slot of the diffuser is the most important parameter in the estimation of initial dilution.

Particle swarm optimization feedforward neural network for modeling runoff.
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*International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology* 2010; 7 (1): 67-78 (41 ref.)

**Keywords:** Statistics, Nonparametric; Rain; Water Movements

**Abstract:** The rain fall-runoff relationship is one of the most complex hydrological phenomena. In recent years, hydrologists have successfully applied backpropagation neural network as a tool to model various nonlinear hydrological processes because of its ability to generalize patterns in imprecise or noisy and ambiguous input and output data sets. However, the backpropagation neural network convergence rate is relatively slow and solutions can be trapped at local minima. Hence, in this study, a new evolutioned algorithm, namely, particle swarm optimization is proposed to train the feedforward neural network. This particle swarm optimization feedforward neural network is applied to model the daily rainfall-runoff relationship in Sungai Bedup Basin, Sarawak, Malaysia. The model performance is measured using the coefficient of correlation and the Nash-Sutcliffe coefficient. The input data to the model are current rainfall, antecedent rainfall and antecedent runoff, while the output is current runoff. Particle swarm optimization feedforward neural network simulated the current runoff accurately with R = 0.872 and E[2] = 0.775 for the training data set and R = 0.900 and E[2] = 0.807 for testing data set. Thus, it can be concluded that the particle swarm optimization feedforward neural network method can be successfully used to model the rainfall-runoff relationship in Bedup Basin and it could be to be applied to other basins.

**Neuralgia**

Postoperative neuralgia; routine ilioinguinal nerve excision in inguinal hernia repairs: a safe adjunct.
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*Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]* 2010; 17 (1): 17-20 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Complications; Prospective Studies; Hernia, Inguinal-surgery; Paresthesia; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** To evaluate paresthesia following routine ilioinguinal nerve excision compared to nerve preservation in patients undergoing anterior inguinal herniorrhapy, prospective experimental study. The study was conducted at Madina Teaching hospital, University Medical and Dental College, Faisalabad from July 01,2005 to June 30,2007. Two hundred and eighteen patients were operated for their inguinal hernias. Ilio-inguinal nerve preservation [n=96] and
nerve excision \( [n=122] \) was performed on alternative operation days. All patients were contacted and data was collected on incidence and duration of postoperative paresthesia. Comparison was made by \( x^2 \) analysis. The patients with routine neurectomy were similar to the group without neurectomy based on mean age \([68 +/- 14 \text{ vs. } 58 +/- 18 \text{ years}]\). The incidence of postoperative paresthesia was not significantly higher in the neurectomy group versus the nerve preservation group at 1 month: \( 15\% \text{ vs. } 4\% \) \( [P = 0.078] \); 6 months: \( 11\% \text{ vs. } 5\% \) \( [P = 0.107] \); 1 year: \( 09\% \text{ vs. } 05\% \) \( [P = 0.303] \); \( \text{Table 2} \). In patients with postoperative paresthesia, mean severity scores on a visual analog scale \( (0-10) \) were lower in the neurectomy group versus nerve preservation group at 1 month \( [2.6 +/- 2.0 \text{ vs. } 5.2 +/- 0.0] \) and at 6 month \( [2.4 +/- 2.0 \text{ vs. } 5.2 +/- 0.0] \) but similar in the neurectomy and nerve preservation patients at 1 year \( [2.2 +/- 1.8 \text{ vs. } 3.8 +/-0.0] \) \( \text{Table 3} \). There is a trend towards increased incidence of subjective paresthesia in patients undergoing routine neurectomy at 1 month, but there is no significant increase at any other end point in time. When performing anterior inguinal hernia repair, routine ilioinguinal neurectomy is a reasonable option.

**Neuroendoscopes**

**Simple practical new instrumentation for holding the neuro-endoscope.**
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Taibah University - Surgery Department
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 68-69 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neuroendoscopy; Neurosurgical Procedures

**Abstract:** Minimally invasive technologies are opening up new opportunities in neurosurgery, especially in diagnosis and therapy of intracranial pathology. The aim is to deliver the highest quality and most technologically advanced neurosurgical care. Depending on the requirements of the operation, either rigid or flexible endoscopes are used in intracranial surgery. With endoscopes of differing viewing angles of \( 0^\circ, 30^\circ, 45^\circ, 70^\circ \) and \( 120^\circ \), the neurosurgeon can navigate into the brain to an extent that was not previously possible with a microscope and may perform more safe procedures. Minimally invasive surgery has recently become a cornerstone in biomedical engineering. The optimal achievement is to hold the endoscope in place while being able to work with both hands. Options for holding the endoscope in place comes under different categories, including: mounting to head-holder device; mounting to the operating table, or floor mounting. The present report describes a patented device that enables the neurosurgeon to operate with the endoscope directly attached to the operative site. By doing so, many drawbacks of the previous apparatuses are eliminated.

**Nocturnal Enuresis**

**drug therapy**

The role of addition of diclofenac sodium to imipramine in treating children with nocturnal enuresis.
Muter, Samir Ali
Baghdad University - College of Medicine

**Keywords:** Diclofenac-therapeutic use; Imipramine-therapeutic use; Drug Therapy, Combination; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** Nocturnal enuresis presents a common medical problem all over the world, over many years various therapeutic options have been tried; none was proved to be superior, because the defect occurs at many levels in the urinary tract and its neuronal control. Nowadays prostaglandins have been proved to play a role at renal, bladder, urethral and sympathetic control of urinary system. We evaluated the role of diclofenac sodium when added to the conventional imipramine therapy in treating patients with primary nocturnal enuresis. 70 children complaining of nocturnal enuresis were enrolled in this study, half of them were given imipramine alone and the other half were given a combination of imipramine and diclofenac sodium at night before retiring to bed, and the number of wet nights per week was recorded on a calendar sheet by the parents over 4 weeks, those who showed more than \( 50\% \) reduction in the number of wet nights a week were regarded as responders, who were followed after cessation of treatment over another 6 weeks to look for relapse. Of the patients treated with imipramine alone \( 57.14\% \) \( [20/35] \) showed more than \( 50\% \) decrease in the number of wet nights weekly compared to those treated by imipramine and diclofenac sodium who showed \( 84.84\% \) \( [28/33] \) response rate \( [> 2.5 \text{ SE of difference between responding proportions}] \). The relapse rate after stopping treatment was \( 60\% \) \( [12/20] \) in the first group compared to 32.1% \( [9/28] \) which exactly two times the SE of difference between relapsing proportions. The addition of diclofenac sodium to imipramine in treating patients with primary nocturnal enuresis might have caused a highly significant higher response rate and a fairly significant lower relapse rate after cessation of treatment.
Obesity

Relationship between overall and abdominal obesity and periodontal disease among young adults.
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Keywords: Periodontal Diseases; Body Mass Index; Waist Circumference; Periodontal Index; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To assess overall and abdominal obesity and their relation to periodontal disease among young adults, body mass index [BMI] and waist circumference [WC] were measured and clinical attachment loss [CAL], gingival index [GI] and Community Periodontal Index [CPI] were estimated. The sample comprised 380 adults [170 males and 210 females] aged 20-26 years. There was a significant correlation between both BMI and WC and CAL, GI and CPI in females. In males, a significant correlation was only recorded between WC and GI and CPI. Overall and abdominal obesity in young adult females and abdominal obesity in males were significantly associated with periodontal disease.

Obstetric Labor, Premature

drug therapy

Preterm labour; comparison of efficacy of glyceryl trinitrate patch with salbutamol for prolonging gestation for more than 48 hours, 7 days and upto 37 weeks of gestation.
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Sir Ganga Ram Hospital - Department of Obstetric and Gynaecology, Unit-1

Keywords: Nitroglycerin-therapeutic use; Uterine Contraction-drug effects; Albuterol-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To compare the efficacy of Glyceryl trinitrate patch for prolonging gestation for more than 48 hours, 7 days or up to 37 weeks of gestation with Salbutamol in preterm labour. Comparative descriptive study. Fatima Memorial Hospital Lahore. Dec 2003 to Jan 2005. The study was carried out on 60 pregnant patients admitted in hospital with the symptoms and signs of preterm labour. The results were statistically analyzed using SPSS version 8.0. Two groups [Transdermal Glyceryl Trinitrate group and Salbutamol] comprising 30 patients each were made. In Glyceryl Trinitrate group, transdermal patch was applied and in Salbutamol group, Intravenous infusion titrated according to frequency, duration and intensity of uterine contractions. All the patients in each group were evaluated for prolongation of gestation for 48 hours till 37th week of gestation. The mean prolongation of pregnancy was 26 days in GTN group and 32 days in Salbutamol group. The decrease in frequency of uterine contractions by 67.51 +/- 7.74% in first 48 hours of applying transdermal Glyceryl Trinitrate patch and by 80.14 +/- 8.43 % in Salbutamol group which was statistically significant. Trinitrate appears to be a safe, well tolerated and non-invasive but less effective method of suppressing uterine contraction in preterm labour as compared to Salbutamol.

Opioid-Related Disorders

microbiology

Effect of opium smoking cessation on the nasopharyngeal microbial flora.
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Keywords: Opium-adverse effects; Drug Resistance, Bacterial; Cross-Sectional Studies; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Nasopharynx-microbiology

Abstract: To determine the effect of opium smoking cessation on the frequency and type of microorganisms in the nasopharynx of opium smokers. This cross-sectional study was performed in the Psychiatry, and Ear, Nose, and Throat Departments, Moradi Hospital, Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences, Rafsanjan, Iran from June to November 2008. Nasopharyngeal cultures were taken from 50 opium smokers before, and 2-3 months after cessation of opium smoking. Potential pathogens were identified. Patients were not advised to change their number of cigarettes, and we used methadone for the substitution of opium. Eight potential pathogens were isolated from nasopharyngeal cultures obtained from 43 individuals before opium smoking cessation, and 4 were recovered from 33 individuals after cessation [p=0.03]. Streptococcus pneumoniae, Staphylococcus saprophyticus, Streptococcus alpha hemolytic, and Staphylococcus aureus were not found in the second culture. The most sensitivity to antibiotics was for ceftriaxone.
[84%], ciprofloxacin [74%], and cloxacillin [72%], and the most resistance for amoxicillin [26%] and the least resistance for chloramphenicol. Some potential pathogens decrease or are even absent after opium cessation. Opium smoking affects the nasopharyngeal flora.

Organizations

[Relationship between organizational culture and knowledge management in Zanjan teaching hospitals, 2008].
Tabibi, S.J.; Nasiripour, A.A.; Valimoghaddam, S. Iran University of Medical Sciences Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2010; 17 (69): 92-84 (13 ref.)
Keywords: Knowledge; Culture; Hospitals, Teaching
Abstract: Nowadays, The knowledge management is an undeniable necessity so that without the knowledge management, organizations are nearly repulsive of competition and survival. The main purpose of the present study was to determine the relation between organizational culture and the knowledge management in teaching hospitals of Zanjan university of medical sciences. This was a descriptive study which carried out in 3 teaching hospitals of Zanjan university of medical sciences [Vali-Asr, Ayatollah Mousavi and Shahid Beheshti]. Statistical population of this study included the whole staff of hospitals with the level of B.A and upper education. 190 individuals were selected and replied the questionnaire which consisted of 3 parts: Demographic information, knowledge management and organization culture. SPSS 13 was used for analyzing the data. The staff of hospitals offered an average grade to organization culture. Five features or organization culture was examined which the highest grade or concession was given to: "The organization belonging ", "management style", "individual creativity", "management support" and aggression tolerance". The knowledge management was measured weak by the staff. The acquired concession by 3 features of knowledge management respectively was: "knowledge transfer", "knowledge creation" and "knowledge protection and saving". There was a positive meaningful relationship between the organization culture and the knowledge management [P=0.0006, r=0.43]. The most correlation relation was between the management supports, the individual creatively, the management style, the organization belonging and the aggression tolerance with knowledge management. Strong and dynamic organization culture is one of the main tools for successful manipulation of the knowledge management in organizations. Changes in organization culture in order to establish knowledge management must be paid more attention and support the knowledge, personal creativity development and management style.

Osteoporosis

Mottaghi, P. E-mail:motaghi@med.mui.ac.ir Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - Al Zahra Hospital - Department of Internal Medicine IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 79 (5 ref.)
Keywords: Bone Density; Sex Factors; Fractures, Bone-etiology; Risk Factors
Osteoporosis, Postmenopausal
prevention and control

[Evaluation of osteoporosis preventive factors in menopausal women referred to the health care centers of Ilam university of medical sciences in 2004].
Shohani, M.; Rasouli, F.; Amiri, P. Haji; Mahmoudi, M.; Hasanpoor, A. Nursing and Midwifery Faculty - Nursing Department Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences 2010; 11 (4): 49-56, 7 (23 ref.)
Keywords: Risk Factors; Menopause; Questionnaires; Osteoporosis, Postmenopausal-etiology
Abstract: Osteoporosis is a common metabolic bone disease that cause bone fracture. Menopause is the most important risk factors for osteoporosis. This disease is prevalent in menopausal women [50%] because of estrogen deficiency and less bone mass in menopausal period. The aim of this study was to determine the osteoporosis preventive factors in menopausal women referred to the health care centers of Ilam University of Medical Sciences. This research was an analytical-descriptive study, in which 150 menopausal women were selected by random sampling method as population of the study. The data were collected by interview, observation and physical examinations, using specific questionnaires and check lists. The data were analyzed by Chi-square and Fisher tests using SPSS software. The result of this study showed that %90 of the samples did not exercise, %92.7 have not consumed enough calcium and just %45.3 of the samples used to exposed in sunlight. These women also suffered from joint pain [%76.7], back pain [%47.3], and muscular weakness [%42.7]. In addition, our results showed that age [P
< 0.05], amount of calcium intakes in 24 hour [P < 0.05], previous history of bone fracture in family [P < 0.01], amount of vitamin D intakes [P < 0.01] and steroid drugs [P < 0.05] could have influences on osteoporosis intensity, but other variables did not show an influence on osteoporosis intensity [P > 0.05]. The finding of this study showed a weak performance of menopausal women for preventing the risk factors causing osteoporosis. Thus, more training should be in considered for menopausal women to reduce osteoporosis among them.

Ovarian Cysts

Hyperreactio luteinalis associated with pregnancy induced hypertension.
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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 137-139 (6 ref.)

Abstract: This is a unique case of hyperreactio luteinalis associated with partial HELLP syndrome, chronic superimposed hypertension, and intrauterine growth restriction. The cysts were managed conservatively. A caesarean section was performed at 34 weeks due to the deterioration of liver function tests, and intrauterine growth restriction. Multiple tissue biopsies of the ovaries were taken which showed theca leutein cysts. Her postoperative recovery was uneventful. The size of the cysts subsequently regressed to normal in 3 months postpartum.

Paclitaxel

[Isolation of taxol-producing endophytes fungi from Iranian yew [Taxus baccata L.]].
Nasiri Madiseh, Z.; Mofid, M.R.; Ebrahimi, M.; Khayyam Nekoei, S.M.; Khosro Shali, M.
Islamic Azad University - Science and Research Branch
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences 2010; 11 (4): 101-106 (11 ref.)

Abstract: Taxol is an effective anticancer drug which is used widely for the treatment of a variety of cancers. Taxol is normally isolated from the bark of the yew trees. Since obtaining Taxol from this source requires destruction of yew trees, researchers were thinking to find other sources for producing this substance. Fortunately, Iranian yew consists of different species of endophytic fungi that are able to produce Taxol. The aim of this study was to find and isolate Taxol-producing endophytes fungi from Iranian yew. To isolate endophytic fungi, stem and twig were collected from yew trees in north forests of Iran. After superficial sterilization, samples were placed on the surface of potato dextrose agar [PDA] medium in Petri plate. After some days, emerged fungi were isolated in the plates, some individual hyphal tips of the fungi were transferred to new PDA medium and this was repeated three times for fungus purity. The ability of fungus to make Taxol was substantiated by HPLC analyses. HPLC separation was performed using a kromasil C18 column. Data were analyzed using Duncan's test. From a total of 80 isolated fungi from Iranian yew, five fungi were observed to produce Taxol. Among these fungi, TbPm4 produced the highest amount of Taxol [21.74 micrig/1]. The results of this study demonstrated that isolated endophytes fungi from Iranian yew tree have capability to produce Taxol.

Pain, Postoperative

drug therapy

Assessment of ketamine effect as adjuvant to morphine in post-operative pain reduction in donor kidney transplanted.
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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 38-44 (51 ref.)

Abstract: Morphine is a strong analgesic agent being used in acute pain but adverse effects may lead to its discontinuation before sufficient pain relief is obtained. Ketamine is an anti-nociceptive drug which blocks N-Methyl-D-Aspartate receptors and can modulate acute pain. In this study, ketamine effect as an adjuvant with morphine for postoperative pain management is evaluated. In a double blind randomized clinical trial, 50 kidney donors undergoing nephrectomy and receiving morphine as analgesics were enrolled. Patients were divided into two groups receiving ketamine [ketamine group] and saline serum [placebo group]. Post-operative pain was assessed by measuring cumulative morphine consumption and visual analog scale pain scores were assessed in 48 hours duration after surgery. Pain intensity and cumulative morphine consumption were lower and sedation score was higher in the
ketamine group. Both groups were similar regarding the side effects. Regarding post-operative analgesia management, ketamine administration improved pain intensity and when its administration was continued for 48 hours post-operatively, there was a significant decrease in morphine consumption.

**Pancreatitis, Chronic**

metabolism

**Expression of sonic hedgehog signaling pathways in a rat model of chronic pancreatitis.**

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Wuhan General Hospital - Department of General Surgery
**Saudi Medical Journal** 2010; 31 (1): 14-17 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pancreatitis, Chronic-physiopathology; Hedgehog Proteins-physiology; Hedgehog Proteins-biosynthesis; Disease Models, Animal; Rats; Transcriptional Activation

**Abstract:** To establish a rat model of chronic pancreatitis, and to prove the activation of sonic hedgehog [SHH] signaling pathways in chronic pancreatitis. This study was conducted between January and July 2008 in the Department of General Surgery, Wuhan General Hospital, Guangzhou Military Command, Wuhan, China. Thirty Wistar rats were randomly divided into 3 groups: control group [A], experimental control group [B], and model group [C] [10 rats in each group]. Trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid was infused into the pancreatic duct to induce chronic pancreatitis in the model group rats. In the experimental control group, we opened the abdominal cavity and infused with 0.9% sodium chloride solution. Serum levels of bilirubin and amylase were determined by radioimmunoassay. Histopathological alterations were studied using the optical microscopy. Expression of patched-1 [PTCH-1], smoothened [SMO], and SHH were detected by immunohistochemistry. Compared with the control group [A], the serum bilirubin and amylase in the model group increased significantly after 7 days of treatment, and fibrotic proliferation of pancreatic tissues were found after 35 days; the expression of PTCH-1, SMO, and SHH in the pancreatic tissue increased significantly in the model group. Trinitrobenzene sulfonic acid can induce chronic pancreatitis in rat. The SHH signaling pathway is activated in rats with chronic pancreatitis.

**Pancytopenia**

**Pancytopenia; study of 40 patients at cmc hospital larkana.**

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**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2010; 17 (1): 105-110 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anemia, Aplastic; Anemia, Megaloblastic; Hypersplenism; Hodgkin Disease; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Pancytopenia is said to exist in an adult when the hemoglobin level is less than 13.5gm/dl in males and 11.5gm/dl in females, white cell count less than 4x10^9/L[1] and platelet count less than 150x10^9/L[1]. The causes of pancytopenia are aplastic anemia, subleukemic leukemia, myelodysplasia [2] multiple myeloma, nutritional deficiencies leading to megaloblastic anemia, hypoplasmenism, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, AIDS, infections such as miliary tuberculosis, leishmaniasis, brucellosis etc. To determine the frequency of various causes of pancytopenia in gender at Chandka Medical College, Larkana. Cross Sectional Study. OPD and Medical Ward-II, Chandka Medical College Hospital Larkana. 01 years study from February 2007 to February 2008. Patients of either sex, who attended medical ward-II of Chandka Medical College Hospital Larkana, either as inpatient or out patient department, from February 2007 to February 2008 and fulfilled the inclusion criteria, were included in this study. Pancytopenia was considered as hemoglobin value less than 13.5gm/dl in males or 11.5gm/dl in females, a white cell count less than 4x10^9/L and Platelets count less than 150x10^9/L. Patients of less than 12 years and pregnant females were excluded from the study. Out of 40 patients, 29 [72.5%] were males and 11 [27.5%] were females. Female to male ratio was 1.2:6. The mean ages of males were 29.10 +/- 16.46 years whereas of females 36.14 +/- 15.6 years [P = 0.22]. Aplastic anemia was the most common pathology encountered and was diagnosed in 13 cases [31.5%], followed by hypersplenism 09 [22.9%], Megaloblastic anemia 06 [15%] and Hodgkin’s lymphoma in 04 [10%] cases. Other less common causes detected were multiple myeloma 02 [5%], drug induced 02 [5%] and malaria, miliary tuberculosis, myelodysplastic syndrome, emophagocytic syndrome was 01 [2.5%] case in each. We concluded that aplastic anemia was the most common cause in our patients and more than 2/3rd patients were young males. We think the causes of aplastic anemia in this study may be misuse of drugs, kushtas, exposure to chemicals and viral infections.
Patella surgery

Resurfacing patella in 140 TKA patients.
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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 76-78 (14 ref.)
Keywords: Arthroplasty, Replacement, Knee, Treatment Outcome

Peak Expiratory Flow Rate

Comparison of peak expiratory flow rates applying European and Iranian equations to Palestinian students.
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King Abdulaziz Hospital National Guard Health Affairs - Department of Family Medicine
Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Body Mass Index; Asthma-diagnosis
Abstract: Measurement of peak expiratory flow rate [PEFR] is required for effective asthma treatment, but ethnic differences affect the application of prediction equations for lung function. PEFR was measured in a representative sample of 1000 students in Nablus, Palestine. Predicted PEFR equations for Europeans and Iranians were applied to both males and females in age groups < 21 and >/= 21 years. There was a statistically significant correlation between the predicted PEFR values in Palestinians and both equations in both males and females regardless of age. Equations developed on Iranians were more useful for Palestinians than the European equations, but there is a need to develop our own nomograms.

Phenylketonurias diagnosis

Evaluation of somatic development in adult patients with previously undiagnosed and/or untreated phenylketonuria.
Mazur, Artur; Jarochowicz, Sabina; Sykut Cegielska, Jolanta; Gradowska, Wanda; Kwolek, Andrzej; Oltarzewski, Mariusz
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University of Rzeszow - Institute of Physiotherapy
Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 46-50 (20 ref.)
Keywords: Phenylketonurias-complications; Microcephaly; Human Development; Body Weight; Body Weight; Prevalence
Abstract: To evaluate physical growth, development and nutritional status in adults with previously undiagnosed/untreated phenylketonuria [PKU]. Four hundred adults [201 females and 199 males] with severe intellectual disability who were born prior to compulsory neonatal screening [before 1976] and who resided in social welfare homes in southeastern Poland were screened for PKU. The screening was performed by blood test using a tandem mass spectrometry method [MS/MS] and was confirmed by analysis of organic acids in urine. Eleven were identified as previously undiagnosed and/or Untreated PKU cases. They underwent an assessment of their somatic development/status. Among the 11 PKU patients [4 females and 7 males] the following characteristics were observed: poor physical growth after somatic development [n = 8,2 females aged 23 and 56 years and 6 males aged 28-59 years]; decreased head circumference - microcephaly [n = 5,1 female aged 56 years and 4 males aged 28-59 years]; poor body height [n = 2, 1 female aged 23 years and 1 male aged 59 years]; poor thoracic circumference [n = 9, 3 females aged 23-56 years and 6 males aged 28-59 years]. Overall, body weight imbalance was noted in 9 [81.8%] patients and irregularity of body proportions in 6 [54.5%] patients. Our data showed the importance of nutritional surveillance and impact of metabolic imbalance on physical growth and body stature in untreated PKU patients. We therefore recommend an adequate and individually planned introduction of dietary intervention among that group of patients in order to ameliorate its nutritional status, general fitness and health.
**Phenytoin**

**therapeutic use**

Diphenylhydantoin and insulinoma.
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*International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus* 2010; 2 (1): 67 (3 ref.)
Keywords: Insulinoma-drug therapy; Treatment Outcome

Diphenylhydantoin and insulinoma.
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*International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus* 2010; 2 (1): 68 (4 ref.)
Keywords: Insulinoma-drug therapy; Treatment Outcome

**Physical Education and Training**

[A study on the effect of physical education [II] curriculum based on BASNEF model on female students' regular physical activity in Isfahan university of medical sciences].
Hazavehei, S.M.M.; Asadi, Z.; Hasanzade, A.; Shekarchizadeh, P.
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Hamadan University of Medical Sciences - Department of Health Education and Promotion
*Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services* 2010; 17 (69): 83-70 (31 ref.)
Abstract: Due to the benefits of regular physical activity and prevalence of sedentary of physical activity among females and the potential of health education theories and models in changing behaviors, this study was designed to assess the effect of physical education [II] based on BASNEF Model on female students' regular physical activity of Isfahan university of medical sciences. All female students who registered in physical education II classes in the first semester of academic year 2007-2008, participated in this experimental intervention program [N=120]. These students were from six classes and randomly divided into two groups: experimental group [3 classes] and control group [3 classes]. The data was collected using a developed questionnaire based on BASNEF Model [contain Belief, Attitude, Subjective Norm, Enabling Factors components] as well as international physical activity questionnaire [IPAQ]. The experimental group participated in 2 months ordinary physical education program based on BASNEF Model. The control group had 2 months ordinary educational program. The data was collected in pre and post-test periods and then 2 and 4 months follow-up and analyzed using SPSS software. After intervention, the mean scores of BASNEF components were significantly high in experimental group in comparison to the control group. Also the experimental groups' participation in regular physical activity was significantly greater than the control group after 2 and 4 months prior to the interventional program. Developing physical education courses based on BASNEF model can improve regular physical activity of female students.

**Physicians**

**economics**

Icebreakers-unexpected outcomes.
Jamshed, Shazia Qasim; Ibrahim, Mohamed Izham Mohamed; Hassali, Mohamed Azmi
E-mail:shazia_12@hotmail.com
University Sains Malaysia - School of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Department of Social and Administrative Pharmacy
*JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan* 2010; 20 (2): 142 (5 ref.)
Keywords: Pharmacies; Physician's Practice Patterns; Prescriptions
**Pinus**

_Pine [Pinus Eldarica Medw.] needles as indicator for heavy metals pollution._
Kord, B.; Mataji, A.; Babaie, S.
E-mail: behrouzkord@yahoo.com
Islamic Azad University - Department of Green Space Engineering
International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology 2010; 7 (1): 79-84 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Air Pollution; Metals, Heavy

**Abstract:** In this study, the pine tree [Pinus Eldarica Medw.] needles were evaluated as the biomonitors of heavy metal contamination in Tehran, Iran. The pine needle samples supplied from the old trees according to the main wind direction [highest wind speed] were obtained from each parts of tree and then were homogeneously mixed. The samples were taken from different locations with different degrees of metal pollution [urban, industrial, highway and control sites]. Then, the concentrations of lead, zinc, copper, nickel and chromium were measured using a flame atomic absorption spectrophotometer. The result of this study showed that the highest and the lowest metal concentrations were found in the heavy traffic sites and the control site, respectively. However, samples taken from highway sites contained the high concentrations of nickel, copper and lead. Moreover, industrial areas were found to have high contents of zinc and chromium. The variation in heavy metal concentrations between the studied locations is due to changes in traffic density and anthropogenic activities. This research proved significant correlations between the heavy metal concentrations in pine needle samples. Finally, it is concluded that Pinus Eldarica Medw. needles can be applied to monitor polluted sites.

**Placenta Accreta**

_Placenta percreta with haematuria; a life threatening rarity._
Ara, Sarwat
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Punjab Medical College - Gynecology and Obstetrics Department
Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 164-166 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urinary Bladder-pathology; Hematuria; Hysterectomy

**Abstract:** Placenta percreta with urinary bladder invasion is a rare but potentially lethal condition with a high mortality rate. A 28 years old woman, gravida three para two with previous 2 cesarean deliveries, at 30 weeks of gestation, was admitted with frank haematuria. The diagnosis of placenta percreta with involvement of urinary bladder was confirmed. An emergency cesarean section and obstetric hysterectomy was performed and urinary bladder was repaired.

**Pneumonia, Ventilator-Associated**

_etiology_

_Ventilator-associated pneumonia: evaluation of etiology, microbiology and resistance patterns in a tertiary respiratory center._
Jamaati, Hamid Reza; Malekmohammad, Majid; Hashemian, Mohammad Reza; Nayebi, Mahnoosh; Basharzad, N.
Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Department of Pulmonary Medicine
Tanaffos 2010; 9 (1): 21-27 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pneumonia, Ventilator-Associated-microbiology; Pneumonia, Ventilator-Associated-epidemiology; Incidence; Cross Infection; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Retrospective Studies; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Ventilator-associated pneumonia [VAP] has been reported as the most common hospital-acquired infection among patients requiring mechanical ventilation. This study aimed to determine the incidence of ventilator-associated pneumonia in a cardiopulmonary tertiary center, and to evaluate its etiology, resistance patterns, and outcome of admitted patients. In a retrospective study, patients admitted to the Masih Daneshvari Hospital, a tertiary cardiopulmonary center, were evaluated in a 7-month period. A total of 530 patients were admitted to the ICU out of which, 40 acquired VAP. Overall, 99 patients were evaluated [male 57, female= 42] including 40 VAP and 59 non-VAP cases. The incidence of VAP was estimated to be 7.5% in this unit. The underlying conditions included respiratory diseases [COPD, asthma, etc], and cardiac problems [post “coronary artery bypass graft” CABG, etc]. Also, patients in the thoracic surgery ward and those with renal, gastrointestinal, neurologic and other medical problems were evaluated. The patients were divided into two groups of VAP and non-VAP cases. The micro-organisms were recovered from the patients’ bronchoalveolar lavage fluid. The most common micro-organisms recovered were Pseudomonas aeruginosa [17 cases] and Staph. aureus species [15 cases]. In VAP patients in whom S. aureus was recovered, 80 percent of species were methicillin-resistant [MRSA] but all were sensitive to Vancomycin. Moreover, resistance to two, three or four antibiotics was seen in 12, 10, and 5 patients, respectively, in whom P. aeruginosa was recovered. The prevalence of S. aureus in patients with respiratory problems was more than other groups [including MRSA species], but the prevalence of recovered P. aeruginosa was the lowest in respiratory patients, compared to other groups. Also the mortality rate in drug resistant S. aureus and P. aeruginosa groups were 42 and 47 percent,
respectively. Length of stay for MRSA group was 80% and death rate was 50%. In P. aeruginosa group, there was a positive relationship between resistance to multiple drugs and mortality and also ICU stay. VAP is a common infection in ICU setting and certain interventions may affect its incidence. In our study, P. aeruginosa and S. aureus were more common in ICU patients. Pseudomonas species were associated with the highest mortality rate and were resistant to four antibiotics in the antibiogram testing. S. aureus species were more common in patients with underlying respiratory problems, compared to those with other conditions.

**Poliovirus Vaccines**

Vaccine refusal; an obstacle to a polio-free world.
Shukr, Rehman Inayat; Ali, Salman; Manzoor, Fareeda; Sahi, Nabeel; Sattar, Sumaira
E-mail: rehmanshukr@gmail.com
A level student Roots International
Keywords: Immunization Programs-legislation and jurisprudence; National Health Programs; Mandatory Programs-legislation and jurisprudence; Poliomyelitis-prevention and control; Cross-Sectional Studies; Parents; World Health Organization; Patient Compliance; Vaccination-utilization
Abstract: To evaluate the pattern and reasons of reluctance/refusal to polio vaccination with an aim to gain insights and learn lessons during Polio campaign. Setting: Polio campaign days during 2009 in Muzaffar Garah district between January to April 2009. Cross sectional survey. Survey done during intensive polio days during the three campaigns this year by detailed interview with parents, senior members of the family regarding reluctance to administer oral polio drops in the Muzaffar Garah district. Reasons and frequency of reluctance were documented. After counseling the WHO team managed to convince part of the reluctant population. The data was once again collected from the unconvinced population of parents who declined till the end. During the survey there were 404 reluctant parents.236 [58%] of these were convinced and the remaining stayed unvaccinated despite counseling. Amongst the group that showed initial reluctance. 132 [32.5%] refused to cooperate due to religious misconceptions. Of the confirmed deniers 116 [69%] belonged to a conservative religious group The most easy to convince group was the group demanding monetary benefits for cooperating in Polio campaign 13 [7%]. People refuse Polio vaccination due to misinformation/misconception especially on religious grounds. The die hard refusals were mostly linked to religious reasons. Education of religious leaders is the way forward to drive Polio to extinction.

**Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting**

Effects of preoperative gabapentin on postoperative nausea and vomiting after open cholecystectomy: a prospective randomized double-blind placebo-controlled study.
Khademi, Saeed; Ghaffarpasand, Fariborz; Heiran, Hamid Reza; Asefi, Arshak
Fasa University of Medical Sciences - Department of Anesthesiology
Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 57-60 (14 ref.)
Keywords: Preoperative Care; Cholecystectomy; Amines-administration and dosage; Analgesics-administration and dosage; gamma-Aminobutyric Acid-administration and dosage; Pain, Postoperative-prevention and control
Abstract: To evaluate the effect of gabapentin on the incidence and severity of postoperative nausea and vomiting [PONV] after open cholecystectomy. A total of 90 patients scheduled for elective open cholecystectomy were randomly assigned to either a gabapentin group [600 mg, 2 h before surgery] or a placebo group. For the analysis, 1 patient was excluded from the gabapentin group and 2 patients from the placebo group. A standard technique was used for anesthesia. Pethidine and metoclopramide were used for postoperative management of pain and nausea/vomiting, respectively. The prevalence of PONV, its severity [measured on visual analogue scale, VAS], and total pethidine and metoclopramide use in the first 24 h after the operation were recorded. There were no demographic differences between the two groups. Of the 44 patients given gabapentin, 16 [36.6%] and 28 of 43 [65.2%] placebo patients developed PONV; the difference was statistically significant [p = 0.02]. However, there was no difference in the severity of PONV between the gabapentin and placebo groups [p = 0.12]. Gabapentin patients used less pethidine [28.33 +/- 129 mg] and metoclopramide [6.0 +/- 6.3 mg] than the placebo group [35.1 +/- 15.1 and 9.33 +/- 7.1 mg, respectively]. The differences were statistically significant [pethidine: p = 0.002, metoclopramide: p = 0.033]. However, gabapentin did not reduce postoperative pain significantly [p = 0.096]. Our data show that gabapentin not only reduced PONV after open cholecystectomy, but also reduced the need for additional postoperative analgesics.
Prostatic Hyperplasia

drug therapy

Role of anticholinergic drugs in patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia symptoms.
Al Nasiri, Usama Sulaiman; Kareem, Wisam Ali; Nassir, Nassrat Abdul Mohsen
Al Nahreen College of Medicine

Keywords: Cholinergic Antagonists-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Mandelic Acids-therapeutic use; Prospective Studies; Sulfonamides-therapeutic use

Abstract: We determined the efficacy and safety of combination therapy of a-blockers and anticholenergic drugs in patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia complain mainly of storage symptoms. Study has been design to assess the efficacy and safety of combined treatment with oxybutynin plus tamsulosin in patients with lower urinary tract symptoms [LUTS] and benign prostatic hyperplasia [BPH]. Prospective randomized controlled study of patients with moderate to severe lower urinary tract symptoms. Eligible patients were men 40 years and older with a total IPSS of 12 or higher; An IPSS quality-of-life [QOL] item score of 3 or higher. Additional inclusion criteria were micturition frequency [>8 micturitions per 24 hours] and urgency [micturitions with urgency rating>3 per 24 hours] for 3 or more months. Men with clinically significant bladder outlet obstruction, or serum prostate-specific antigen of more than 4 ng/mL with risk of prostate cancer were excluded. A total of 24[80%] patients receiving oxybutynin plus tamsulosin [Group3] reported treatment benefit by week 12 compared with 13[46.4%] patients receiving placebo [Group1] [P=0.02]. 16 [53.4%] patients receiving tamsulosin[Group2] [P=0.45 vs. placebo], there is statistically significant difference between group 3 and group 2 with the p value 0.04. Patients receiving oxybutynin plus tamsulosin compared with placebo experienced significant reductions in urgency urinary incontinence, Urgency episodes, micturitions per 24 hours, and micturitions per night. Group3 Patients demonstrated significant improvements on the total International Prostate Symptom Score [-7.22 vs. -3.46 in Gl, P=.003] and QOL item [-2.21 vs -1.17, In GI P=.003]. The incidence of acute urinary retention requiring catheterization was low in group3, the incidence was only 1 patient 3.3%; 3 patients[10.3%] in group1, while in tamsulosin group there was no patient complain of acute urinary retention 0% .These results suggest that treatment with oxybutynin plus tamsulosin provides benefit for men with moderate to severe LUTS and BPH.

therapy

Prostatic hyperplasia transurethral electro vaporization: our experience.
Malik, Masud; Ahmed, Nisar; Raza, Mohammad; Iqbal, Zahid; Abdul Manan; Chughtai, Mohammad Nawaz
Ayoub Medical College - Teaching Hospital

Keywords: Transurethral Resection of Prostate-methods; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To asses the efficacy, safety and complication of TUEVP on the basis of subjective and objective parameters and to establish an alternative procedure in our setup. The study was conducted at Urology Department Services Hospital Lahore over a period of four years [1996-2000]. A total 50 patients suffering from Bladder outflow symptoms due to BPH were selected for the study. The TUEVP done by standard technique. The mean age was 64.16 with standard deviation of 7.86 years. The mean operating time in TUEVP was 20.6. Mean volume of irrigating fluid during the procedure was 8.28. Few patients require blood transfusion could be shorter resection time and less bleeding during TUEVP. Mean preoperative serum sodium was 138.8 mEq/l. After TUEVP mean changes in serum sodium was 1.1 mEq/l. Post operative mean volume of irrigant used was 11.12 liters. In TUEVP no patients developed significant haemorrhage during first 24 hours. Mean estimated cost of operation was Rs.4160/. Early complication rate like clot retention occurs in 4% and fever occurs [4%] while haemorrhage, TURP syndrome, retention of urine and DVT not reported. Late post operative complication included secondary infection [4%], Epididymoorchitis [4%], U.T.I in [12%], Retrograde ejaculation [24%] and stricture urethra [4%] patients. The mean symptomatic improvement in IPSS Score was 12.76 after two weeks, 8.72 after three month. Peak flow rate increased 13.4 ml/s after two weeks and 14.44 ml/s after three months. TUEVP is the effective and safe procedure with fewer complication and better recovery in our setup but required clinical trials to different urological centers to established its long term efficacy and safety.

Prostatic Neoplasms

pathology

Prostatic ductal adenocarcinoma: a mini review.
Epstein, Jonathan I.
E-mail: jepstein@jhmi.edu
The Johns Hopkins Hospital - Department of Pathology, Urology and Oncology
Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 82-85 (19 ref.)
**Prostatic Neoplasms-surgery; Adenocarcinoma-pathology; Carcinoma, Ductal-pathology; Carcinoma, Ductal-surgery; Transurethral Resection of Prostate**

**Abstract:** Prostatic ductal adenocarcinomas may arise either in large primary periurethral prostatic ducts or in the peripheral prostatic ducts. Ductal adenocarcinomas are composed of tall columnar cells arranged in cribriform, papillary, solid, single glands, and PIN-like patterns. Other than the prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia [PIN]-like ductal pattern, which behaves like Gleason pattern 3, ductal adenocarcinoma is comparable to Gleason pattern 4 prostate cancer. Ductal adenocarcinoma can have a patchy basal cell layer and typically expresses prostate-specific antigen [PSA] immunohistochemically. Mimickers of ductal adenocarcinoma include prostatic urethral polyps, hyperplastic benign prostate glands, high-grade PIN, colorectal adenocarcinoma, and papillary urothelial carcinoma.

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**Protein-Energy Malnutrition**

**Protein energy malnutrition in goitrous schoolchildren of Aahwaz, Iran.**
Keshteli, Ammar Hassanzadeh; Ardestani, Samaneh Khanpour; Hashemipour, Mahin
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Isfahan University of Medical Sciences

*Medical Principles and Practice* 2010; 19 (1): 86 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Goiter-etiology; Goiter-epidemiology; Prevalence

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**Psychodidae**

**growth and development**

**Climatic factors influencing the abundance of Phlebotomus papatasi [scopoli] [diptera: Psychodidae] in the Nile Delta.**
Kassem, Hala A.; El Sayed, Yasser A.; Baz, Mohamed M.; Kenawy, Mohamed A.; El Sawaf, Bahira M.
E-mail: baha14@hotmail.com
Ain Shams University - Institute of Environmental Studies and Research - Department of Environmental Basic Sciences

*Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology* 2009; 39 (1): 305-316 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Climate; Seasons; Tropical Climate; Prevalence; Acclimatization-physiology; Phlebotomus

**Abstract:** Ecological studies on sand flies were carried out in two villages of the Nile Delta Governorates namely; Kafr Tahla [Qalyubiya] and el Quantara el Beida [Kafr el-Sheikh] from September 2003 to August 2005. Sand flies were collected weekly from around houses, stables and near rodent burrows using sticky paper traps. A total of 9529 sand flies were collected from the two villages, all of which were identified as Phlebotomus papatasi. Sand fly activity started from April to December with a bimodal annual pattern. The sex ratio of collected sand flies was significantly male biased. Data analyses revealed that sand fly densities were strongly correlated to temperature but not to relative humidity or wind velocity. Variation in the densities of P. papatasi in both villages did not show a significant effect due to lunar phases. However, sand fly activity was highly positively correlated to fraction illumination.

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**Psyllium**

**Dietary fiber psyllium based hydrogels for use in insulin delivery.**
Singh, Baljit; Chauhan, Nirmala
Himachal Pradesh University - Department of Chemistry

*International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus* 2010; 2 (1): 32-37 (38 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hydrogels; Insulin-pharmacokinetics

**Abstract:** The present article is related to the development of psyllium based oral insulin delivery systems that could release insulin in a controlled and sustained manner. Psyllium is a medicinally important gel, forming glucose lowering dietary fiber and drug delivery system developed by its functionalization will have the double potential of curing diabetes. Psyllium and acrylamide/methacrylamide based hydrogels were prepared, and the effect of pH on the release dynamics of insulin from drug loaded hydrogels has been studied to evaluate the drug release mechanism. Non-Fickian diffusion mechanism has been observed for the release of insulin in the pH 7.4 buffer.
**Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive**

**Correlation of CRP and serum fibrinogen levels with disease severity, clinical factors and pulmonary function tests in COPD patients.**
Samareh Fekri, Mitra; Khorasani, Syed Abdol Rahim; Shadkam Farokhi, Maliheh
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Kerman University of Medical Sciences - Department of Pulmonary Medicine
Tanaffos 2010; 9 (1): 28-33 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive-diagnosis; C-Reactive Protein-blood; Fibrinogen-blood; Respiratory Function Tests; Severity of Illness Index; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease [COPD] is a progressive chronic disease and C-reactive protein [CRP] and fibrinogen are considered as main systemic inflammatory biomarkers. This study aimed to evaluate the alterations of CRP and serum fibrinogen levels in COPD patients and their correlation with the severity of disease, arterial O\(^2\) saturation and opium or cigarette consumption. This was a descriptive case-control study conducted on 31 COPD patients and 29 healthy controls selected by using easy sampling method in Afzalipur Hospital. Serum levels of CRP and fibrinogen were measured by ELISA method and analyzed using SPSS software version 15. The mean serum level of CRP in the understudy patients [13.15 +/- 13.72 mg/L] was significantly higher than that of the controls [3.53 +/- 1.12 mg/L] [P=0.000]. However, no significant difference was found in the mean serum level of fibrinogen between cases [3.81 +/- 0.93 mg/dl] and controls [3.72 +/- 0.9 mg/dl] [P=0.82]. Also, no significant correlation was detected between the serum level of CRP or fibrinogen and severity of the disease [P=0.92 and P=0.58, respectively]. A statistically significant relationship was found between the serum levels of CRP and fibrinogen and arterial O\(^2\) saturation [P=0.02]. There was no significant difference in the serum levels of CRP and fibrinogen between the opium users [P=0.19] and other patients [P=0.15]. According to our study results, COPD, per se, can increase the inflammatory biomarkers including CRP. Raised serum level of CRP is indicative of systemic inflammation which results in extra-pulmonary manifestations like cardiovascular diseases, cerebrovascular accidents, osteoporosis, and cachexia. Therefore, with routine measurement of this marker, we can evaluate the severity of systemic inflammation in these patients and choose the best treatment accordingly.

**Rain**

**Effect of terracing on rainwater harvesting and growth of Juniperus procera Hochst. ex Endlicher.**
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King Saud University - Department of Plant Production

**Keywords:** Juniperus-growth and development; Soil

**Abstract:** The present study was conducted in two forests in Abha [Capital of Asir Region] and two forests in Al Namas [130 km north of Abha], south western Saudi Arabia [Asir region] to investigate the effect of terraces on rainwater harvesting and growth of Juniperus procera Hochst. ex Endlicher. Farmers grow their crops within Juniper forests and woodlots by constructing terraces from soil and stones to harvest rainwater. Juniper forests and woodlots present important watersheds and sources for water. Study plots were established in our forests, two of which contained maintained terraces and the other two have been covered by abandoned and damaged terraces. The results showed that maintained terraces served as important means for rainwater harvesting, whereas abandoning of terraces resulted in increased soil loss, surface runoff, bulk density and reduced infiltration rates. Significant correlations and regression between soil loss, total runoff, soil bulk density and infiltration rate were provided. Diameter at breast height, total height, basal area, volume, number of trees, crown coverage and regeneration/ha of J. procera were significantly [P < 0.0001] higher in forests with maintained terraces compared with abandoned terraces Finally, maintained terraces improved rainwater harvesting and growth performance of J. procera.
Raloxifene

pharmacology

Effect of raloxifene on serum lipids for type 2 diabetic menopausal women with or without statin treatment.
Matsumura, Mihoko; Monden, Tsuyoshi; Nakatani, Yuki; Shimizu, Hiroaki; Domeki, Nozomi; Yangi, Kazunori; Ikeda, Shiori; Kawagoe, Yoshiaki; Kasai, Kikuo
Dokkyo Medical University School of Medicine - Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism
Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 68-72 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-blood; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-complications; Menopause; Osteoporosis, Postmenopausal; Hyperlipidemias-drug therapy; Cholesterol, LDL-blood

Abstract: Our aim was to investigate the effect of 1-year treatment with raloxifene, a selective estrogen receptor modulator, on plasma lipid profiles in Japanese postmenopausal type 2 diabetic patients. A total of 43 Japanese women with postmenopausal osteoporosis and type 2 diabetes with serum low-density lipoprotein cholesterol [LDL-C] <3.59 mmol/l, serum triglyceride <1.68 mmol/l and serum high-density lipoprotein cholesterol [HDL-C] >1.03 mmol/l, who took 60 mg/day of raloxifene for 12 months, were enrolled. For analysis, they were divided into 2 groups: nonhyperlipidemia [n = 23] and hyperlipidemia treated with statin [n = 20]. Raloxifene treatment significantly induced a mean reduction in serum LDL-C from 2.90 to 2.36 and 2.67 mmol/l in the nonhyperlipidemia and statin-treated group, respectively. However, the reduction ratio of serum LDL-C showed a significant difference in the nonhyperlipidemia group [17%] compared to the statin-treated group [7%; p = 0.03]. Although serum HDL-C showed an increase in both groups [from 1.45 to 1.58 vs. from 1.40 to 1.47 mmol/l], the increase ratio of serum HDL-C was not significant between the two groups. Raloxifene administration showed 15% reduction in the nonhyperlipidemia group [p = 0.02] and 13% reduction in the statin-treated group [p = 0.02] of urinary N-telopeptide of type I collagen. No significant change in blood HbA1C was observed in either group. The administration of raloxifene to type 2 diabetic women showed favorable efficacy on serum lipid profiles, particularly in patients without statin treatment.

Renal Colic

drug therapy

Acute renal colic; comparison of nelbuphine hydrochloride with diclofenac sodium during emergency management.
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Combined Military Hospital - Department of Surgery

Keywords: Analgesics, Opioid-therapeutic use; Diclofenac-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Emergency Treatment; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To compare the efficacy of Nelbuphine hydrochloride [opioid] and Diclofenac Sodium [NSAID] in management of Acute renal pain. Prospective non-randomized quasi experimental study. This study was conducted in Emergency department [ED] of Combined Military Hospital, Lahore. From 1st April 2008 to 31 July 2009. A Total of 100 patients presenting in emergency department with a clinical diagnosis of renal and Ureteric colic were studied. They were randomly divided in to equal and comparable groups, Group A and B. Severity of pain was assessed using a Visual Analogue scale [VAS]. Group A was treated with Intravenous Nelbuphine 10mg and group B was given intramuscular Diclofenac Sodium 75mg. Assessment of Pain relief, both onset and complete response was assessed in both groups. In addition to the pain relief, side effects like Nausea, vomiting, respiratory depression, drowsiness and injection site pain were also assessed. Nelbuphine was found significantly superior [p=0.05] to Diclofenac, both for time of onset of pain relief and complete pain relief. Moreover less patients required rescue analgesia in Group A [p=0.05]. Only one patient treated with Group A had respiratory depression which was statistically insignificant [p=0.05]. There was a 3.5% increase in Nausea and vomiting in Nelbuphine treated patients. Nelbuphine is a safe and rapid acting Opioid with few side effects. It should be preferred over Diclofenac sodium in treatment of Acute Renal pain.
Renal Dialysis

mortality

Survival analysis of dialysis patients and its associated factors in Zahedan, Iran.
Roudbari, Masoud; Foruzandeh, Forough; Roudbari, Soudeh
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Iran University of Medical Sciences and Health Sciences - Anti Microbial Resistance Research Center - Department of Statistics and Mathematics
Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 91-93 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Survival Analysis; Kidney Failure, Chronic-mortality; Kidney Failure, Chronic-therapy; Cross-Sectional Studies; Risk Factors

Research

[Improving the capabilities of the physicians working in health care centers of Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari province for doing applied researches].
Reisi, R.; Yousofi, H.; Shojarei, H.; Ahmadi, A.; Habibi, Sh.; Moezi, M.
Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences - Medical Plants Research Center
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences 2010; 11 (4): 42-48, 6 (9 ref.)

Abstract: In the last decades efforts have been dedicated to improve research activities among academic staff in the universities. However less attention has been paid to improve research skills among nonacademic staff of health system, especially physicians. Thus, in this research capability of the physician working in Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari for doing applied researches has been investigated. In this interventional research, the study population was consisted of all general physicians who were working in health care centers in Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari [CMVB] province. From the whole population of general physicians 60 physicians were selected and were randomly divided into two separate groups [30 physician as case group and 30 physicians as control group]. Case group participated in a research methodology workshop. In this workshop they were trained how to find the health system priorities and how to write a research proposal. After finishing the workshop, they returned to their work and conducted their research proposal and then they participated in the second workshop to present their research results. In second workshop they improved their abilities for writing a scientific article, preparing a poster, giving a scientific talk and paper publishing. Prior and after the workshop their knowledge about the subject was collected in both groups, using a questioner. At the end, results collected from both groups were analyzed using paired and independent-t tests. The average scores of knowledge about research methodology in case group was 6.23 +/- 0.24 and 12.97 +/- 2.35 prior and after interventions, respectively [P<0.05]. The capacity of case group for conducting research activities was significantly higher compared to the control group. They were principle researchers in 16 research projects and co-workers in 70 research projects. We conclude that continuous naming of this project may lead to improving performance of more applied research projects and to solve more health problems.

Rhinoplasty

Management of nasofrontal angle in rhinoplasty.
Pousti, S. B.; Jalesi, M.; Asghari, A.
Iran University of Medical Sciences - ORL-HNS Research Center - Department of Otolaryngology

Keywords: Nose-anatomy and histology; Forehead; Face; Transplants

Abstract: Radix or nasofrontal angle has a special concern in rhinoplasty. Minimal changes in the position of nasofrontal angle can produce a different image of nasal and midfacial length in the profile view. In a patient with high radix, the profile of the forehead continues into the nose in a straight line and the nose appears too long. On the other hand, deep nasofrontal angle makes the illusion of a short nose. The ideal position of this angle has always been a matter of discussion and various methods have been introduced regarding its correction by deepening or augmenting the radix area. In this article, we first review the ideal position of nasofrontal angle and then discuss different procedures used to correct it.
Rubella

epidemiology

Prevalence of rubella IgG antibodies among Syrian females of childbearing age.
Barah, Faraj A.; Chehada, Amer G.
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University of Kalamaon - Faculty of Pharmacy - Division of Microbiology
Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 78-81 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Rubella-immunology; Antibodies, Viral-blood; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Immunoglobulin G; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To examine the current sero-epidemiology of rubella IgG among Syrian females of childbearing age that missed rubella vaccination. A cross-sectional study examined healthy female students of the Pharmacy College, Kalamoon University, Deratiah, Syria. Ninety sera were collected between March and May 2008, and were subject to rubella specific IgG screening and titration using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay-based technique provided by Diamed Eurogen in the Microbiology Laboratory, Faculty of Pharmacy. The quantitative analysis for rubella IgG showed a noticeable variability in the values of antibodies that ranged between 0-363 IU/ml. A total of 77 participants were positive for rubella IgG giving a prevalence of 85.6%, and leaving a relatively high proportion of susceptibility [14.4%] among the tested group. Although most women tested were seropositive for rubella IgG, suggesting a natural virus circulation within the community, screening for protective immunity followed by vaccination to those who missed the regular vaccine program should be enforced to prevent possible rubella congenital syndrome. In addition, adding a second shot of rubella vaccine to those who were subject to the national program of vaccination is a must since the concentration of antibodies may drop below the recommended levels necessary for protection.

Schistosomiasis mansoni

complications

Schistosoma mansoni induce granulomatous in Flammation and lesion to the enteric nervous system in mouse colon.
Abdu, Suzan B.
King Abdul Aziz University - Girls College - Department of Zoology

Keywords: Granulomatous Disease, Chronic; Intestinal Mucosa-pathology; Histology; Mice; Enteric Nervous System; Colon

Abstract: Schistosomiasis mansoni is a major health problem, mainly occurring in developing countries. A large proportion of infected individuals suffer from motility related gastrointestinal problems. In the present study the granulomatous inflammation induced by eggs deposition in the colon wall and the lesion to the enteric nervous system was investigated. Mice infected with S. mansoni 4-12 weeks prior to the experiment, and uninfected control mice were studied. The colon showed both a diffuse mucosal, submucosal and muscularies inflammation as well as a granulomatous reaction. The diffuse mucosal inflammation caused a prominent increase in the thickness of the mucosa. A significant increase of thickness of muscularis at 12 weeks of infection was noted. An increase of the number of enteroendocrine cell was also noted at the acute phase. In addition, the enteric nervous tissue, submucous neurons and myenteric plexus, become inflamed, disturbed and destroyed by granulomas. Further more, ganglia situated within or near granulomas showed ganglionitis, necrosis of neurons as well as infiltration by eosinophils, neutrophils, plasma cells and ma-crophages. The myenteric plexus was the most damaged. We conclude that diffuse inflammation and lesion to the enteric nervous system may alter the regulatory functions of the enteric nervous system and the enteroendocrine cells and play an important role in the pathogenesis seen in Schistosomiasis symptoms.

Seizures

chemically induced

Tramadol induced seizure: report of 106 patients.
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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 49-51 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Tramadol-adverse effects; Epilepsy
Abstract: Seizure is one of the possible adverse effects of tramadol hydrochloride, a synthetic, centrally-acting analgesic, prescribed for the treatment of moderate to severe pain. In this study, we describe 106 patients with tramadol induced seizures. The patients, who were referred to Nemazee Hospital, Shiraz, Iran, from March 2006 to March 2008, were examined in this cross-sectional study. All of the patients had experienced seizure(s) after ingesting tramadol. Each patient was interviewed for demographic data, history of epilepsy, family history of epilepsy, duration of tramadol use, total dose and the last dose of ingested tramadol. Neurological examinations, routine laboratory tests, electroencephalography, and brain computed tomography were performed for each patient. One hundred and six patients were studied [102 males and 4 females, mean age: 26.7 +/- 6 g years]. Among them, 92 [86.8%] had new-onset provoked seizure(s) induced by tramadol and in 14 patients [13.2%], tramadol ingestion was considered as a precipitating factor in the setting of previously-known epilepsy. Tramadol was prescribed by the physicians for alleviation of pain in 20 patients [18.9%] and abused in the remainder [86 patients, 81.1%]. The dose of ingested tramadol before the seizure(s) was 50 to 1500mg. Tramadol may provoke seizures in patients with epilepsy and also in previously healthy people even within the recommended dose ranges. Because most of the cases had occurred in young abusers, strategies to prevent tramadol addiction should be sought.

**Sewage**

Experimental and modeling investigation of sewage solids sedimentation based on particle size distribution and fractal dimension.

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International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology 2010; 7 (1): 37-46 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Particle Size; Fractals; Lasers

Abstract: Sewage solids are usually characterized by non-specific parameters such as suspended solids. The suspended solids has been shown to be an inadequate index for advanced water treatment processes. In this study, the sewages solids particle size distribution was used to provide more detailed information on sewage characteristic. It is hoped that, by introducing particle size distribution, the mechanism of sewage solids sedimentations can be better understood. The particle size distribution of the domestic sewage was measured by the Malvern laser scattering technique to link to its settlement efficiency. Experimental results show that 77% of particle volume was removed during the 90 min settling, of which 71.2% of particle volume was removed in the initial 30 min. The submicron particles were found to be removed by co-settling with large particles. The fractal dimensions of sewage solids could also be derived from the laser scattering measurement. The fractal dimension could also provide useful information on the shape and density of sewage solids. A mathematical model considering the particle sizes, shapes and density changes was then constructed to simulate the settlement of raw sewage particles. Comparison of the modeling results based on discrete and flocculant settling theory shows that settlement can be better predicted by considering the fractal nature of particles. The particle size distribution and fractal dimension data measured by Malvern laser scattering technique have been shown to be valuable data for in-depth understanding of the mechanisms of sewage solids sedimentation.

**Signs and Symptoms**

Symptomatology in the internal medicine wards; analysis of pattern of referral in tertiary care hospital.

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**Keywords:** Internal Medicine; Hospital Departments; Referral and Consultation; Age Distribution; Length of Stay

**Abstract:** This study had been conducted to highlight the pattern of presenting complaints of the patients admitted in internal medicine wards of a tertiary care hospital. This observational study was conducted in internal medicine wards of Alnoor Specialist Hospital, Makkah, Saudi Arabia, from 31-08-2004 to 14-10-2004. The data had been collected retrospectively from the files and consisted of demography, wards allocations, duration of stay, and frequency as well as duration of symptoms at the time of presentation. Data was analyzed by SPSS version 16 and p<0.05 was considered as significant. Out of total 103 subjects, majority 21 [20.4%] belonged to age group 65-74years. Saudis 75[73%] as well as males 59[58%] predominated. Saudis were older and stayed longer than non-saudis [55.5 vs. 45.8years; p<0.05] and [9.3 vs. G.Sdays; p<0.05], respectively. Most frequent symptom was fever while 41.2% symptoms had history of 2-7days. Only 3.9% patients presented with >6 types of complaints. Diseases of the circulatory system were more prominent [16.5%]. More than two third patients improved [75.7%] while 9.7% died. Maximum patients were within 65 to 74yrs of age. Saudis were older and stayed longer than non-Saudis. Fever was the commonest presenting complaint. Minimum patients presented with >6 complaints and diseases of the circulatory system predominated. A few died but most of them improved.
**Sjogren's Syndrome**

**virology**

Serologic activity against HTLV-I in patients with primary sjogren's syndrome in Mashhad, an endemic area.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 58-60 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Deltaretrovirus; Sjogren's Syndrome-immunology; Deltaretrovirus Infections-epidemiology; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

**Abstract:** There are accumulating evidences that Human T cell Leukemia Virus type I [HTLV-I] plays a part in the development of Sjogren's Syndrome [SS]. This virus is endemic in some areas of the world. The objective of this study was to estimate the seroprevalence rates of anti-HTLV-I in 55 patients in Mashhad and to determine whether any association between SS patients and HTLV-I could be observed. We recruited 21 patients with primary SS who consecutively attended our Rheumatology Clinic in Ghaem Hospital affiliated to Mashhad University of Medical Sciences in Mashhad, Northeastern Iran during May 1, 2005 to September 30, 2008. Serum samples were screened for HTLV-I, using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA]. To compare the seroprevalence rates of HTLV-I found in SS patients with those in the community, we used the viral infection rates calculated for the entire population of blood donors in Mashhad by Blood Transfusion Organization. All patients with SS were negative by ELISA versus HTLV-I. This study demonstrates no prev alence of positivity for HTLV-1 in SS patients in Mashhad. These data are against the role of HTLV-I in the development of SS in our region.

**Skin Abnormalities**

**epidemiology**

Frequency of genodermatoses among Iraqi patients.

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**Keywords:** Skin Abnormalities-genetics; Icthyosis-epidemiology; Epidermolysis Bullosa-epidemiology; Xeroderma Pigmentosum-epidemiology

**Abstract:** Genodermatoses are hereditary skin disorders or anomalies which can be grouped into three categories: chromosomal, single gene and multifactorial. Most genodermatoses show single gene or Mendelian inheritance [autosomal dominant, autosomal recessive or X-linked recessive genes]. To asses the frequency of genodermatoses among Iraqi patients in outpatient Dermatology and Venereology comparison with other countries. This case series descriptive epidemiological study included eighty three patients [57males and 26 females] with genodermatoses. They consulted the out patient clinic/ Department of Dermatology and Venereology Baghdad Teaching Hospital from April 2005 through April 2006. Their ages ranged from 2months-60 years [Median 10 years],With various genetic diseases. Full history, dermatological and clinical examinations were done to establish the clinical diagnosis of genodermatoses regarding all demographic points related to these disorders. The frequency of genodermatoses among outpatient attendant in Dermatology and Venereology Department was 837 20000 [0.42%]. This study had shown that the most common genodermatoses were; ichthyosis: 21 [25.3 %] patients and epidermolysis bullosa which contain 16 [19.3 %] patients when taken together they constituted 37 [44.6%] patients of the total, neurofibromatosis 8 [9.6 %], hereditary palmoplantar keratoderma 6 [7.2%], darier's disease 5 [6 %] and xeroderma pigmentosa 4 [4.8 %]. Positive family history of the same disease was obtained in;8 [38.1 %] patients with ichthyosis, 4 [66.6 %] in hereditary palmoplantar keratoderma, 2 [12.5 %] in epidermolysis bullosa and all patients with Hailey-Hailey disease had positive family history of the same condition. Consanguinity was positive in; 13 [61.9 %] patients of ichthyosis, 12 [75 %] epidermolysis bullosa, 2 [33.3 %] hereditary palmoplantar keratoderma and [100 %] patients with xeroderma pigmentosa Genodermatoses are frequently encountered among Iraqi dermatological outpatients and more common in families with positive consanguinity and were comparable to other countries.
Snails

drug effects

Helobdella nilae and Alboglossiphonia conjugata leeches as biological agents for snails control.
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Abdel Tawab, Ahmed H.; Abdel Maboud, Amina I.; Aly, Nagwa S.M.
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Abstract: The efficacy of leeches, as biological agents, in control of snail intermediate hosts of schistosomiasis [Bulinus truncatus, Biomphalaria alexandrina] and fascioliasis [Lymnaea natalensis] as well as their effect on the non-target snails Physa acuta, Melania tuberculata and Cleopatra bulimoides was evaluated. Two glossiphoniid snail leeches, Helobdella nilae and Alboglossiphonia conjugata were used. They destroyed egg masses and young snails more rapidly than adult ones. H. nilae showed a stronger destructive effect than A. conjugata. In a descending order, it preferred L. natalensis followed by B. truncatus, B. alexandrina, Ph. acuta, M. tuberculata and lastly C. bulimoides. But, A. conjugata preferred L. natalensis followed by B. truncatus, Ph. acuta, M. tuberculata, B. alexandrina and lastly C. bulimoides. The detailed diagnostic morphology and biology of the two leeches were given.

A study on biological control of six fresh water snails of medical and veterinary importance.
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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 121-139 (53 ref.)

Abstract: This study evaluated the molluscidal effect of Commiphora molmol oil extract [Myrrh], on control of six fresh water snails [Lymnaea natalensis, Bulinus truncatus, Biomphalaria alexandrina, Physa acuta, Melania tuberculata and Cleopatra bulimoides]. Also, the extract effect on the egg masses of L. natalensis, B. truncatus, B. alexandrina and Ph. acuta was evaluated. Snails and egg masses were exposed at 16-20℃ to various concentrations [cone.]. LD[50] after 24 hours exposure were 264/132, 283/195, 230/252, 200/224, 241/246 and 241/246 ppm for young/adult of L natalensis, B. truncatus, B. alexandrina, Ph. acuta, M. tuberculata and C. bulimoides respectively. LD[100] after 24 hours exposure were 400/400 for L. natalensis, B. truncatus, B. alexandrina, M. tuberculata and C. bulimoides, and 300/300 for Ph. acuta. Also, complete mortality [100%] was achieved for the egg masses of L. natalensis, B. truncatus, B. alexandrina and Ph. acuta at concentrations of 300, 200, 300 and 400 ppm respectively. Lower concentrations gave the same results after longer exposure. LD[100] of C. molmol oil extract [Myrrh] had a rapid lethal effect on the six snail species and their egg masses in high cone, of 300 and 400 ppm. Commiphora molmol is a promising plant to be included with the candidate plant molluscicides. The oil extract of this plant showed a remarkable molluscidal activity against used snail species.

Snake Bites

complications

Snake bite envenomation: experience at King Abdulaziz Medical City, Riyadh.
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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 438-441 (14 ref.)

Abstract: We surveyed the records of 21 of the 28 snakebite victims seen at King Fahad National Guard Hospital in Riyadh over the 20-year period 1986-2005. The most common symptoms were local pain and swelling and the most common signs oedema and tenderness. Neurotoxicity was not noted in any case. Coagulopathy was recorded for 14/21 patients [66.7%] and 5/19 [26.4%] had leukocytosis. All patients were given tetanus toxoid [100%] and 20 [95.2%] received antivenin. Blood products were administered in 2 cases and prophylactic antibiotics in 10 (47.6%). No allergic reaction to antivenom was reported.
Soil
parasitology

Soil-parasites particularly toxocara eggs in Egypt.
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University of Mansoura - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Parasitology
Keywords: Toxocara; Soil Pollutants; Ovum; Prevalence
Abstract: Soil-transmitted helminths [STHs] remain a major threat to the human health throughout the world, mostly in developing nations. Soil is usually contaminated by different parasitic stages through promiscuous defecation of man particularly children. This is more liable to occur in fields, public gardens and sides of streets or canals. Also, feces of domestic and wild animals and birds play a role in soil contamination. This study was conducted at Mansoura city and Batra village and El-Minia city and Zohra village representing the urban and rural areas of Dakahlia Governorate, Lower Egypt and Minia Governorate, Upper Egypt respectively. The most common helminthic stage presents in the soil of the two Governorates was Toxocara eggs. No ova was detected in-door yards in the urban areas, but only in the sides of streets, crop fields and fruit gardens, around houses and canal banks of both Governorates, and the highest intensity was 15-19 eggs/10 gm soil at canal banks at Zohra village, El-Minia Governorate, Upper Egypt.

Spinal Diseases
microbiology

Management of spinal infection.
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Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 38-45 (26 ref.)
Keywords: Spinal Diseases-drug therapy; Spinal Diseases-surgery; Retrospective Studies; Epidural Abscess; Spondylitis-microbiology; Spinal Diseases-diagnosis; Risk Assessment
Abstract: This review of spinal infections was conducted to better define the population at risk, the affected levels, presentation, causative organisms, duration of antibiotic treatment and indications for surgery. A retrospective analysis of 70 consecutive patients with primary spinal infection [epidural abscess and/or vertebral osteomyelitis] that presented between January 2001 and August 2004 was performed. These patients had not undergone immediate prior spinal surgery. We analyzed patient demographics, co-morbidities, erythrocyte sedimentation rate [ESR], C-reactive protein [CRP] and white blood cell count [WBC], management and outcomes. The mean age at presentation was 56.4 years [range 8 to 85], with 69% over the age of 50. Over half [56%] were male and 44% were female. Over a quarter [27%] presented with vertebral osteomyelitis, 40% with spinal epidural abscess, and 33% with both. Pain was the most common symptom, occurring in 77% at presentation. Co-morbid diseases included hypertension [41%], diabetes [33%], heart disease [27%] and pulmonary disease [20%]. Forty-one percent were treated with antibiotics alone while 59% underwent a surgical procedure. Ten percent failed initial medical management and required surgery. Time from diagnosis to surgery ranged from 3 to 10 weeks. Surgery was undertaken for decompression or stabilization. All but one patient improved at last follow-up. Declines in ESR and CRP correlated strongly with treatment success while WBC had less correlation. Parenteral antibiotic therapy averaged 8 weeks. This retrospective study further defines the population at risk for spinal infection, outlines current strategies of medical and surgical management, demonstrates the usefulness of laboratory values and conveys outcomes.

Spirometry

Significance of spirometry in diabetic patients.
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International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus 2010; 2 (1): 47-50 (47 ref.)
Keywords: Forced Expiratory Volume; Risk Factors; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Quality of Life; Respiratory Function Tests
Abstract: Spirometry is a widely used pulmonary function test [PFT], ideally suited to describing the effects of obstruction or restriction on lung function. It is a powerful diagnostic tool that plays a significant role in the early diagnosis of lung damage and its associated structures. It is also used to monitor the therapeutic efficacy of various treatment regimes and the course of the disease. The spirometric parameters have gained more popularity when it has
been reported that impaired Forced Vital Capacity [FVC] and Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 s [FEV1] are emerging novel risk factors for type 2 diabetes mellitus. These spirometric parameter derangements have been evident on spirometry long before the clinical diagnosis of diabetes mellitus or insulin resistance. In spite of this, spirometry is not used routinely as part of a management system in diabetic patients. Its role is neither fully explored, nor fully utilized to achieve quality of life when managing diabetes mellitus. The aim of the present review is to highlight the evidence based significance of spirometry in the light of peer reviewed published literature. It may serve as a brief reference for diabetes management teams to enable spirometry to be included in the algorithm of the routine assessment of diabetic patients.

**Staphylococcus aureus**

[Molecular and serological detection of enterotoxigenic staphylococcus aureus from traditionally dairy products].
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Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences 2010; 11 (4): 19-26 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Enterotoxins; Staphylococcal Food Poisoning; Dairy Products-microbiology; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Sensitivity and Specificity

**Abstract:** Staphylococcus aureus is one of the most causes of food poisoning [FP] in dairy products. The main etiologic agent of FP is staphylococcal enterotoxins [SE]. There are different types of SE, but type A [SEA] and type B [SEB] are the most important types. Because traditional dairy products are still produced and sold without a permit from the Ministry of Health, this study was conducted to evaluate molecular and serological detection of enterotoxigenic Staphylococcus aureus SEA and SEB from traditionally dairy products. In the current study, 100 samples of dairy products, which were produced by traditional methods, were transported to the laboratory under sterile conditions and were assessed. Samples were cultured and identified by routine bacteriological methods. The isolated bacteria were evaluated by PCR tests for diagnosis of the gene encoding of SEA and SEB. Subsequently, the ability of above mentioned strains to produce enterotoxin were examined by Sac's culture method and were confirmed by SRID. Data were analyzed using chi-square test. The results indicated that 32% of dairy products were contaminated by Staphylococcus aureus [18% cream, 10% cheese, 4% milk]. The PCR results showed that 15.6% of Staphylococcus aureus isolates possessed the SEA gene, 9.3% had the SEB gene and 6.2% possessed both genes. The ability of enterotoxin production indicated that 80% of SEA and 33% of SEB genes were expressed. Enterotoxins SEA and SEB are heat stable; therefore heating has no effect on dairy products contaminated by enterotoxins and gastritis may occur in a short period of time. As PCR is a rapid, sensitive, specific and inexpensive methods, we suggest that it can be replaced to traditionally assays for detecting SE.

**Stomach Neoplasms**

pathology

**Gastric cancer staging comparism and role of EUS.**
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Medical city Baghdad - Gastroenterology and Hepatology Teaching Hospital

**Keywords:** Neoplasm Staging; Prospective Studies; Stomach Neoplasms-ultrasonography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

**Abstract:** The tumor stage of gastric cancer in the preoperative period must be evaluated to choose the type of therapy so the preoperative imaging diagnosis is the basis for a tumor-stage-adapted therapy of each patient. Is to compare between the preoperative staging of gastric cancer which includes the ultrasound scan, CT scan and EUS findings and the postoperative staging which include the histopathological finding and to assess the efficacy of EUS in determining the tumor and lymph node stage of tumor. Prospective study of 32 patients with gastric cancer admitted to the surgical ward in the gastroenterology and hepatology teaching hospital, medical city, Baghdad over the period from Nov. 2005 to Nov. 2007 who underwent gastric resection, all the cases were proved to be gastric cancer by endoscopic biopsy or by histopathological examination of the gastric specimen after operative resection, and all the cases radiologically investigated in the preoperative period by abdominal ultrasound, endoluminal ultrasound and abdominal CT scan. Show that there is increase in the staging in 18 [56.25%] cases and same staging in 8 [25%] cases and decrease staging in 6 [18.75%] cases. Endoluminal ultrasound is most accurate preoperative investigation to determine staging of gastric malignancy. Ultrasound and CT scan although it is important in the assessment but they downstage the tumor in about half of cases. So we recommend that EUS is done for all patients with gastric cancer for accurate planning for surgery.
Streptococcus mutans

In vitro assessment of anti-Streptococcus mutans potential of honey.
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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 61-64 (32 ref.)
Keywords: Honey; In Vitro; Dental Caries-microbiology
Abstract: Honey is one of the traditional medicines used for treatment and prevention of various illnesses. This study aims to assess the in vitro antimicrobial effect of honey on Streptococcus mutans. This experimental study was conducted in Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, The Minimal Inhibitory Concentration/MIC effect of a type of commercial honey on S. mutans isolates was investigated by Agar well diffusion and broth microdilution assays. For comparison a carbohydrate solution with sugar content similar to that of natural honey was used as a control. The MIC values of honey for 88.3% of tested strains were 75% v/v that were significantly different of the MIC values of the carbohydrate solution [p<0.001] and the average inhibition zone of undiluted honey on the S. mutans isolates was 13mm. No inhibition zone was observed for undiluted carbohydrate solution in any isolates [p<0.001]. Honey [Apis mellifera] has bacteriostatic activity when tested in vitro. However, pharmacological standardization and clinical evaluation of this effect are essential before using honey as a preventive measure for dental caries.

Stroke

prevention and control

Optimizing vascular risk reduction in the stroke patient with atherothrombotic disease.
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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 1-12 (43 ref.)
Keywords: Stroke-etiologie; Risk Reduction Behavior; Intracranial Arteriosclerosis; Ischemic Attack, Transient; Platelet Aggregation Inhibitors; Antihypertensive Agents-therapeutic use
Abstract: With mounting evidence underscoring the multifactorial pathogenesis of atherothrombotic cerebrovascular disease, it is becoming increasingly obvious that an early and aggressive multimodal treatment of the underlying atherosclerotic disease process is the most effective approach towards preventing recurrent vascular events in the majority of ischemic stroke patients. Knowledge of the evidence behind this strategy and the effective means for implementing it could be useful to the healthcare practitioner caring for stroke and transient ischemic attack [TIA] patients. This review presents the evidence behind the broadening therapeutic options for recurrent vascular event prevention in ischemic stroke patients whose underlying stroke pathophysiologic mechanism is presumed to be due to atherosclerosis. The paper identifies modifiable vascular risk factors associated with recurrent stroke, as well as the clinical trial data on which the latest clinical practice guidelines on recurrent stroke prevention have been based. Therapies discussed include antithrombotics, statins, antihypertensives, revascularization procedures and lifestyle modification [smoking cessation, exercise and diet education]. Finally, successful hospital-based quality improvement programs for initiating and maintaining these evidence-based recurrent stroke prevention treatments are also described. A timely, systematic, evidence-based multimodal preventive approach to atherothrombotic disease in ischemic stroke and TIA patients that transcends the continuum of care will enhance treatment rates and improve clinical outcomes.

Stroop Test

The Arabic version of Stroop test and its equivalency to the English version.
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Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 112-115 (7 ref.)
Keywords: Arabs; Language
Abstract: The Stroop test is one of the most popular tests frequently used to assess the function of the frontal lobe in neurological and psychiatric patient populations. Performance on the Stroop test is very sensitive to lesions of the frontal lobes and is commonly used in clinical settings. In 1999, we decided to find out if the Stroop test will be as reliable after translation to the Arabic language as the original English version. We completed the work in Riyadh Military Hospital in 2000. A sample of 10 Saudi adult healthy individuals participated in this study. Their mean age was 31.9 and their mean years of education were 17.3. All subjects performed the Arabic and the English versions of
Stroop test. Performance showed no differences between the English and the Arabic versions of the Stroop test. Equivalency data between the two versions of Stroop test are provided. The availability of this data will help us to provide a normative data for the Saudi Committee of Health Education, and in carrying out research on frontal lobe function.

Students, Medical psychology

Depression, anxiety and their associated factors among medical students.
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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 122-126 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Depression-epidemiology; Anxiety-epidemiology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Sex Distribution; Risk Factors

Abstract: To determine the frequency of anxiety and depression among medical students of Wah Medical College and their associations with sociodemographic and educational characteristics if any. Cross-sectional survey, Wah Medical College, from September 2007 to March 2008. A sample of 279 students was included in the study after excluding first year medical students because they were admitted for less than 6 months. A self administered Encounter Form was administered. Sociodemographic and educational characteristics included age, gender, birth order, number of siblings, monthly income, monthly expenditure on education, academic performance in professional examination, past medical and past psychiatric history, substance abuse and family history of psychiatric illness. Beck depression inventory and beck anxiety inventory were used to assess the level of depression and anxiety. The chi-square test was applied at 5% level of significance to determine associated factors for anxiety and depression respectively. The mean age of students was 21.4 +/- 1.41 years with female preponderance i.e. 202 [72.4%]. Anxiety was present in 133 [47.7%] students and depression in 98 [35.1%] students. Both were found concomitantly in 68 [24.37%] students. Age [p=0.013], gender [p=0.016], examination criteria dissatisfaction [p=0.002] and overburden with test schedule [p=0.002] were significantly associated with depression. Anxiety was significantly associated with gender [p=0.007], birth order [p=0.049], year of study [p=0.001], examination criteria dissatisfaction [p=0.010] and overburden with test schedule [p=0.006]. One third of students were found to have anxiety and depression which was associated with the sociodemographic and educational factors as stated above.

Substance Withdrawal Syndrome

Severity of nicotine withdrawal symptoms after smoking cessation.
Hesami, Zahra; Alvanpour, Anahita; Kashani, Babak Sharif; Tafti, Saeed Fallah; Heydari, Gholam Reza
Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Tobacco Prevention and Control Research Center
Tanaffos 2010; 9 (1): 42-47 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Nicotine; Severity of Illness Index; Smoking Cessation; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Smoking is among the most common preventable causes of early death in the world. Implementation of smoking cessation programs is among the effective strategies of tobacco control. More than half the smokers experience nicotine withdrawal syndrome after quitting and this could be one of the main reasons of unsuccessful smoking cessation. This study evaluated the severity of nicotine withdrawal symptoms 14 days after quitting [the last visit of smokers to the smoking cessation clinic]. This was a cross sectional study conducted on volunteers for smoking cessation from Nov. 2006 to Nov. 2007. During a one month course, volunteers attended 4 sessions of treatment and training [1 session per week]. Since the 2[nd] session, they stopped smoking with the aid of nicotine gum and behavioral therapy under the supervision of a physician. Fourteen days after quitting [4[th] session], the severity of nicotine withdrawal symptoms was evaluated using the Minnesota test and was compared between males and females using the Chi square test. A total of 197 participants were studied, 65% of which were males, 76.6% were married, 49.2% successfully quit smoking during the study period, 12.2% cut down smoking, and 38.6% did not finish the course. The mean score for increase in appetite, irritability and depression was 4.6 +/- 3.4, 4.3 +/- 3.4 and 3.6 +/- 3.3, respectively. The mean score for severity of depression was 4.5 +/- 3.4 in women and 3.19 +/- 3.2 in men [p=0.03]. The mean score for severity of anxiety was 4.6 +/- 3.6 in women and 2.6 +/- 2.9 in men [p=0.004]. Also, the mean score for severity of irritability was 5.7 +/- 3.3 and 3.6 +/- 3.3 in women and men, respectively [p=0.002]. The severity of symptoms related to nicotine withdrawal syndrome was considerably low 14 days following abstinence. However, the severity of nicotine craving was significantly higher compared to other symptoms. Severity of more than half the symptoms was significantly higher in women but further investigations are required in this regard.
Surgical Wound Infection

epidemiology

Wound infection; prevalence in anaemic women after cesarean section.
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Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Unit-1 - Department of Obstetric and Gynaecology
Keywords: Prevalence; Cesarean Section; Anemia-complications; Prospective Studies; Surgical Wound Dehiscence
Abstract: To evaluate the effects of the anaemia in wound infection after cesarean section. Prospective study. Setting: Department of Obstetric-Gynaecology in Sir Ganga Ram Hospital / Fatima Jinnah Medical College Lahore. Sep 2008 to Sep 2009. The study comprises of 100 pregnant women with moderate to severe anaemia. Selected cases underwent cesarean section due to different indications. The rate and frequency of wound infection was observed in all these women. Results were analysed and tabulated. 100 cases with moderate to severe anaemia who underwent cesarean section were included. Moderate anaemia was recognized in 55% of cases and 19% with severe anaemia. Wound discharge was seen in 44% of cases and wound dehiscence was found in 56% cases. Culture was positive in 41% patients and majority of these were unbooked. Non elective cesarean delivery was performed in 99% of cases. The rate of wound infection was very high in moderate to severely anemic women who underwent non elective / emergency cesarean section.

Thrombocytopenia

etiology

Hepatitis C; frequency of thrombocytopenia patients treated with interferon.
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Shifa Hospital - Department of Medicine
Keywords: Hepatitis C, Chronic-drug therapy; Interferons-adverse effects; Ribavirin-adverse effects; Drug Therapy, Combination-adverse effects
Abstract: To determine the frequency of thrombocytopenia and its manifestations in patients with Chronic Hepatitis C Virus infection treated with interferon and ribavirin. In door and out door patients. Case series. Department of Medicine PNS Shifa Hospital Karachi, from 1[st] August 2006 to 1[st] July 2007. A Proforma was designed to enter the data of 100 patients fulfilling the inclusion criteria included in the study. Adult patients between the ages of 18 and 50 years of both gender were selected. Presence of anti HCV antibodies, elevated serum alanine transaminase, a positive polymerase chain reaction for hepatitis C ribonucleic acid and compensated liver disease were prerequisites. All patients were treated with combination of interferon and ribavirin. Blood counts, alanine transaminase and prothrombin time were done at baseline and at 2, 4 and 8 weeks intervals after starting interferon. A drop in platelets count below 100,000/cmm was taken as interferon induced thrombocytopenia. In our study thrombocytopenia occurred in 11 % patients. Grade 3 thrombocytopenia [platelet counts < 50,000] occurred in 01 patient out of hundred in which there was severe gum bleeding and purpura so antiviral treatment was discontinued. Grade 2 thrombocytopenia [platelet counts between 50,000-75,000] was observed in 03% patients but there were no bleeding episodes, 50% reduction dose was done in these patients. Grade 1 thrombocytopenia [platelet counts between 75,000- 100,000] was noticed in 07% patients but there were no bleeding manifestations and dose reduction was not done. Combination therapy is well tolerated, however, it can cause life threatening complications like bleeding episodes in a few patients. Bleeding complications and manifestations as a result of thrombocytopenia are uncommon.

Tibia

surgery

Coverage of exposed tibia; comparison of various methods.
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Independent Medical College
Keywords: Surgical Flaps; Surgical Procedures, Operative; Wounds and Injuries-surgery; Tibial Fractures-surgery; Wound Infection; Treatment Outcome
Abstract: The alarming rise in road traffic accident has resulted in increased incidence of degloving lower limb injuries requiring some sort of cover for exposed bones e.g. tibia. To study and compare the rate of wound infection & decreased morbidity in degloving injuries of lower limb following early bone coverage by various surgical methods of bone coverage. Comparative, prospective study, Allied Hospital SU II Faisalabad. From January 2002 to October 2004. Thirty [30] patients divided into four groups, muscle and musculocutaneous flaps for 15 patients, local rotational flaps for 05 patients, cross leg flaps and decortication for 05 patients. The patients in each group were divided unequally because of unavailability of patients. Patients were also examined postoperatively for 06 weeks. The patients underwent surgery for degloving injury of limb. Most of them were young males between 5-45 years of age resulting mainly from different types of accidents. 2 out of 15 [13.3%] patients having, musculocutaneous flaps developed wound infection. 1 out of 5 [20%] with local rotational flaps, 2 out of 5 [40%] with cross leg flaps and 3 out of 5 [60%] with decortication developed wound infection. 14 out of 15 [93.3%] patients with muscle and musculocutaneous flaps while 4 out of 5 [80%] with local rotational flaps recovered within 3 weeks. Patients with cross leg flaps recovered after one month while patients with decortication recovered after forty five days. 13 out of 15 gained full function [86%] with muscle and musculocutaneous flaps while patients having local rotational flaps regained 100% full function. 4 out of 5 [80%] regained full function with cross leg flaps and 1 out of 5 [20%] regained full function with decortication. Muscle and musculocutaneous flaps for exposed tibia is safe and effective method of treatment having low rate of wound infection with wider coverage and decreased morbidity.

Tonsillectomy

psychology

Effect of pre-operative psycho-educational interventions on anxiety and pain in children undergoing tonsillectomy in Shiraz southern Iran.
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Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Fatemeh [P.B.U.H] College of Nursing and Midwifery - Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing Department
Keywords: Anxiety-therapy; Pain-therapy; Treatment Outcome
Abstract: Excessive anxiety and stress can affect children's physical and psychological health, hinder their ability to cope with surgery, encourage their negative behavior in association with health care, and may also inhibit their post-operative recovery. This study was conducted to determine the effects of pre-operative psycho-educational interventions on pre-post-operative anxiety and pain in children undergoing Day-Case tonsillectomy. A quasi-experimental pre-post test follow up control group design was used for 199 children aged 9 to 12 years old who were admitted for Day-Case tonsillectomy unit, along with their parents during a 12-month period. In a randomized method, 100 children were divided into the experimental group receiving psycho-educational interventions, and 99 children who were assigned to the control group receiving routine information preparation. The anxiety level of children was measured using children Spielberger State Anxiety Inventory [SSAI] and the post-operative pain level of the children was assessed by using the Visual Analogue Scale [VAS]. The children in the experimental group reported lower state anxiety scores in 4-time points of postoperative periods. There was no difference in children's post-operative pain between the two groups. The study provides empirical evidence in support of the effectiveness of using psycho-educational interventions for preparation of children for surgery.

Toxoplasmosis

diagnosis

Latex agglutination and indirect immunofluorescence tests in the diagnosis of Toxoplasma gondii in Saudi Arabia.
Dawoud, H.A.; Ageely, H.M.; El Shake, A.M.; Heiba A.A.
Jazan University - National Center for Training and Research - Department of Clinical Parasitology
Keywords: Latex Fixation Tests; Fluorescent Antibody Technique, Indirect; Serologic Tests; Sensitivity and Specificity; Toxoplasma
Abstract: Commercial latex agglutination [LA] was assessed for Toxoplasma antibody screening. The sensitivity and specificity were compared with the reference standard indirect immunofluorescence [IFA]. A total of 186 sera were collected from May 2008-October 2008 for Toxoplasma antibody by LA and IFA. Antibody to T. gondii 51/186 [27.4%] were LA-positive and 42/186 [22.6%] were IFA-positive. The sensitivity, specificity and positive predictive value of LA were 100%, 93.7% and 82.3% respectively. The nine LA-false positive sera were examined for rheumatoid factor and antinuclear antibodies, but were negative and none exhibited nonspecific polar staining as a cause for the false positivity.
Toxoplasmosis, Congenital

diagnosis

The investigation of congenital toxoplasmosis in a tertiary care hospital in Turkey.
Al Mandalawi, Mahmood D.
Baghdad University - Al Kindy College of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics
Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 96 (5 ref.)
Keywords: Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Blotting, Western; Sensitivity and Specificity

Trichinellosis

diagnosis

Central role of IL-10 as key regulator of inflammation during intestinal trichinellosis in mice.
Shoheib, Zeinab, S.; Zakaria, Soha S.
Tanta University - Faculty of Medicine - Departments of Parasitology and Biochemistry
Keywords: Trichinella spiralis-parasitology; Intestinal Mucosa-pathology; Histology; Interleukin-10; Nitric Oxide; Peroxidase; Mice
Abstract: This study characterized some immuno-pathological aspects of intestinal tri-chinellosis where, the influence of this nematode infection on levels of IL-10 mRNA expression, nitric oxide [NO] and myeloperoxidase [MPO] in intestinal mucosa is going to be studied. Four groups of albino mice were infected orally by Trichinella spiralis [T. spiralis] larvae and sacrificed on days 3, 6, 14, and 30 post infections [d.p.i.]. Levels of the previously mentioned parameters were measured in the infected intestinal tissue samples and compared to non-infected normal controls. The results showed gradual increase of IL-10 mRNA expression at 3 d.p.i., to reach its peak levels at 14 d.p.i. The mucosal levels of NO and MPO showed sharp increased by 3[rd] d.p.i., with a peak on 6 d.p.i. These biochemical changes were in accordance with the pathological changes observed by histopathological examination of stained small intestinal sections. The data reinforce the concept of the central role played by IL-10, as a Th2 cy-tokine in controlling severe inflammatory process initiated by NO under the influence of this invading parasite.

Trichomonas vaginalis

drug effects

Efficacy of two plant extracts against vaginal trichomoniasis.
El Sherbini, Gehad T.M.; El Gozamy, Bothina R.; Abdel Hady, Nevein M.; Morsy, Tosson A.
Sinai University - Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Industries - Department of Parasitology
Keywords: Plant Extracts; Commiphora; Metronidazole-therapeutic use; Tinidazole-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Trichomonas Vaginitis-drug therapy; Punicaceae
Abstract: Trichomoniasis vaginalis is now an important worldwide health problem. Metronidazole has so far been used in treatment, but the metronidazole-resistant strains and unpleasant adverse effects have been developed. Treatment of patients with metronidazole refractory vaginal trichomoniasis constitutes a major therapeutic challenge and treatment options are extremely limited. In the present study, 33 metronidazole-resistant T. vaginalis females were treated with a combined course of metronidazole and tinidazole. Those still resistant to the combined treatment were given Commiphora molmol [Myrrh] as two capsules for six to eight successive days on an empty stomach two hours before breakfast. Also, natural plant extract purified from [Roman] was in-vitro investigated for its efficacy against T. vaginalis on fresh Diamond media. The anti-trichomoniasis vaginalis activity of both P. granatum [in-vitro] and C. molmol [in-vivo] extracts gave promising results.
Trichomonas Vaginitis

diagnosis

Polymerase chain reaction versus conventional methods in the diagnosis of vaginal trichomoniasis.
Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Parasitology
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 11-21 (61 ref.)

Keywords: Culture Media; Thioglycolates; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Trichomonas vaginalis

Abstract: A total of 200 females of whom 120 had manifestations of vaginal trichomoniasis and 80 asymptomatic ones were studied. In 54/120 symptomatic female [45%] and in 28/80 asymptomatic ones [35%], T. vaginalis was diagnosed by wet mount of bedside vaginal swab samples of 120 samples from symptomatic females, T. vaginalis was detected in 93 [77.5%] when cultured onto InPouch and 95 [79.16%] in modified thioglycolate media. Cuhuring 80 samples of asymptomatic females showed T. vaginalis in 35 [43.75%] onto either media. T. vaginalis genomic DNAs was amplified by PCR from 130 [65%] by using TVA5-TVA6 primer pair in 95 [79.16%] samples of 120 symptomatic females, and in 35 [43.75%] samples of 80 asymptomatic ones. Difference between groups was statistically significant. The motile trichomonads was detected by wet mount in 82/130 positive cultures giving 63.07% sensitivity and 100% positive predictive value [PPV]. Flagellates were not detected by wet mount in any negative culture, giving 100% specificity and 59.32% negative predictive value [NPV]. The wet mount diagnostic accuracy [DA] was 76%, without false-positive, but false negative was 48/130 [36.93%]. DNA was amplified from 129/130 positive culture by TVA5-TVA6 primer pair, giving 99.23% sensitivity. No amplification was detected from one positive culture. DNA was not amplified from 69/70 negative culture using TVA5-TVA6 primer pair, giving 98.57% specificity, 99.23% PPV, 98.57% NPV and 99% DA.

Tuberculoma, Intracranial

Concurrent intramedullary spinal cord and intracranial tuberculomas.
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Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of Neurology

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Central Nervous System; Tuberculosis, Spinal; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: Tuberculosis commonly involves the nervous system, but involvement of spinal cord in the form of intramedullary tuberculoma is rare and concurrent occurrence of cranial and intramedullary tuberculomas is extremely rare. We report a case of concurrent occurrence of intramedullary tuberculoma with multiple intracranial tuberculomas in a young girl from Islamabad, who presented with one month history of paraplegia and with a sensory level at TB. MRI spine showed a well circumscribed lesion opposite T6, which was diagnosed as intramedullary tuberculoma. On cranial imaging, she was found to have multiple round contrast enhancing lesions which were diagnosed as intracranial tuberculomas based on their typical MRI findings. She had complete recovery with conventional treatment of ATT and steroids, without any surgical intervention. The follow-up MRI of patient showed disappearance and complete resolution of most of the lesions.

Tuberculosis Vaccines

therapeutic use

Tuberculosis vaccine.
Sarhan, Mohammed A.
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King Khalid University - College of Sciences - Department of Biological Sciences
Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 9-13 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-prevention and control; BCG Vaccine-therapeutic use; Vaccines, DNA-therapeutic use; Vaccines, Synthetic-therapeutic use

Abstract: Tuberculosis [TB] is still one of the leading causes of death from a single infectious agent, killing 1.6 million people each year, mostly in developing countries. The existing vaccines, Bacille Calmette and Guerin [BCG], are efficient in preventing the most severe disseminated forms of disease in children and newborns, but its efficacy against active TB in adults has been challenged by several clinical studies. It is a common opinion that only the development of a new and more effective vaccine against TB would significantly ease the deadly disease. In recent years, looking for a new vaccine or an improved TB vaccine is urgently needed. Such vaccines include new live and attenuated strains of Mycobacterium tuberculosis, improved recombinant BCG strains, subunit and DNA vaccines.
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary

**diagnosis**

**Trend of smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis in Sistan and Baluchestan province [2005-2008].**

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Tanaffos 2010; 9 (1): 48-53 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-microbiology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Incidence; Age Distribution

Abstract: According to the World Health Organization [WHO] report in 2008, incidence of tuberculosis in Iran is 25-49/100,000 cases per year. Based on the guidelines of the Ministry of Health, case detection index for smear positive pulmonary tuberculosis [SPP-TB] has reported to be 11/100,000 in Iran in the year 2006. Sistan and Baluchestan Province has the highest rate of SPP-TB in Iran. This study aimed to evaluate the trend of incidence of SPP TB from 2005 to 2008, taking into consideration the interventions [started in the beginning of 2006] implemented by the Zahedan University of Medical Sciences to reinforce the screening system and evaluate the case detection index in this province. The understudy population comprised of the whole community under medical coverage of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences. Screening was mainly conducted passively till the end of 2005. Since the early 2006, some interventions have been conducted to reinforce the active screening system. All the information regarding the new cases of SPP-TB from 2005 to 2008 was collected from the Center for Disease Control of Sistan and Baluchestan Province. Changes in trend of SPP-TB incidence were analyzed by using Time Series analysis considering the interventions and related effective factors. As a result of interventions aiming at reinforcing active screening since 2006, there has been a significant increase in both the incidence rate and case detection index. However, the incidence rate decreased in 2007. By using Time Series Analysis for evaluation of the trend of incidence during the study period, the incidence of TB was estimated to be 22.88 cases in 100,000 in 2009. If we overcome the existing shortcomings regarding the screening system of SPP TB, successful case detection index should be higher than 22.88 in 100,000.

Tuberculosis, Spinal

**complications**

**Anterior spinal decompression and bone grafting in densely paraplegics due to tuberculosis.**

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Postgraduate Medical Institute - Department of Neurosurgery
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 63-67 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Spinal-surgery; Paraplegia-surgery; Bone Transplantation; Prospective Studies; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Spinal tuberculosis is a common problem in neurosurgery practice and is endemic in the third world countries like Pakistan. Present study was therefore designed to assess the results of anterior spinal decompression and bone grafting in densely paraplegic patients due to tuberculosis. This prospective observational study was conducted in Department of Neurosurgery, Government Lady Reading Hospital, Peshawar from April 2003 - May 2007. Thirty-six paraplegic patients with spinal tuberculosis were admitted and operated. Clinical and demographic characteristics of patients like name, age, sex and duration were documented. All necessary investigations like x-ray, CT scan, MRI and histopathology along with biochemical and haematological studies for diagnostic purpose were documented. Clinical criteria, operative findings, procedures and postoperative outcome of these patients were also assessed. Thirty-six cases with paraplegia due to spinal tuberculosis were operated. Excellent results [where patients were well without neurologic deficit] were achieved within 2 months in 27[75%] patients, while good [where neurologic deficits were still impaired] results were seen in 9[25%] cases within a 6 months duration. Anterior spinal decompression and fusion with bone graft has excellent results in paraplegic patients due to tuberculosis.

Urbanization

**Letter from the Editor.**

EMMJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 355

Keywords: Health; Urban Population; Urban Health Services; Housing; Sanitation; Health Education
**Urologic Diseases**

**epidemiology**

Characteristics of women attending a urogynecology clinic in Riyadh.
Al Badr, Ahmed H.; Kamil, Aneela G.; Wahbah, Ehab F.; Zimmerman, Valerie A.; Al Tannir, Mohamad A.
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Womens Specialized Hospital - Department of Urogynecology and Pelvic Reconstructive Surgery
**Saudi Medical Journal** 2010; 31 (1): 86-87 (5 ref.)
Keywords: Urinary Tract Infections-epidemiology; Prevalence-pregnancy; Menopause; Retrospective Studies; Risk Factors

**Uterine Neoplasms**

**diagnosis**

[Diagnostic value of immunohistochemical markers in uterine smooth muscle tumors].
Madani, S.H.; Rad, E. Javadi; Khazaei, S.
Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences - Department of Pathology
**Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2010; 17 (69): 69-62 (28 ref.)
Keywords: Uterine Neoplasms-pathology; Immunohistochemistry; Leiomyosarcoma-pathology; Leiomyoma-pathology; Sensitivity and Specificity
Abstract: Uterine smooth muscle tumors are the most common human neoplasms. They are divided clinically as benign and malignant but there is another group of lesions which is difficult to place in these two categories, so-called [STUMP] and differentiation of these tumors on the basis of H and E staining is impossible. The aim of this study was to find a set of distinguishing objective biomarkers and a survey of immunohistochemical [IHC] markers comparing these three groups of tumors. Twenty one [21] cases in each group of the above mentioned tumors were randomly selected [63 cases in total] from pathobiology laboratories of Kermanshah and Shiraz cities and studied by IHC for expression of ER, PR, C-kit, Bcl-2, P16, and P53. The frequency of IHC markers expression in leiomyosarcoma [LMS] were as follow: ER [5.26%], PR [15.52%], P53 [26.31%], Bcl-2 [15.78%], C-kit [15.52%] and P16 [15.42%]. In the STUMP cases: PR [23.80%], Bcl-2 [4.76%] and P16 [9.52%], ER, C-kit and P53 were not expressed. In Leiomyoma group, only Bcl-2 was expressed [14.28%] and the others had no expression. P53 and P16 expression between the two groups of Leiomyoma and LMS, and also STUMP and LMS were significantly different [P<0.05]. P53 and P16 are reliable markers for differentiation between STUMP and LMS and also Leiomyoma from LMS and have a high diagnostic specificity. STUMP is used to identify cases in which clinicopathologic findings for final diagnosis as benign or malignant is not adequate. In this study a high similarity of STUMP group of immunohistochemical profile with benign cases was seen.

**Uveitis**

**drug therapy**

Efficacy of Infliximab on the acute attack of uveitis.
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Riyadh Military Hospital - Department of Medicine
**Saudi Medical Journal** 2010; 31 (1): 82-85 (12 ref.)
Keywords: Uveitis-etiology; Antibodies, Monoclonal-therapeutic use; Acute Disease; Behcet Syndrome; Treatment Outcome
Abstract: Uveitis is one of the major features of Behcet's disease with a relapse and remission pattern. Severe presentation can be resistant to conventional treatment. Steroids have been used in the treatment of acute Behcet's uveitis, although these have their own ocular complications when used in large doses. We describe 3 patients that presented with acute uveitis while on treatment, uveitis was controlled by adding anti-tumor necrosis factor [TNF] and Infliximab.
Varicocele surgery

Laparoscopic versus inguinal [Ivanissevich] varicocelectomy.
Sangrasi, Ahmed Khan; Leghari, Abdul Aziz; Memon, Aisha; Talpur, K. Altaf; Memon, Aamir Iqbal; Memon, Jan Mohammad
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Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences - Department of Surgery
Keywords: Laparoscopy; Surgical Procedures, Operative; Treatment Outcome
Abstract: To compare the postsurgical outcome of laparoscopic and open inguinal varicocelectomy. Quasi-experimental study. Department of Surgery, Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences, Jamshoro, from July 2003 to June 2007. One hundred seven patients underwent either open inguinal or laparoscopic varicocelectomy. Diagnosis was made by clinical examination and color Doppler scan in doubtful cases. Pre-operative semen analysis was done in all patients. Operative time, postoperative analgesic requirement in number of tablets, hospital stay in days, improvement in semen parameters in subfertile subjects, pain on visual analog score, and postoperative complications were recorded and compared between the two groups. There were 50 patients in each group, with age ranging from 12-50 years [26.9 +/- 7.67 in open inguinal and 26.2 +/- 7.08 in laparoscopic group]. Average operative time was 34.8 +/- 7.89 minutes for open inguinal and 43.8 +/- 8.95 minutes for laparoscopic group. The analgesic requirement was 16.3 +/- 1.58 tablets in the open inguinal and 11.3 +/- 2.23 in the laparoscopic group. Postoperative pain was significantly less in the laparoscopic group. There was statistically significant [p < 0.001] improvement in sperm count as well as motility in both groups irrespective of procedure. The open inguinal [Ivanissevich] procedure and laparoscopic varicocelectomy had almost equivalent postoperative outcomes regarding improvement in semen parameters and postoperative complications. Open inguinal procedure had a shorter operating time while laparoscopic varicocelectomy had the advantage of less analgesic requirement and short hospital stay. On the whole, open inguinal [loupe magnified] varicocelectomy is an effective procedure where availability and costs of laparoscopic instruments are barriers.

Venous Thrombosis diagnosis

Magnetic resonance venography and venous ultrasonography for diagnosing deep venous thrombosis.
Akhtar, Shad S.; Nabi, Zahid; Salim, Khalida P.; Balah, Ahmad S.; Adli, Kamel
King Fahd Specialist Hospital - Department of Medicine /Hematology and Oncology
Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 88-90 (5 ref.)
Keywords: Venous Thrombosis-ultrasonography; Magnetic Resonance Angiography; Femoral Vein-ultrasonography; Iliac Vein-ultrasonography; Popliteal Vein-ultrasonography

drug therapy

Anticoagulation for cerebral venous thrombosis with subarachnoid hemorrhage: a case report.
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Al Adan Hospital - Department of Medicine
Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 73-75 (8 ref.)
Keywords: Subarachiroid Hemorrhage-complications; Fibrinolytic Agents-therapeutic use; Enoxaparin-therapeutic use; Lateral Sinus Thrombosis; Magnetic Resonance Angiography
Abstract: To report the success of anticoagulation [AC] treatment in a case of cerebral venous thrombosis [CVT] with subarachnoid hemorrhage [SAH] in view of the limited evidence seen in the literature supporting such a treatment option. A 38-year-old lady with CVT and SAH presented 12 h after the onset of symptoms. AC with low-molecular-weight heparin was started 4 days later, when the repeated brain CT showed regression of the SAH. Heparin was changed to warfarin, and she was asymptomatic over a 12-month follow-up period. In a limited number of small studies, AC has been found to be beneficial for cases of CVT with hemorrhagic complications. The proper time to start AC in such cases was not clearly defined, and a delay of 4-33 days was observed after the onset of symptoms. In cases of spontaneous intracranial hemorrhage [ICH] in general, active bleeding is usually confined to the first 6 h, and chances of hematoma enlargement are higher in the first 24 h. On the other hand, it has been advised to rule out a coincidental vascular malformation and to radiologically confirm regression [or at least non-progression] of the ICH before starting AC. AC for cases of CVT may remain beneficial in the presence of SAH. The time to start AC for CVT...
with hemorrhagic complications is unclear; however, AC was successful when given 4 days after the onset of symptoms in our case. It may be wise to repeat CT after at least 24 h from the onset of symptoms [to confirm regression or at least non-progression of the ICH] before starting AC. It may also be prudent to perform magnetic resonance angiography, or digital subtraction angiography to rule out a coincidental intracranial aneurysm before AC.

Vertebroplasty

instrumentation

Vertebroplasty in combination with pedicle screw instrumentation: a new trend in traumatic thoracolumbar fractures.
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King Fahd Hospital - Department of Neurosurgery
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 50-55 (18 ref.)
Keywords: Spinal Fractures-surgery; Lumbar Vertebrae-injuries; Lumbar Vertebrae-surgery; Thoracic Vertebrae-injuries; Thoracic Vertebrae-surgery; Bone Screws; Prospective Studies; Treatment Outcome
Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to demonstrate the feasibility and effectiveness of vertebroplasty with polymethyl methacrylate [PMMA], in combination with posterior short-segment reduction and fixation in patients with traumatic thoracolumbar fractures especially with failure of the anterior spinal column to reduce the incidence of construct failure and avoid supplementary anterior approach. Selected fifteen patients with unstable traumatic thoracolumbar fractures with incomplete neurologic deficits were included in this prospective study. They had undergone a surgery for posterior short-segment instrumentation combined with conventional transpedicular vertebroplasty. Polymethyl methacrylate was used to restore the height of anterior column. The pre and postoperative clinical assessment of the patients in this study was according to Frankel clinical grading. In all patients computed tomography [CT] spine with 3D reconstructions and occasionally magnetic resonance imaging studies were used for initial and follow-up radiological assessment beside the plain X-ray films. The mean follow-up period was one year. The postoperative radiographs and CT scans with 3D reconstruction demonstrated a good reduction of the fractures and restoration of the anterior height of the vertebral body in all patients. The anterior height of the vertebral body could be restored up to 70 - 90% of the estimated intact height. No patients showed construct failure during the follow-up period. Complications included; cement leakage in eleven cases; one patient developed additional neurological deficit. Transpedicular conventional vertebroplasty is a suitable technique to maintain the restored height of collapsed anterior column, when used in combination with posterior instrumentation; it can be effective and sufficient in management of traumatic thoracolumbar fractures to reduce the construct failure resulting from compromised anterior column.

Vitamin D Deficiency

blood

Serum vitamin D deficiency, a new epidemic.
Bilal, Ahmed; Fazal, Muhammad Owais; Qureshi, Fraz Saeed; Shaheen, Muqqadas; Iqbal, Muhammad Irfan; Khan, Sadia; Bin Saeed, Abdullah
Allied Hospital - Medical Unit-11
Keywords: Vitamin D Deficiency-complications; Osteomalacia; Calcium-blood; Phosphates-blood; Alkaline Phosphatase-blood; Disease Outbreaks
Abstract: Vitamin D deficiency has profound adverse effects on health. Serum calcium, phosphorus and even alkaline phasphatase cannot predict underlying vitamin D deficiency. 1. To determine the frequency of vitamin D deficiency in outpatient private clinic 2. To determine the relation of vitamin D deficiency with the presenting symptom of bone or body aches. To see the relation of its deficiency to the serum calcium, alkaline phosphate and phosphate levels. Descriptive study. One of the local private clinic. 800 patients who presented to the clinic due to any ailment, having presenting complains with bone or body aches or not, were included in this study. The duration of study was 7 months from June to December 2008. The study showed among total 33% [n=264] were male and 67% [n=536] were female. 33 patients [4.1%] were below age of 20 years, 364 patients [45.2%] were having age between 20-40 years, 252 [31.5%] were between 41 -60 years, 1 43 [1 7.8%] were between 61 -80 years and only 8 patients [1 %] were above 80years. Over all vitamin D present in sufficient amount [>30 ng/ml] in only 4 patients [0.5%], remaining patients [n=796, 99.5%] were deficient in vitamin D were further divided into those who were having deficiency [serum level <20 ng/ml] [n=636, 79%] and insufficiency [serum level between 21-29 ng/ml] [n=160, 20%]. All the deficient patients were having normal serum calcium and phosphate levels and only 33 patients were having modestly raised serum alkaline phosphate. Among the sample only 318 [39.7%] were having bone or body aches as a presenting feature while remaining 482 [60.3%] were having no pains. More ever pain has got insignificant relation to any level of serum vitamin
D level \([p\text{-value}=0.201]\), however younger deficient patients were having lesser chance of bone or body aches as compared to age more then 60 year \([p\text{-value}=0.001]\). Vitamin D deficiency is more prevalent in our community, as compared to published data, targeting young population. Vitamin D supplementation should be planned to decrease its varied and multidimensional ill effects on health.

**epidemiology**

**Vitamin D status in health care professionals in Qatar.**
Mahdy, Salah M.; Al Emadi, Samar A.; Khanjar, Izzat A.; Hammoudeh, Mohammed M.; Sarakbi, Housam A.; Siam, Abdul Rahim M.; Abdelrahman, Mohammed Osman
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Hamad Medical Corporation - Department of Medicine
*Saudi Medical Journal* 2010; 31 (1): 74-77 (29 ref.)

**Abstract:** To investigate the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency among health care professionals working at Hamad Medical Corporation in Doha, Qatar. Between 15th January 2007 and 15th January 2008, 340 healthy volunteers were included in this study. Each subject completed a diary to determine the duration of sunlight exposure, and vitamin D supplements. Serum levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D \([25OHD]\), parathyroid hormone \([PTH]\), calcium, phosphorus, alkaline phosphatase, total protein, and albumin were obtained. Those with abnormal results were called for counselling. The mean overall vitamin D level was 11.7 ng/ml. It was lower in females \([10.3 \text{ ng/ml}]\) than in males \([13.7 \text{ ng/ml}]\). Ninety-seven percent of all participants had a mean level <30 ng/ml. Eighty-seven percent had a mean level of <20 ng/ml. We concluded that the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency among health care professionals in Qatar is very high.

**Waste Disposal, Fluid**

[Determination of the design parameters for making urban wastewater plants in cold regions of Iran].
Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences - Environmental Health Engineering
*Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences* 2010; 11 (4): 92-100, 12 (10 ref.)

**Abstract:** Indicating the quantities and qualitative characteristics of raw wastewater entering treatment plant is one of the basic fundamentals of correct designation of treatment plants. The purpose of this study was to determine the design parameters for making urban treatment plants in cold regions of Iran. This applicative research is based on empirical studies which have descriptively been done in a temporal manner. In this study, three wastewater plants were selected as pilot from cold regions of Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari province i.e. Shahrekord, Broujen and Farsan wastewater plants. The quantitative and qualitative characteristics of waste water entering to these wastewater plants were analyzed in a one-year period. In this research as well as measuring the waste water flow entering the plant the temperature, PH in entrance, chemical oxygen demand \([COD]\), 5-days Biochemical oxygen demand \([BOD5]\), suspended Solids \([TSS]\), volatile suspended solids \([VSS]\), Kajaldal Nitrogen \([TKN]\) and phosphate phosphorous \([P]\) were measured in 24-hours compound samples proportional to the wastewater flow. Data were analyzed using t-test and ANOVA. The final results of the research parameters in cold weather regions for BOD5, COD, TSS, VSS, TKN and P has daily been 41, 60, 47, 8.3, and 0.93gr per capita. Average production of wastewater was found 177 liter per capita per day. The obtained results from Max and Min wastewater flow coefficient were 1.76 and 0.29, respectively. No significant differences were found for BOD5, COD, TKN and P between three wastewater plants, but TSS, VSS were significantly higher in Shahrekord \([P<0.05]\). In the case of using design parameters based on different climates and real characteristics of waste waters, we can obtain higher efficiency in guidance of exploitation from wastewater plants. In order to design plants in cold weather regions like Shahrekord [and most cities in the west of Iran] it is recommended that the per capita production and other design parameters to be considered in the trust range of this research.

**Waste Management**

Hybrid anaerobic baffled reactor for treatment of desizing wastewater.
Liu, R.R.; Tian, Q.; Yang, B.; Chen, J.H.
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Dong Hua University - Department of Environmental Sciences and Engineering
*International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology* 2010; 7 (1): 111-118 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Water; Polyvinyl Alcohol

**Abstract:** Polyvinyl alcohol-containing desizing wastewater discharged within final textile wastewater has a great impact to the environment due to its poor biodegradability. An improved lab-scale hybrid anaerobic baffled reactor was developed to treat desizing wastewater. The modification was achieved by increasing the height of hybrid anaerobic
baffled reactor and application of proper effluent recycle enabled to increase the ability of entrapping microbe-rich small particles in the reactor and prompted the formation of granules. The significant difficulty in hybrid anaerobic baffled reactor operation is the slow start-up procedure, which is crucial to the overall polyvinyl alcohol-containing desizing wastewater treatment. Therefore, the ability of a hybrid anaerobic baffled reactor, treating desizing wastewater, to achieve a prompt start-up was studied at lab-scale. Results showed that inoculated with anaerobic granular sludge and adoption of effluent recycle during start-up, the system demonstrated a good performance of polyvinyl alcohol removal efficiency [above 17.2 %] and satisfactory stability of pH and alkalinity in effluent [range around 7.4-8.0 and 700-920 mg/L, respectively] and the sludge appeared obviously granulation. Thus, the prompt start-up was achieved after 60 days. The start-up strategy used for this process has achieved its goals by creating an active microbial population. The improved lab-scale hybrid anaerobic baffled reactor proved to be an efficient reactor configuration for the treatment of desizing wastewater, which favored the prompt start-up of hybrid anaerobic baffled reactor. The results also provide evidence to modify the design of anaerobic baffled reactor to improve reactor performance.

Potentials of phototrophic bacteria in treating pharmaceutical wastewater.
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Harbin Institute of Technology - State Key Laboratory of Urban Water Resource and Environment
International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology 2010; 7 (1): 165-174 (33 ref.)
Keywords: Water; Gram-Negative Oxygenic Photosynthetic Bacteria; Photosynthesis
Abstract: A suspended growth photobioreactor was utilized to treat pharmaceutical wastewater by a wild strain purple non-sulfur photosynthetic bacterium isolated from the soil. The strain was named 208 and identified as Rhodobacter-sphaeroides by 16SrDN. The photobioreactor was illuminated externally with two [40 W] fluorescent compact light sources on both sides. Its operation pH and temperature were between 6.8 - 7.0 and 20 - 30° C, respectively. Optimum growth of the isolate was obtained after enrichment of the pharmaceutical wastewater with 0.5% ammonium sulfate and 0.1% yeast extract under microaerobic optimum light [6000 1x] condition at 5d retention. Using these optimum conditions, the maximum dry cell weight and chemical oxygen demand percentage removal were 880 mg/L and 80%. Chemical analysis of the culture after treatment of the enriched and non-enriched wastewater showed the crude protein content of the biomass to be 54.6% and 38.0%, respectively. This study proved that photosynthetic bacteria could transform complex wastewater that contains recalcitrant organic compounds with a resultant recovery of useful products.

Water

Groundwater resources assessment using numerical model: a case study in low-lying coastal area.
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International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology 2010; 7 (1): 135-146 (45 ref.)
Keywords: Models, Statistical; Climate Change
Abstract: The impacts of climate change and human pressure in groundwater have been greatest threats facing small islands. This paper represents a case study of groundwater responses towards the climate change and human pressures in Manukan Island Malaysia. SEAWAT-2000 was used for the simulations of groundwater response in study area. Simulations of six scenarios representing climate change and human pressures showed changes in hydraulic heads and chloride concentrations. Reduction in pumping rate and an increase in recharge rate can alter the bad effects of overdrafts in Manukan Island. In general, reduction in pumping rate and an increase in recharge rate are capable to restore and protect the groundwater resources in Manukan Island. Thus, for groundwater management options in Manukan Island, scenario 2 is capable to lessen the seawater intrusion into the aquifer and sustain water resources on a long-term basis. The selection of scenario 6 is the preeminent option during wet season. The output of this study provides a foundation which can be used in other small islands of similar hydrogeological condition for the purpose of groundwater resources protection.

Water Pollution, Chemical

Geochemical distribution of trace metal pollutants in water and sediments of downstream of an urban river.
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Keio University - Faculty of Sciences and Technology - Laboratory of Geochemistry
International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology 2010; 7 (1): 17-28 (50 ref.)
Keywords: Rivers; Water Pollutants, Chemical; Trace Elements; Geologic Sediments
Abstract: A study was conducted to investigate the trace metal pollution of water and sediments of downstream of Tsurumi River, Yokohama, Japan. Twenty samples of water and sediments were collected from the river starting from Tokyo bay side up to the junction point of the Yagami River. Results show that the mean concentrations of chromium,
copper and nickel in water greatly exceed [>100 times] the surface water standard. The concentration of molybdenum and lead was also higher than standard values while iron and manganese was lower than that of surface water standard. The mean concentration of zinc, copper, cadmium, lead, chromium, vanadium, bromine and iodine was 381.1, 133.0, 1.0, 40.8, 102.9, 162.0, 71.5 and 10.6 microg/g sediments, respectively and was greatly exceed the average worldwide shale concentrations and average Japanese river sediment values. However, mean concentration of arsenic, nickel and strontium was 11.0, 36.6 and 164.6 microg/g sediments, respectively which was lower than the average shale value. Other analyzed trace metals, including barium, zirconium, rubidium, yttrium, tin, antimony, cesium, lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium and neodymium were detected in river sediments; the concentration of which was close to the Japan's river sediment average values. However, mean concentration of arsenic, nickel and strontium was 11.0, 36.6 and 164.6 microg/g sediments, respectively which was lower than the average shale value. Other analyzed trace metals, including barium, zirconium, rubidium, yttrium, tin, antimony, cesium, lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium and neodymium were detected in river sediments; the concentration of which was close to the Japan's river sediment average values. Pollution load index values of the sites of the studied area ranged from 1.24 to 7.65 which testify that the river sediments are polluted. The PLI value of the area was, however, high [6.53] as the concentration of trace metals like zinc, copper, cadmium, lead and chromium were very high and were the major pollutants.

**World Health Organization**

WHO Regional Director visiting Pakistan: high level policy dialogue on key public health strategic policies and programmes.
Bile, K.M.
WHO Representative in Pakistan
**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2010; 16 (4): 455-456
**Keywords:** Organizational Policy; Health Policy; Public Health

**Wounds, Gunshot**

Firearm wounds; study of morphology caused by rifled weapon.
Rizvi, Syed Ijla Haider; Aslam, Muhammad; Sanaullah, Muhammad; Raja, Khurram Sohail; Arshad, Humaira
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**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2010; 17 (1): 68-72 (21 ref.)
**Keywords:** Firearms; Prospective Studies; Autopsy

**Abstract:** To study the different changes occurring at cellular level in firearm injuries from near to distant shots. A prospective Study. Khyber Teaching Hospital Peshawar and B.V Hospital Bahawalpur. Bodies presenting for autopsy within 12 hours after firearm injury were included. Wounds expressing maximum details were selected for study. Tissue samples were taken from wounds and preserved in 10% formalin. Sections were taken and slides were stained with Harris Haemotoxylin. Olympus P-6 was used for photography and Nikon [FE-2 body] for gross and microscopic photography. The morphology at cellular level was variable according to the distance of fire. Marked distortion and streaming of nuclei was more pronounced and evident in close contact wounds. However changes were less pronounced with the increasing distance. Section of exit lesion revealed splitting between dermis and epithelium. Further in this study rifle fire fatalities were maximum [53.33%] and distant shot fatalities were predominant [73.33%]. Microscopy can also be used as an additional tool to differentiate between entry and exit wounds and for estimating range of fire.

**Xanthogranuloma, Juvenile**

Penile juvenile xanthogranuloma and neurofibromatosis type-1: risk association with juvenile myelomonocytic leukaemia?
Al Ghamdi, K.M.; Al Suwaidan, S.N.
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King Saud University - College of Medicine - Department of Dermatology, King Khalid University Hospital
**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2010; 16 (4): 451-454 (27 ref.)
**Keywords:** Neurofibromatosis 1; Leukemia, Myelomonocytic; Juvenile; Penile Diseases
Zinc deficiency

Zinc deficiency in patients with persistent viral warts.

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Keywords: Zinc-blood; Warts-blood; Warts-virology; Recurrence

Abstract: To determine the association of low serum zinc levels with persistent, progressive or recurrent viral warts. A comparative study. Dermatology outpatient department of Combined Military Hospital, Abbottabad in collaboration with Department of Chemical Pathology, Army Medical College, Rawalpindi, from June 2006 to May 2007. Seventy five patients having warts of more than six months duration, more than 10 in number, who either not responded to or had recurrence after previous treatments for viral warts and not having other chronic dermatological or systemic illness were included in the study after informed consent. Seventy five age and gender matched healthy individuals were taken as control. Serum zinc analysis was carried out by atomic absorption spectrometry using Perkin elmen [USA] apparatus. Independent sample t-test was used to compare mean zinc levels in microgram/litre with significance at p<0.05. Age of the patients as well as controls ranged from 12-65 years with a mean of 25.88 +/- 8.90 years. Serum zinc level was low in 42 [56%] patients and 24 [32%] controls [p=0.003]. Among the patients, serum zinc level ranged from 695-1090 microgram/litre with a mean of 804.38 +/- 100.60, whereas the level ranged from 690-1100 microgram/litre with a mean of 836.17 +/- 91.04 among controls [p 0.044]. Zinc deficiency is associated with persistent, progressive or recurrent viral warts in the studied patients. Randomized controlled trials with careful dose adjustment of oral zinc sulphate may be helpful to formulate guide lines to manage such patients.
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WASTE MANAGEMENT

Darabi, M.
CHOLESTEROL ESTER TRANSFER PROTEINS (genetics)

Darensbourg, Carmen J.
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL

Das, N.
CHROMIUM

Daud, Seema
EDUCATION, MEDICAL, HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL (etiology)

Dawoud, H.A.
TOXOPLASMOSIS (diagnosis)
TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS (diagnosis)
GIARDIASIS (drug therapy)

Delavar, M.R.
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Delkhah, A.
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Dermime, Said
DNA-BINDING PROTEINS

Dhafar, Khalid Obeid
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Diakalis, C.
BRUCELLOSIS (complications)

Dickinson, Anne
DNA-BINDING PROTEINS

Domeki, Nozomi
Raloxifene (pharmacology)

Domi, Rudin Q.
INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE (drug effects)

Doustar, Y.
APOPTOSIS (drug effects)

Duaibis, R.B.
BURNOUT, PROFESSIONAL

Dunbar, J.
BLOOD GLUCOSE

Durak, Evren
ECHINOCOCOSIS, HEPATIC (complications)

Ebeid, Samia M.
FASCIOLIASIS (drug therapy)

Ebrahimi, M.
PACLITAXEL

Eftekhari, M.H.
MEMORY, SHORT-TERM

Eichholz, Amy C.
DISKECTOMY (methods)

Eichholz, Kurt M.
DISKECTOMY (methods)

El Atta, H.A.
RAIN

El Azhari, A.
ECHINOCOCOSIS (complications)

El Azhari, Abdessamad
CHONDROSARCOMA

El Bahey, M.A.
TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS (diagnosis)

El Beshbishi, Samar N.
SOIL (parasitology)
FASCIOLIASIS (epidemiology)

El Bouchti, I.
CALCIUM, DIETARY

El Dousari, Ahmad
DYSPEPSIA (pathology)

El Fayoumy, Khaled N.
FILARIASIS (diagnosis)

El Gayar, E.K.
TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS (diagnosis)

El Ghareeb, Aza S.
SOIL (parasitology)
FILARIASIS (diagnosis)

El Gozamy, Bothina M.R.
SNAILS (drug effects)

El Hamshary, Azza M.S.
SNAILS (drug effects)

El Hamshary, E.M.
TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS (diagnosis)
El Hassani, S.
CALCIUM, DIETARY

El Kamar, A.
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (complications)

El Kamar, Abdenbi
CHONDROSARCOMA

El Karn, M.F.
DERMATITIS, CONTACT (diagnosis)

El Mahdi, El Mahdi El Badwi
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

El Malky, Mohamed
FASCIOLIASIS (epidemiology)

El Miny, Sana A.
MALARIA (parasitology)

El Mesidi, Ebtesam
BREAST NEOPLASMS (drug therapy)

El Mostarchid, Brahim
CHONDROSARCOMA, MESENCHYMAL

El Ray, Ahmad
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (therapy)

El Sadek, Abdul Aziz
DIABETIC NEUROPATHIES

El Samak, Mohamed Y.
FASCIOLIASIS (drug therapy)

El Sawaf, Bahira M.
PSYCHODIDAE (growth and development)

El Sayed Amin, H.
OBESITY

El Sayed, Yasser A.
PSYCHODIDAE (growth and development)

El Shake, A.M.
TOXOPLASMOsis (diagnosis)

El Shazly, Atef M.
SOIL (parasitology)

El Sheikh, Tarek M.Y.
CULICIDAE (drug effects)

El Sheikh, Hany M.
COCCIDIOSIS (diagnosis)

El Sherbini, Gehad T.
DOG DISEASES (epidemiology)

El Sherbini, Gehad T.M.
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (drug effects)

El Taweel, Hend A.
INTESTINAL DISEASES, PARASITIC (epidemiology)

El Wakil, Hala S.
BLASTOCYSTIS HOMINIS (genetics)

El Zawhri, Heba
BREAST NEOPLASMS (drug therapy)

Elagoz, Sahende
CARCINOMA, SIGNET RING CELL (pathology)

Elenein, H.A.
LIPOMA (diagnosis)

Elhadd, Tarik
METABOLIC SYNDROME X (epidemiology)

Elnaggar, A.A.M.
LIPOMA (diagnosis)

Eltayeb, Khaled
DNA-BINDING PROTEINS

Emamghorashi, F.
ESCHERICHIA COLI (genetics)

Emami, A.
ARTEMISIA

Emmanouilides, Christos
GLUTAMATES (administration and dosage)

Epstein, Jonathan I.
PROSTATIC NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Etemad Shahidi, A.
NEURAL NETWORKS COMPUTER

Etemadi, Nahid
IDIOPATHIC INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIAS (diagnosis)

Evans, Gillian
ANXIETY (therapy)

Faezi, Hadi
OPIOID-RELATED DISORDERS (microbiology)

Faleh, Sawair
LINGUAL NERVE (injuries)

Farag, H.M.
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE

Farahbakhsh, N.
CYTOMEGALOVIRUS (immunology)

Farahmand, M.
MALARIA, VIVAX (blood)

Faramarzi, A.
TONSILLECTOMY (psychology)

Fares, Jocelyn Eid
HEMOGLOBIN A, GLYCOSYLATED (analysis)

Farghally, H.S.
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)

Farooq, Mian Usman
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Farrokh, E.
DEAFNESS (genetics)

Farrukh, Huma
CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES (epidemiology)

Farshad, S.
ESCHERICHIA COLI (genetics)

Farzaneh Nejad, Z.
MALARIA, VIVAX (blood)
Fatima, Nosheen
CISPLATIN (toxicity)

Fawzy, E.
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE

Fazal, Muhammad Owais
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)

Ferti, A.
BRUCELLOSIS (complications)

Fessler, Richard G.
DISKECTOMY (methods)

Filippou, Dimitrios
GLUTAMATES (administration and dosage)

Firoozi, M. Saber
HEMOCHROMATOSIS (genetics)

Foroozanmehr, M.J.
PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (drug therapy)

Foroshan, Balady S.
STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS

Foruzandeh, Forugh
RENAL DIALYSIS (mortality)

Fouda, Ashraf
LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE (diagnosis)

Froelicher, E.S.
METABOLIC SYNDROME X

From, Aaron M.
SPINAL DISEASES (microbiology)

Frozeshfard, M.
METOCLOPRAMIDE (therapeutic use)

Gabre, Refaat M.
BACTERIA (pathogenicity)

Gaemi, H.
MEMORY, SHORT-TERM

Gandomi, M.
CHORISTOMA (diagnosis)

Ganguly, Shyam S.
HIV INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Garousi, B.
MALARIA, VIVAX (blood)

Gazzaz, M.
CHONDROSARCOMA, MESENCHYMAL

Gazzaz, Zohair, Jamil
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Geng, Feng Yang
CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA (blood)

German, V.
BRUCELLOSIS (complications)

Ghabanchi, J.
STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS

Ghaffari, Hamidolah
LEUKEMIA VIRUS, GIBBON APE

Ghaffarpasand, Fariborz
POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING

Ghahtarrokhi, M. Taherzadeh
HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (genetics)

Gharamaleky, M. Neshat
DEAFNESS (genetics)

Gharamaleky, M. Neshat
APOPTOSIS (drug effects)

Ghasemzadeh, F.
PATELLA (surgery)

Ghavamzadeh, Ardeshir
LEUKEMIA VIRUS, GIBBON APE

Ghazal Musmar, S.
PEAK EXPIRATORY FLOW RATE

Ghobani, R.
METOCLOPRAMIDE (therapeutic use)

Ghosh, Sujoy
METABOLIC SYNDROME X (epidemiology)

Ghouri, Asma
COLLOID CYSTS (surgery)

Girgin, S.
INVERTEBRATES

Golfam, Ali
ESOPHAGECTOMY (adverse effects)

Golshiri, Ali
OPIOID-RELATED DISORDERS (microbiology)

Gorial, Faqih Ismo
FIBROMYALGIA (epidemiology)

Goritsas, C.
BRUCELLOSIS (complications)

Gossain, Ved V.
DIABETES MELLITUS (diagnosis)

Gradowska, Wanda
PHENYLKETONURIAS (diagnosis)

Grill, Franz
ARTHRITIS, JUVENILE RHEUMATOID (diagnosis)

Guang, Bing
LYMPHOMA, B-CELL (drug therapy)

Gunerhan, Yusuf
APPENDICITIS (etiology)

Gurbakhshani, Kouros Mal
PANCYTOPENIA

Habibi, Sh.
RESEARCH

Hafedh, Ben Ali
MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY (abnormalities)

Hafez, Adel O.
DOG DISEASES (epidemiology)

Haghani, H.
HEALTH EDUCATION

Haghghi, A. Borhani
SEIZURES (chemically induced)
Hair, Mario  
METABOLIC SYNDROME X (epidemiology)

Haji Abadi, M.  
DYSMENORRHEA (therapy)

Hajihoseini, R.  
DEAFNESS (genetics)

Hakeem, Fuad  
ANKLE BRACHIAL INDEX

Hameed, Aamir  
CHEST PAIN (diagnosis)

Hameed, Abid  
CISPLATIN (toxicity)

Hameed, Numan Nafie  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 1 (complications)

Hammoudeh, Mohammed M.  
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)

Hamraz, Hossein  
EPINEPHRINE (administration and dosage)

Hanna, Muntaz K.  
CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC

Haq, Ambreen Naveed  
OVARIAN CYSTS

Harakati, M.  
SNAKE BITES (complications)

Harandi, M. Fasih  
FASCIOLA HEPATICA (genetics)

Haridy, Fouad M.  
DOG DISEASES (epidemiology)

Harifi, G.  
CALCIUM, DIETARY

Harun, S.  
NEURAL NETWORKS COMPUTER

Hasan, Khaled  
CARBAMAZEPINE

Hasan, Shamama  
CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES (epidemiology)

Hasanpoor, A.  
OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL (prevention and control)

Hasanzade, A.  
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Hashemi, S.  
HEALTH EDUCATION

Hashemi, S.A.  
HEPATITIS B VACCINES

Hashemian, Mohammad Reza  
PNEUMONIA, VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED (etiology)

Hashemian, Seyed Mohammad Reza  
ESOPHAGECTOMY (adverse effects)

Hashemipour, Mahin  
PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION

Hashjin, G. Sadeghi  
CLONIXIN (analogs and derivatives)

Hashmi, Noreen Rahat  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL (etiology)

Hashzume, Kiyoshi  
DIABETES INSIPIDUS, NEUROGENIC (drug therapy)

Hassali, Mohamed Azmi  
PHYSICIANS (economics) BREAST NEOPLASMS (psychology)

Hassan, Aly Awad A.  
DOG DISEASES (epidemiology)

Hassan, I.  
SNAKE BITES (complications)

Hassan, Soad E.  
FASCIOLIASIS (therapy)

Hassanein, F.E.  
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)

Hassanein, K.M.  
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)

Hassani, A.H.  
WASTE DISPOSAL, FLUID

Hassanien, Omar Ahmed  
VENOUS THROMBOSIS (drug therapy)

Hassanzad, Maryam  
JOB'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)

Hassoneh, Yazan  
LINGUAL NERVE (injuries)

Hattori, Natsuki  
CEREBRAL VENTRICLES (abnormalities)

Haveidi, H.  
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION (prevention and control)

Hayat, Sawsan J.  
ARTHРИTIS, RHEUMATOID (blood)

Hazavehei, S.M.M.  
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

He, C.  
SEWAGE

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Hegazi, M.M.  
TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS (diagnosis)

Hegazi, Mohamed Osman  
VENOUS THROMBOSIS (drug therapy)

Heiba A.A.  
TOXOPLASMOSIS (diagnosis)

Heirani, Hamid Reza  
POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING

Hejri, Mortaz G.  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS, PULMONARY (complications)
Helmy, Mohamed A.
ABDOMINAL INJURIES (diagnosis)

Hesami, Zahra
SUBSTANCE WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME

Heydari, Gholam Reza
SUBSTANCE WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME

Heydari, Iraj
DIABETES COMPLICATIONS (epidemiology)

Hilmani, Said
ECHINOCOCOSIS (complications)

Hindosh, Layth N.
CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC

Hirsch, Karen E. Elkind
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL

Hitchon, Patrick W.
SPINAL DISEASES (microbiology)

Hojjati, A.
ACCREDITATION (history)

Hormoz, Aboljalali Kalantar
EPINEPHRINE (administration and dosage)

Hoseini, R.Sheikh
DYSMENORRHEA (therapy)

Hosseini, S.S.
CHROMIUM

Hosseini, Seyed Nejat
EPINEPHRINE (administration and dosage)

Hu, Dayi
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)

Hussain, Anwaar
DEXAMETHASONE (adverse effects)

Hussain, Nasr
INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE, TRAUMATIC

Hussain, Uzma
SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION (epidemiology)

Hussein, Alaa G.
EXERCISE

Hussein, Eman M.
GIARDIASIS (drug therapy)

Hussein, Neveen M.
FASCIOLEIASIS (drug therapy)

Ibahoin, Khadija
CHONDROSARCOMA

Ibraheem, Mohammad F.
DIARRHEA (microbiology)

Ibrahim, Mohamed Izham Mohamed
PHYSICIANS (economics)

Ikeda, Shiori
Raloxifene (pharmacology)

Ilkhanipoor, M.
CLONIXIN (analogs and derivatives)

Imani Fooladi, A.A.
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

Imizu, Shuei
DECOMPRESSIVE CRAVIECTOMY

Inaba, Hidefumi
DIABETES INSIPIDUS, NEUROGENIC (drug therapy)

Iqbal, Muhammad Irfan
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)

Iqbal, Zafar
MACROMOLECULAR SUBSTANCES

Issa, S.H.
GIARDIA LAMBLIA (immunology)

Ja'afar, Israa F.
EXERCISE

Jafari, E.
EXERCISE THERAPY

Jafari, H.R.
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION (prevention and control)

Jalalizand, N.
FASCIOLA HEPATICA (genetics)

Jalbani, Azizullah
PANCYTOPENIA

Jaleissi, M.
RHINOPLASTY

Jamaati, Hamid Reza
PNEUMONIA, VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED (etiology)

Jammouh, Aimun A.
HEMANGIOMA, CAVERNOUS (diagnosis)

Jamshedi, Shazia Qasim
PHYSICIANS (economics)

Janke, Christoph
ANAL CANAL (surgery)

Janus, E.
BLOOD GLUCOSE
Japoni, A.  
ESCHERICHIA COLI (genetics)

Jarochowicz, Sabina  
PHENYLKETONURIAS (diagnosis)

Jassim, Huda Arif  
EXERCISE

Javanbakht, Maryam  
ETHICS (history)

Javed, Rizwan  
CHLOROQUINE

Javid, A.H.  
WASTE DISPOSAL, FLUID

Jawadi, Ayman H.  
CLUBFOOT (surgery)

Jazayeri, S.R.  
WASTE DISPOSAL, FLUID

Jiang, Li Cheng  
CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA (blood)

Kalal, H. Sid  
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION (prevention and control)

Kalil, K.A.  
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)

Kamal, Shahid  
CISPLATIN (toxicity)

Kamali, S.  
EXERCISE THERAPY

Kambal, Abdelmageed M.  
ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS (therapeutic use)

Kamer, Erdinc  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS, HEPATIC (complications)

Kamili, Aneela G.  
UROLOGIC DISEASES (epidemiology)

Kanaan, Mona  
HEMOGLOBIN A, GLYCOSYLATED (analysis)

Kandeel, Alaa  
BREAST NEOPLASMS (drug therapy)

Kanno, Tetsuo  
ANEURYSM, RUPTURED

Kanoya, C.C.  
METALS, HEAVY

Karbash, A.R.  
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION (prevention and control)

Kareem, Wisam Ali  
PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (drug therapy)

Karimi, M.  
HEMOCHROMATOSIS (genetics)

Karkouri, Mohamed  
CHONDROSARCOMA

Karypidis, D.  
NEOPLASMS (psychology)

Kasai, Kikuo  
Raloxifene (pharmacology)

Kashani, Babak Sharif  
SUBSTANCE WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME

Kasim, Khaled  
DIABETIC NEUROPATHIES

Kasliwal, Manish K.  
INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE, TRAUMATIC

Kassem, Hala A.  
PSYCHODIDAE (growth and development)

Kassem, Mohamed A.  
HEMATOMA, EPIDURAL, SPINAL (diagnosis)

Katebi, Mehrdad  
ANTHRACOSIS (complications)

Kato, Yoko  
DECOMPRESSIVE CAVIECTOMY

Kazdaglis, G.A.  
NEOPLASMS (psychology)

Kazemi Asal, S.M.  
MALARIA, VIVAX (blood)

Kazemi, A.  
CHOLESTEROL ESTER TRANSFER PROTEINS (genetics)

Kenawy, Mohamed A.  
PSYCHODIDAE (growth and development)

Kerry, Bowen  
ANXIETY (therapy)

Keshtei, Ammar Hassanzadeh  
PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION

Khademi, Saeed  
POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING

Khalid, Zayir H.  
HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS, VENTRICULAR (classification)

Khalifa, Nisreen M.  
HODGKIN DISEASE (therapy)

Khalifa, Sahar O.  
HODGKIN DISEASE (therapy)

Khalizadeh, Soheila  
JOB’S SYNDROME (diagnosis)

Khan, Dilshad Ahmed  
ZINC (deficiency)

Khan, Faiza Aslam  
STUDENTS, MEDICAL (psychology)

Khan, Hamzullah  
TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL (complications)
Lowe, Julia  
ANXIETY (therapy)

Luo, Z.  
CHROMIUM

Ma, Xinhua  
LYMPHOMA, B-CELL (drug therapy)

Madani, S.H.  
UTERINE NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Madkor, H.R.H.  
DERMATITIS, CONTACT (diagnosis)

Madukasi, E.I.  
WASTE MANAGEMENT

Maghsoudi, R.  
ENTEROPATHOGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI (pathogenicity)

Mahbudi, A.  
HEPATITIS B VACCINES

Mahdy, Salah M.  
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)

Mahmmod, Aqeel Shakir  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Mamoodi, Seyed M.  
HIP DISLOCATION, CONGENITAL (epidemiology)

Mahan, Khaled M.  
ABDOMINAL INJURIES (surgery)

Mahvi, A.H.  
CHROMIUM

Majid, Talib A.  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Makhloof, L.M.  
TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS (diagnosis)

Malekmohammad, Majid  
PNEUMONIA, VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED (epidemiology)

Malik, Aminah Mahmood  
MALARIA (blood)

Malik, Ansar Mahmood  
MALARIA (blood)

Malik, Ayesha  
CESAREAN SECTION (statistics and numerical data)

Malik, Iqbal  
METABOLIC SYNDROME X (epidemiology)

Malik, Masud  
PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (therapy)

Man, Le H.  
ETHANOL

Mansour, Ahmed  
LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE (diagnosis)

Mansouri, Nahal  
IDIOPATHIC INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIAS (diagnosis)

Mansouri, Seyed Davood  
INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Mantziari, Polyxeni  
GLUTAMATES (administration and dosage)

Manzoor, Fareeda  
POLIOVIRUS VACCINES

Manzoor, Iram  
EDUCATION, MEDICAL

Masood, Saima  
CESAREAN SECTION (statistics and numerical data)

Massey, Stephanie  
INTESTINAL DISEASES, PARASITIC

Mataji, A.  
PINUS

Mateescu, C.  
PATELLA (surgery)

Matloob, Ahmmed H.  
FAVISM

Matrook, F.  
BRUCELLOSIS (diagnosis)

Mayouf, Khudir Z.  
FIBROMYALGIA (epidemiology)

Mazloomzadeh, S.  
EXERCISE THERAPY

Mazokopakis, E.E.  
BRUCELLOSIS (diagnosis)

Mazur, Artur  
PHENYLKETONURIA (diagnosis)

Mehrhabani, D.  
HEMOCHROMATOSIS (genetics)

Memekidou, G.  
NEOPLASMS (psychology)
Memon, Aamir Iqbal  
VARICOCELE (surgery)

Memon, Aisha  
VARICOCELE (surgery)

Memon, Jan Mohammad  
VARICOCELE (surgery)

Meo, Sultan Ayoub  
SPIROMETRY

Mesbahan, F.  
METOCLOPRAMIDE (therapeutic use)

Meysamie, Alipasha  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (diagnosis)

Minawi, W.A.  
PEAK EXPIRATORY FLOW RATE

Mirbagheri, S.A.  
GEologic SEDiments

Mirhendi, H.  
FASCIOLA HEPATICA (genetics)

Mirhosseini, N.  
DYSMENORRHEA (therapy)

Mirmiran, P.  
MENARCHE

Mirsadraee, Majid  
ANTHRACOSIS (complications)

Mirza, ZI  
RENAL COLIC (drug therapy)

Mittal, Rakesh  
HODGKIN DISEASE (therapy)

Miyamoto, Takahide  
DIABETES INSIPIDUS, NEUROGENIC (drug therapy)

Moazen, M.  
CYTOMEGALOVIRUS (immunology)

Mobini, G.R.  
HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (genetics)

Mobini, Gh.  
DEAFNESS (genetics)

Moezi, M.  
RESEARCH EVALUATION STUDIES AS TOPIC

Moezzi, Lelli  
LEUKEMIA VIRUS, GIBBON APE

Mofid, M.R.  
PACLITAXEL

Moghadami, M.  
HEPATITIS B VACCINES

Moghadamnia, A.A.  
DYSMENORRHEA (therapy)

Moghaddam, Pardis Ketabi  
IDIOPATHIC INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIAS (diagnosis)

Moghaddami, I.  
CLONIXIN (analogs and derivatives)

Mohamed, Ashraf A.  
ABDOMINAL INJURIES (surgery)

Mohamed, Zaki  
BREAST NEOPLASMS (drug therapy)

Mohammadi, A.  
MEMORY, SHORT-TERM

Mohammed, Mohammed K.  
CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC

Mohammed, Rabae M.  
SOIL (parasitology)

Mohib, Yasis  
DUODENAL NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Mohiuddin, K.M.  
WATER POLLUTION, CHEMICAL

Mokhtaree, Mohammad R.  
OPIOID-RELATED DISORDERS (microbiology)

Montazeri, Vahid  
GOITER

Moosa, Nooruddin K.  
HIP DISLOCATION, CONGENITAL (epidemiology)

Moritz, Megan  
SPINAL DISEASES (microbiology)

Morsy, Ayman T.A.  
FASCIOLIASIS (epidemiology)

Morsy, Gazaa H.  
INTESTINAL DISEASES, PARASITIC (epidemiology)

Morsy, Tosson A.  
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (drug effects)

Mottaghi, P.  
OSTEOPOROSIS

Mousavi, Gh.  
APOPTOSIS (drug effects)

Moussa, W.M.  
LIPOMA (diagnosis)

Mumtaz, A.H.  
TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL (complications)

Musabelliu, Erion  
DECOMPRESSIVE CRAVIECTOMY

Musmar, M.  
PEAK EXPIRATORY FLOW RATE

Mutashar, Esraa Majid  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 1 (complications)

Mutukel, Samir Ali  
NOCTURNAL ENURESIS (drug therapy)

Nabbout, Lara Al Khoury  
PHENOTOPIN (therapeutic use)

Nabi, Zahid  
VENOUS THROMBOSIS (diagnosis)
Nachanakian, Antoine
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (surgery)

Nahrevanian, H.
MALARIA, VIVAX (blood)

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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 Insensitive 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
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Annals of Pediatric Surgery 1687-4137
Arab Journal of Biotechnology 1110-6875
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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 Medical 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
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Medicine Today 1813-9876
Mother and Child * 0379-2617
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* No issues received since 2005

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* No issues received since 2005

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