

Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



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IMEMR Current Contents

Rationale

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

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

Scope and Coverage

The **IMEMR Current Contents** is issued on a quarterly basis including the most recent articles added to Index Medicus for the Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR) Database¹.

Indexing Level

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

Organization of the IMEMR

Subject Index

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

Author Index

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

List of EMR Journals by Country

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

List of EMR Journals by Title

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

Computer facilities

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

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

Availability of photocopies

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

Availability on the Internet

This issue, as well as all forthcoming issues, will appear in WHO/EMRO web site on the Internet, as part of the complete edition of the Index. Internet address is <http://www.emro.who.int/HIS/VHSL/Imemr.htm>

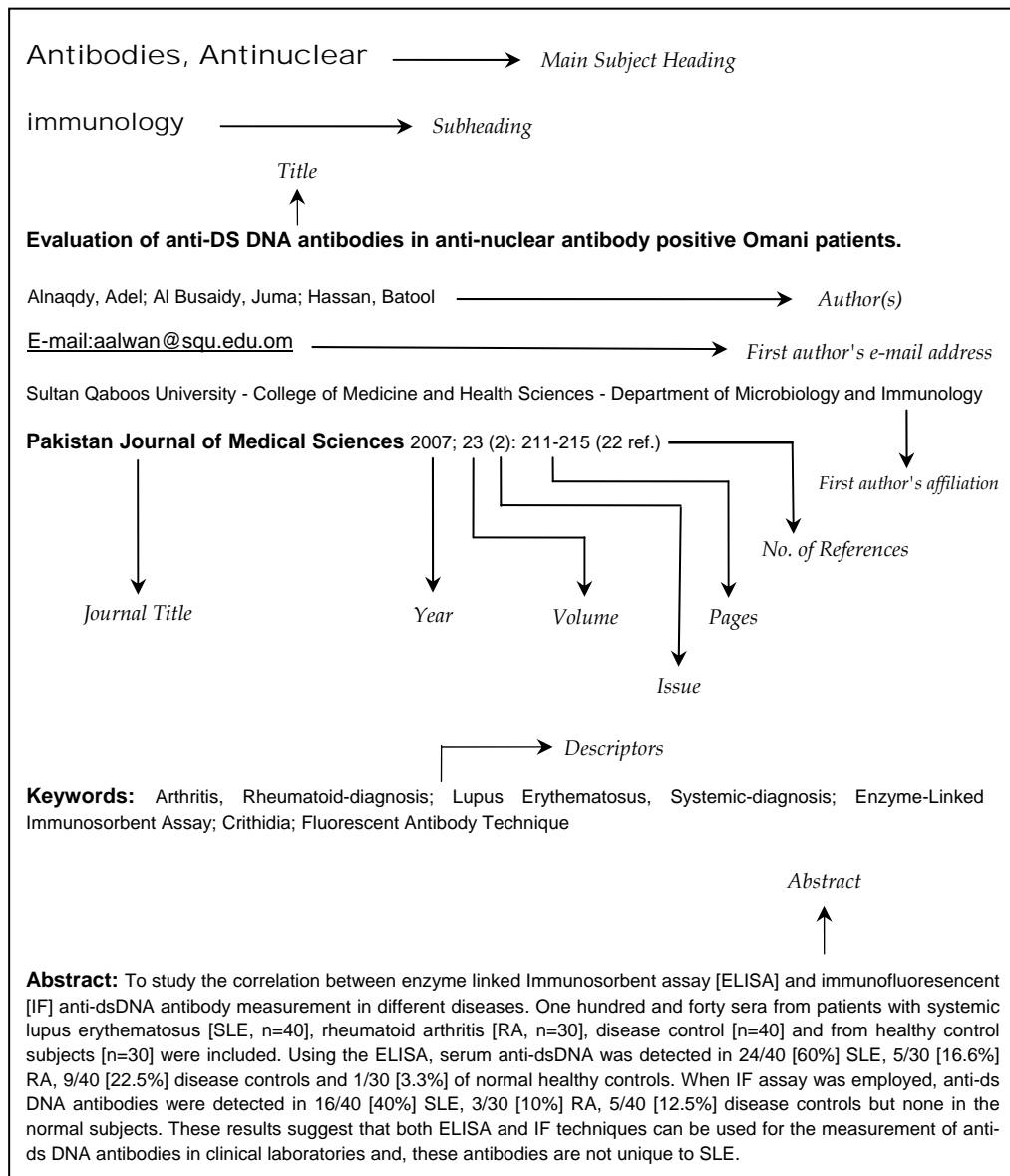


Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

Subject Index

Abdominal Injuries

diagnosis

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

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 23-30 (22 ref.)

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.

surgery

Blunt abdominal trauma requiring laparotomy in poly-traumatized patients.

Mohamed, Ashraf A.; Mahran, Khaled M.; Zaazou, Mohamed M.

Minia University - Department of General Surgery

Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 43-48 (37 ref.)

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 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](mailto: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 anorectal [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

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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, Hirotooshi; 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 caused 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](mailto:fuadhakeem@yahoo.com)

Shaikh Zayed Hospital - Department of Cardiology

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 79-82 (19 ref.)

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.

Anthracois

complications

Loose body in the main bronchus due to broncholithiasis.

Mirsadraee, Majid; Katebi, Mehrdad

[E-mail:majidmirsadraee@mshdiau.ac.ir](mailto: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.

Somily, Ali M.; Al Khattaf, Abdulaziz S.; Kambal, Abdelmageed M.

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

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

Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 18-24 (36 ref.)

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].

Baghchesaraei, H.; Amini, B.; Bayat, M.

[E-mail:Hsaraei@zums.ac.ir](mailto:Hsaraei@zums.ac.ir)

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

International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus 2010; 2 (1): 51-55 (11 ref.)

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 HbA1C 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 arietans* in Saudi Arabia with reference to the host-parasite relationship.

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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 arietans*. 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 erythrocytic parasites were differentiated into three forms: the youngest form (trophozoite) measuring $7.34 \pm 0.16 \times 3.38 \pm 0.07$ micro m; the intermediate form [developing gametocyte] measuring $13.36 \pm 0.20 \times 5.11 \pm 0.11$ micro m and the largest form [mature gametocyte] measuring $18.69 \pm 0.32 \times 4.32 \pm 0.16$ 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 $21.86 \pm 0.28 \times 16.13 \pm 0.25$ micro m and yielded about 12 merozoites. The large meronts [macromeronts] measured $38.09 \pm 0.33 \times 21.52 \pm 0.32$ 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]. Histopatho-logical 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. Trabeculae 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].

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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 [UUO/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?

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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 acute 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.

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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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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.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 33-39 (35 ref.)

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, IL13] 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/IL-13, IL-8/IL-4 and IL-8/IL-13.

Asthma

etiology

Risk factors of bronchial asthma in children: a hospital based study.

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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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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 emphasize the importance of evaluating children and adolescents with family history of early onset myocardial infarction for atherosclerotic disease.

Bacteria

pathogenicity

Sarcosaprophagous flies in suez gvernorate, Egypt IV- persistence of human pathogenic bacteria in the developmenjal stages.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 163-170 (20 ref.)

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 10/4] 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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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.

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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

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 99-109 (35 ref.)

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, RsaI 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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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 425-428 (14 ref.)

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

International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus 2010; 2 (1): 24-27 (12 ref.)

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 Roche 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 glucoses 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 \geq 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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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.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 48-56 (24 ref.)

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.

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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 occurred 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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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 thyroxine during early gestation: a risk factor of breech presentation.

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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 their 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 hypothyroxinaemia 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 thyroxine 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 thyroxine [FT4] levels < 10th centile 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.; Goritsas, 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.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 68-73 (18 ref.)

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 Diala 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 59.3%. Among pediatric age group, the most frequent clinical features were: Spinal tenderness, abdominal pain, arthralgia, sweating aches lack of energy and arthritis. While among adults: Arthralgia, headache, aches, 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 epididymo-orchitis 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.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 434-437 (12 ref.)

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].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 414-419 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Food Habits; Islam; Fasting

Abstract: We studied the effect 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.

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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
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 205-212 (23 ref.)

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 \leq 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 \leq 3.5 cm were included in this work [45 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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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.

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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 55-58 (7 ref.)

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 post operative 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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International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus 2010; 2 (1): 15-19 (23 ref.)

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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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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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 101-104 (17 ref.)

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] RI, RII and both RI RII 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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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 25-30 (27 ref.)

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.

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Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2010; 17 (69): 61-54 (12 ref.)

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

Abstract: Atherosclerosis results from a complex interaction between genetic and environmental factors. Free cholesterol efflux from peripheral tissues and transferring to the liver for excretion from bile which is known as reverse cholesterol 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 woman 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-etiology; Immunochemistry

Abstract: Intracranial primitive mesenchymal chondrosarcoma is a highly malignant and extremely rare tumour. Orbital chondrosarcomas was reported in only 18 cases until 2004. A 36-year-old woman presented with left painless exophthalmia with temporozygomatic tumefaction. This exophthalmia was progressive during 4 months, with decrease in visual acuity in left eye. Oculomotricity examination showed near opthalmoplegia. 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 or desmine. 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.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 65-67 (12 ref.)

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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International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology 2010; 7 (1): 85-92 (39 ref.)

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.

Sorption behavior of nine chromium [III] organic complexes in soil.

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International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology 2010; 7 (1): 1-10 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Adsorption; Soil; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration

Abstract: Sorption data were obtained with a Matawan soil and the following chromium [III] organic complexes: chromium [III] ascorbate, chromium [III] glutamate, chromium [III] histidine, chromium [III] mandelate, chromium [III] citrate, chromium [III] cysteine, chromium [III] serine, chromium [III] pyruvate and chromium [III] oxalate. The influence of pH [2-12], ionic strength [0.005-1 M] and concentration of sorbate [1-10 mg/L] on the extent of sorption was evaluated. The pH value did not influence the percent sorption at environmentally relevant pH 7. Ionic strength between 0.005 and 0.01 M KNO₃ did not influence the sorption. Sorption and desorption data obtained at pH 7, 0.01 M KNO and 1-10 mg/L for each chromium [III] organic complex were analyzed using Freundlich and Langmuir models. The Freundlich model provided good fits for all of the chromium [III] organic complexes. Sorption data for chromium [III] glutamate, chromium [III] pyruvate, chromium [III] oxalate, chromium [III] cysteine, chromium [III] ascorbate and chromium [III] citrate were described well by the Langmuir model. Estimates for the saturated sorption capacities were 141, 70.9, 36.5, 35.5, 28.6 and 4.4 microg/g. respectively. It was not possible to desorb significant amounts of the previously sorbed chromium [III] organic complexes. At the same pH, ionic strength and solid: liquid ratio, the order of the observed sorption to the Matawan soil from highest to lowest was chromium [III] mandelate, chromium [III] glutamate, chromium [III] histidine, chromium [III] cysteine, chromium [III] serine, chromium [III] pyruvate, chromium [III] oxalate, chromium [III] ascorbate and chromium [III] citrate.

Cisplatin

toxicity

Nephrotoxicity of CDDP assessed estimating glomerular filtration rate with 99mTc-DTPA plasma sample method.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 98-101 (22 ref.)

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/m² 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/1.73m² [$p=0.000$] as estimated by PSC 2 method. There was a significant fall of average 9.36 ml/min/1.73m² [$p < 0.01$] 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/1.73m² [$p < 0.01$] fall in GFR. This then gradually declined to a plateau of an average decline in GFR of 7.76 and 7.31 ml/min/1.73m² [$p=0.000$] after the 5th and 6th 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 Of 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] [96.6%]. 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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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 95-98 (50 ref.)

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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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 156-163 (30 ref.)

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 Although 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 morbid anatomy 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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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 73-77 (12 ref.)

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

Congenital malformations.

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Children Complex

Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 140-144 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Consanguinity; Neural Tube Defects-epidemiology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Prenatal Diagnosis; Folic Acid-therapeutic use

Abstract: To determine frequency, pattern of distribution of congenital malformations in newborn. Cross-sectional observational study. Study was carried out in the Department of neonatology, Military Hospital Rawalpindi during the period of January 2008 to Dec 2008. All the newborns were examined and mothers were interviewed. Baby's antenatal record was also noted and recorded in a Performa. Antenatal ultrasonography record was also recorded. Any internal malformation was also noted. Babies who were found to have any malformations were screened for the congenital malformations. Screening was done with latest laboratory tests, radiological evidences and chromosomal studies for suspected trisomies. Congenital anomalies were noted in a Performa. Neural tube defect [NTD] was found to be the commonest type of anomaly. Among the most frequent NTD were hydrocephalus and meningomyelocele. Following that were the cardiac anomalies and genitourinary tract anomalies. Trisomy 21 was detected in two of the babies while one newborn had trisomy 13. NTD were the most prevalent anomaly detected and early prenatal diagnosis is helpful in decreasing the indirect prevalence of perinatal mortality by offering early termination. Folic acid supplementation should be advocated before conception.

etiology

Congenital anomalies in newborn; association of maternal risk factors.

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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 135-139 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Consanguinity; Cross-Sectional Studies; Prevalence; Mothers; Risk Factors; Neural Tube Defects-epidemiology; Prenatal Diagnosis

Abstract: To determine congenital anomalies in newborn and associated maternal risk factors. Cross sectional observational study. Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics unit 1 Lahore General Hospital Lahore. From Jan 2007-Dec 2007. All the women who have given birth to babies with congenital abnormalities were recorded. Diagnosis of neonatal congenital anomalies was based on clinical evaluation of newborn by experienced neonatologist. During the study period, 2872 patients delivered, of which 48 had congenially malformed babies, makes the prevalence of 16 per 1000 births. Congenital anomalies were most commonly 52.26% seen in the 21 -30 years. The most frequent associated risk factor was history of consanguineous marriage in 45.83%. Neural tube defects were found to be commonest type of anomaly. Among the most frequent neural tube defect was hydrocephalus and anencephaly. The commonest associated risk factor was consanguineous marriage the frequency of which may be reduced by creating awareness regarding the avoidance of consanguineous marriages. NTD were the most prevalent anomaly detected and early prenatal diagnosis is helpful in decreasing the indirect prevalence of perinatal mortality by offering early termination.

Craniocerebral Trauma

Analysis of 3794 civilian craniocerebral missile injuries - Results from 20 years of Kashmir conflict.

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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.

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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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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 59-72 (45 ref.)

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 toulamide], 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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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-IgM and -IgG 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-IgM and healthy individuals' sera [n=87] with high titers of CMV-IgG 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 in recombinant protein construction for detection of CMV-IgM and -IgG antibodies.

Deafness

genetics

[DFNB59 gene mutations screening in non syndromic deaf subjects in Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari province].

Ghahfarrokhi, M. Taherzadeh; Farrokhi, E.; Shirmardi, S.A.; Saffari Chaleshtori, J.; Asadi, S.; Samani, K. Gatreh; Abolhasani, M.; Azadegan, F.; Reisi, S.; Reisi, M.; Banitalebi, G.A.; Mobini, Gh.; Parvin, N.; Banitalebi, M.; Hajjoseini, R.; Chaleshtori, M. Hashemzadeh

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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 pejavakin 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 Craniectomy

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 posts ischemic 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 hemiation. For these reasons, decompressive craniectomy 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 fatal 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 hemiation, 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 Assiut - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Dermatology and Andrology

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 420-424 (25 ref.)

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.

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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 21-30 (36 ref.)

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.

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International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus 2010; 2 (1): 61-63 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Diabetic Nephropathies-epidemiology; 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 neurohypophysitis. 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-deamino vasopressin [5 microg/day, intranasal] were commenced. Ten days after the administration of the agents, MRI showed a dramatic improvement in the thickening of the neurohypophysitis. 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 tRNA^{Leu} [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.

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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 1 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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International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus 2010; 2 (1): 1-2 (10 ref.)

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.

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International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus 2010; 2 (1): 3-9 (39 ref.)

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.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 101-109 (30 ref.)

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.

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Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Public Health and Community Medicine

International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus 2010; 2 (1): 20-23 (25 ref.)

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 = 3.80; 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.

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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 part 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.

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Medical City Hospital - Children Welfare Teaching

IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 10-15 (22 ref.)

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.

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Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 72-74 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Neuroendoscopy; Neurosurgical Procedures; Lumbar Vertebrae-surgery; Pregnancy Complications-surgery

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 revealed a large left L4 - 5 disc herniation. After failing conservative therapy, she underwent a left minimally invasive L4 - 5 micro endoscopic discectomy at 15 weeks gestation. A 36-year-old G2P1 female developed left leg radicular symptoms at 19 weeks gestation. An EMG was performed which showed a left S1 radiculopathy, and an MRI showed a large left L5 - S1 disc herniation. 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.

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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 immunotherapeutic 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.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 321-326 (40 ref.)

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 *Echi-nococcus granulosus*, *Dipylidium 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 dysmenorrhoea.

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

Keywords: Dysmenorrhoea-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 dysmenorrhoea, 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 decosahexaenoic 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].

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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.

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Training and Research Hospital

Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 37-42 (25 ref.)

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 Atatürk 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 63.1 +/- 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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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 93-97 (28 ref.)

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 54 [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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International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus 2010; 2 (1): 64-66 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Liver Abscess, Pyogenic-complications; Klebsiella pneumoniae; Endophthalmitis-drug therapy

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.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Diarrhea-microbiology; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Escherichia coli Infections-epidemiology; Hospitals

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, ciprofloxacin 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 of acute diarrhea in children. Therefore, we suggest the application of routine diagnostic tests for identification and serogrouping of EPEC strains in bacteriological laboratories.

Environmental Pollution

prevention and control

Reduction of environmental pollution through optimization of energy use in cement industries.

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International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology 2010; 7 (1): 127-134 (25 ref.)

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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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 135-136 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Paraplegia-etiology; 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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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 \pm SD of age of treated and untreated patients was [24.0 \pm 10.0] and [31.0 \pm 11.0] respectively. Spectrophotometric technique was used to determine all the parameters in this study. Data

were expressed as mean \pm 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.

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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 Khordad 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 1/500000 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

Association of virulent genes hly, sfa, cnf-1 and pap with antibiotic sensitivity in Escherichia coli strains isolated from children with community-acquired UTI.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 33-37 (25 ref.)

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 a [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, T4N1M1 a, 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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International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology 2010; 7 (1): 157-164 (31 ref.)

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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Tanafos 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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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.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 88-94 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Melatonin-blood; Lymphocytes; Apoptosis; Prospective Studies; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

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

[37.05 +/- 13.02] year, participated in the study. They were subjected to moderate exercise session which lasted for 60 min and repeated 3 times per week for 3 months. The exercise intensity was 50-60% of heart rate reserve [according to Karvonen formula]. Two exercise stages were performed; the first stage include 30 minute of physical activity program and the second stage include 30 minute of treadmill exercise. Blood sample were collected before and after exercise to examine its effect on the level of melatonin hormone and apoptosis of peripheral blood lymphocyte. This study showed significant increment in the level of melatonin hormone and the percentage of lymphocyte apoptosis after exercise in comparison to pre exercise values for each week along the period of the test [$P < 0.05$]. Three months exercise showed a significant correlation with the levels of melatonin hormone [$P = 0.008$, $r = 0.44$], and with percentage of lymphocyte apoptosis [$P = 0.001$, $r = 0.701$]. It can be concluded that moderate exercise for three months was associated with increased percentage of peripheral blood lymphocyte apoptosis and increased level of melatonin hormone in the first two months while in the third month this anti aging hormone had reached a steady state after the subjects get trained to exercise.

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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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 work, 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

genetics

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.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 27-32 (19 ref.)

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 rDNA-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.

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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 peroxi-dase [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 Beshbishy, Samar N.; Azab, Manar S.; El Malky, Mohamed; Abdel Tawab, Ahmed H.; Morsy, Ayman T.A.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 247-262 (67 ref.)

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 anthelmintic activity against Fasciola gigantica.

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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 26 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 vermifugal 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.

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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.

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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.

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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 parasthesia. Detection of at least 11 of 1 8 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.

El Shazly, Atef M.; Saker, Tarek I.; El Fayoumy, Khaled N.; Aboul Magd, El Said A.; El Ghareeb, Aza S.; Zalouk, Tarek K.H.; Abdel Tawab, Ahmed H.

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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 ELISA. 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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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 Xp11.23.

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. doudeuale. 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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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 362-364 (13 ref.)

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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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 111-119 (29 ref.)

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 histopathological 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 incubated [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

Feasibility study of dose-dense biweekly administered pemetrexed in patients with non-small cell lung cancer.

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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/m² 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 dose-dense 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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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.

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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 40-43 (16 ref.)

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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 402-407 (13 ref.)

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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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 128-134 (26 ref.)

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.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 57-61 (21 ref.)

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 membranous septum is relatively small very thin structure and the muscular 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 in 9%, and outlet in 3%. Large defects were identified in 21%, and Eisenmenger complex 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 surgery.

Helicobacter Infections

Helicobacter pylori infection in patients with hematological diseases.

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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 its 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 governorate]. 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 control and patient groups respectively, while dyspeptic symptoms were found in 18.1% [61/337] and 39.4% [133/337] of control and patient groups respectively. 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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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.

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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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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%CI= 2.6-12.55; H63D/H63D: odds ratio 6.39, 95% CI= 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 [HbA1C] as a predictor for the development of diabetic nephropathy in type 1 diabetic patients.

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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 HbA1C and its effect on the development of nephropathy was not previously studied. The purpose of this study is to examine whether HbA1C fluctuations are a predictor of the development of diabetic nephropathy independent of mean HbA1C 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 HbA1C over time was assessed. HbA1C fluctuation was defined as an increase in HbA1C 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 HbA1C 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 [HbA1C \geq 8%]. T1D patients who have a similar mean HbA1C may progressively behave differently in terms of developing nephropathy, depending on the fluctuations in HbA1C. This effect seems to be more pronounced among those who have higher values of HbA1C.

Hemoglobinopathies

epidemiology

Frequency of haemoglobinopathies at premarital health screening in Dohuk, Iraq: implications for a regional prevention programme.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 381-385 (26 ref.)

Keywords: beta-Thalassaemia-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-thalassaemia, 14 [1.2%] of the sickle-cell gene and 1 [0.1%] of delta beta-thalassaemia. A total of 3 couples [i.e. 5/1000] were at risk of having a child with beta-thalassaemia 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.

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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.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 356-361 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis C-immunology; Hepatitis C-transmission; Hepacivirus; Risk Factors; Questionnaires; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Polymerase 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.

prevention and control

How to decrease the prevalence of hepatitis C in Iraqi hemodialysis patients.

Khattab, Omar Salem

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 31-35 (26 ref.)**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.

Hepatology Nuclear Factor 1-alpha

genetics

I27L Polymorphism in hepatocyte nuclear factor-1 α gene and type 2 diabetes mellitus: a meta-analysis of studies about orient population [Chinese and Japanese].

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West China Hospital of Sichuan University - Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism

International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus 2010; 2 (1): 28-31 (30 ref.)**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-1 α 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-1 α 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/exon1 polymorphism in the HNF-1 α gene was in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium [$\chi^2 = 2.34, 0.05 < P < 0.1$]. The IL, LL genotype frequencies and L allelic 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 27L variant increased the prevalence of T2DM [OR 1.22, 95% CI 1.03-1.44, $p = 0.02$]. I27L polymorphism in the HNF-1 α 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.

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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 35-39 (17 ref.)**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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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 50-54 (19 ref.)

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 1st group of patients, Lichtenstein repair was done. While in 2nd 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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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.

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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.

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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

Outcome of children with Hodgkin's disease. A 10-year experience from a single institution in Kuwait.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 69-73 (26 ref.)

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 10 years 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.

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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.

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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; Ghahfarrokhi, M. Taherzadeh; Shayesteh, F.; Nazem, H.; Baghdadabadi, R. Hajihoseini; 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, Zhaoqing; Zheng, Liqiang; Zhang, Xingang; Xu, Changlu; Liu, Shuangshuang; Li, Jue; Hu, Dayi; Sun, Yingxian

Shengjing Hospital of China Medical University - Division of Cardiology

Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 22-27 (26 ref.)

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 \geq 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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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.

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Tanaffos 2010; 9 (1): 67-69 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Cryptogenic Organizing Pneumonias-diagnosis; Fever-etiology; Cough-etiology; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

epidemiology

Inflammatory bowel disease in western Saudi Arabia.

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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?

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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.

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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.

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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.

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The University of Nottingham - The School of Veterinary Medicine and Science - Sutton Bonington Campus
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 171-182 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Carnivora; Cross-Sectional Studies; Feces-parasitology; Prevalence; Strongyloidiasis; Coccidiosis
Abstract: Tuberculosis and helminthiasis 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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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 327-337 (51 ref.)

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 orphanages, but without significance associated with parasites, either overall or for individual species but, *A. lumbricoides* was detected in 3 diarrheic children.

Intracranial Aneurysm

surgery

Use of multiple clips for arterial reconstruction in wide neck intracranial anterior circulation aneurysms.

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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 intima 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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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: 1.67mm Hg in group S, and -1.77mm 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 accord 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 Ephemerella 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 hydropneumothorax. 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.

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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 inducted. Oral misoprostol 50 microg to 400 microg was

given in divided doses at 4 hours interval upto a maximum of 4 doses, till labour was induced. Fetomaternal outcome and induction to delivering time interval in hours was noted. In 6 months duration, 250 mothers were recruited for the study. The main indication for labour induction was post date pregnancy [52%] and oxytocin was given in 50% cases. The majority [96%] of mothers went into labour but 4% [9] had failed induction. The majority [73%, n=176/241] of mothers delivered vaginally, 99% being delivered in the first 24 hours. Mean induction-delivery interval was 11 +/- 2.7 hours. Sixty five [27%] had to undergo emergency lower segment caesarean section, the major indication being fetal distress [41.5%, n=27] and meconium staining of liquor [40%, n=26]. Again, a majority [95%] of the babies were delivered with good Apgar score. However, 10.8% developed meconium aspiration syndrome. Early neonatal deaths occurred in 0.8% [2] cases. Maternal hyper stimulation was seen in 1 case [0.4%]. Oral misoprostol as an agent for labour induction in term pregnancy was easy to administer and the majority of women [99%] delivered in the first 24 hours.

Leishmaniasis

diagnosis

Diagnosis of clinical samples spotted on FTA cards using PCR-based methods.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 227-246 (53 ref.)

Keywords: Polymerase Chain Reaction-methods; Polymorphism, Restriction Fragment Length; Leishmaniasis, Visceral; Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous; Bone Marrow; Skin

Abstract: The broad clinical presentation of Leishmaniasis makes the diagnosis of current and past cases of this disease rather difficult. Differential diagnosis is important because diseases caused by other aetiologies and a clinical spectrum similar to that of leishmaniasis [e.g. leprosy, skin cancers and tuberculosis for CL; malaria and schistosomiasis for VL] are often present in endemic areas of endemicity. Presently, a variety of methods have been developed and tested to aid the identification and diagnosis of Leishmania. The advent of the PCR technology has opened new channels for the diagnosis of leishmaniasis in a variety of clinical materials. PCR is a simple, rapid procedure that has been adapted for diagnosis of leishmaniasis. A range of tools is currently available for the diagnosis and identification of leishmaniasis and Leishmania species, respectively. However, none of these diagnostic tools are examined and tested using samples spotted on FTA cards. Three different PCR-based approaches were examined including: kDNA minicircle, Leishmania 18S rRNA gene and PCR-RFLP of Intergenic region of ribosomal protein. PCR primers were designed that sit within the coding sequences of genes [relatively well conserved] but which amplify across the intervening intergenic sequence [relatively variable]. These were used in PCR-RFLP on reference isolates of 10 of the most important Leishmania species: *L. donovani*, *L. infantum*, *L. major* and *L. tropica*. Digestion of PCR products with restriction enzymes produced species-specific restriction patterns allowed discrimination of reference isolates. The kDNA minicircle primers are highly sensitive in diagnosis of both bone marrow and skin smears from FTA cards. Leishmania 18S rRNA gene conserved region is sensitive in identification of bone marrow smear but less sensitive in diagnosing skin smears. The intergenic nested PCR-RFLP using P5 and P6 as well as P1 and P2 newly designed primers showed high level of reproducibility and sensitivity. Though, it was less sensitive than kDNA minicircle primers, but easily discriminated between Leishmania species.

Leukemia Virus, Gibbon Ape

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

Moezzi, Leili; Alimoghaddam, Kamran; Ardjmand, Alireza; Shahrokhi, Somayeh; Ghaffari, Hamidolah; Bagheri, Nadia; Chardouli, Bahram; Ghavamzadeh, Ardeshir

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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/LN C8 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 x10⁵ 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 Computed

Lingual Nerve

injuries

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

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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 2.5% 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, OR = 26.790] and bleeding into the socket [p = 0.044, 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.

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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 subpial 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. Subpial 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

Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 317-320 (17 ref.)

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.

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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 annulus. 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.

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Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery 2010; 14 (1): 33-37 (13 ref.)

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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Saudi 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 anti-retroviral 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 [$\text{chi}^2=6.22$, $P=.013$]. 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

A phase II study of high-dose celecoxib and metronomic [low-dose] cyclophosphamide and methotrexate in patients with relapsed and refractory lymphoma.

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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 [1 9.5%], 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.

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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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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 1-11 (45 ref.)

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

blood

Haematological findings and endemicity of malaria in Gadap region.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 112-116 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Malaria-epidemiology; Malaria, Vivax; Malaria, Falciparum; Thrombocytopenia-etiology

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 10³/ul -48.50 x 10³/ul, [mean 6.80 +/- 5.15 x 10³/ul]. The platelet counts ranged from 10.0 x 10³/ul-850 x 10³/ul, [mean 106 +/- 90.98 x 10³/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 10x10³/micro.

parasitology

Malariometric parasitological survey in El-Fayoum governorate, Egypt.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 213-225 (16 ref.)

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].

Nahrevarian, H.; Assmar, M.; Raeisi, A.; Farahmand, M.; Farzaneh Nejad, Z.; Arshi, Sh.; Sadeghi, H.; Garousi, B.; Amdadi, D.; Saif Nejad, Sh.; Kazemi Asal, S.M.

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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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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 Asl, S.; Nakhoda, K.; Azizi, F.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 391-395 (30 ref.)

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.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 375-380

Keywords: Hypertension; Dyslipidemias; Risk Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies; World Health Organization; Anthropometry

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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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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International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology 2010; 7 (1): 119-126 (48 ref.)

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.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 371-374 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Pneumonia-etiology; 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, Ouerchefani; Wissem, Lahiani; Hafedh, Ben Ali; Boudawara, Mohamed Adib

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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.

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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.

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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 151-155 (14 ref.)

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 reaction 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.

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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 positivity 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 mimic 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 evolutionary 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 hernioraphy. 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 χ^2 analysis. The patients with routine neurectomy were similar to the group without neurectomy based on mean age [68 +/- 14 vs. 58 +/- 18 years]. The incidence of postoperative paresthesia was not significantly higher in the neurectomy group versus the nerve preservation group at 1 month: 15% versus 4% [P = 0.078]; 6 months: 11% versus 5% [P = 0.107]; 1 year: 09% versus 05% [P = 0.303]; [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 vs. 5.2 +/- 0.0] and at 6 month [2.4 +/- 2.0 vs. 5.2 +/- 0.0] but similar in the neurectomy and nerve preservation patients at 1 year [2.2 +/- 1.8 vs. 3.8 +/- 0.0] [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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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°, 30°, 45°, 70° and 120°, 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.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 16-20 (28 ref.)

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 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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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 429-433 (26 ref.)

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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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 84-90 (21 ref.)

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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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 25-28 (35 ref.)

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].

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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

Osteoporosis in men: a neglected problem.

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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].

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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.)

Keywords: HELLP Syndrome; Cesarean Section; Theca Cells; Hypertension, Pregnancy-Induced; Pregnancy Complications

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 lutein 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.]].

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Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences 2010; 11 (4): 101-106 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Taxus; Plants, Medicinal

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.)

Keywords: Ketamine-therapeutic use; Ketamine-administration and dosage; Morphine; Kidney Transplantation; Tissue Donors; Double-Blind Method; Treatment Outcome

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 post-operative 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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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], smoothed [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 $4 \times 10^9/L$ [1] and platelet count less than $150 \times 10^9/L$ [1]. The causes of pancytopenia are aplastic anemia, subleukemic leukemia, myelodysplasia [2] multiple myeloma, nutritional deficiencies leading to megaloblastic anemia, hypersplenism, 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 $4 \times 10^9/L$ and Platelets count less than $150 \times 10^9/L$. 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, kushas, 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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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2010; 16 (4): 386-390 (30 ref.)

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 \geq 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.

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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].

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Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services 2010; 17 (69): 83-70 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Curriculum; Students, Medical; Universities; Motor Activity; Questionnaires

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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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A level student Roots International

Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 145-150 (27 ref.)

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.

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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.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 41-47 (25 ref.)

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 α -blockers and anticholinergic 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 GI, $P=.003$] 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.

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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 31-34 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Transurethral Resection of Prostate-methods; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To assess 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.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 82-85 (19 ref.)

Keywords: 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.

Protein-Energy Malnutrition

Protein energy malnutrition in goitrous schoolchildren of Aahwaz, Iran.

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

Keywords: Goiter-etiology; Goiter-epidemiology; Prevalence

Psychodidae

growth and development

Climatic factors influencing the abundance of Phle-botomus papatasi [scopoli] [diptera: Psychodidae] in the Nile Delta.

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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 [Qalyubiyah] 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.

Psyllium

Dietary fiber psyllium based hydrogels for use in insulin delivery.

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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

blood

Correlation of CRP and serum fibrinogen levels with disease severity, clinical factors and pulmonary function tests in COPD patients.

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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 O₂ 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 Afzalipour 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 O₂ 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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International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology 2010; 7 (1): 59-66 (32 ref.)

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.

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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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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 59-63 (15 ref.)

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.

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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].

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Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences 2010; 11 (4): 42-48, 6 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Physicians; Knowledge

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 +/- 2.3 5 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.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 7-11 (16 ref.)

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.

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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.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 183-190 (21 ref.)

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 muscularis 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 macrophages. 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 sewage 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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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 122-127 (21 ref.)

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 prevalence 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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University of Baghdad - College of Medicine - Department of Dermatology and Venereology

IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 62-67 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Skin Abnormalities-genetics; Ichthyosis-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 assess the frequency of genodermatoses among Iraqi patients in outpatients 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 Albuglossiphonia conjugata leeches as biological agents for snails control.

Abdallah, Karim F.; Saleh, Mohamed H.; El Hamshary, Azza M.S.; Negm El Din, Mohsen M.; El Fakahany, Amany F.; Abdel Tawab, Ahmed H.; Abdel Maboud, Amina I.; Aly, Nagwa S.M.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 289-304 (49 ref.)

Keywords: Homeodomain Proteins-therapeutic use; Leeches-drug effects; Lymnaea; Bulinus; Biomphalaria

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*, *Melanioides tuberculata* and *Cleopatra bulimoides* was evaluated. Two glossiphoniid snail leeches, *Helobdella nilae* and *Albuglossiphonia 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.

Abdallah, Karim F.; Negm El Din, Mohsen M.; Saleh, Mohamed H.; El Hamshary, Azza M.S.; El Gozamy, Bothina M.R.; Aly, Nagwa S.M.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 121-139 (53 ref.)

Keywords: Fresh Water-parasitology; Molluscacides; Commiphora; Plant Extracts; Biomphalaria; Bulinus; Lymnaea; Ovum

Abstract: This study evaluated the molluscicidal 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°C 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 molluscicidal 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.)

Keywords: Snake Venoms; Antivenins; Retrospective Studies; Snake Bites-therapy

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 antivenom. 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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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 151-162 (55 ref.)

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 13-19 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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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2010; 9 (1): 36-40 (24 ref.)

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-etiology; 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.

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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 2nd session, they stopped smoking with the aid of nicotine gum and behavioral therapy under the supervision of a physician. Fourteen days after quitting [4th 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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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 64-67 (20 ref.)

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 1 00 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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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 117-121 (20 ref.)

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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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 44-49 (24 ref.)

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 leg. 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 regained 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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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2010; 12 (1): 52-57 (19 ref.)

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 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.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 1-9 (56 ref.)

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.

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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.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 31-46 (63 ref.)

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.

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Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology 2009; 39 (1): 47-58 (80 ref.)

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.

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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. Culturing 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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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 132-134 (11 ref.)

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.

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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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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.

EMHJ - 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.

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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].

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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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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.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 106-111 (25 ref.)

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.

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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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Medical Principles and Practice 2010; 19 (1): 73-75 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Subarachnoid 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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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. For vertebroplasty simple instruments were used. 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.

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Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The] 2010; 17 (1): 111-116 (25 ref.)

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 phosphatase 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-value=0.201], however younger deficient patients were having lesser chance of bone or body aches as compared to age more than 60 year [p-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.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (1): 74-77 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Vitamin D Deficiency-drug therapy; Dietary Supplements; Health Personnel; Prevalence

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 ng/ml] than in males [13.7 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].

Jazayeri, S.R.; Sadeghi, M.; Hassani, A.H.; Javid, A.H.

Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences - Environmental Health Engineering

Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences 2010; 11 (4): 92-100, 12 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Water Purification; Water; Cold Temperature; Climate

Abstract: Indicating the quantities and qualitative characteristics of raw wastewater entering treatment plant is one of the basic fundamentals of correct1 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, 65, 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.

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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 Z08 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 preminent 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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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. 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.

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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 Haematoxylin. 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?

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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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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (2): 83-86 (21 ref.)

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 \pm 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 micro-gram/litre with a mean of 804.38 \pm 100.60, whereas the level ranged from 690-1100 microgram/litre with a mean of 836.17 \pm 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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Al Rashidi, Seham
UVEITIS (drug therapy)

Al Rubeean, Khalid
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (epidemiology)

Al Saeed, A.T.

GIARDIA LAMBLIA (immunology)

Al Saeed, O.

KIDNEY DISEASES (radiography)

Al Shaikh, Mahera N.

DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (prevention and control)

Al Shibani, Latifa A.FOOD HANDLING (manpower)
INTESTINAL DISEASES, PARASITIC (epidemiology)**Al Suwaidan, S.N.**

XANTHOGRANULOMA, JUVENILE

Al Tannir, Mohamad A.

UROLOGIC DISEASES (epidemiology)

Al Waiz, Makram M.

SKIN ABNORMALITIES (epidemiology)

Alavi, A.

ECHINOCOCCOSIS, PULMONARY (complications)

Alaywan, Moussa

LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (surgery)

Alborzi, A.

HEPATITIS B VACCINES

Aldasouqi, Saleh

DIABETES MELLITUS (diagnosis)

Alhammash, Sadiq J.

ASTHMA (etiology)

Ali, Ahmed H.

ABDOMINAL INJURIES (diagnosis)

Ali, Johar

GOITER (pathology)

Ali, Juzer

HODGKIN DISEASE (therapy)

Ali, Mohammad S.H.

FAVISM

Ali, Nadir

MALARIA (blood)

Ali, Salman

POLIOVIRUS VACCINES

Ali, Zainab A.

DIARRHEA (microbiology)

Ali, Zulfiqar

NEURALGIA

Alikhani, A.

GEOLOGIC SEDIMENTS

Alimoghaddam, Kamran

LEUKEMIA VIRUS, GIBBON APE

Aljanabi, Muhi K.

ASTHMA (etiology)

Aljutf, Mahmoud

DNA-BINDING PROTEINS

Almas, Aysha

CHEST PAIN (diagnosis)

Almogern, Adel

LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC (immunology)

Alokaily, Fahdah

UVEITIS (drug therapy)

Alsaleh, Sulaiman

UVEITIS (drug therapy)

Alshami, I.

CYTOMEGALOVIRUS (immunology)

Alsurrayei, Saqer A.

DYSPEPSIA (pathology)

Altat, U.R.

CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA

Alvanpour, Anahita

SUBSTANCE WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME

Alvi, Tabassum

STUDENTS, MEDICAL (psychology)

Aly, Nagwa S.M.

SNAILS (drug effects)

Aly, Nasser Yehia A.

DYSPEPSIA (pathology)

Alzubaidi, Munib Ahmed

DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 1 (complications)

Amar, Morsy

DIABETIC NEUROPATHIES

Amdadi, D.

MALARIA, VIVAX (blood)

Amin, Nada Salih

BREECH PRESENTATION (etiology)

Amin, W.M.

BURNOUT, PROFESSIONAL

Amine, M.

CALCIUM, DIETARY

Amini, B.

ANTISTREPTOLYSIN

Amini, Sareh

JOB'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)

Amiri, Afsaneh

DIABETES COMPLICATIONS (epidemiology)

Amiri, P. Haji

OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL (prevention and control)

Amirzadeh, S.

HEMOCHROMATOSIS (genetics)

Amjad, Muhammad

ACANTHOSIS NIGRICANS

Amusan, Taiwo I.

HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)

Ansari, Imdad Ali

PANCYTOPENIA

Ansari, Shuaib
CHLOROQUINE

Ara, Sarwat
PLACENTA ACCRETA

Araghizadeh, H.
PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (drug therapy)

Ardestani, Samaneh Khanpour
PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION

Ardjmand, Alireza
LEUKEMIA VIRUS, GIBBON APE

Aref, I.
RAIN

Arfan ul Bari
ACANTHOSIS NIGRICANS

Aris, A.Z.
WATER

Arjmandi, R.
INSECTICIDES

Arnaoutoglou, C.
NEOPLASMS (psychology)

Arshad, Humaira
WOUNDS, GUNSHOT

Arshi, Sh.
MALARIA, VIVAX (blood)

Arslan, Hasan
APPENDICITIS (etiology)

Asadi, S.
HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (genetics)

DEAFNESS (genetics)

Asadi, Z.
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Asefi, Arshak
POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING

Asgari, A.R.
CHROMIUM

Asghari, A.
RHINOPLASTY

Ashour, Tariq Helal
HYPERTENSION (physiopathology)

Ashraf, M.J.
CHORISTOMA (diagnosis)

Ashraf, Naveed
COLLOID CYSTS (surgery)

Aslam, Muhammad
WOUNDS, GUNSHOT

Aslam, Surg. Core. Muhammad
ANESTHESIA, SPINAL (methods)

Assaad, Fawaz
CARBAMAZEPINE

Assad, Fatima
STUDENTS, MEDICAL (psychology)

Assmar, M.
MALARIA, VIVAX (blood)

Athyal, R.
KIDNEY DISEASES (radiography)

Atwa, Maha M.
GIARDIASIS (drug therapy)

Avais, Shahzad
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)

Awaisu, Ahmed
BREAST NEOPLASMS (psychology)

Ayeen, Dad S.
STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS

Ayub, Shahaid
TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL (complications)

Azab, Manar S.
SOIL (parasitology)
FASCIOLIASIS (epidemiology)

Azadegan, F.
DEAFNESS (genetics)

Azar, Sami T.
HEMOGLOBIN A, GLYCOSYLATED (analysis)

Azarpira, N.
CHORISTOMA (diagnosis)

Azazy, Ahmed A.
FOOD HANDLING (manpower)
INTESTINAL DISEASES, PARASITIC
(epidemiology)

Azizi, F.
MENARCHE

Babaie, S.
PINUS

Babu, Mary
CHEMOKINES, CCL2

Badran, D.H.
BURNOUT, PROFESSIONAL

Badshah, Mazhar
TUBERCULOMA, INTRACRANIAL

Baghaei, Parvaneh
INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Baghaie, Nooshin
JOB'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)

Baghcheghi, N.
ATHROSCLEROSIS

Baghchesaraei, H.
ANTISTREPTOLYSIN

Baghdadabadi, R. Hajihoseini
HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (genetics)

Bagheri, Nadia
LEUKEMIA VIRUS, GIBBON APE

Balah, Ahmad S.
VENOUS THROMBOSIS (diagnosis)

Balkhair, Abdullah A.

HIV INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Bamashmus, M.A.

BLINDNESS (etiology)

Banitalebi, G.A.

DEAFNESS (genetics)

Banitalebi, M.HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (genetics)
DEAFNESS (genetics)**Bano, Bushra**

OBSTETRIC LABOR, PREMATURE (drug therapy)

Baqain, Zaid H.

LINGUAL NERVE (injuries)

Barah, Faraj A.

RUBELLA (epidemiology)

Barrey, Cedric Y.

LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (surgery)

Basharзад, N.

PNEUMONIA, VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED (etiology)

Bashir, Muhammad Zahid

HOMICIDE

Bassaris, H.

BRUCELLOSIS (diagnosis)

Bassiouny, Hassan K.

MALARIA (parasitology)

Bastani, F.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Bastani, N.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Bayat, M.

ANTISTREPTOLYSIN

Baz, Mohamed M.

PSYCHODIDAE (growth and development)

Bazargani, A.

STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS

Beck, Grietje C.

ANAL CANAL (surgery)

Behera, S.K.

ETHANOL

Behnia, M.

FASCIOLA HEPATICA (genetics)

Behnia, Mehrdad M.

GRANULAR CELL TUMOR (diagnosis)

Belgaumi, Asim F.

BLAST CRISIS

Belhachmi, A.

CHONDROSARCOMA, MESENCHYMAL

Belkhou, A.

CALCIUM, DIETARY

Bertal, Abderrazak

ECHINOCOCCOSIS (complications)

Bessey, Jason T.

LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (surgery)

Bhatti, Naeem Karim

EPIDERMAL CYST (complications)

Bilal, Ahmed

VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)

Bile, K.M.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

Bin Saeed, Abdullah

VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)

Bin Salih, S.

SNAKE BITES (complications)

Boucetta, M.

CHONDROSARCOMA, MESENCHYMAL

Boudawara, Mohamed Adib

MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY (abnormalities)

Boudawara, Mohamed Zaher

MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY (abnormalities)

Bould, James G.

COCCIDIOSIS (diagnosis)

Bouwer, E.J.

CHROMIUM

Brohi, Shams Reza

EPIDERMAL CYST (complications)

Bussen, Dieter G.

ANAL CANAL (surgery)

Butt, Hasnat Ahmad

COLON (injuries)

Cao, Xu

HEPATOCTE NUCLEAR FACTOR 1-ALPHA (genetics)

Catalano, Philip W.

GRANULAR CELL TUMOR (diagnosis)

Chaaya, Monique

HEMOGLOBIN A, GLYCOSYLATED (analysis)

Chaleshtori, J.Saffari

HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (genetics)

Chaleshtori, M. HashemzadehHYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (genetics)
DEAFNESS (genetics)**Chardouli, Bahram**

LEUKEMIA VIRUS, GIBBON APE

Chaudhary, Farid Ahmad

CARDIAC PACING, ARTIFICIAL

Chaudhri, Naeem

DNA-BINDING PROTEINS

Chaudhri, Rizwana

LABOR, INDUCED

Chauhan, Nirmala

PSYLLIUM

Chehada, Amer G.

RUBELLA (epidemiology)

- Chen, Chien Wen**
ESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Chen, J.H.**
WASTE MANAGEMENT
- Chen, Jia Hong**
ESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Chen, Kuan Yu**
ESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Chen, Tao**
HEPATOCYTE NUCLEAR FACTOR 1-ALPHA
(genetics)
- Choudry, Abeera**
CESAREAN SECTION (statistics and numerical
data)
- Chughtai, Mohammad Nawaz**
PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (therapy)
- Chutto, Mumtaz**
PANCYTOPENIA
- Collier, Andrew**
METABOLIC SYNDROME X (epidemiology)
- Dahesh, Salwa M.**
MALARIA (parasitology)
- Dai, X.**
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
- Delkhal, A.**
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- Dermime, Said**
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- Dhafar, Khalid Obeid**
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS
- Diakalis, C.**
BRUCELLSIS (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**
ECHINOCOCCOSIS, HEPATIC (complications)
- Ebeid, Samia M.**
FASCIOLIASIS (drug therapy)
- Ebrahimi, M.**
PACLITAXEL
- Eftekhari, M.H.**
MEMORY, SHORT-TERM
- Eichholz, Amy C.**
DISSECTOMY (methods)
- Eichholz, Kurt M.**
DISSECTOMY (methods)
- El Atta, H.A.**
RAIN
- El Azhari, A.**
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (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 Fakahany, Amany F.**
SNAILS (drug effects)
- 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 Gozamy, Bothina R.**
TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (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 Masry, Sana A.**
MALARIA (parasitology)
- El Mesidi, Ebtesam**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (drug therapy)
- El Mostarchid, Brahim**
CHONDROSARCOMA, MESENCHYMAL
- El Ray, Ahmad**
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (therapy)
- El Sadek, Abdel 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)
FILARIASIS (diagnosis)
FASCIOLIASIS (epidemiology)
- El Sheikh, Tarek M.Y.**
CULICIDAE (drug effects)
- El Sheikha, Hany M.**
COCCIDIOSIS (diagnosis)
INTESTINAL DISEASES, PARASITIC
- 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
- Emamghoraishi, 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
- Farrokhi, 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.

BRUCELOSIS (complications)

Fessler, Richard G.

DISSECTOMY (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.

BRUCELOSIS (complications)

Ghabanchi, J.

STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS

Ghaffari, Hamidolah

LEUKEMIA VIRUS, GIBBON APE

Ghaffarpasand, Fariborz

POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING

Ghahfarrokhi, M. TaherzadehHYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (genetics)
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

Ghorbani, R.

METOCLOPRAMIDE (therapeutic use)

Ghosh, Sujoy

METABOLIC SYNDROME X (epidemiology)

Ghour, Asma

COLLOID CYSTS (surgery)

Girgin, S.

INVERTEBRATES

Golfam, Ali

ESOPHAGECTOMY (adverse effects)

Golshiri, Ali

OPIOID-RELATED DISORDERS (microbiology)

Gorial, Faiq Isha

FIBROMYALGIA (epidemiology)

Goritsas, C.

BRUCELOSIS (complications)

Gossain, Ved V.

DIABETES MELLITUS (diagnosis)

Gradowska, Wanda

PHENYLKETONURIAS (diagnosis)

Grill, FranzARTHRITIS, JUVENILE RHEUMATOID
(diagnosis)**Guan, Bing**

LYMPHOMA, B-CELL (drug therapy)

Gunerhan, Yusuf

APPENDICITIS (etiology)

Gurbakhshani, Kouro Mal

PANCYTOPENIA

Habibi, Sh.

RESEARCH

Hafedh, Ben Ali

MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY (abnormalities)

Hafez, Adel O.

DOG DISEASES (epidemiology)

Haghani, H.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Haghighi, 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, Mumtaz K.**
CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC
- Haq, Ambreen Naveed**
OVARIAN CYSTS
- Harakati, M.**
SNAKE BITES (complications)
- Harandi, M. Fasihi**
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.**
ARTHRITIS, 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)
- Heiran, 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**
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (complications)
- Hindosh, Layth N.**
CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC
- Hirsch, Karen E. Elkind**
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL
- Hitchon, Patrick W.**
SPINAL DISEASES (microbiology)
- Hojjati, A.**
ACCREDITATION (history)
- Hormozi, Abdoljalil 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)
OBSTETRIC LABOR, PREMATURE (drug therapy)
- Hussein, Alaa G.**
EXERCISE
- Hussein, Eman M.**
GIARDIASIS (drug therapy)
- Hussein, Neveen M.**
FASCIOLIASIS (drug therapy)
- Ibahioin, 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
INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSM (surgery)
- Inaba, Hidefumi**
DIABETES INSIPIDUS, NEUROGENIC (drug therapy)
- Iqbal, Muhammad Irfan**
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)
- Iqbal, Zafar**
MACROMOLECULAR SUBSTANCES
- Iqbal, Zahid**
PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (therapy)
- Irshad, Muhammad**
TUBERCULOMA, INTRACRANIAL
- Islam, Muhammad**
CHEST PAIN (diagnosis)
- Ismail, Ali E.**
DYSPEPSIA (pathology)
- Ismail, Muhammad**
DEXAMETHASONE (adverse effects)
- Ismail, Waleed A.**
DYSPEPSIA (pathology)
- 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
- Jalessi, M.**
RHINOPLASTY
- Jamaati, Hamid Reza**
PNEUMONIA, VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED (etiology)
- Jamjoom, Aimun A.**
HEMANGIOMA, CAVERNOUS (diagnosis)
- Jamjoom, Manal**
LEISHMANIASIS (diagnosis)
- Jamshed, 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)
- Kamil, Aneela G.**
UROLOGIC DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Kanaan, Mona**
HEMOGLOBIN A, GLYCOSYLATED (analysis)
- Kandeel, Alaa**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (drug therapy)
- Kanno, Tetsuo**
ANEURYSM, RUPTURED
- Kaonga, C.C.**
METALS, HEAVY
- Karbassi, 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 CRAVIECTOMY
INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSM (surgery)
ANEURYSM, RUPTURED
CEREBRAL VENTRICLES (abnormalities)
- Kaukab, Nabeela**
DEXAMETHASONE (adverse effects)
- Kawagoe, Yoshiaki**
Raloxifene (pharmacology)
- 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)
- Keshteli, 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)

Khan, Kaniz Rasul
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Khan, Rubina
MALARIA (blood)

Khan, Sadia
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)

Khan, Zar
GOITER (pathology)

Khanjar, Izzat A.
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)

Khasawneh, Nidal H.
HYDROCEPHALUS (surgery)

Khashim, Zenith
CHEMOKINES, CCL2

Khattab, Omar Salem
HEPATITIS C (prevention and control)

Khayyam Nekoei, S.M.
PACLITAXEL

Khazaei, S.
UTERINE NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Kheiri, S.
ENTEROPATHOGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI
(pathogenicity)

Khoharo, Haji Khan
CHLOROQUINE

Khorasani, Syed Abdol Rahim
PULMONARY DISEASE, CHRONIC
OBSTRUCTIVE (blood)

Khosro Shali, M.
PACLITAXEL

Khwanzada, Khalid
TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL (complications)

Kirmani, A.R.
CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA

Koheil, Hanaa
BREAST NEOPLASMS (drug therapy)

Koohestani, H.R.
ATHROSCLEROSIS

Kord, B.
PINUS

Kourtian, Vatche
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (surgery)

Kumar, K. Eswar
GLICLAZIDE (pharmacokinetics)

Kumar, Pradeep T.
HIP DISLOCATION, CONGENITAL
(epidemiology)

Kumar, Raj
NERVE SHEATH NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Kumapatla, Satyavani
CHEMOKINES, CCL2

Kumwenda, J.
METALS, HEAVY

Kuok, K.K.
NEURAL NETWORKS COMPUTER

Kutub, Husam
HEMANGIOMA, CAVERNOUS (diagnosis)

Kwolek, Andrzej
PHENYLKETONURIAS (diagnosis)

Laatikainen, T.
BLOOD GLUCOSE

Lak, M.
PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (drug therapy)

Lakhi, N.
CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE (pathogenicity)

Lankarani, K.B.
HEPATITIS B VACCINES

Lankarani, Kamran Bagheri
INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Latif, Farzana
SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION (epidemiology)
OBSTETRIC LABOR, PREMATURE (drug
therapy)

Latif, Usman
TIBIA (surgery)
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)

Leghari, Abdul Aziz
VARICOCELE (surgery)

Leha, Cynthia
DNA-BINDING PROTEINS

Lewin, Terry J.
ANXIETY (therapy)

Li, Jue
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)

Li, Xiao Xiong
ANEURYSM, RUPTURED

Li, Zhong Min
CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA (blood)

Li, Zixu
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)

Limmer, Marc E.
ANAL CANAL (surgery)

Lin, Chin Jung
ESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Liu, R.R.
WASTE MANAGEMENT

Liu, Shuangshuang
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)

Lone, Khalid P.
GINKGO BILOBA

Long, Yang
HEPATOCYTE NUCLEAR FACTOR 1-ALPHA
(genetics)

Longenecher, Joseph C.
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (blood)

- 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)
- Mahmoodi, Seyed M.**
HIP DISLOCATION, CONGENITAL
(epidemiology)
- Mahmoudi, M.**
ARTEMISIA
OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL
(prevention and control)
- Mahran, Khaled M.**
ABDOMINAL INJURIES (surgery)
- Mahvi, A.H.**
CHROMIUM
- Majid, Talib A.**
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Makhlouf, L.M.**
TRICHOMONAS VAGINITIS (diagnosis)
- Malekmohammad, Majid**
PNEUMONIA, VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED
(etiology)
- 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

IDIOPATHIC INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIAS
(diagnosis)
- Mantziari, Polyxeni**
GLUTAMATES (administration and dosage)
- Manzoor, Fareeda**
POLIOVIRUS VACCINES
- Manzoor, Iram**
EDUCATION, MEDICAL

HEART DEFECTS, CONGENITAL (etiology)
- Mapoma, H.T.**
METALS, HEAVY
- Marjani, Majid**
INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE
- Marri, Murad Zafar**
HOMICIDE
- Maseeh Uz Zaman**
CISPLATIN (toxicity)
- Masood, Saima**
CESAREAN SECTION (statistics and numerical
data)
- Massey, Stephanie**
INTESTINAL DISEASES, PARASITIC
- Mastan, S.K.**
GLICLAZIDE (pharmacokinetics)
- Mataji, A.**
PINUS
- Mateescu, C.**
PATELLA (surgery)
- Matloob, Ahmmed H.**
FAVISM
- Matrook, F.**
METABOLIC SYNDROME X
- Matsumura, Mihoko**
Raloxifene (pharmacology)
- Mayouf, Khudir Z.**
FIBROMYALGIA (epidemiology)
- Mazloomzadeh, S.**
EXERCISE THERAPY
- Mazokopakis, E.E.**
BRUCELOSIS (diagnosis)
- Mazur, Artur**
PHENYLKETONURIAS (diagnosis)
- Mehrabani, D.**
HEMOCHROMATOSIS (genetics)
MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA (therapy)
- Memekidou, G.**
NEOPLASMS (psychology)

Memon, Aamir Iqbal

VARICOCELE (surgery)

Memon, Aisha

VARICOCELE (surgery)

Memon, Jan Mohammad

VARICOCELE (surgery)

Meo, Sultan Ayoub

SPIROMETRY

Mesbahian, 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, Leili**

LEUKEMIA VIRUS, GIBBON APE

Mofid, M.R.

PACLITAXEL

Moghadami, M.

HEPATITIS B VACCINES

Moghadamnia, A.A.

DYSMENORRHEA (therapy)

Moghaddam, Pardis KetabiIDIOPATHIC 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, Yasir

DUODENAL NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Mohiuddin, K.M.

WATER POLLUTION, CHEMICAL

Mokhtaree, Mohammad R.

OPIOID-RELATED DISORDERS (microbiology)

Monden, Tsuyoshi

Raloxifene (pharmacology)

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

Morsy, Tosson A.TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS (drug effects)
COCCIDIOSIS (diagnosis)
DOG DISEASES (epidemiology)**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)

Muter, Samir Ali

NOCTURNAL ENURESIS (drug therapy)

Nabbout, Lara Al Khoury

PHENYTOIN (therapeutic use)

Nabi, Zahid

VENOUS THROMBOSIS (diagnosis)

Nachanakian, Antoine

LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (surgery)

Nahrevanian, H.

MALARIA, VIVAX (blood)

Nakatani, Yuki

Raloxifene (pharmacology)

Nakhoda, K.

MENARCHE

Naoufel, Ouerchefani

MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY (abnormalities)

Naqvi, Muhammad Ali

RENAL COLIC (drug therapy)

Nasir, L.

METABOLIC SYNDROME X

Nasir, Nadia A.

ASTHMA (etiology)

Nasiri Madiseh, Z.

PACLITAXEL

Nasiripour, A.A.

ORGANIZATIONS

Nassaji, M.

METOCLOPRAMIDE (therapeutic use)

Nasser, Munir J.

FIBROMA, OSSIFYING

Nassir, Nassrat Abdul Mohsen

PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (drug therapy)

Nausheen, Javeria

CESAREAN SECTION (statistics and numerical data)

Nayebi, Mahnoosh

PNEUMONIA, VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED (etiology)

Naz, Sadaf

OVARIAN CYSTS

Nazem, H.

HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (genetics)

Nazqvi, Ajmal Hasan

CARDIAC PACING, ARTIFICIAL

Negm El Din, Mohsen M.

SNAILS (drug effects)

Nejatollahi, F.

CYTOMEGALOVIRUS (immunology)

Niaz, Khalid

CISPLATIN (toxicity)

Niazi, Farheen

TUBERCULOMA, INTRACRANIAL

Niromand, E.

BLOOD GLUCOSE

Noami, Adil A.

SKIN ABNORMALITIES (epidemiology)

Noeller, Jennifer

SPINAL DISEASES (microbiology)

Nooraei, Navid

ESOPHAGECTOMY (adverse effects)

Noori, M.

CHOLESTEROL ESTER TRANSFER PROTEINS (genetics)

Nourani, V.

GEOLOGIC SEDIMENTS

Nouri, M.H. Khayat

APOPTOSIS (drug effects)

Obonsawin, Marc C.

STROOP TEST

Oda, Jimpei

DECOMPRESSIVE CRAVIECTOMY

Oda, Junpei

INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSM (surgery)

Ogden, Beverly W.

DIABETES, GESTATIONAL

Oltarzewski, Mariusz

PHENYLKETONURIAS (diagnosis)

Omidvar, S.H.

DYSMENORRHEA (therapy)

Omranirad, A.

DYSMENORRHEA (therapy)

Orz, YI.

LIPOMA (diagnosis)

Osifo, Osarumwense D.

HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)

Otomo, K.

WATER POLLUTION, CHEMICAL

Ouilki, I.

CALCIUM, DIETARY

Ovbiagele, Bruce

STROKE (prevention and control)

Owaidah, Tarek M.

BLAST CRISIS

Ozer, Hatice

CARCINOMA, SIGNET RING CELL (pathology)

Ozturk, Baris

APPENDICITIS (etiology)

Panahi, F.

DIAPHRAGM (injuries)

Pang, Wenye

HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)

Papadopoulos, N.

BRUCELOSIS (complications)

Papadopoulos, O.

NEOPLASMS (psychology)

Park, H.S.

ETHANOL

Parkash, Om

CHEST PAIN (diagnosis)

Parvez, Zahid
CARDIAC PACING, ARTIFICIAL

Parvin, N.
DEAFNESS (genetics)

Perng, Wann Cherng
ESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Petramfar, P.
SEIZURES (chemically induced)

Philpot, B.
BLOOD GLUCOSE

Ponnappan, Ravi K.
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (surgery)

Pourabdollah, Mihan
IDIOPATHIC INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIAS
(diagnosis)

Pousti, S. B.
RHINOPLASTY

Praveena, S.M.
WATER

Qasim, Mohammad
GOITER (pathology)

Qi Ping, Lu
PANCREATITIS, CHRONIC (metabolism)

Qiang, Fu
CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA (blood)

Quddus Ur Rehman
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)

Quddus, Ur Rehman
TIBIA (surgery)

Qureshi, Adnan
LYMPHOMA, LARGE-CELL, DIFFUSE
(pathology)

Qureshi, Fatima
CHLOROQUINE

Qureshi, Fraz Saeed
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)

Qureshi, Salman Manzoor
EPIDERMOID CYST (complications)

Rabe, Zamani Taghizadeh
ARTEMISIA

Rad, E. Javadi
UTERINE NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Radi, Vida
DIABETES COMPLICATIONS (epidemiology)

Radmand, Golnar
ESOPHAGECTOMY (adverse effects)

Raeisi, A.
MALARIA, VIVAX (blood)

Rafati, L.
CHROMIUM

Ragheb, Ahmed M.
HODGKIN DISEASE (therapy)

Raghupathy, Raj
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (blood)

Rahimi, A.R. Ostad
CHOLESTEROL ESTER TRANSFER
PROTEINS (genetics)

Rahimi, M.
BLOOD GLUCOSE

Raina, T.H.
CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA

Raja, Khurram Sohail
WOUNDS, GUNSHOT

Rajae, T.
GEOLOGIC SEDIMENTS

Rajput, Shahida Saeed
EPIDERMOID CYST (complications)

Ramazani, M.A.
PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (drug therapy)

Ramzan, Mussarat
STUDENTS, MEDICAL (psychology)

Rao, Sohail
TUBERCULOMA, INTRACRANIAL

Rasheed, Walid
DNA-BINDING PROTEINS

Rashid, Masood
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)

Rashid, Zakryia
NEURALGIA

Rasouli, F.
OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL
(prevention and control)

Rasti, Mehdi
EPINEPHRINE (administration and dosage)

Rawaoot, Parvez
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (blood)

Raza, Mohammad
PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (therapy)

Razmjou, Sara
DIABETES COMPLICATIONS (epidemiology)

Refaat, A.A.
BIOFUELS

Rehan, A.G.
NEURALGIA

Rehman, E.
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)

Reisi, M.
DEAFNESS (genetics)

Reisi, R.
RESEARCH

Reisi, S.
DEAFNESS (genetics)

Reza, Naem
ZINC (deficiency)

Rezai, K.
ATHROSCLEROSIS

Rezaii, M.
BLOOD GLUCOSE

Riazipour, M.
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

Rizvi, Farwa
LABOR, INDUCED

Rizvi, Syed Ijlal Haider
WOUNDS, GUNSHOT

Roghani, F.
HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (genetics)

Rokni, M. B.
FASCIOLA HEPATICA (genetics)

Roohi, H.
EVALUATION STUDIES AS TOPIC

Rostami, Khalil
EPINEPHRINE (administration and dosage)

Roudbari, Masoud
RENAL DIALYSIS (mortality)

Roudbari, Soudeh
RENAL DIALYSIS (mortality)

Saadati, N.
SJOJGREN'S SYNDROME (virology)

Saboor, Qazi A.
ANKLE BRACHIAL INDEX

Sadeghi, H.
MALARIA, VIVAX (blood)

Sadeghi, M.
WASTE DISPOSAL, FLUID

Sadiq, Nadeem
CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES (epidemiology)

Saeed, Afshan
SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION (epidemiology)

Saeed, Dhiaa H.
DIARRHEA (microbiology)

Saeed, Muniza
CARDIAC PACING, ARTIFICIAL

Saeed, R.
KIDNEY DISEASES (radiography)

Saeedi, M.
NEURAL NETWORKS COMPUTER

Saffari Chaleshtori, J.
DEAFNESS (genetics)

Saghebi, Seyed Reza
ESOPHAGECTOMY (adverse effects)

Sahi, Nabeel
POLIOVIRUS VACCINES

Saif Nejad, Sh.
MALARIA, VIVAX (blood)

Saif U Din
DEXAMETHASONE (adverse effects)

Sajid, Raihan
LYMPHOMA, LARGE-CELL, DIFFUSE
(pathology)

Sajjad, Fauzia
COLLOID CYSTS (surgery)

Saker, Tarek I.
FILARIASIS (diagnosis)

Sakr, Mohamed Gaber
VENOUS THROMBOSIS (drug therapy)

Salah, M.M.
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,
PRACTICE

Salahi, R.
DIAPHRAGM (injuries)

Salaou, Oumar
CHONDROSARCOMA

Saleem, Khalid Nimat
BREAST NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Saleh, Mohamed H.
SNAILS (drug effects)

Saleh, Yaser
CARBAMAZEPINE

Salehi, Masood
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (diagnosis)

Salem, Attia
GIARDIASIS (drug therapy)

Salim, Khalida P.
VENOUS THROMBOSIS (diagnosis)

Samani, K. Gatreh
HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (genetics)

DEAFNESS (genetics)

Samareh Fekri, Mitra
PULMONARY DISEASE, CHRONIC
OBSTRUCTIVE (blood)

Sanallah, Muhammad
WOUNDS, GUNSHOT

Sangrasi, Ahmed Khan
VARICOCELE (surgery)

Sano, Hirotooshi
DECOMPRESSIVE CRAVIECTOMY
INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSM (surgery)
ANEURYSM, RUPTURED
CEREBRAL VENTRICLES (abnormalities)

Sapountzi, Evdokia
GLUTAMATES (administration and dosage)

Sarakbi, Housam A.
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)

Sargolzaei, Narges
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (diagnosis)

Sarhan, Mohammed A.
TUBERCULOSIS VACCINES (therapeutic use)

Sarswat, Bharti
NERVE SHEATH NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

Sattar, Sumaira
POLIOVIRUS VACCINES
Sattari, M.
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS

Sayadi, Ahmad R.
OPIOID-RELATED DISORDERS (microbiology)

Schelin, Brett L.
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL

Schmittner, Marc D.
ANAL CANAL (surgery)

Sefidbakht, S.
DIAPHRAGM (injuries)

Serpanou, Anastasia
GLUTAMATES (administration and dosage)

Setoodeh, G.
TONSILLECTOMY (psychology)

Seyam, Motaz
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (therapy)

Shaaker, M.
CHOLESTEROL ESTER TRANSFER
PROTEINS (genetics)

Shabani, Ziba
OPIOID-RELATED DISORDERS (microbiology)

Shadkam Farokhi, Maliheh
PULMONARY DISEASE, CHRONIC
OBSTRUCTIVE (blood)

Shafie, Asrul Akmal
BREAST NEOPLASMS (psychology)

Shafiq ur Rahman
DUODENAL NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Shah, Aftab Hussain
PANCYTOPENIA

Shah, Agha Ali
ACANTHOSIS NIGRICANS

Shah, Tajammal Abbas
TIBIA (surgery)

HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)

Shaheen, Muqqadas
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (blood)

Shahrjerdi, Sh.
DYSMENORRHEA (therapy)

Shahrokh, Somayeh
LEUKEMIA VIRUS, GIBBON APE

Shaker, Ashraf
HEMATOMA, EPIDURAL, SPINAL (diagnosis)

Shakir, Waseem Mohammed
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Shamsuddin, S.M.
NEURAL NETWORKS COMPUTER

Sharif, F.
TONSILLECTOMY (psychology)

Sharma, Bhawani Shanker
INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE, TRAUMATIC

Shawarbi, Mohamed
FIBROMA, OSSIFYING

Shayeghi, M.
INSECTICIDES

Shayesteh, F.
HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (genetics)

Shebab, Mahmoud
ASTHMA (etiology)

Shehab, Amel Y.
FASCIOLIASIS (drug therapy)

Shehab, Naglaa G.
FASCIOLIASIS (therapy)

Shehata, Samir
BREAST NEOPLASMS (drug therapy)

Sheikh, Bassem Yousef
NEUROENDOSCOPES

Sheikh, Muhammad Amin
NECK (pathology)

Sheikh, Muhammad Saleem
NECK (pathology)

Shekarchizadeh, P.
PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Sher, Zaiba
OVARIAN CYSTS

Shigematsu, Satoshi
DIABETES INSIPIDUS, NEUROGENIC (drug
therapy)

Shikazono, N.
WATER POLLUTION, CHEMICAL

Shimer, Adam L.
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (surgery)

Shimizu, Hiroaki
Raloxifene (pharmacology)

Shirmardi, S.A.
DEAFNESS (genetics)

Shirzad, H.A.
EVALUATION STUDIES AS TOPIC

Shohani, M.
OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL
(prevention and control)

Shoheib, Zeinab, S.
TRICHINELLOSIS (diagnosis)

Shojarei, H.
RESEARCH

Shukr, Rehman Inayat
POLIOVIRUS VACCINES

Siam, Abdul Rahim M.
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)

Siddique, Saulat
ANKLE BRACHIAL INDEX

Siddiqui, Khalid
DIABETES MELLITUS (genetics)

Simpson, P.A.
BLOOD GLUCOSE

Singh, Baljit
PSYLLIUM

Sohrabi, Z.
MEMORY, SHORT-TERM

Sokouti, Mohsen
GOITER

Solangi, Ghulam Akbar
PANCYTOPENIA

Somily, Ali M.
ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS (therapeutic use)

Song, Jason J.
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (surgery)

Spanos, G.
NEOPLASMS (psychology)

Starakis, I.
BRUCELOSIS (diagnosis)

Sultan, Amal H.
LEISHMANIASIS (diagnosis)

Sulu, Barlas
APPENDICITIS (etiology)

Sun, Yingxian
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)

Sun, Zhaoqing
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)

Suuki, Satoru
DIABETES INSIPIDUS, NEUROGENIC (drug therapy)

Syed, Shazia
LABOR, INDUCED

Sykt Cegielska, Jolanta
PHENYLKETONURIAS (diagnosis)

Tabarsi, Payam
INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Tabatabaee, H.R.
TONSILLECTOMY (psychology)

Tabesh, M.
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Tabibi, S.J.
ORGANIZATIONS

Tafti, Saeed Fallah
SUBSTANCE WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME

Taghavi, M.
SJOGREN'S SYNDROME (virology)

Taha, Alaa Awad
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (therapy)

Tahir, Mohammad
GINKGO BILOBA

Takeda, Teiji
DIABETES INSIPIDUS, NEUROGENIC (drug therapy)

Takei, Masahiro
DIABETES INSIPIDUS, NEUROGENIC (drug therapy)

Talaat, Roba M.
BLASTOCYSTIS HOMINIS (genetics)

Talpur, K. Altaf
VARICOCELE (surgery)

Tanaka, Teppei
CEREBRAL VENTRICLES (abnormalities)

Tarcan, Ercument
ECHINOCOCCOSIS, HEPATIC (complications)

Tariq, Saadia
CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES (etiology)

Tavakol, M.
INSECTICIDES

Tavana, A. Mehrabi
INFLUENZA IN BIRDS

Tehrani, F.R.
MENARCHE

Tian, Haoming
HEPATOCTYCE NUCLEAR FACTOR 1-ALPHA (genetics)

Tian, Q.
WASTE MANAGEMENT

Tideman, P.A.
BLOOD GLUCOSE

Tilak, Priyanka
CHEMOKINES, CCL2

Tirimacco, R.
BLOOD GLUCOSE

Titopulos, Irakils
GLUTAMATES (administration and dosage)

Toaleb, Nagwa I.
FASCIOLIASIS (therapy)

Toole, John E. O.
DISSECTOMY (methods)

Topuz, Omer
CARCINOMA, SIGNET RING CELL (pathology)

Trabulsi, Edgard
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (surgery)

Tuncer, Ersin
CARCINOMA, SIGNET RING CELL (pathology)

Ullah, Ameen
CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES (epidemiology)

Unalp, Haluk R.
ECHINOCOCCOSIS, HEPATIC (complications)

Uppal, Sukhbir S.
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (blood)

Uyar, Meral
CARCINOMA, SIGNET RING CELL (pathology)

Vaccaro, Alexander R.
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (surgery)

- Vahdani, A.**
ACCREDITATION (history)
- Validi, M.**
ENTEROPATHOGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI (pathogenicity)
- Valimoghaddam, S.**
ORGANIZATIONS
- Velayati, Ali Akbar**
JOB'S SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Vinodhini, V.**
CHROMIUM
- Viswanathan, Vijay**
CHEMOKINES, CCL2
- Wadhawan, A.**
CHROMIUM
- Wahbah, Ehab F.**
UROLOGIC DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Waill, Nebal**
ASTHMA (etiology)
- Waliuddin, Ahmed**
HEMANGIOMA, CAVERNOUS (diagnosis)
- Wang, Le Xin**
CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA (blood)
- Wani, Muhammed Afzal**
CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA
- Watabe, Takeya**
INTRACRANIAL ANEURYSM (surgery)
CEREBRAL VENTRICLES (abnormalities)
- Watanabe, Sadayoshi**
ANEURYSM, RUPTURED
- Wei Guo, Hu**
PANCREATITIS, CHRONIC (metabolism)
- Weiss, Christel**
ANAL CANAL (surgery)
- Wissem, Lahiani**
MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY (abnormalities)
- Wiwanitkit, Viroj**
PHENYTOIN (therapeutic use)
- Woothipoom, W.**
CLOSTRIDIUM DIFFICILE (pathogenicity)
- Wu, J.**
SEWAGE
- Xi Wang, Liao**
PANCREATITIS, CHRONIC (metabolism)
- Xu, Changlu**
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)
- Xu, Jin**
HEPATOCYTE NUCLEAR FACTOR 1-ALPHA (genetics)
- Yadav, C.**
KIDNEY DISEASES (radiography)
- Yalta, Tulin**
CARCINOMA, SIGNET RING CELL (pathology)
- Yamauchi, Keishi**
DIABETES INSIPIDUS, NEUROGENIC (drug therapy)
- Yang, B.**
WASTE MANAGEMENT
- Yangi, Kazunori**
Raloxifene (pharmacology)
- Yasein, N.**
METABOLIC SYNDROME X
- Yavari, A.R.**
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION (prevention and control)
- Yavarian, M.**
HEMOCHROMATOSIS (genetics)
- Yermetaki, Theodora**
GLUTAMATES (administration and dosage)
- Yilmaz, Yeliz**
ECHINOCOCCOSIS, HEPATIC (complications)
- Younsi, R.**
CALCIUM, DIETARY
- Yousofi, H.**
RESEARCH
- Yu, Honglin**
HEPATOCYTE NUCLEAR FACTOR 1-ALPHA (genetics)
- Yu, Ting**
HEPATOCYTE NUCLEAR FACTOR 1-ALPHA (genetics)
- Zaazou, Mohamed M.**
ABDOMINAL INJURIES (surgery)
- Zafar, Tasneem**
MACROMOLECULAR SUBSTANCES
- Zaffar, Nusrat**
MALARIA (blood)
- Zahedi Asl, S.**
MENARCHE
- Zahedi Shoolami, L.**
PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (drug therapy)
- Zaher, Ahmed**
HEMATOMA, EPIDURAL, SPINAL (diagnosis)
- Zahur, Saquib**
COLON (injuries)
- Zaidi, Syed Badshah Hussain**
THROMBOCYTOPENIA (etiology)
- Zakaria, Manzar**
THROMBOCYTOPENIA (etiology)
- Zakaria, Soha S.**
TRICHINELLOSIS (diagnosis)
- Zakir, H.M.**
WATER POLLUTION, CHEMICAL
- Zakir, M.**
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)

Zalook, Tarek K.H.

SOIL (parasitology)

Zalouk, Tarek K.H.

FILARIASIS (diagnosis)

Zamanzad, B.ENTEROPATHOGENIC ESCHERICHIA COLI
(pathogenicity)
EVALUATION STUDIES AS TOPIC**Zand, S.**

ATHROSCLEROSIS

Zedan, H.

DERMATITIS, CONTACT (diagnosis)

Zeemi, Muhammad Akmal

COLLOID CYSTS (surgery)

Zehra, Uruj

GINKGO BILOBA

Zendehnam, Hamid

EPINEPHRINE (administration and dosage)

Zhang, XiangxunHEPATOCTE NUCLEAR FACTOR 1-ALPHA
(genetics)**Zhang, Xingang**

HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)

Zheng, Liqiang

HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)

Zhou, Hangbo

LYMPHOMA, B-CELL (drug therapy)

Zhou, J.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Zhou, Xiaojun

LYMPHOMA, B-CELL (drug therapy)

Zhu, Jian Xin

CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMA (blood)

Zimmerman, Valerie A.

UROLOGIC DISEASES (epidemiology)

Zoghi, M.J.

NEURAL NETWORKS COMPUTER

Appendix II

**List of EMR Journals Indexed in
IMEMR**

(by country)

BAHRAIN (3)

Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352
Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298
JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321

EGYPT (130)

AAMJ - Al-Azhar Assiut Medical Journal *	1687-1693
African Journal of Urology	1110-5704
Afro - Arab Liver Journal	1687-224X
Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology *	1687-1030
Ain-Shams Medical Journal	0002-2144
AJAIC - Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Insentive Care	N/A
Al Azhar Medical Journal	1110-0400
Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science *	N/A
Alexandria Dental Journal *	1110-015X
Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology	N/A
Alexandria Journal of Hepatogastroenterology	2090-1879
Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	N/A
Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	1110-1792
Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-2047
Alexandria Medical Journal [The] *	0516-5849
Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137
Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875
Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979
Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822
Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776
ASJOG - Ain Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology *	1687-2193

ASNJ - Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	N/A
Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494
Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107
Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X
Bulletin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine	1110-0834
Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association *	N/A
Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy - Cairo University	1110-0931
Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy - Cairo University	1110-6611
Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health	1110-0036
Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University	1110-0052
Bulletin of the Faculty of Science - University of Alexandria *	0568-9619
Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A
Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591
Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt *	1110-0982
Childhood and Development Quarterly *	1110-8681
Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929
Eastern Mediterranean Region Drugs Digest	1040-2312
Eastern Mediterranean Region Epidemiological Bulletin	1014-2347
EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484
Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608
Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The] *	1110-2144
Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering *	1012-5558
Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525
Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426
Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285
Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine	1110-1865
Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology *	1110-7650

Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0613
Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology *	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559
Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002
Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630
Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593
Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology *	1110-2179
Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704
Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The] *	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine *	1110-1881
Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574
Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677
Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology [The]	1687-1642
Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences [The]	0301-5068
Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences *	0301-8660
Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The] *	1110-1105
Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278
Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121
Egyptian Journal of Urology *	1110-5712
Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222
Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center *	1687-1278
Egyptian Orthodontic Journal *	N/A
Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148

Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315
Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A
Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X
Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815
EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502
EJENTAS - Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740
Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446
EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397
EMJ - Egyptian Medical Journal [The] *	1110-0095
Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The] *	1110-6638
Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region *	1014-9899
JESN - Journal of the Egyptian Society of Nephrology	N/A
Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619
Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406
Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases *	1110-0796
Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences[The]	1110-6468
Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293
Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The] *	0013-2411
Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362
Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	N/A
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	N/A
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The] *	0258-3216
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The] *	N/A
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X
Journal of the Medical Research Institute - Alexandria University *	1110-0133
JPC - Journal of Pediatric Club	N/A

Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	N/A
Kidney Forum *	1369-3050
Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318
Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X
Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The] *	N/A
Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803
Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] *	1110-2039
Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098
MJFCT - Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology *	1110-5437
National Cancer Institute Journal	0027-8874
Neonatology *	1687-0492
New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946
Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912
Population Researches and Studies	N/A
Population Sciences *	N/A
Population Studies *	1110-1342
PUJ - Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942
Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The] *	1110-2381
Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607
South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529
Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999
Tanta Medical Journal *	1110-1415
Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788
Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423
Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X
Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	1110-5089
Zagazig Medical Association Journal *	1110-2322

Zagazig University Medical Journal * 1110-1431

IRAQ (29)

Al-Kindy College Medical Journal 1810-9543

Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences * 1815-0993

Annals of the College of Medicine - Mosul * 0027-1446

Basrah Journal of Surgery * N/A

Bulletin of Endemic Diseases - Baghdad * 0007-4845

DMJ - Dohuk Medical Journal 2071-7326

IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal 0304-4564

IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal 1816-0581

IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 1608-8360

Iraqi Army Medical Journal * N/A

Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology * N/A

Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine * 1684-5382

Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences * 1681-6579

Iraqi Journal of Microbiology * N/A

Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences * N/A

Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches * 1814-0823

Journal of Basic and Medical Sciences * 1608-6015

Journal of Community Medicine * N/A

Journal of Dohuk University * 1812-7568

Journal of Karbala University * 1813-0410

Journal of the College of Dentistry - Baghdad * N/A

Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad 0041-9419

Kufa Medical Journal * N/A

Medical Journal of Basrah University [The] 0253-0759

Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The] * N/A

New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562
Risafa Medical Journal *	N/A
Scientific Nursing Journal	N/A
Zanco Journal for Medical Sciences *	N/A
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN (151)	
Acta Medica Iranica	0044-6025
Advances in Cognitives Sciences *	1561-4174
AJMB - Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology	2008-2835
Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977
Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506
ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955
Asian Journal of Sports Medicine New	2008-000X
Audiology	1735-1936
Behbood	1735-093X
Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399
DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1560-8115
DENA - Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450
DRJ - Dental Research Journal	1735-3327
Endovascular Journal	2008-1812
Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941
Govaresh	1560-7186
HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X
HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-2215
Health Information Management	1735-1847
Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X
Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002
Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223

IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X
IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497
IHJ - Iranian Heart Journal New	1735-7306
IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668
IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844
IJHOSCR - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research*	1735-1243
IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383
IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582
IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359
IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716
IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087
IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research *	1735-0328
INTJVR - International Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2533
International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-9148
International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865
International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472
International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520
International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine New	2008-6490
Iran Journal of Nursing	1025-0581
Iranian Cardiovascular Research Journal	1735-885X
Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502
Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179
Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	1608-6015
Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043
Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398
Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases	N/A
Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X

Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544
Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792
Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979
Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489
Iranian Journal of Fertility and Sterility	1735-8094
Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029
Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612
Iranian Journal of Medical Physics New	1735-160X
Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824
Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066
Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756
Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	N/A
Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153
Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293
Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020
Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	1018-4406
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (ANDEESHEH VA RAFTAR)	1024-0047
Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556
Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554
Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065
Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	N/A
Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997
Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602
JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150
JMR - Journal of Medical Research *	1728-1962

Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahavard Danesh	N/A
Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107
Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	N/A
Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X
Journal of Dental School - Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683
Journal of Dentistry - Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426
Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620
Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health	1028-6918
Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765
Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	1028-6055
Journal of Health Administration	N/A
Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363
Journal of Injury and Violence Research New	2008-2053
Journal of Iranian Anatomical Sciences	1728-6158
Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X
Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595
Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The]	1024-6428
Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	1735-5168
Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510
Journal of Mashad Dental School	1560-9286
Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1561-4123
Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073
Journal of Medical Education	N/A
Journal of Medical Science - Islamic Azad University of Mashhad	1735-7594
Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240
Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010
Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry	N/A

Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The]	1561-3666
Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165
Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960
Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029
Journal of Research in Health Sciences (JRHS)	1682-2765
Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311
Journal of Sabzevar School of Medical Sciences	1606-7487
Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448
Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620
Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2525
Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences	1735-076X
Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366
Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology (JJM)	N/A
JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995
JRRS - Journal of Research in Rehabilitation Sciences New	1735-7519
KOOMESH - Journal of Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046
Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	N/A
Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	1726-7536
Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671
Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran *	1016-1430
Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922
Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases New	2008-5230
Modares Journal of Medical Sciences	1562-9554
Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001
Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855
Payesh - Health Monitor	1680-7626

Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022
Qom University of Medical Sciences	1735-7799
Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A
Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A
Quarterly Journal of Relief and Rescue New	4544-2008
Salmand: Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X
Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood [The]	1027-9520
Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences - J.A.U.M.S	1727-1789
Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457
Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X
Scientific Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586
Scientific Medical Journal - Quarterly Medical Research Journal Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences	1026-8960
SHAMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
Social Welfare Quarterly	N/A
Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242
Tanaffos	1735-0344
Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1735-7322
Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127
Urology Journal	1735-1308
Yafteh Journal	1563-0773
Yakhteh Medical Journal	1561-4921

JORDAN (9)

Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923
Dirasat	1026-3772
Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157
Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283

Journal of the Royal Medical Services	N/A
Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360
Pan Arab Medical Journal *	N/A
Population Bulletin of ESCWA *	0258-1914
Smile Dental Journal	2072-473X

KUWAIT (5)

Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A
GJO - Gulf Journal of Oncology [The] New	2078-2101
KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776
Medical Arabization	N/A
Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571

LEBANON (9)

ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques	1683-8068
AJU - Arab Journal of Urology	N/A
Arab Dental Journal *	N/A
JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632
Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum *	1812-1756
Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410
LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852
Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440
Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRYA (6)

DMJ - Derna Medical Journal	N/A
Garyounis Medical Journal *	0254-7198
JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A
Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A
LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine	1819-6357

Tabib Attifil Alarabi *	N/A
MOROCCO (6)	
Bulletin Epidemiologique *	0851-8238
Journal du Practicien *	1113-5667
Maroc Medical	0025-4053
Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A
Revue Marocaine de Medecine et de Sante	0251-0758
Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant *	N/A
OMAN (3)	
Oman Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-620X
Oman Medical Journal	N/A
SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X
PAKISTAN (69)	
Anaesthesia, Pain and Intensive Care	1607-8322
Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241
Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi *	N/A
Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680
Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840
Biomedica	N/A
Challenge - Quarterly [The] *	0528-7944
Community Medicine *	0301-7265
Diabetes Digest	1369-7501
GJMS - Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973
Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188
Infectious Disease Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299
International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155
Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285

JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan	1025-9589
JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X
JDUHS - Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198
JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341
JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi *	N/A
Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	N/A
Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474
Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation *	N/A
Journal of Surgery [The] *	1681-4517
JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014
JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292
JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences *	1683-6928
JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982
JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medicales Institute	1013-5472
JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710
JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242
Lahore Journal of Public Health *	N/A
Medical Channel	1681-5491
Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X
Medical Spectrum [The] *	0254-8534
Medicine Today	1813-9876
Mother and Child *	0379-2617
KMJ - KUST Medical Journal	2072-7763
PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648
Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706
Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry *	0300-8185

Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X
Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The] *	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Health *	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Medial Ethics	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Services	1996-7195
Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X
Pakistan Journal of Neurology *	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067
Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry *	1608-134X
Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985
Pakistan Journal of Pathology	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X
Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088
Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X
Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869
Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research *	0030-9885
Pakistan Medical Journal *	0031-000X
Pakistan Ophthalmology *	0259-3661
Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700
Pakistan Paediatric Journal	0304-4904
PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244
PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842
PJS - Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552
Proceedings	N/A
Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]	1024-8919

PALESTINE (3)

Al-Quds Medical Journal *	N/A
Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2643
PMJ - Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A

QATAR (4)

Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The] *	N/A
Heart Views	1995-705X
JEMTAC - Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma & Acute Care	1995-4522
Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253

SAUDI ARABIA (29)

Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947
Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737
Hematology, Oncology and stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876
International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934
International Journal of Health Sciences	N/A
Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The] *	N/A
Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683
Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341
Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612
Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences *	1319-1004
Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1319-9218
MEAJO - Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmolgy	0974-9233
Neurosciences	N/A
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995
Rehabilitation International *	N/A
Research Centre Bulletin *	1019-5335

Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965
Saudi Heart Journal *	1018-077X
Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation *	1319-6499
Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767
SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia New	1658-354X
SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534
Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The] *	1319-8491
Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The] *	1319-6308
Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284
SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052
SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489
SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164
Urology Annals	0974-7796

SUDAN (9)

Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	N/A
JMJ - Juba Medical Journal *	N/A
Khartoum Pharmacy Journal *	N/A
Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A
Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
Sudan Medical Journal *	0491-4481
Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000
Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	N/A
SJPH - Sudanese Journal of Public Health	N/A

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC (10)

Al-Majallah Al-Tibbiya Al-Arabiyyah *	N/A
Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369
Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A

Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	N/A
JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217
JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X
Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	N/A
Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217
Journal of the Arab Dentist *	N/A
Research Journal of Aleppo University - Medical Sciences Series	N/A

TUNISIA (9)

Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509
Cahier Medicaux de Tunisie *	0300-5291
IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical *	N/A
Maghreb Medical	0330-258X
Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611
Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La]	N/A
Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	N/A
SST - Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A
Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (3)

EMJ - Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882
International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754
IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395

YEMEN (7)

Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A
Sana'a University Medical Sciences *	N/A
University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947
Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The] *	N/A
YHMRJ - Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A

YJMHR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research * N/A

YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal * N/A

*** No issues received since 2005**

Last update September 2010

Appendix III

**List of EMR Journals Indexed in
IMEMR**

(by title)

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
1	AAMJ - Al-Azhar Assiut Medical Journal *	1687-1693
2	ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques	1683-8068
3	Acta Medica Iranica	0044-6025
4	Advances in Cognitives Sciences *	1561-4174
5	African Journal of Urology	1110-5704
6	Afro - Arab Liver Journal	1687-224X
7	Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology*	1687-1030
8	Ain-Shams Medical Journal	0002-2144
9	AJAIC - Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Insentive Care	N/A
10	AJMB - Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology	2008-6520
11	AJU - Arab Journal of Urology	N/A
12	Al Azhar Medical Journal	1110-0400
13	Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science *	N/A
14	Alexandria Dental Journal *	1110-015X
15	Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology	N/A
16	Alexandria Journal of Hepatogastroenterology	2090-1879
17	Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	N/A
18	Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	1110-1792
19	Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-2047
20	Alexandria Medical Journal [The] *	0516-5849
21	Al-Kindy College Medical Journal	1810-9543
22	Al-Majallah Al-Tibbiya Al-Arabiayh *	N/A
23	Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	1815-0993
24	Al-Quds Medical Journal *	N/A
25	Anaesthesia, Pain and Intensive Care	1607-8322
26	Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
27	Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2643
28	Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi *	N/A
29	Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680
30	Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137
31	Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947
32	Annals of the College of Medicine - Mosul *	0027-1446
33	Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737
34	Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776
35	Arab Dental Journal *	N/A
36	Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352
37	Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875
38	Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979
39	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822
40	Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369
41	Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923
42	Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A
43	Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509
44	Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977
45	Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506
46	ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955
47	Asian Journal of Sports Medicine New	2008-000X
48	ASJOG - Ain Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology *	1687-2193
49	ASNJ - Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	N/A
50	Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494
51	Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107
52	Audiology	1735-1936

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
53	Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298
54	Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840
55	Basrah Journal of Surgery *	N/A
56	Behbood	1735-093X
57	Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X
58	Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399
59	Biomedica	N/A
60	Bulletin Epidemiologique *	0851-8238
61	Bulletin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine	1110-0834
62	Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association *	N/A
63	Bulletin of Endemic Diseases - Baghdad *	0007-4845
64	Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy - Cairo University	1110-0931
65	Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy - Cairo University	1110-6611
66	Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health	1110-0036
67	Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University	1110-0052
68	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science - University of Alexandria *	0568-9619
69	Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A
70	Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A
71	Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591
72	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt *	1110-0982
73	Cahier Medicaux de Tunisie *	0300-5291
74	Challenge - Quarterly [The] *	0528-7944
75	Childhood and Development Quarterly *	1110-8681
76	Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929
77	Community Medicine *	0301-7265
78	Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	N/A

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
79	DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1560-8115
80	DENA - Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450
81	Diabetes Digest	1369-7501
82	Dirasat	1026-3772
83	DMJ - Derna Medical Journal	N/A
84	DMJ - Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326
85	DRJ - Dental Research Journal	1735-3327
86	Eastern Mediterranean Region Drugs Digest	1040-2312
87	Eastern Mediterranean Region Epidemiological Bulletin	1014-2347
88	EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484
89	Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608
90	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The] *	1110-2144
91	Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering *	1012-5558
92	Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525
93	Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426
94	Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285
95	Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine	1110-1865
96	Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology *	1110-7650
97	Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A
98	Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0613
99	Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology *	N/A
100	Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559
101	Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002
102	Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630
103	Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593
104	Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology *	1110-2179

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
105	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704
106	Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The] *	N/A
107	Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083
108	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	N/A
109	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	N/A
110	Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine *	1110-1881
111	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574
112	Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677
113	Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology [The]	1687-1642
114	Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences [The]	0301-5068
115	Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences *	0301-8660
116	Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The] *	1110-1105
117	Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278
118	Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121
119	Egyptian Journal of Urology *	1110-5712
120	Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222
121	Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center *	1687-1278
122	Egyptian Orthodontic Journal *	N/A
123	Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148
124	Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315
125	Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A
126	Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X
127	Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815
128	EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502
129	EJENTAS - Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740
130	Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
131	EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397
132	EMJ - Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882
133	EMJ - Egyptian Medical Journal [The] *	1110-0095
134	Endovascular Journal	2008-1812
135	Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941
136	Garyounis Medical Journal *	0254-7198
137	Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The] *	1110-6638
138	Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	N/A
139	GJMS - Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973
140	GJO - Gulf Journal of Oncology [The] New	2078-2101
141	Govaresh	1560-7186
142	Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The] *	N/A
143	HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X
144	Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188
145	HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-2215
146	Health Information Management	1735-1847
147	Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region *	1014-9899
148	Heart Views	1995-705X
149	Hematology, Oncology and stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876
150	Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X
151	Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002
152	Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223
153	IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X
154	IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical *	N/A
155	IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497
156	IHJ - Iranian Heart Journal New	1735-7306

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
157	IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668
158	IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844
159	IJHOSCR - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research*	1735-1243
160	IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383
161	IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582
162	IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359
163	IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716
164	IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087
165	IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research *	1735-0328
166	IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564
167	Infectious Disease Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299
168	International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754
169	International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934
170	International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-9148
171	International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865
172	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472
173	International Journal of Health Sciences	N/A
174	International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520
175	International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490
176	International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155
177	INTJVR- International Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2533
178	IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581
179	IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal	1608-8360
180	Iran Journal of Nursing	1025-0581
181	Iranian Cardiovascular Research Journal	1735-885X
182	Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
183	Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179
184	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	1608-6015
185	Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043
186	Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398
187	Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases	N/A
188	Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X
189	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544
190	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity New	2008-6792
191	Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979
192	Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489
193	Iranian Journal of Fertility and Sterility	1735-8094
194	Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029
195	Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612
196	Iranian Journal of Medical Physics New	1735-160X
197	Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824
198	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066
199	Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756
200	Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	N/A
201	Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153
202	Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293
203	Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020
204	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	1018-4406
205	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587
206	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639
207	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (ANDEESHEH VA RAFTAR)	1024-0047
208	Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
209	Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554
210	Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065
211	Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	N/A
212	Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997
213	Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602
214	Iraqi Army Medical Journal *	N/A
215	Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285
216	Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology *	N/A
217	Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine *	1684-5382
218	Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences *	1681-6579
219	Iraqi Journal of Microbiology *	N/A
220	Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	N/A
221	Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches *	1814-0823
222	IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395
223	JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217
224	JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan	1025-9589
225	JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321
226	JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X
227	JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150
228	JDUHS - Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198
229	JEMTAC - Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma & Acute Care	1995-4522
230	JESN - Journal of the Egyptian Society of Nephrology	N/A
231	JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X
232	JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632
233	JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341
234	JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A

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235	JMJ - Juba Medical Journal *	N/A
236	JMR - Journal of Medical Research *	1728-1962
237	JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
238	Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The] *	N/A
239	JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi *	N/A
240	Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157
241	Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283
242	Journal du Practicien *	1113-5667
243	Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahavard Danesh	N/A
244	Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107
245	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	N/A
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247	Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619
248	Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	N/A
249	Journal of Community Medicine *	N/A
250	Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	N/A
251	Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X
252	Journal of Dental School - Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683
253	Journal of Dentistry - Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426
254	Journal of Dohuk University *	1812-7568
255	Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406
256	Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620
257	Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683
258	Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health	1028-6918
259	Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765
260	Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	1028-6055

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261	Journal of Health Administration	N/A
262	Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases *	1110-0796
263	Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363
264	Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341
265	Journal of Injury and Violence Research New	2008-2053
266	Journal of Iranian Anatomical Sciences	1728-6158
267	Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X
268	Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595
269	Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The]	1024-6428
270	Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	1735-5168
271	Journal of Karbala University *	1813-0410
272	Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510
273	Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences *	1319-1004
274	Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences[The]	1110-6468
275	Journal of Mashad Dental School	1560-9286
276	Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1561-4123
277	Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073
278	Journal of Medical Education	N/A
279	Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474
280	Journal of Medical Science - Islamic Azad University of Mashhad	1735-7594
281	Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240
282	Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation *	N/A
283	Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010
284	Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry	N/A
285	Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165
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287	Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029
288	Journal of Research in Health Sciences (JRHS)	1682-2765
289	Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311
290	Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The]	1561-3666
291	Journal of Sabzevar School of Medical Sciences	1606-7487
292	Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X
293	Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448
294	Journal of Surgery [The] *	1681-4517
295	Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612
296	Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620
297	Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217
298	Journal of the Arab Dentist *	N/A
299	Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum *	1812-1756
300	Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293
301	Journal of the College of Dentistry - Baghdad *	N/A
302	Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The] *	0013-2411
303	Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362
304	Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	N/A
305	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	N/A
306	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The] *	0258-3216
307	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583
308	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The] *	N/A
309	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X
310	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad	0041-9419
311	Journal of the Medical Research Institute - Alexandria University *	1110-0133
312	Journal of the Royal Medical Services	N/A

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314	Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A
315	Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2525
316	Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences	1735-076X
317	Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366
318	Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology (JJM)	N/A
319	JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014
320	JPC - Journal of Pediatric Club	N/A
321	JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292
322	JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences *	1683-6928
323	JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982
324	JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medicae Institute	1013-5472
325	JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710
326	JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995
327	JRRS - Journal of Research in Rehabilitation Sciences New	1735-7519
328	JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242
329	Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	N/A
330	Khartoum Pharmacy Journal *	N/A
331	Kidney Forum *	1369-3050
332	KMJ - KUST Medical Journal	2072-7763
333	KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776
334	KOOMESH - Journal of Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046
335	Kufa Medical Journal *	N/A
336	Lahore Journal of Public Health *	N/A
337	Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410
338	Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A

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340	LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852
341	Maghreb Medical	0330-258X
342	Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318
343	Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X
344	Maroc Medical	0025-4053
345	Medical Arabization	N/A
346	Medical Channel	1681-5491
347	Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X
348	Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The] *	N/A
349	Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759
350	Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803
351	Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360
352	Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	N/A
353	Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	1726-7536
354	Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671
355	Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] *	1110-2039
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357	Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The] *	N/A
358	Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571
359	Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922
360	Medical Spectrum [The] *	0254-8534
361	Medicine Today	1813-9876
362	MEAJO - Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmolgy	0974-9233
363	Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440
364	Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases New	2008-5230

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365	Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A
366	Minoufiya Medical Journal	1110-2098
367	MJFCT - Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology *	1110-5437
368	Modares Journal of Medical Sciences	1562-9554
369	Mother and Child *	0379-2617
370	National Cancer Institute Journal	0027-8874
371	Neonatology *	1687-0492
372	Neurosciences	N/A
373	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946
374	New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562
375	Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001
376	Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855
377	Oman Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-620X
378	Oman Medical Journal	N/A
379	Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A
380	PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648
381	Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706
382	Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry *	0300-8185
383	Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A
384	Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X
385	Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The] *	N/A
386	Pakistan Journal of Health *	N/A
387	Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Services	1996-7195
388	Pakistan Journal of Medial Ethics	N/A
389	Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X
390	Pakistan Journal of Neurology *	N/A

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391	Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A
392	Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067
393	Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry *	1608-134X
394	Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985
395	Pakistan Journal of Pathology	N/A
396	Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X
397	Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088
398	Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X
399	Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869
400	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research *	0030-9885
401	Pakistan Medical Journal *	0031-000X
402	Pakistan Ophthalmology *	0259-3661
403	Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700
404	Pakistan Paediatric Journal	0304-4904
405	Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995
406	Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912
407	Pan Arab Medical Journal *	N/A
408	Payesh - Health Monitor	1680-7626
409	Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022
410	PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244
411	PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842
412	PJS - Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552
413	PMJ - Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A
414	Population Bulletin of ESCWA *	0258-1914
415	Population Researches and Studies	N/A
416	Population Sciences *	N/A

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420	PUJ - Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942
421	Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253
422	Qom University of Medical Sciences	1735-7799
423	Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A
424	Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A
425	Quarterly Journal of Relief and Rescue New	4544-2008
426	Rehabilitation International *	N/A
427	Research Centre Bulletin *	1019-5335
428	Research Journal of Aleppo University - Medical Sciences Series	N/A
429	Revue Maghebaine de Pediatie [La]	0330-7611
430	Revue Maghebaine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La]	N/A
431	Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A
432	Revue Marocaine de Medecine et de Sante	0251-0758
433	Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant *	N/A
434	Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	N/A
435	Risafa Medical Journal *	N/A
436	RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212
437	Salmand: Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X
438	Sana'a University Medical Sciences *	N/A
439	Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965
440	Saudi Heart Journal *	1018-077X
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443	SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia New	1658-354X
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446	Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The] *	1319-6308
447	Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284
448	Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences - J.A.U.M.S	1727-1789
449	Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The] *	1110-2381
450	Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457
451	Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood [The]	1027-9520
452	Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X
453	Scientific Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586
454	Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607
455	Scientific Medical Journal - Quarterly Medical Research Journal Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences	1026-8960
456	Scientific Nursing Journal	N/A
457	SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052
458	SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489
459	SHAMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
460	Smile Dental Journal	2072-473X
461	Social Welfare Quarterly	N/A
462	South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529
463	SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164
464	SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X
465	SST - Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A
466	Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242
467	Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
468	Sudan Medical Journal *	0491-4481

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469	Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000
470	Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	N/A
471	SJPH - Sudanese Journal of Public Health	N/A
472	Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999
473	Tabib Attifil Alarabi *	N/A
474	Tanaffos	1735-0344
475	Tanta Medical Journal *	1110-1415
476	Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788
477	Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1735-7322
478	Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127
479	Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131
480	University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947
481	Urology Annals	0974-7796
482	Urology Journal	1735-1308
483	Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423
484	Yafteh Journal	1563-0773
485	Yakhteh Medical Journal	1561-4921
486	Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The] *	N/A
487	YHMRJ - Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A
488	YJMHR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research *	N/A
489	YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal *	N/A
490	Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X
491	Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	1110-5089
492	Zagazig Medical Association Journal *	1110-2322
493	Zagazig University Medical Journal *	1110-1431
494	Zanco Journal for Medical Sciences *	N/A

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