

Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



IMEMR Current Contents June 2008

Vol. 7 No. 2



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IMEMR Current Contents

Rationale

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

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

Scope and Coverage

The **IMEMR Current Contents** is issued on a quarterly basis including 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

The main body of the 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 title of the article, author(s), 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.

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.

Availability of photocopies

Photocopies of articles cited in IMEMR may be obtained from EMRO Library, 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>

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

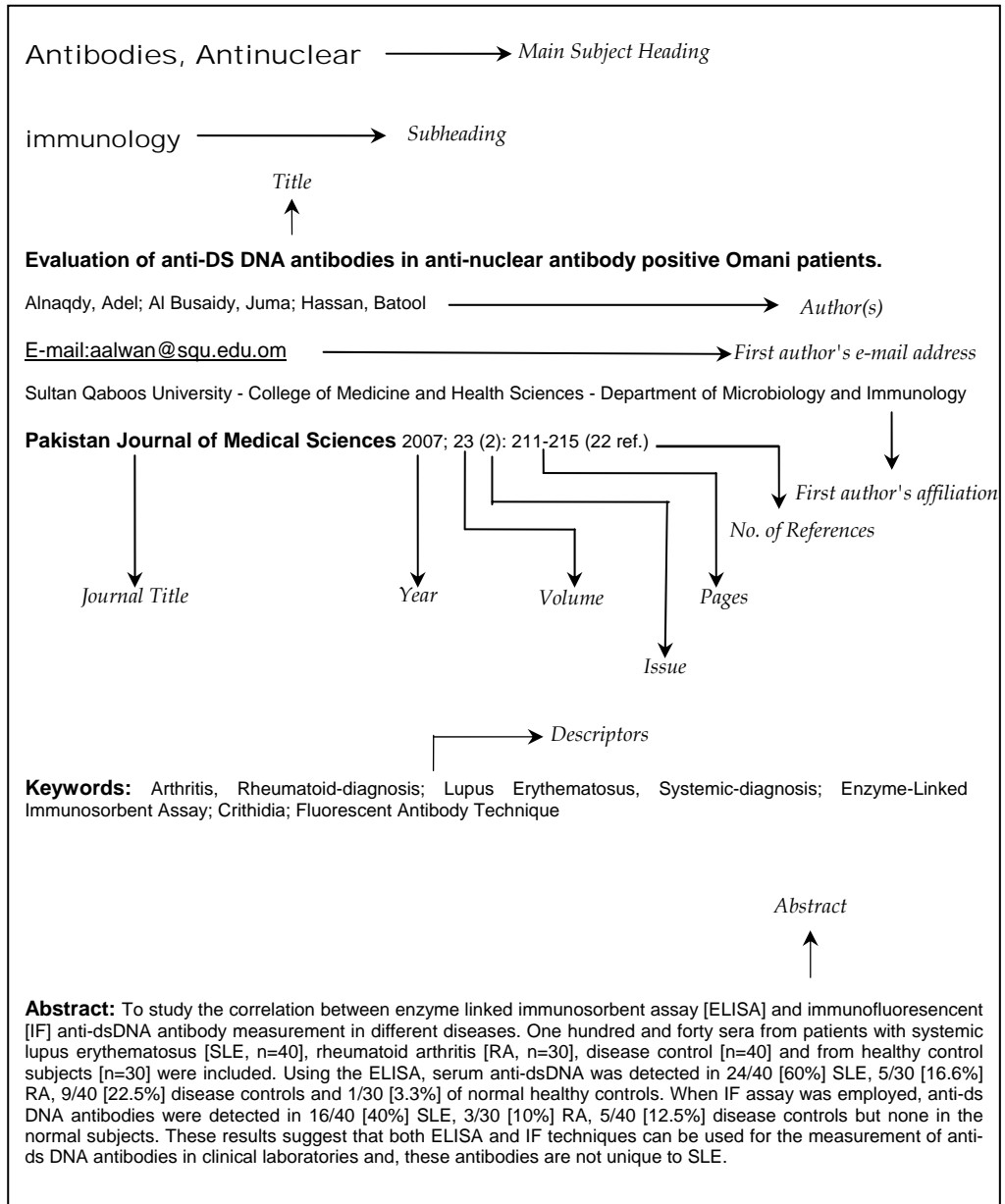


Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

Subject Index

Abdomen

abnormalities

An unique and unusual lucent shadow seen on a plain x-ray abdomen anteroposterior view in erect position.

Toke, Satyawan P.

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

Al-Shabana General Hospital - Department of Radiology

Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 302-304 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Thorax-abnormalities; Situs Inversus; Stomach-abnormalities; Stomach-radiography

Abnormalities

congenital

Pattern of congenital malformations in consanguineous versus nonconsanguineous marriages in Kashan, Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mosayebi, Z.; Movahedian, A.H.

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

Kashan University of Medical Sciences - Department of Paediatrics

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 868-875 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Consanguinity; Sex Distribution; Prospective Studies; Abnormalities-epidemiology

Abstract: This study determined the types, patterns and prevalence of congenital malformation among the offspring of consanguineous and nonconsanguineous parents. In this prospective study of 3529 neonates delivered alive during a 1-year period, 109 had congenital malformations [3.09/1000 live births]. The rate of congenital malformation was 2.0% among neonates from nonconsanguineous marriages and 7.0% from consanguineous marriages. The most common malformations were genitourinary [32.1%], musculoskeletal [22.0%] and cardiovascular [14.7%]. Of the total malformed infants, 8.3% died within the neonatal period. Male infants were at greater risk for birth malformations. A history of congenital malformation was more common in siblings of consanguineous than nonconsanguineous marriages.

Abnormalities, Multiple

Currarino triad associated with malrotation of the colon.

Daoud, Faiez S.; AbuRub, Mohammad A.; Hadidy, Azmy M.

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

Jordan University Hospital - Department of General Surgery

Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 279-282 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Constriction-pathology; Anus Diseases; Spinal Diseases; Teratoma; Sacrum; Genetic Predisposition to Disease; Meningocele; Colon-pathology; Syndrome

Abstract: Currarino triad is a rare congenital condition characterized by a sacral bony defect, presacral mass, and anorectal malformations. We describe an unusual case of complete Currarino triad in a 22-year-old female with sacral bony defect, anal stenosis, recto-vaginal fistula, and dual pathology meningocele and teratoma in the pre sacral mass associated with malrotation of the colon. This combination has not been reported previously. The clinical presentation, surgical management and review of literature are discussed.

Floating-Harbor syndrome in a Kuwaiti patient: a case report and literature review.

Bastaki, L.; El Nabi, M.M.H.; Azab, A.S.; Gouda, S.A.; Al Wadaani, A.M.; Naguib, K.K.

Ministry of Health - Kuwait Medical Genetic Centre

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 975-979 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Growth Disorders; Bone Diseases, Developmental; Face-abnormalities; Speech Disorders; Mental Retardation; Syndrome

Adiposity

Adiposity and physical activity levels among preschool children in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Al Hazzaa, Hazzaa M.; Al Rasheedi, Amani A.

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

King Saud University - Exercise Physiology Laboratory

Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 766-773 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Motor Activity; Obesity-epidemiology; Child, Preschool

Abstract: To assess the levels of adiposity and physical activity among Saudi preschool children from Jeddah. Participants included 224 Saudi preschool children, randomly selected from public and private preschools in Jeddah

during April and May of 2006, using a multistage stratified sampling technique. Measurements included weight, height, body mass index, triceps and subscapular skinfolds, fat percentage, fat mass [FM], fat-free mass [FFM], FM index [FMI] and FFM index [FFMI], time spent watching television and physical activity levels using electronic pedometer for 3 continuous days during weekdays. The fat content averaged 20.6% of bodyweight, while the prevalence of obesity was 10.8%. There were significant gender differences in fat percentage, FM, FFM, FMI, and FFMI. The mean value for pedometer-determined steps counts for the preschool children was 6773.2 steps per day. Boys were significantly more active than girls. Only 22.4% of the preschool children had 10000 steps or more per day. There were no significant differences in skinfolds measurements, fat percentage, FMI, FFMI, central obesity or daily steps counts. Television viewing time increased by 22.5% from age 4 to age 6. Compared to non-obese, obese preschool children were significantly heavier, taller and had higher values for all adiposity indices and television viewing time. A considerable proportion of Saudi preschool children is obese and even a greater proportion is physically inactive. Obesity and physical inactivity represent major risks for a number of non-communicable diseases, and an early intervention is most appropriate.

Agammaglobulinemia

High production of IL-18 by dendritic cells induced by sera from patients with primary antibody deficiency.

Nourizadeh, Maryam; Aghamohammadi, Asghar; Moazzeni, Seyed Mohammad; Mahdavi, Mahdi; Rezaei, Nima; Hadjati, Jamshid

University of Tehran - Immunology, Asthma and Allergy Research Institute

Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology 2007; 6 (2): 59-65 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Immunologic Deficiency Syndromes; Interleukin-18; Dendritic Cells

Abstract: Predominantly antibody deficiencies are a category of primary immunodeficiency diseases, which consist of several rare disorders such as common variable immunodeficiency [CVID] and X-linked agammaglobulinemia [XLA]. We evaluated the effects of CVID and XLA patients' sera as a source of microenvironmental factors on maturation and function of monocyte-derived DCs. Blood was collected from 10 CVID and 5 XLA patients before immunoglobulin replacement therapy and also from 8 healthy volunteers in order to obtain necessary sera for this study. Monocyte derived DCs were generated from blood cells obtained from healthy volunteers in the presence of GM-CSF, IL-4 and 10% serum concentrations from cases and controls. Immature DCs were incubated with monocyte conditioned medium [MCM] and TNF-alpha in order to generate mature DCs. Interleukin 18 [IL-18] production by CD40L-activated mature DCs was measured after 24 hours of culture in vitro. IL-18 production by DCs generated in the presence of CVID and XLA patients' sera were 6.75 +/- 2.59 and 7.08 +/- 1.75 ng/ml, respectively, which were significantly higher than normal serum conditioned DCs [3.55 +/- 0.68] ng/ml. These results suggest that the sera of patients with predominantly antibody deficiencies may contain soluble factor[s] that can induce a significant increase in IL-18 production by DCs.

Age Determination by Skeleton

Association between chronological and skeletal ages among a sample of Saudi male children.

Al Hadlaq, Adel; Hashim, Hayder; Al Shalan, Thakib; Al Hawwas, Abdullah; Al Mutairi, Nasser; Al Zahrani, Talal

E-mail: aalhadlaq@hotmail.com

King Saud University - College of Dentistry - Department of Preventive Dental Sciences

SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2007; 19 (1): 1-7 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Wrist-radiography; Hand-radiography; Child

Abstract: Assessment of skeletal maturity is a necessary clinical need in orthodontics and other health professions. The aim of this study was to detect the association between chronological age and skeletal age in a selected Saudi male sample and to compare their skeletal maturity rate with other populations. Hand-wrist radiographs were obtained for 115 subjects and the skeletal age for each subject was determined using a standard hand-wrist radiographic atlas. Also, the skeletal maturity stage for each subject was established using Bjork assessment method. Statistical tests were performed to detect significant differences between chronological and skeletal ages at different skeletal maturity stages. The rate of skeletal maturity of the participating Saudi sample was also compared to analogous values that were previously established for other populations. The findings of the present study indicated that the participating Saudi children had a tendency towards late maturation with the mean skeletal age of the participating subjects being significantly lower [$P < 0.05$] than the chronological age at various skeletal maturity stages. When considering the rate of skeletal maturity, the participating Saudi children demonstrated a comparable maturity rate to that of other children from different populations. The results of the present study could enhance the diagnosis and treatment planning in orthodontics, pedodontics, and other health disciplines.

Alopecia Areata

drug therapy

Treatment of alopecia areata by topical diclofenac sodium gel in comparison to benzoyl peroxide. A novel single blind therapeutic clinical trial.

Bukhari, Iqbal A.

King Faisal University - College of Medicine - Department of Dermatology

Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 813 (1 ref.)

Keywords: Diclofenac-administration, dosage; Benzoyl Peroxide-therapeutic uses; Administration,Topical; Gels; Irritants-therapeutic uses; Clinical Trials; Single-Blind Method

Alum Compounds

toxicity

Amelioration of aluminium-induced liver damage by vitamin E.

Kutlubay, Recep; Oguz, Emin O.; Abban, Gulcin; Turgut, Sebahat
Pamukkale University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Histology and Embryology

Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 197-200 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Liver-injuries; Liver-chemically induced; Rats; Treatment Outcome; Liver Regeneration;Vitamin E-therapeutic uses

Abstract: To investigate the effects of aluminium sulphate on the microscopic morphology of the liver and on vitamin E amelioration of aluminium-induced liver damage. Rats were injected intraperitoneally with aluminium sulphate alone or aluminium sulphate together with vitamin E, with saline injected rats used as the control group. The study took place in Pamukkale University Faculty of Medicine in 2005. The rats exposed to aluminium showed morphological changes in addition to previously reported biochemical changes in the liver. The anti-oxidant vitamin E significantly diminished the liver damage seen due to aluminium. There is an apparent protective effect of vitamin E on parenteral aluminium exposure.

Amenorrhea

genetics

Cytogenetic studies in amenorrhea.

Rajangam, Sayee; Nanjappa, Leelavathy

[E-mail:sjmcdhg@yahoo.co.in](mailto:sjmcdhg@yahoo.co.in)

St. John's Medical College - Division of Human Genetics

Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 187-192 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Amenorrhea-etiology; Cytogenetics; Chromosome Disorders; Sex Chromosome Disorders; Prevalence; Karyotyping

Abstract: To study the frequency of the chromosomal abnormality [CA], referred for karyotyping, and counseling in individuals with primary amenorrhea [PA] and secondary amenorrhea [SA]. We report on a retrospective survey of 865 women with amenorrhea [620-PA and 245-SA] at the Division of Human Genetics, Department of Anatomy, St. John's Medical College, Bangalore, India from 1973 to 2005. The frequency of the CA in amenorrhea was 23.35%, while PA was 26.13%, and SA was 16.33%. Numerical CA was prevalent in 45.54% of the total; 43.83% in PA, and 52.5% in SA. In numerical chromosomal abnormality, the observed karyotypes were: 45,X;47,XXX; X mosaicism [45,X/46,XX; 45,XX/46,XX/47,XXX; 45,X/47,XXX; 46,XX/47,XXX]; Y mosaicism [45,X/46,XY; 45,X/47,YY]; and others: 46,XX/47,XX+10; 46,XX/46,XY; 46,XX/47,XXY. In addition, is the presence of 46,XY female condition in 63 cases [31.19%], out of which 34.57% were detected to be associated with primary, and 17.5% with SA. Included in the structural chromosomal anomaly were: 46,X,i[Xq]; reciprocal translocation [46,XX,t(9;14)]; Robertsonian translocation [13;14]; X; autosomal translocations [X;12 and X;14]; deletion/duplication/fragment/isochromosome/marker/ring formation associated either with the long or the short arms of X chromosome; 46,XX,9q-; 46,XX/46,XX,3p[break]; in a pure free status or mostly in mosaic status. The present study has emphasized that karyotyping is one of the fundamental investigations in the evaluation of amenorrhea. It has highlighted CA, one of the genetic etiology as the causal factor in amenorrhea.

Anemia

epidemiology

Prevalence and severity of anemia in pediatric hemodialysis patients.

Azhir, Afshin; Nasiri, Jafar; Gheisari, Alaleh

[E-mail:azhir@med.mui.ac.ir](mailto:azhir@med.mui.ac.ir)

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - Al-Zahra Hospital - Department of Pediatrics

Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 249-253 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Hemodialysis; Prevalence; Hemoglobins-blood; Albumins; Erythropoietin, Recombinant; Iron; Hyperparathyroidism; Time Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies; Severity of Illness Index

Abstract: To determine the prevalence and severity of anemia, and to identify independent predictors for anemia in children on hemodialysis. We conducted this cross sectional study on 25 children aged 7-20 years receiving hemodialysis from September 2005 to January 2006 in Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Isfahan, Iran. A total of 22 [82%] patients had hemoglobin [Hb] level of <11 g/dL [anemia] and 12 [48%] patients had Hb values <8 g/dL [severe anemia]. The mean age was 15.5 +/- 3.7 years. Mean time on hemodialysis was 20.44 +/- 15.25 months. Anemia was more common and severe among children who were on dialysis <6 months. There was an inverse relation between

severity of anemia and duration of hemodialysis [$r=-0.465, p=0.019$]. Nearly all patients were treated with recombinant human erythropoietin [rHuEPO]. Children with severe anemia received a slightly higher dose of erythropoietin [$r=0.202, p=0.09$]. There was a correlation between serum albumin and Hb level [$r=0.511, p=0.01$]. Intact parathyroid hormone [iPTH] levels were >200 pg/mL in 16 patients [66%] and >400 pg/mL in 9 patients [37.5%]. There was a reverse correlation between iPTH level >200 pg/mL and Hb level [$r=-0.505, p=0.046$]. The prevalence of anemia in our study appears to be higher than that reported in the other studies in spite of extensive use of rHuEPO and iron supplementation. We found this to be especially true for patients who were on dialysis <6 months and with low albumin and severe hyperparathyroidism.

Anemia, Sickle Cell

immunology

Red cell alloimmunization in sickle-cell anaemia patients.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1181-1189 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Erythrocytes-immunology; Blood Transfusion; Isoantibodies

Abstract: This study in King Fahd Hospital of the University, Saudi Arabia, assessed the frequency of alloimmunization to red cell antigens in sickle-cell anaemia patients over 1996-2004 in order to evaluate the risk of alloimmunization and identify the most common alloantibodies. A retrospective analysis of the transfusion history and medical records of 350 patients aged 2 to 75 years who had received at least 1 transfusion found that 48 patients had developed alloantibodies [13.7%]. The most common alloantibodies detected were: anti-E alone [18.8%], nonspecific [12.5%], inconclusive [12.5%], anti-K [10.4%] and anti-c 3 [6.3%]. Some patients had 1 alloantibody, while others more than 1 and even multiple antibodies. Nine patients had a persistent positive direct antiglobulin test.

Anesthetics, Inhalation

administration, dosage

Single breath vital capacity induction of anesthesia with 8% sevoflurane versus intravenous propofol for laryngeal tube insertion in adults.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 36-40 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Anesthetics, Intravenous-administration, dosage; Anesthesia-methods; Intubation-methods; Vital Capacity; Propofol-administration, dosage; Methyl Ethers-administration, dosage; Respiration; Larynx

Abstract: To compare the conditions for laryngeal tube airway insertion obtained by the inhalation of 8% sevoflurane using a vital capacity breath [VCB] technique with propofol intravenous induction. We carried out a prospective, randomized, single blind study at King Abdullah University Hospital, Irbid, Jordan from September 2005 to April 2006. Involved in this study were 80 adult [ASA physical status I and II] patients aged 26-70 years undergoing elective surgery under general anesthesia. The patients were randomized into 2 groups. An independent observer noted the time to loss of consciousness, the presence of adverse events, time to successful laryngeal tube placement and the number of attempts needed until a successful laryngeal tube insertion. With the single VCB method, sevoflurane produced a loss of consciousness faster than propofol did [51.6 +/- 4.4 versus 59.7 +/- 4.9 seconds, $p<0.001$]. The insertion of laryngeal tube was faster in the propofol group [77.2 +/- 20.2 versus 122.2 +/- 33.3 seconds, $p<0.001$] and required fewer attempts [1.2 +/- 0.4 versus 1.6 +/- 0.7, $p<0.02$]. The overall incidence of complications during the induction of anesthesia as well as during the laryngeal tube insertion, especially apnea [42% versus 0%; $p<0.001$], was more frequent in the propofol group [82.5% versus 27.5%; $p<0.001$]. We conclude that vital capacity breath induction with sevoflurane produces a faster loss of consciousness and fewer side effects than propofol and is efficient for laryngeal tube insertion, but takes slightly longer than propofol due to the prolonged jaw tightness.

Aneurysm, Dissecting

surgery

Survey of operative outcome for aortic dissection.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 752-754 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Aortic Aneurysm-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Questionnaires

Abstract: To survey the results of operative outcome for aortic dissection. A retrospective study on 46 patients, admitted for operation in Shahid Madani Heart Hospital in Tabriz, Iran from 1994-2003. A questionnaire was used for collecting data. Statistical analysis was performed and was carried out through a descriptive statistical methods. We included 30 males [65%] and 16 females [35%]. Seven [15.2%] died in the operating room before surgery, while 39 patients [59% male and 41% female] underwent surgery. The mean age of patients was 48.9 +/- 2.3 years old. Pre-operative diagnosis was carried out by transesophageal echocardiography and angiography. All patients were operated in an emergency situation. In 42% of patients aortic valve replacement [AVR] with ascending aorta was replaced. In 24% only the ascending aorta was replaced, and in 10% the aortic valve was repaired with acute aortic dissection. In 10% of patients, the ascending aorta with aortic arch was replaced. Four patients [14%] had distal aortic dissection and replacement. Major complications were hemorrhage [31%] and respiratory failure [13.8%]. A total of 20.7% died in hospital, and only 21 patients [45.5%] could be followed for 10 years. Acute aortic dissection is a fatal disease. With early diagnosis and surgical intervention, we can save approximately 75% of patients with very good functional class and survival in the mid term.

Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitors

adverse effects

Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors impair recombinant human erythropoietin induced erythropoiesis in patients with chronic renal failure.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 193-196 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Receptors, Angiotensin-antagonists and inhibitors; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Anemia-drug therapy; Erythropoietin, Recombinant; Treatment Outcome; Erythropoiesis-drug effects

Abstract: To investigate the effects of angiotensin converting enzyme [ACE] inhibitors/angiotensin receptor blockers [ARBs] and other anti-hypertensive agents on recombinant human erythropoietin [rHuEPO] in chronic renal failure [CRF] patients. The present study was conducted at the Nephrology Department, Khan Research Laboratories Hospital and Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan during March 2004 to February 2005. One hundred patients, 55 males and 45 females [age range 13-78 years] were divided into 2 groups. Group-I patients received rHuEPO and ACE inhibitors/ARBs while Group-II patients received rHuEPO with other antihypertensives such as calcium channel blockers or beta-adrenergic receptor blockers. Monthly increment in hematocrit [HCT%] was monitored in both groups for 4 continuous months. One-way ANOVA on Dunn's, univariate and multivariate analyses were carried out to determine any significant improvement in erythropoiesis between the 2 treatment groups. Monthly increase in HCT% was significantly greater in the group that was treated with rHuEPO and antihypertensives other than ACE inhibitors/ARBs compared with that treated with ACE inhibitors/ARBs, an effect observed even at a higher dose of rHuEPO, and the patients were iron replete. The present data from our population confirms that ACE inhibitors/ARBs interfere with rHuEPO therapy for treatment of anemia in CRF. The ACE inhibitors/ARBs inhibit erythropoiesis induced by rHuEPO in CRF patients, therefore, simultaneous use of ACE inhibitors/ARBs and rHuEPO should be carried out with caution.

therapeutic uses

The role of renin blockers in the prevention of diabetes.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 91-95 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus-prevention and control; Receptors, Angiotensin-antagonists and inhibitors; Randomized Controlled Trials

Abstract: To evaluate the role of renin blockers angiotensin converting enzymes inhibitors [ACE] or angiotensin receptor blockers [ARB] in the prevention of diabetes. We did a meta-analysis using the Cochrane group methodology of all available randomized controlled trials [RCTs] that evaluated the role of renin blockers in which outcomes of new-onset diabetes was reported. This meta-analysis was conducted between April 2005-April 2006 at King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Thirteen trials including 91,388 individuals met the inclusion criteria. There was a statistically significant reduction in the incidence of new-onset diabetes in patients receiving renin blockers compared to other antihypertensive agents [relative risks=0.79; 95% confidence interval=0.75-0.84]. There was a statistically significant reduction in the incidence of new-onset diabetes in patients receiving renin-blockers compared to diuretics, conventional antihypertensive therapy [diuretics or beta-blockers], and calcium channel blockers. Renin blockers reduce the incidence of new-onset diabetes and should be considered as first line therapy, when indicated, in patients at high risk for diabetes.

Anterior Cruciate Ligament

surgery

[Functional outcome of lower limb following anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction; a prospective clinical study].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (2): 62-68 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Prospective Studies; Knee-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Lower Extremity

Abstract: Both isokinetic testing and functional tests are commonly used to evaluate anterior cruciate ligament reconstructed [ACLR] patients. The object of this study was to evaluate motor performance of the knee and determine the relationship of isokinetic test scores to scores on a variety of lower extremity functional tests. Ten healthy subjects and eleven ACLR patients at least six months after surgery performed the following: knee isokinetic tests at 60 and 180 deg/sec; three functional tests including leg vertical jump, single hop, and triple cross-over hop for distance. The International Knee Document Committee Subjective Knee Evaluation Form [IKDCSKEF] was used to score the self-assessment of each study participant. Paired T-test was used to compare the involved and uninvolved knee. Pearson correlation coefficients were used to determine the relationship between the scores on the isokinetic test and functional tests. Significance was determined by $P < 0.05$. IKDCSKEF score was significantly lower in patients than control subjects. Quadriceps peak torque and functional test scores were significantly lower in the involved knee of the ACLR subjects compared to the uninvolved knee. Correlation coefficients of isokinetic peak torque to body weight and functional testing were not significant in patients or control subjects, while the limb symmetry index [LSI] of the quadriceps isokinetic peak torque to body weight and the LSI of the functional tests were significant [$r = 0.54$ to 0.97]. These results indicate a significant relationship between the LSI of various functional tests and the LSI of isokinetic testing among ACLR patients. Thus, in situations where an isokinetic dynamometer is not available, the LSI of functional tests can be used to estimate quadriceps deficiency for ACLR patients.

Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal

adverse effects

Endoscopic findings in children on non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDs].

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2007; 9 (4): 197-200 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Endoscopy, Gastrointestinal-utilization; Peptic Ulcer-etiology; Risk Factors; Gastritis-etiology

Abstract: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs [NSAIDs] remain as the initial approach to the pharmacologic management in juvenile rheumatoid arthritis [JRA]. Gastrointestinal [GI] damage associated with NSAIDs is common in adults, but there are few studies available in children. This study was performed to determine the GI complications due to the use of NSAIDs in a cohort of JRA patients by endoscopy. Twenty-one patients with JRA who were using NSAIDs for at least 3 months were assessed clinically and by endoscopy at Pediatric Immunology Clinic of Nemazee Hospital affiliated to Shiraz University of Medical Sciences in Shiraz, southern Iran from June 1999 to June 2003. The mean age of the patients was 9.8 years [11 females], and the mean duration under NSAIDs management was 16 months. The most common NSAIDs used was diclofenac. GI symptoms were found in 42.9% of patients including 33.4% abdominal pain and 9.5% vomiting. There was no significant difference between the patients and symptoms free subjects in regard to mean duration of treatment. Macroscopic endoscopic lesions were found in 85.7% and infection of *Helicobacter pylori* [Hp] in 14.3% of cases. There was no significant relationship between endoscopic findings and duration of treatment or clinical symptoms. Our data showed that patients using NSAIDs had frequent GI damage without any relationship to the duration of treatment. There were also a high number of children with GI damage and without any clinical complaint. Furthermore, we found no significant relationship between the duration of drug use and the GI complaints, and no relation between duration and GI complaints to upper GI tract endoscopic lesions. The possibility of GI derangements with NSAIDs in pediatric age group is high. Close monitoring of symptoms and prevention measures are suggested.

Antibodies, Anticardiolipin

Anticardiolipin antibodies in stroke patients in Sudan. Appraisal of their significance in a region of high burden of endemic infections.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 21-24 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Antibodies, Antiphospholipid; Cerebrovascular Accident-blood; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Infection

Abstract: To screen and evaluate the significance of anticardiolipin seroprevalence in patients with acute ischemic stroke, in patients with infectious disease, and in healthy subjects resident in Sudan, a tropical country endemic for

several infectious diseases. We conducted the study in Khartoum Teaching Hospital in Khartoum, Sudan between July 2003 and January 2005. We included 89 stroke cases, 30 infectious disease patients, and 30 asymptomatic healthy subjects. We estimated IgG and IgM anticardiolipin antibody titers in serum samples from all subjects in the 3 study categories at the time of hospital admission. We found a significantly higher prevalence of anticardiolipin antibodies in the stroke and infection groups compared to the healthy subjects. However, there was no significant difference in anticardiolipin seroprevalence between patients with stroke and patients with infectious disease. Caution is necessary when interpreting the presence of antiphospholipid antibodies as a stroke risk in patients harboring infection or living in places with high endemicity of infectious diseases.

Antitubercular Agents

Impact of anti-tuberculosis therapy on plasma zinc status in childhood tuberculosis.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1078-1084 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Zinc-blood; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: This study compared plasma zinc levels in 15 children with active pulmonary tuberculosis, 15 malnourished children and 15 healthy children. Mean plasma zinc concentrations in children with tuberculosis [71.7 microg/dL] were not significantly different than the other 2 groups [72.5 and 76.9 microg/dL]. The zinc status of the children with tuberculosis was evaluated after 2 months and 4 months of DOTS therapy. The serum zinc level during anti-tuberculosis therapy decreased after 1 month and then recovered to the initial level after 4 months of treatment.

Appendicitis

diagnosis

Computed tomography and ultrasonography in the diagnosis of equivocal acute appendicitis. A meta-analysis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 173-180 (60 ref.)

Keywords: Appendicitis-radiography; Appendicitis-ultrasonography; Appendectomy; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Early Detection

Abstract: Acute appendicitis is the most common acute surgical condition of the abdomen. Computed tomography [CT] and Ultrasonography [US] can reduce the rate of complications and unnecessary appendectomies, in addition, they can establish an alternative diagnosis. We carried out a systematic review to evaluate the evidence relating radiological imaging [US and CT scan] and early detection of acute appendicitis in patients presenting with equivocal findings, and to provide recommendations to use radiological imaging [US and CT scan] in diagnosing acute appendicitis as part of the initial clinical assessment of the patients presenting with equivocal findings to reduce complications and unnecessary appendectomies. We used the MEDLINE to search for articles published from 1966 to December 2005 that related to radiological imaging of acute appendicitis; additional articles were identified from the bibliographies of review articles. Selection criteria were used to limit the analysis to prospective studies with more than 100 patients involved in each study as a study group. Forty-five studies fulfilling our inclusion and exclusion criteria were extracted, and 13,046 patients were included. Although the CT scan was more sensitive than US in diagnosing patients with equivocal appendicitis [93.4% [95% CI 92.1-94.6] versus 83.7% [95% CI 82.3-85.0]], either diagnostic study should be used as part of the initial assessment of the patients presenting with equivocal findings.

Aprotinin

administration, dosage

Ultra-low dose aprotinin effects on reducing the need for blood transfusion in cardiac surgery.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 49-53 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Transfusion-statistics and numerical data; Cardiac Surgical Procedures-adverse effects; Hemostatics-administration, dosage; Postoperative Hemorrhage-prevention and control

Abstract: To assess the effects of ultra-low dose one million kallikrein inhibitor units [KIU] of aprotinin on bleeding and the need for transfusion after cardiac surgery. We carried out this randomized clinical trial on 162 cardiac surgery patients in Shahid Madani Hospital, Tabriz, Iran from April 2004 to December 2005. The patients were randomly divided into 2 groups of 81 individuals. In the aprotinin group, 0.5 million KIU infused before and 0.5 million KIU during cardiopulmonary bypass. In the placebo group, 100 ml normal saline was infused as above. Thereed to use fresh frozen plasma [FFP], packed red blood cells [PRBCs] transfusion during, after operation, the rate of chest tubes

drainage at 6, 12 and 24 hours after surgery were measured in 2 groups. Chest tubes drainage at 6 hours after surgery was 190 +/- 24 ml in the aprotinin group and 266 +/- 33 ml in the placebo group [p=0.066]. The amount of bleeding at 12 and 24 hours was significantly different between 2 groups [p=0.048, p=0.009]. The frequency of blood product transfusion in the aprotinin group was 68% and in the placebo group was 75% [p=0.02]. The number of PRBCs and FFP units transfused were significantly lower in the aprotinin group [p=0.000, p=0.005]. Total amount of blood and products transfusion in the aprotinin group was 2.56 +/- 0.27 units and in placebo group it was 4.37 +/- 0.27 units [p=0.0001]. Results indicate that the use of one million KIU of aprotinin in cardiac surgery is effective in reducing postoperative bleeding and transfusion requirements.

Arrhythmia

[Cardiac rhythm disturbance in athletes with cardiac connective tissue dysplasia syndrome].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (2): 18-23 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Mitral Valve Prolapse; Connective Tissue Diseases; Sports

Abstract: Cardiac connective tissue dysplasia syndrome consists of mitral valve prolapse [MVP], anomalously located chordae tendinae of the left ventricle, or a combination of the two. MVP is marked by the displacement of an abnormally thickened mitral valve leaflet into the left atrium during systole. The nonclassic form of MVP carries a low risk of complications. Patients with severe classic MVP can suffer from mitral regurgitation [MR], infective endocarditis, and, infrequently, sudden death from cardiac arrest. Anomalously located left ventricular chordae tendinae are fibrous or fibromuscular bands that stretch across the left ventricle from the septum to the free wall. They have been associated with murmurs and arrhythmias. The purpose of this study is to assess the performance, as measured by the physical working capacity [PWC170] and maximal oxygen consumption [VO₂ max], in athletes with cardiac connective tissue dysplasia syndrome. Of the 183 male athletes studied, 158 had cardiac connective tissue dysplasia syndrome and 25 were normal, healthy controls. Their mean age was 16.23 [+/- 5.48] years and mean training time was 5.2 [+/- 4.6] years. Athletes with cardiac connective tissue dysplasia syndrome were divided to four groups. Group 1 consisted of those with MVP; Group 2 had patients with an additional cord in left ventricle; Group 3 was made up of athletes with a combination of MVP and additional cord; Group 4 contained athletes with a combination of MVP and MR. All sportsmen were studied by echocardiograph, veloergometer, and those with arrhythmias were studied and recorded using a Holter monitor. The most common form of this syndrome in our study groups was MVP. The PWC170 and VO₂ max among the athletes with the combination of MVP+MR [Group 4] was lower than that of athletes in other groups [P<0.05]. The most common arrhythmia among the athletes with anomalously located left ventricular chordae, Group 2, was Wolf-Parkinson-White [WPW] syndrome and early repolarization syndrome. The PWC170 and VO₂ max in athletes with WPW syndrome, was lower than the other athletes who did not have WPW syndrome [P<0.05]. Conclusion: The lowest PWC170 and VO₂ max were in those athletes with a progressive abnormality. However, the PWC170 and VO₂ max among athletes with anomalously located left ventricular chordae was normal. Therefore, among athletes with a combination of anomalously located left ventricular chordae and disruption of rhythm, the PWC170 and VO₂ max are lower than normal.

Arteriovenous Fistula

Creation of permanent hemodialysis vascular access in patients with failed arteriovenous fistula.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 213-215 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Renal Dialysis; Graft Occlusion, Vascular; Cost-Benefit Analysis; Surgical Procedures, Operative

Abstract: To compare the patency rate and complications of arteriovenous fistula [AVF] with synthetic graft in patients with previous history of failed AVF. This study was carried out at Sina Hospital, Tehran, Iran from April 2002 to July 2003. Patients who had been referred to our center with previous failed attempt for creation of AVF were collected. We again tried to create an AVF in some of these patients according to physical examination and clinical judgment of the vascular surgeon. A synthetic graft was inserted for the remainder of the patients. All patients were followed up for 3 months. Elbow fistula placement was possible in 43% of patients including half of patients with diabetes and half of those more than 65 years old. Failure occurred in 33% of grafts versus 19% of fistulas. The complications were venous hypertension in one case and infection in 2 cases, all from the graft group. Our results show lower failure, mortality, and complication in AVFs than the synthetic graft, similar to previous reports. However, there were some limitations such as small sample of patients and short duration of follow up in our study. We suggest that AVF is an option even in patients who had previous multiple procedures with the advantage of being cost-effective, and with fewer complications. However, we cannot conclude any superiority for one method, as it is not a properly designed comparative trial.

surgery

[Prediction of early failure of vascular-access arteriovenous fistula based on immediate postsurgical evaluation].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (2): 40-45 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Arteriovenous Fistula-complications; Renal Dialysis; Kidney Failure, Chronic

Abstract: For patients requiring chronic hemodialysis, the preferred site for vascular access is an autogenous arteriovenous fistula. Although a properly formed fistula is advantageous because it is less susceptible than other types of vascular accesses to infection and clot formation and can last longer than any other types of vascular access, AV fistula has a high rate of early failure that can increase immediate cost and complications. In this study, the prognostic value of physical examination of arteriovenous fistula by the surgeon at the end of the surgery was evaluated. In the general surgery ward of Imam Khomeini Hospital in 326 chronic renal failure patients, 354 arteriovenous fistula operations were accomplished by two surgeons from 1377 to 1381 [ca. 1998 to 2002]. The performance of each fistula was divided into the following groups by the surgeon at the end of operation: 1] systolic and diastolic thrill, 2] systolic thrill 3] soufflé 4] pulse 5] nonfunctional. Clinical function of the fistula was evaluated by the same surgeon in the following days if no soufflé or thrill, early failure was detected on initial inspection. : In the 354 cases of arteriovenous fistula, the total early failure rate was 12.7%. The lowest early-failure rate was 3.5% in the systolic and diastolic thrill group. The highest early-failure rate was in the nonfunctional group [$P < 0.001$]. There was no correlation between early failure and age, sex, surgeon, and location of fistula. Optimally, an arteriovenous fistula has a thrill with a soft compressible pulse. At the end of each operation, if the surgeon cannot detect a thrill at the fistula site, can find only pulse, or if the function is otherwise unsatisfactory, considering of a new arteriovenous fistula may be required, however it is better to postpone the surgery.

Arthritis, Rheumatoid

immunology

Increased serum anti-mycobacterial antibody titers in rheumatoid arthritis patients. Is there any specific antigenic target?.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 717-722 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Antibodies, Bacterial-blood; Antigens, Bacterial-immunology; Mycobacterium tuberculosis-immunology; Mycobacterium bovis-immunology; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: To investigate the presence of immunoreactivity against mycobacterial antigens in the sera of patients with rheumatoid arthritis [RA] and to detect the target of the immune reaction. This study was carried out on 60 patients with RA, and 25 patients with no joint diseases in the laboratory of Clinical Microbiology Department of Ankara University Medical Faculty, Ankara, Turkey between July 2003 to January 2004. Secreted and cellular antigens of Mycobacterium tuberculosis [M. tuberculosis] H37Rv and Mycobacterium bovis [M. bovis] were isolated and purified by high performance liquid chromatography to antigenic fractions. The immunoreactivity of patient and control sera against these antigens were determined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA]. Immunoreactivity against mycobacterial antigens in RA patients were significantly higher than controls. Significant difference between patients and controls has been determined with M. bovis Bacillus Calmette Guerin [BCG] culture fluid and sonicate antigens, but not with M. tuberculosis H37Rv. This suggests that the antigen triggering immune response in patients with RA may belong to or mainly expressed on M. bovis BCG. The ELISA results showed significant difference between RA patients and controls with all antigenic fractions. Presence of increased immunoreactivity against mycobacterial antigens in the sera of patients with RA was detected. When statistical analyses was considered, we cannot put forward any antigenic fraction alone as the one responsible for the increased reactivity.

Asthma

epidemiology

Asthma and other allergic diseases in 13-14-year-old schoolchildren in Urmia: an ISAAC study.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1005-1016 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Asthma-diagnosis; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Sex Factors; Students; Rhinitis, Allergic, Seasonal-diagnosis; Questionnaires; Respiratory Sounds

Abstract: We determined the prevalence and risk factors of asthma, allergic rhinitis and atopic eczema in 3000 13-14-year-old schoolchildren in Urmia, Islamic Republic of Iran. We used the International Study of Asthma and Allergies

in Childhood [ISAAC] written and video questionnaires. With the written questionnaire, the prevalence of current symptoms [within the past 12 months] was: wheeze 14.5%, allergic rhinitis 23.6% and eczema 10.1%. Self-reported asthma ever was only 2.1%. With the video questionnaire, the prevalence of wheeze was lower; 7.4% for wheeze at rest ever and 4.6% during the past 12 months. Boys had a significantly higher prevalence for most items examined except for eczema.

etiology

Association of the expression of IL-4 and IL-13 genes, IL-4 and IgE serum levels with allergic asthma .

Afshari, Jalil Tavakkol; Hosseini, Reza Farid; Farahabadi, Sara Hosseini; Heydarian, Farhad; Boskabady, Mohammad Hossein; Khoshnavaz, Rasoul; Razavi, Alireza; Karimiani, Ehsan Ghayoor; Ghasemi, Gholamreza
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Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology 2007; 6 (2): 67-72 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Asthma-immunology; Asthma-physiopathology; Interleukin-4; Interleukin-13; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Electrophoresis; Immunoglobulin E

Abstract: Immune and inflammatory responses mediated by cytokines, play important roles in the pathophysiology of asthma. These responses are associated with overexpression of Th2 cytokines such as IL-4 and IL-13. These two cytokines use common receptors for signaling that lead to identical immunological effects and regulation of the Th1/Th2 balance. The aim of this study was to determine whether patients with allergic asthma display overexpression of IL-4 and IL-13 genes. Using RT-PCR, we examined the expression of IL-4 and IL-13 genes in twenty asthmatic cases and twenty normal individuals. Total levels of serum IgE and IL-4 were also determined by ELISA method. Expression of IL-13 gene in 70% of patients with allergic asthma was higher than controls [P=0.01]. There was no correlation between the expression of IL-13 gene and total level of serum IgE [P=0.07]. Expression of IL-4 gene was detected in 30% of the patients and none of the normal individuals as determined by RT-PCR [P=0.01]. Mean of serum IgE levels in patients and controls were 84.9 IU/ml and 62.2 IU/ml, respectively. Level of serum IgE was more than 100 IU/ml in 30% of patients [P=0.03]. Mean of serum IL-4 levels in patients and controls were 15.73 pg/ml and 13.07 pg/ml, respectively. There was a relation between levels of serum IgE and IL-4 in 73% of cases. The results showed that there was a correlation between the expression of IL-4 gene and the level of serum IL-4. Levels of serum IgE and IL-4 were considerably higher in asthmatics than nonasthmatic controls.

E-selectin S128R polymorphism leads to severe asthma.

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Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology 2007; 6 (2): 49-57 (44 ref.)

Keywords: Asthma-physiopathology; Polymerase Chain Reaction; E-Selectin; Genotype; Polymorphism, Genetic

Abstract: The E-selectin mediates the interaction of activated endothelial cells with leukocytes and plays a fundamental role in the pathogenesis of asthma. It has been suggested that an S/R [Serine128Arginine] polymorphism of E-selectin alters ligand binding function. Our purpose in this study was to determine whether this Serine128Arginine polymorphism influences the risk of asthma and also to analyze the possible correlation of disease severity in Iranian patients with polymorphism of E-selectin. We studied human E-selectin gene polymorphism in 172 asthmatic patients and 173 healthy volunteers by polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism [PCR-RFLP]. To determine the severity of the asthma's situation, a questionnaire was prepared requesting the following information: age, sex, clinical signs and symptoms and past medical history. After the participants filled in the questionnaire, all active or ex-smoker patients were excluded. A trained observer assessed airway reversibility, peak flowmetry and spirometry in asthmatic patients. We found increased serum levels of soluble E-selectin [sE-selectin] in asthmatic patients compared with healthy subjects [P<0.0001]. Frequencies of the SS, SR, and RR genotypes were found as 66.3%, 31.4%, and 2.3% in the patients and 91.9%, 8.1%, and 0.0% in control subjects, respectively. The 128Arg allele was more prevalent in patients than controls [OR 5.78; 95% CI, 3.07-10.86, P<0.0001]. However, in this study the polymorphism was not associated with circulating sE-selectin levels. We found a direct correlation between the level of sE-selectin and the severity of asthma [P=0.001]. On the other hand, there was a close relation between 128Arginine carriage and disease severity [P<0.0001]. These results suggest that the Ser128Arg polymorphism of the E-selectin gene is a genetic factor that may be associated with the severity of asthma.

Atrial Fibrillation

diagnosis

A 36-year-old man with palpitation.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 153-154 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Atrial Fibrillation-complications

Audiometry, Evoked Response

[Accuracy of cortical evoked response audiometry in estimating normal hearing thresholds].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (3): 17-22 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Hearing Tests; Auditory Threshold

Abstract: Cortical Evoked Response Audiometry [CERA] refers to prediction of behavioral pure-tone thresholds [500-4000 Hz] obtained by recording the N1-P2 complex of auditory longlatency responses. CERA is the preferred method for frequency-specific estimation of audiogram in conscious adults and older children. CERA has an increased accuracy of determination of the hearing thresholds of alert patients with elevated hearing thresholds with sensory hearing loss; however few publications report studies regarding the use of CERA for estimating normal hearing thresholds. The purpose of this research was to further study the accuracy of CERA in predicting hearing thresholds when there is no hearing loss. Behavioral hearing thresholds of 40 alert normal hearing young adult male [40 ears] screened at 20 dB HL in 500-8000 Hz, predicted by recording N1-P2 complex of auditory evoked long latency responses to 10-30-10 ms tone bursts. After CERA, pure tone audiometry performed by other audiologist. All judgments about presence of responses performed visually. Stimulus rate variation and temporary interruption of stimulus presentation was used for preventing amplitude reduction of the responses. 200-250 responses were averaged near threshold. In 95% of the hearing threshold predictions, N1-P2 thresholds were within 0-15 dB SL of true hearing thresholds. In the other 5%, the difference between the CERA threshold and true hearing threshold was 20-25 dB. The mean threshold obtained for tone bursts of 0.5, 1, 2 and 4 kHz were 12.6 +/- 4.5, 10.9 +/- 5.8, 10.8 +/- 6.5 and 11.2 +/- 4.1 dB, respectively, above the mean behavioral hearing thresholds for air-conducted pure tone stimuli. On average, CERA has a relatively high accuracy for the prediction of normal hearing sensitivity, comparable to that of previous studies performed on CERA in hearing-impaired populations.

Auditory Threshold

physiology

Hearing threshold in patients with chronic renal failure.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 744-746 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Failure, Chronic-physiopathology; Kidney Failure, Chronic-complications; Hearing Loss, Sensorineural-etiology

Abstract: To determine the pattern of hearing loss among patients with chronic renal failure [CRF]. This is a case control study carried out jointly by the Otorhinolaryngology and Nephrology Departments of the University College Hospital Ibadan, Nigeria between December 2004 and March 2006. Consecutive CRF patients who satisfied the inclusion criteria were recruited, the patients had not had hemodialysis prior to inception of the study. Parameters like age, gender, duration of illness and blood pressure were recorded and pure tone audiometry was carried out. The data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences. Thirty-three CRF patients and 28 healthy controls [34 males and 27 females] were used. The age range was 16-72 years, mean of 45.30 [SD 16.20]. Sensorineural hearing loss was found in 67% of CRF and 32% of controls. The mean hearing threshold of CRF was 47.42 [SD 18.55] while the controls was 35 db, unpaired t-test [value -5.155] and Pearson correlation $p=0.0008$, $r=0.614$ showed the difference was significant. There was a correlation between duration of renal disease and hearing threshold $p=0.00387$ [$r=0.73$]. There was no correlation between the hearing threshold and the diastolic blood pressure $p=0.056$ dosage of diuretics $p=0.155$ [$r=0.12$] and creatinine level of the patients $p=0.35$ [$r=0.31$]. Sensorineural hearing loss is common among patients with CRF and related to the duration of renal disease, we recommend periodic audiological assessment incorporated in the care of these patients.

Autoimmune Diseases

Autoimmune progesterone anaphylaxis.

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Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology 2007; 6 (2): 97-99 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Dermatitis-etiology; Anaphylaxis; Progesterone-adverse effects; Skin Tests

Abstract: Progesterone induced dermatitis is a rare disorder. It typically occurs in females due to an autoimmune phenomenon to endogenous progesterone production, but can also be caused by exogenous intake of a synthetic progestin. Here in, we present a case of autoimmune progesterone anaphylaxis [AIPA] observed in an adolescent female. The patient is an 18-year-old Caucasian female with no significant past medical history and no prior exogenous hormone use, who presented to her primary care physician complaining of cyclic skin eruptions with dyspnea, cough and respiratory distress. She noted that her symptoms occurred monthly, just prior to her menses. An intradermal skin test using 0.1 cml of progesterone was performed. The patient developed a 15mm wheal after 15 minutes, confirming

the diagnosis of AIPA. The patient was started on a continuous regimen of an oral conjugated estrogen [0.625mg]. The skin eruptions and respiratory symptoms have not returned since the initiation of this therapy. Autoimmune progesterone dermatitis manifests via the occurrence of cyclic skin eruptions. Women with this disorder commonly present with dermatologic lesions in the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle, if there are any other organ involvement in addition to skin [e.g. lung, GI] the reaction should be called as autoimmune progesterone anaphylaxis. Diagnosis of AIPA is confirmed by performing skin allergen test using progesterone.

Back Pain

etiology

Transforaminal epidural steroid injection for the treatment of severe back pain caused by cement leakage during kyphoplasty procedure.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 79-80 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Back Pain-drug therapy; Steroids-therapeutic uses; Injections, Epidural; Treatment Outcome; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: Kyphoplasty is a minimally invasive procedure that is increasingly used to treat pain caused by compression fractures of vertebral bodies. A 56-year-old woman who had a compression fracture on the vertebral body of L5 vertebra was admitted to the Algology Department with a severe low back and leg pain. Kyphoplasty was planned for pain relief. She suffered severe pain in her back and left leg immediately after the procedure because of a leakage of injected cement through the fracture line. After injection of triamcinolone and bupivacaine transforaminally into the L5-S1 anterior epidural space, her pain complaints ended. If radicular pain symptoms caused by cement leakage are secondary to a chemically mediated non-cellular inflammatory reaction, transforaminal epidural steroid injection should be useful.

Bacterial Infections

microbiology

Study of the bacterial agents in nosocomial and acquired infections based on the blood culture in neonatal intensive care unit of a hospital, north east of Iran.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 723-726 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Cross Infection-microbiology; Cross Infection-epidemiology; Sepsis-microbiology; Intensive Care Units, Neonatal

Abstract: To study the distribution of bacterial agents in bloodstream infections among hospitalized patients in the neonatal intensive care unit [NICU]. From March 2003 to February 2004, 1341 blood samples were taken from hospitalized infants in NICU of Imam Reza Hospital in Mashhad north east of Iran. In this study, 6 ml of blood was extracted from the patients having septicemia, which was then added to the bottle containing the blood culture broth. The bottles were labeled and incubated at 35 degrees Celsius for maximum of 7 days. The result shows that out of the 202 patients with positive blood cultures 109 had gram positive organisms while 93 had gram negative organisms. In those with gram-positive bacteria, 73 cases were acquired infection and 36 cases were nosocomial infection. These results for gram negative bacteria showed that 51 cases were due to acquired infection and 42 cases due to nosocomial infection. In determining the relation between the rate of death and the type of infection, we found that out of 202 patients 83 [41%] died. Of these cases 48 [39%] were due to acquired infection and 35 [45%] were due to nosocomial infection. We conclude that nosocomial bloodstream infection is an important target for the most aggressive strategies for prevention and control.

Behcet Syndrome

P50 variations in Behcet's patients without neurologic findings.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 50-52 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Electroencephalography; Early Detection; Auditory Perception; Neurologic Manifestations

Abstract: In the present study, subclinical lesion involvement was investigated using the P50 component in Behcet's patients without neurological manifestation. We performed this clinical research in Erciyes University, Faculty of Medicine between December 2000 and November 2001. The studies were carried out on 18 Behcet's patients without neurological findings and 18 volunteers for control. Standard Ag/AgCl electrodes in plastic cups were used for monopolar

EEG derivations. They were attached with electrode paste and tape at the Cz [vertex] according to the 10-20 system. The auditory stimuli were delivered in pairs. The P50 waves, which may be taken from approximately 50 msec from the stimuli, were collected by computer system. Amplitudes and latencies of the P50 components were measured in the same system. This study showed that the suppression of P50 responses performed by the test stimuli, was significantly more decreased in Behcet's patients than the control subjects. The decrease of the suppression of the auditory P50 response to repeated stimuli reflects a deficit in the central nervous system's ability, such as attention, cognition, and sensory input in Behcet's patients and can be used as a neurophysiological marker in subclinical lesions in these patients.

beta 2-Microglobulin

cerebrospinal fluid

Elevated cerebrospinal fluid beta-2 microglobulin as a tumor marker in a patient with myeloma of the central nervous system.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 128-130 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Tumor Markers, Biological-cerebrospinal fluid; Multiple Myeloma-cerebrospinal fluid; Brain Neoplasms-cerebrospinal fluid

Abstract: Myeloma involvement of the nervous system is rare. Extensive literature review revealed only a few cases reported from different parts of the world. The presence of CNS symptoms and detection of plasma cells in the CSF is the usual basis of diagnosis. In addition, immunoelectrophoresis and immunofixation for detection of monoclonal protein confirm the diagnosis in some cases, while some authors used flow cytometry and cytogenetic studies on CSF. Reports of multiple myeloma also include unfavorable cytogenetic abnormalities of chromosome 13. We report a case with relapsed CNS multiple myeloma with the detection of elevated beta-2 microglobulin [beta2M] as a tumor marker in the CSF.

Elevated cerebrospinal fluid beta-2 microglobulin as a tumor marker in a patient with myeloma of the central nervous system.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 68-70 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Multiple Myeloma-diagnosis; Tumor Markers, Biological; Central Nervous System Neoplasms; Plasma Cells; Flow Cytometry; Cytogenetics; Electrophoresis; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: Myeloma involvement of the nervous system is rare. Extensive literature review revealed only a few cases reported from different parts of the world. The presence of CNS symptoms and detection of plasma cells in the CSF is the usual basis of diagnosis. In addition, immunoelectrophoresis and immunofixation for detection of monoclonal protein confirm the diagnosis in some cases, while some authors used flow cytometry and cytogenetic studies on CSF. Reports of multiple myeloma also include unfavorable cytogenetic abnormalities of chromosome 13. We report a case with relapsed CNS multiple myeloma with the detection of elevated beta-2 microglobulin [beta2M] as a tumor marker in the CSF.

beta-Lactamases

biosynthesis

Prevalence of extended-spectrum beta-lactamases-producing isolates over a 1-year period at a University Hospital in Oman.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 22-27 (45 ref.)

Keywords: Escherichia coli-drug effects; Escherichia coli-enzymology; Klebsiella pneumoniae-drug effects; Klebsiella pneumoniae-enzymology; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Hospitals, University; Time Factors; Prevalence

Abstract: To evaluate the prevalence of extended-spectrum beta-lactamases isolates over one year period at Sultan Qaboos University Hospital. We identified the ESBL isolates during a 12-month period from July 2004 to June 2005, using a commercial system, and confirmed the result using the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards-approved double-disk diffusion method. Sensitivity was recorded for a wide range of antibiotics, aminoglycosides, carbapenem, cephalosporins, quinolones, aztreonam, ampicillin, amoxicillin/clavulanate, ampicillin/sulbactam, piperacillin - tazobactam, trimethoprim / sulfamethoxazole and nitrofurantoin. Of the total ESBL isolated, 29.6% were from medical ward, followed by outpatient clinic, 24.3%. Urine was the main source of ESBLs 70.4%, followed by 16.5% from blood. We observed a 100% sensitivity to carbapenems, whereas 93.9% of the isolates were susceptible to amikacin. Cephalosporins were 100% resistant, except for cefoxitin, which demonstrated sensitivity of 77.4%.

Aztreonam, ampicillin, co-amoxiclav and ampicillin/sulbactam were 100% resistant. Of the isolates, 57.4% were sensitive to nitrofurantoin, whereas Tazocin showed 49.6% sensitivity and co-trimoxazole 13.9%. To quinolones, 74.8% of the isolates were resistant. Excess use of third-generation cephalosporins led to increase rate of ESBLs, which are difficult to treat. Carbapenem is most reliable for treatment of infections caused by ESBL isolates. However, overuse of carbapenem may lead to resistance of other gram-negative organisms. Therefore, justifiable use of third-generation cephalosporins, will be an effective means of controlling and decreasing the spread of ESBL isolates.

beta-Thalassemia

complications

Beta thalassemia major, a cause of testicular microlithiasis.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2007; 9 (4): 212-214 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Lithiasis-pathology; Lithiasis-etiology; Lithiasis-diagnosis; Testis-pathology; Testis-ultrasonography; Calcium

Abstract: Testicular microlithiasis is a rare condition characterized by deposition of calcium in the lamina of seminiferous tubules of testis. The ultrasound of testicular microlithiasis shows bright 1-3 mm echogenic foci in parenchyma. Herein, we report a first case of testicular microlithiasis in a major beta thalassemia that was demonstrated in testicle's ultrasound.

diagnosis

Screening for beta-thalassaemia carriers in Egypt: significance of the osmotic fragility test.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 780-786 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Heterozygote Detection; Osmotic Fragility; Sensitivity and Specificity; Transferrin; Iron-blood; Hemoglobin A2

Abstract: To estimate beta-thalassaemia carrier rate and to determine an accurate mass screening test, we tested 1000 randomly selected children aged 5-16 years from different geographical areas of Egypt. Microcytosis was present in 412 participants. The osmotic fragility test was positive in 81.1% of the 90 beta-thalassaemia carriers; in the indeterminate group [12 participants], the test was positive in 83.3%; in the 310 who were iron deficient, the test was positive in 63.9%. beta-thalassaemia carrier rate was $\geq 9\%$. Serum iron, microcytosis, HbA2 level and transferrin saturation were accurate tests for detecting carriers. For the one-tube osmotic fragility test, sensitivity was 87.0% and specificity 34.1%; the test has limited use for a mass screening programme in Egypt, where iron deficiency is prevalent.

Bicuspid

anatomy and histology

Frequency of two canals in maxillary second premolar tooth.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 12-14 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Pulp Cavity-anatomy and histology; Bicuspid-radiography; Sex Factors; Age Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To determine the frequency of two canals in relation to age and gender as well as root shift cone angle radiographic technique in maxillary second premolar tooth. A cross-sectional study. The study was conducted in Operative Department [Endodontic Department], Hamdard University Dental Hospital, Karachi, from January 2004 to February 2005. One hundred and twenty patients were selected for the study, based on non-probability purposive sampling technique. Twenty patients were dropped out of the study and the data was analyzed for 100 patients. All patients were examined clinically as well as radiographically. Then the canals were opened to further confirm and treat the tooth. The findings were noted on a proforma and then cross-tabbed for the significant difference. One hundred patients [43 males [43%] and 57 females [57%]] whose mean age was 36.2 [SD +/- 7.3] were treated. Forty [40] years was the age limit for dividing the patients into two groups. Out of 43 males, 27 [63%] were below 40 years and out of 57 females, 38 [67%] were below 40 years. Statistical analysis with Chi-square revealed no significant difference. Out of 43 males, 27 [63%] had two canals and out of 57 females, 30 [53%] had two canals with no significant difference between the two groups. Results of parallel X-ray were cross-tabbed with shift cone angle technique and the difference was highly significant [Chi-square value 9.61 and p-value 0.002]. Frequency of two canals was high is not age or gender dependant. Shift cone angle technique should be used as radiographic support for the clinical examination to identify the number of canals. The second canal became apparent with shift cone technique in 78% cases where additional periapical radiographs with shift cone angle technique were taken.

Birth Intervals

Birth interval: perceptions and practices among urban-based Saudi Arabian women.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 881-892 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Age Factors; Perception; Urban Population; EducationalStatus; Contraceptives, Oral

Abstract: To determine perceptions towards birth spacing, actual birth interval and associatedsocio-demographic factors, we carried out a cross-sectional study on 436 mothers aged 15-50years in Al-Khobar. All had had >= 2 children within the previous 10 years. Only 5.2% preferred abirth interval of < 2 years, 28.2% preferred a 2-< 3-year interval, while the rest favoured >= 3years. Education and employment status were predictors of birth spacing preference. About halfwere not aware of the physical benefits associated with longer birth interval. Only 26.3% had meanbirth interval < 2 years. Age and employment status were significant positive predictors of longerbirth interval. Oral contraception was the most popular method adopted for child spacing.

BK Virus

BK virus infection in a renal transplant Saudi child.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 121-124 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Transplantation; Polymavirus Infections-diagnosis; PostoperativeComplications-diagnosis; Child

Abstract: BK human polyomavirus BKV causes an asymptomatic primary infection in children, butlater, establishes latency mainly in the urinary tract. Virus-host interactions influencing persistenceand pathogenicity are not well-understood. We present here a 12-year-old Saudi boy, who hadrenal transplant in Egypt. Seven months later, he was admitted to our Pediatric Nephrology Unit asa case of renal impairment. He developed BKV infection, diagnosed and successfully managed inour hospital. This case demonstrates the expanding clinical importance of BKV in a post renaltransplant patient. This virus can be detected in transitional cells in the urine decoy cells usingcytology. Testing for BKV deoxyribonucleic acid in urine and blood is an early detection assay, andcan be used as a screening test in the early stages. The early reduction of immunosuppressioncan improve the prognosis. No specific antiviral treatment has been established yet. This is thefirst report of detecting BK virus in a Saudi post-transplant child in urine and blood specimens byusing polymerase chain reaction.

Blood Donors

Supply of donated blood in the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2001-2002.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 980-981 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Blood; Blood Cells; Plasma

blood

Hepatitis B surface antigen, hepatitis C and HIV antibodies in a low-risk blood donor group, Nigeria.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 961-966 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis B Surface Antigens; Hepatitis C Antibodies; HIV Antibodies;Seroepidemiologic Studies; Prospective Studies; Comorbidity

Abstract: We investigated the seroprevalence of human immunodeficiency virus [HIV], hepatitis Bvirus [HBV] and hepatitis C virus [HCV] infection among 258 clergymen-in-training [age range18-39 years] who represented a donor population that fulfilled the criteria for safe bloodtransfusion. In all, 15.1% of the men were positive for HBsAg, 4.3% were positive for anti-HCV and2.7% were HIV- positive; 22.1% were infected with at least one of these viruses. Co-infection withHIV and HBV was found in 0.4% of the subjects, HBV and HCV in 0.4%, and HIV and HCV in 0%.This underscores the importance of routine screening of blood before transfusion, regardless of thedonor background.

Body Mass Index

A comparative study of reference data for body mass index of school children in Shiraz [Southern Iran] and CDC standards.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2007; 9 (4): 185-190 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Students; Reference Standards; Dental Health Surveys

Abstract: Several methods have been used to estimate adiposity with high precision, but BMI has become the most common marker in identifying overweight and obese subjects. This study was performed to present reference data for body mass index [BMI] of school children aged 6.5-11.5 years in Shiraz, southern Iran. The data of present study are based on a random multi-stage sample survey of 2397 healthy school children in Shiraz, southern Iran. The participants were 1268 boys and 1129 girls and their heights and weights were measured in 2002-2003 academic year. Joint height-weight measurements were available for 2195 [91.6%] including 1138 boys [89.7%] and 1057 girls [93.6%]. Healy-Rasbash-Yang [HRY] distribution-free method was applied to estimate BMI age-related centiles. Cubic polynomials in age are shown to adequately fit the BMI data [on log scale]. Children are now heavier than those born over ten years earlier. Boys BMI lie above girls to around 10 years of age, which is subsequently reversed for overweight and obese centiles. Comparison of these BMI curves with those of CDC charts showed substantial differences at every age and suggested the necessity for the use of locally based BMI norms for assessing body mass index of children in Shiraz, Southern Iran. Also, a positive secular trend in BMI is seen during the past decade in Iran.

Body Temperature

methods

Study between axillary and rectal temperature measurements in children.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1060-1066 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Body Temperature-standards; Age Factors; Fever

Abstract: We compared axillary and rectal temperatures in 216 patients to assess the reliability of axillary temperature for determining fever in children under 14 years of age. Beyond the neonatal period, the mean rectal temperature was significantly higher than the axillary temperature. The sensitivity of axillary temperature in detecting fever was 87.5% among neonates but only 46% among older children. Axillary temperature correlated well with rectal temperature in neonates but not older children. There was no direct mathematical relationship between axillary and rectal temperature. Axillary temperature should be taken in neonates as it is less hazardous; rectal temperature should be used beyond this age.

Bone Wires

Percutaneous multiple K-wire fixation for humeral shaft fractures.

Khan, Abdul Q.; Iraqi, Aftab A.; Sherwani, Mohammad Khalid A.; Abbas, Mazhar; Sharma, Adesh

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 144-146 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Fracture Fixation-methods; Humeral Fractures-surgery; Prospective Studies

Breast Feeding

Fundamental rights of infants are guaranteed in Islam - Breastfeeding is mandatory.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 297-299 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Islam; Socioeconomic Factors; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Human Rights

Breast Neoplasms

diagnosis

Barriers to and factors facilitating breast cancer screening among Iranian women: a qualitative study.

Lamyian, M.; Hydarnia, A.; Ahmadi, F.; Faghihzadeh, S.; Aguilar Vafaie, M.E.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1160-1169 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Early Detection; Attitude; Questionnaires; Mass Screening

Abstract: This study used qualitative methodology to understand Iranian women's views about barriers to and factors facilitating screening for early detection of breast cancer. Using grounded theory with in-depth interviews of 31 participants, themes emerged from the data in 2 main categories [internal and external] with 3 sub-categories: women's attitudes, feelings and beliefs; women's social network experiences; and accessibility. Facilitating factors for screening were self-care, fear, proactive coping, state of mind and advocacy. Barriers were negligence, cancer-related fear, low self-efficacy, fatalism, misinformation, ineffective health communication and competing priorities.

pathology

Baseline staging of newly diagnosed breast cancer - Kuwait Cancer Control Center experience.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2007; 16 (1): 22-24 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms-diagnosis; Neoplasm Staging; Bone Neoplasms-secondary; LiverNeoplasms-secondary; Lung Neoplasms-secondary; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To determine the value of staging investigations in detecting metastases in newlydiagnosed asymptomatic patients with breast cancer. A retrospective review of patients' files with newly diagnosed breast cancer in the period from 1993 to 1998 was performed. Due to inadequate information, thirty-eight files were excluded leaving 785 files for analysis. Of the total 785 patients, we found distant metastases at the time of primary diagnosis in 36 [4.6%] patients, bone metastases in 29 [3.7%] patients, pulmonary metastases in 6 [0.8%] patients and liver metastases in 5 [0.6%] patients. Overall, 0.7% of patients with clinical stage I and II disease had metastases compared with 16.2% of patients with clinical stage III disease [statistically significant $p = 0.0001$]. The results confirm the low yield of routine bone scans, liver ultrasound and chest X-ray among patients with asymptomatic early-stage breast cancer. These tests are therefore not recommended for such patients, although intensive investigations are appropriate for more advanced tumors.

therapy

Can saline be an alternative to aesthetic surgery in extended breast quadrantectomy?.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 201-205 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Surgical Procedures, Operative; Sodium Chloride-therapeutic uses; Prospective Studies; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Patient Satisfaction; Surgery, Plastic; Treatment Outcome; Frozen Sections

Abstract: To explore other simpler options sparing the patients the morbidity and cost in extended breast quadrantectomy. This prospective study was undertaken at King Fahd Hospital of the University, Al-Khobar, Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia between 1999-2005. Factors considered for patients undergoing breast-conserving surgery were based on age, tumor size, pathological characteristics, and patient's preference. Frozen section was adopted in all procedures to insure negative margins. After extended quadrantectomy, 200-400 cc was injected into the cavity to retain breast contour. Magnetic resonance imaging was used for postoperative assessment. Twenty-four patients were included, aged 28-43 years and tumor size 3-5 cms. All margins were negative on frozen section. The contour of the breast was restored with saline, MRI was employed for follow up at the immediate post operative period and at 4-6 months, it demonstrated restored breast contour and the saline filled cavity replaced by lipo-fibrous tissue. Follow up after 4-24 months showed that all patients noticed some degree of asymmetry, yet were satisfied with the result, none required or requested additional surgery. In large tissue excisions injecting saline into cavities temporarily prevents the caving in of the redundant skin, which has the tendency to permanently adhere to the fascia thereby preventing gross deformities. It has proven effective, contour storing and scored high satisfaction among patients. It certainly does not replace cosmetic breast surgery, however, it should be considered in centers where onco-plastic surgery is not readily available.

Burns

mortality

Comparison of mortality and mean hospital stay between patients with burns in upper and lower extremities in Southern Iran.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2007; 9 (4): 201-204 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Burns-complications; Length of Stay; Lower Extremity-injuries; Upper Extremity-injuries

Abstract: Burn injury according to severity, extent and organ involvement leads to different mortalities and morbidities. Considering burn injuries of similar extent, the mortality related to lower extremity seems to be higher than that of upper extremity. This study was performed to compare the mortality and mean hospital stay between two groups of burn patients with upper and lower extremities admitted to Ghotbeddin Hospital during a two year period. The present retrospective study encompassed 322 patients aged from 15-40 years with 45% females and 55% males and burns of 15%-40% during a two year period. Depending on 2/3 or more of total burns; they were divided into two groups with burns in the upper and lower extremities. Upon comparison of the mean hospital stay and mortality rate, it was shown that the mean hospital stay in those with burns of lower extremity was two weeks, which was longer than that in patients with upper extremity burns. Mortality in lower extremity burns was about 10% more than that of upper extremity. It seems that treatment of lower extremity burns along with appropriate planning for intensive care of the organ would help reduce mortality, save time and lower costs.

Bursitis

drug therapy

Comparison between intraarticular triamcinolone acetonide and methylprednisolone acetate injections in treatment of frozen shoulder.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 707-712 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Methylprednisolone-analogs and derivatives; Methylprednisolone-administration, dosage; Triamcinolone Acetonide-administration, dosage; Diabetes Complications-drug therapy; Injections, Intra-Articular

Abstract: To compare the effectiveness of triamcinolone acetonide [40 mg] and methylprednisolone acetate [60 mg] in Iraqi patients with primary and secondary frozen shoulder. A total number of 135 [93 males and 42 females] patients with frozen shoulder, allocated at outpatient clinic of rheumatology in Al-Yarmook Teaching Hospital [Baghdad-Iraq] from January 2004 to December 2005, were enrolled in non-controlled clinical trial. The diagnosis of frozen shoulder was made using the guidelines for shoulder complaint issued by the Dutch College of General Practitioners. Intraarticular injections of 40 mg triamcinolone acetonide [46 males and 22 females] or 60 mg methylprednisolone acetate [47 males and 20 females] were given every 3 weeks [not more than 3 injections] by using posterior route. Both triamcinolone acetonide [81.8%] and methylprednisolone acetate [83.3%] were equally effective in primary frozen shoulder. Triamcinolone acetonide is significantly improved diabetic frozen shoulder in comparison to methylprednisolone acetate [69% versus 39%]. Also patients on triamcinolone acetonide required less number of steroid injections and higher percent of severe cases were significantly improved by triamcinolone acetonide in comparison with methylprednisolone acetate. We conclude that triamcinolone acetonide is a good rescue for painful stiff shoulder particularly for resistant cases as with diabetes mellitus, and with long duration of illness. Also, its efficacy can be observed with less frequent injections.

Calcitonin

therapeutic uses

Effects of salmon calcitonin on fracture healing in ovariectomized rats.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 60-64 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Fracture Healing-drug effects; Bone Density Conservation Agents-therapeutic uses; Ovariectomy; Rats

Abstract: To explore the effects of salmon calcitonin on the healing process of osteoporotic fractures in ovariectomized rats. We performed this study in The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical College, Guangzhou, China, during the period March 2002 to December 2004. We used 120 female adult Wistar rats in this experiment, among which 90 underwent ovariectomy [OVX] and the other 30 had sham-operation. All rats had their left tibias fractured 3 months later. The 90 OVX rats were randomly divided into 3 groups with 30 in each, while the 30 sham-operated rats served as control group. After the fracture the rats had subcutaneous injection of normal saline, salmon calcitonin and estrogen, respectively. X-ray film, histological examination, bone mineral density [BMD] measurement and biomechanics testing were carried out to evaluate the fracture healing. Compared with OVX rats treated with normal saline, the rats with salmon calcitonin had significantly higher BMD values in the left tibia, higher max torque, shear stress of the left tibia 8 weeks after fracture [$p < 0.05$], and presented with stronger callus formation, shorter fracture healing time and faster normalization of microstructure of bone trabeculae. Salmon calcitonin can, not only increase BMD in osteoporotic bone, but also enhance the bone biomechanical properties and improve the process of fracture healing in fractured osteoporotic bone.

Calcium

blood

Management of calcium and phosphorus metabolism in hemodialysis patients in Tehran province, Iran.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2007; 1 (1): 25-28 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Calcium-metabolism; Phosphorus-blood; Phosphorus-metabolism; Parathyroid Hormone; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Bone Density

Abstract: Our aim was to evaluate the degree of achievement of the recommended values in National Kidney Foundation Dialysis Outcomes Quality Initiative [K/DOQI] guidelines for the laboratory indicators of bone metabolism in patients undergoing hemodialysis [HD] in Tehran province. We evaluated the laboratory information of 2630 HD patients in Tehran province. Demographic data of the patients and the clinical information including the duration of dialysis session, dialysate calcium concentration, Kt/V, and serum values of calcium, phosphorus, and intact parathyroid

hormone [PTH] were recorded. The laboratory values were compared to therecommended ranges by the K/DOQI work group in patients with end-stage renal disease. Only1.8% of the patients could enjoy a successful management according to the K/DOQIrecommendations for the 4 target laboratory tests of serum calcium, phosphorus, intact parathyroidhormone, and calcium-phosphorus product. Hypocalcemia was diagnosed in 33.2% of thepatients, whereas 13.6% were diagnosed with hypercalcemia. Hypophosphatemia and secondaryhyperparathyroidism were diagnosed in 6.8% and 24.2% of the patients, respectively. Our findingsproved that complying with the recommendations established by the K/DOQI work group in theclinical management of mineral metabolism is very demanding. Phosphate binders frequently leadto untoward toxicities and imbalance in bone metabolism of patients on HD, warranting newcost-effective therapies with fewer side effects. It would be of great interest to analyze, in thefuture, the benefits derived from the effect of new therapies such as calcimimetics or newphosphate binders regarding the achievement of the K/DOQI guidelines.

Campylobacter Infections

epidemiology

Occurrence of Campylobacter jejuni in Shiraz, Southwest Iran.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2007; 16 (1): 59-62 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Campylobacter Infections-microbiology; Campylobacter jejuni-isolation and purification;Diarrhea-epidemiology; Diarrhea-microbiology; Dysentery, Bacillary-epidemiology; Dysentery,Bacillary-microbiology; Salmonella-isolation and purification; Shigella-isolation and purification

Abstract: To investigate the occurrence of Campylobacter jejuni among other bacterial agents ofacute diarrhea. Over a period of 3 months, 114 specimens of acute diarrhea were collected frompatients aged 2-58 years referred to Nemazi Hospital, Shiraz, Iran. The samples were tested forbacterial pathogens causing acute diarrhea. Of the 114 samples, 40 proved to be positive forbacterial enteric pathogens: C. jejuni 11 [9.6%], Salmonella spp.18 [15.8%] and Shigella spp. 11[9.6%]. Maximum prevalence of C. jejuni was observed in patients aged 11-15 years. Significantlymore females than males were infected with all diarrheal agents [p <0.05]. This study confirmedthe presence of C. jejuni as a significant cause of gastroenteritis in Shiraz, Southwest Iran.

Carcinoma, Renal Cell

secondary

Late pulmonary metastasis of renal cell carcinoma after nephrectomy.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 286-287 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Renal Cell-surgery; Kidney Neoplasms-pathology; Lung Neoplasms-secondary;Lung Neoplasms-pathology; Nephrectomy; Time Factors

Cardiovascular Diseases

therapy

The cost of new therapies in cardiovascular care. Time for hope or despair for developing countries.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 675-682 (77 ref.)

Keywords: Developing Countries-economics; Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA ReductaseInhibitors-economics; Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA Reductase Inhibitors-therapeutic uses; PlateletAggregation Inhibitors-economics; Platelet Aggregation Inhibitors-therapeutic uses; Stents-economics;Ticlopidine-economics; Ticlopidine-therapeutic uses; Ticlopidine-analogs and derivatives

Abstract: In recent years, remarkable therapeutic advances have been made in the field ofinterventional cardiology with the introduction of statins, thienopyridines, such as clopidogrel anddrug-eluting stents. Only a small minority in developing countries can afford these new treatmentmodalities, while the public health system would be rapidly bankrupted if it were to provide thesemodalities for all patients who might benefit from it. The purpose of this review article is to provideinsight regarding the cost-effectiveness of these new treatment strategies and to address theadded costs resulting upon their adoption and their appropriateness in developing countries.

Catheterization, Peripheral

adverse effects

[Predictors of Side Branch Compromise and related early complications after percutaneous coronary intervention].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (3): 30-35 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Catheterization, Peripheral-standards; Catheterization, Peripheral-utilization; MyocardialInfarction; Risk Factors

Abstract: Percutaneous Coronary Intervention [PCI] for bifurcated lesions is associated with a low rate of success and high rate of complications compared to such treatment of lesions of most other morphologies. Symptoms occurring at the time of procedure caused by PCI may require additional angiography with or without stenting through stent struts, which subsequently increases risks of restenosis and stent thrombosis. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the incidence of major side branch (>1mm) complications during PCI and their clinical, angiographic, and interventional predictors. Of 104 consecutive patients, we evaluated 50 lesions with ostial stenosis [group 1] and 54 lesions without ostial stenosis [group 2] as a control group. Age, sex, major coronary artery disease risk factors, and left ventricular ejection fraction [LVEF], were compared between groups. Morphology, location, type of lesion, length of lesion, main and side branch diameters, interventional approach, and clinical and interventional outcomes were the main variables studied during this trial. Side Branch Compromise [SBC] occurred in 41 [39.4%] of the total number of cases: 52% in group 1 and 27.8% in group 2 [p=0.01]. More than 80% of SBC occurred in main branches with stenosis [p=0.02]. SBC did not correlate with clinical characteristics, bifurcation location, LVEF, or stent number. Chest pain was reported in 18% of the cases during or after PCI. Three non Q wave myocardial infarctions [MI] occurred after SBC, each with >2 mm branch diameters [p=0.02]. SBC was not associated with adverse clinical outcomes. The risk of MI after losing the side branch of a bifurcation lesion is not usually as high as it is after losing the main branch. Furthermore, it may not be a serious problem as one of the problems of the bifurcation lesion is the high rate of post procedural non Q wave MI associated with SBC. These findings demonstrate that side branch ostial stenosis >50%, and main branch stenosis > 80% were important predictors of SBC. Protection of side branches > 2mm is highly recommended during coronary intervention.

Celiac Disease

[Celiac disease in Iran].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (2): 1-11 (47 ref.)

Keywords: Developing Countries; Antibodies

Abstract: Until a few decades ago, celiac disease was considered to be essentially a disease of European people and to be very rare in Middle Eastern countries. During the last two decades, having met the criteria for the WHO general screening, the advent and application of novel serological assays used to screen for celiac disease and the use of endoscopic small bowel biopsy have led to increasing numbers of diagnoses of celiac disease in western countries. With this new data, our knowledge on both the clinical pattern and epidemiology of celiac disease has increased, and it is now known to be a relatively common autoimmune disorder. Studies performed in different parts of the developing world have shown that the prevalence of celiac disease in this area is similar to or even higher than that in western countries. In fact, celiac disease is known to be the most common form of chronic diarrhea in Iran. However, contrary to common belief, celiac disease is more than a pure digestive alteration. It is a protean systemic disease, and, with a 95 percent genetic predisposition, has a myriad of symptoms including gastrointestinal, dermatological, dental, neurological and behavioral that can occur at a variety of ages. Monosymptomatic, oligosymptomatic, atypical [without gastrointestinal symptoms], silent and latent forms of celiac disease have been identified. In this study we review the epidemiology of celiac disease based on the studies performed in Iran and discuss its pathogenesis, the role of antibodies in the diagnosis of celiac disease and the importance of its diagnosis and treatment in Iran.

Cerebrovascular Accident

diagnosis

Siriraj score as a tool for clinical diagnosis of stroke.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 101-104 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Shock, Hemorrhagic-diagnosis; Shock-diagnosis; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Prospective Studies; Diagnosis, Differential; Severity of Illness Index; Consciousness; Headache; Vomiting

Abstract: Siriraj stroke score is a diagnostic tool to differentiated ischemic from haemorrhagic shock. This study was carried out to access SSS accuracy as compared to CT scan. This study was carried out in the Department of Medicine and Neurology of Mayo Hospital, Lahore. Thirty two patients were included in the study who had stroke SSS was applied as well as CT scan was done. Out of them 6% were misdiagnosed. Overall predictive accuracy was 87.5%. Siriraj stroke score is not 100% accurate. CT scan should be advised before starting definitive stroke therapy.

Chickenpox

epidemiology

Five-year surveillance of chickenpox in Qassim, Central Saudi Arabia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 808-810 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Population Surveillance

Child Abuse

Child abuse and neglect in the Arab Peninsula.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 241-248 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Child Abuse, Sexual; Munchausen Syndrome

Abstract: To provide an overview of the problem and patterns of child abuse and neglect in the 7 countries of the Arab Peninsula, and to highlight some of the difficulties and shortcomings. This study was conducted by reviewing medical literature, published between January 1987 and May 2005. In addition, reports were obtained from regional meetings and professional organizations. Each study or report was reviewed, assessed, and summarized. Three studies from Kuwait identified 27 children; 22 with physical abuse, 3 with sexual abuse, and 2 with Munchausen's syndrome by proxy [MSP], and 3 deaths. Eleven case reports from Saudi Arabia identified 40 abused children; 24 with physical abuse, 6 with sexual abuse, 4 with MSP, and 6 with neglect. Fatal outcome was documented in 5 children. In Oman, 5 cases of MSP were reported. A total of 150 hospital-based cases were reported from Bahrain; 50 with physical abuse, 87 with sexual abuse, and 10 with both forms of abuse. In Yemen, population based surveys revealed a widespread use of corporal punishments and cruelty to children at homes, schools, and juvenile centers, which ranged from 51-81%. Children in the Arab Peninsula are subjected to all forms of child abuse and neglect. Child abuse is ignored or may even be tolerated and accepted as a form of discipline, abused children continue to suffer and most abusers go free, unpunished and untreated. Confronting these realities is a necessary step in the long and hard road to break silence, respond to and prevent child abuse and neglect in the Arab Peninsula.

Chlamydia Infections

epidemiology

Chlamydia trachomatis infection in women attending health centres in Babol: prevalence and risk factors.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1124-1131 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Chlamydia Infections-etiology; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Socioeconomic Factors; Age Factors; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Behavior; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: We determined the prevalence of Chlamydia trachomatis infection and risk factors for infection among 550 sexually active women < 45 years attending gynaecology clinics in Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran. The women were interviewed about sociodemographic and behavioural variables associated with the infection and underwent pelvic examination and blood tests. The prevalence of C. trachomatis was 11.6%. There was a significant association between C. trachomatis infection and income, husband's education and woman's age [< 25 years], and also drug addiction of husband, non-use of condoms and not having heard of sexually transmitted infections. The only clinical signs significantly associated with infection were cervical friability and mucopurulent cervicitis.

Cholecystectomy

Mini Cholecystectomy - better option than conventional cholecystectomy.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 113-115 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Surgical Procedures, Operative-methods; Laparoscopy; Prospective Studies; Postoperative Complications; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Cholecystectomy is the gold standard procedure for symptomatic gallstones. It can be performed by either open or by laparoscopic method. Open cholecystectomy can further be done by either conventional method or by using a smaller incision known as minicholecystectomy. Many studies previously have shown that minicholecystectomy has comparable results with laparoscopic or open cholecystectomy. This prospective study consisted of 100 patients and was done over a period of one year. Patients were randomly allocated as Group A [conventional cholecystectomy] and Group B [mini cholecystectomy]. The age and sex distribution were comparable. Minicholecystectomy was successfully performed in 46 [92%] of cases, while 4 [8%] cases were converted to conventional cholecystectomy. The total operative time was comparable in two groups. Moreover patients in Group B had less postoperative pain, shorter stay in hospital and returned early to their work. The postoperative complications were also comparable in both groups. This comparative study concluded that minicholecystectomy offers less postoperative pain, shorter hospitalization, and early return to work, without any increased risk of postoperative complications. Moreover it does not require sophisticated methods or additional specialized skills and thus can be performed by any experienced general surgeon.

Cholelithiasis

epidemiology

Frequency of infection in cholelithiasis.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 48-50 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Biliary Tract Diseases-epidemiology; Comorbidity; Cholelithiasis-surgery; Cholecystectomy; Bile-microbiology

Abstract: To determine the frequency of infection in cholelithiasis and find common infecting organisms with their antibiotic sensitivity. A descriptive study. This study was conducted in Surgical Unit - I, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre [JPMC], Karachi, Pakistan, from April 2001 to March 2002. First 100 cases of cholelithiasis, selected and operated by open or laparoscopic cholecystectomy were included in this study. Patients with acute cholecystitis, history of jaundice, stones and / or dilated common bile duct were excluded from the study. Ultrasound was the main tool for pre-operative diagnosis. During cholecystectomy, bile was aspirated and specimens were sent to laboratory for microbiological examination. The results were recorded on a proforma. Out of 100, 36 patients had positive bile culture. The most common organism was *E. coli* [17 patients] followed by *Klebsiella* [9], *Pseudomonas* [6], *Staphylococcus aureus* [2], *Salmonella* [1] and *Bacteroides fragilis* [1] patient. In this study, most of the biliary organisms were highly sensitive to the 2nd generation cephalosporins and quinolones. From the bacteriological assessment, it seems that both endogenous and exogenous contamination were the causes of wound sepsis. It was also found that the infection of bile did not increase the risk of postoperative wound infection when prophylactic perioperative antibiotics were used.

Circumcision, Male

complications

Meatal stenosis in circumcised males - Is it preventable?.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 78-80 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Penis-injuries; Surgery, Plastic; Postoperative Complications; Recurrence; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Meatal stenosis is most commonly seen among the circumcised males. The true incidence of this post circumcision complication is not known. The most favored hypothesis regarding the etiology is ammonia fumes produced in the wet diapers, which cause meatitis of unprotected glans. It is treated by meatoplasty. 26 pediatric patients suffering from meatal stenosis were treated between Jan. 2003 and Dec. 2005 both inclusive [Mean age was 4.36 years and ranging 2 - 10] and mean follow up was 4 months. Patients were studied for presenting symptoms, size of meatus, perimeatal balanitis, pyuria and postoperative complications such as bleeding, infection and recurrence. They were advised postoperative dilatation with ophthalmic ointment nozzle for one month. Patients with prior history of circumcision were included in the study. The most common symptom in our study was thinning of urinary stream in 17 [65.4%] cases. Other common symptoms were painful micturition in eight and bloody spotting in seven cases. Eight patients were having pin hole meatus and three cases were having pyuria. Compliance for postoperative dilatation was 76.9% [20 cases]. No case of recurrence was seen. It can be concluded that meatal stenosis is related to infant circumcision. It is treated by meatoplasty with satisfactory outcome. Whether we would be able to prevent this post circumcision complication? There is no obvious solution to this problem for the time being.

Coated Materials, Biocompatible

Effect on the bond strength between composite resin and glass ionomer cement.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 16 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Composite Resins; Glass Ionomer Cements

Abstract: Glass ionomer cements are tooth-coloured materials that bond chemically to dental hard tissues and release fluoride for a relatively long period. Glass ionomer is the ideal radiopaque liner for use under all types of composites. It bonds to dentin, reduces microleakage and enhances the bond strength of composite.

Colorectal Neoplasms

diagnosis

Clinical characteristics of colorectal cancer in Southern Iran, 2005.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2007; 9 (4): 209-211 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Colorectal Neoplasms-pathology; Questionnaires; Age Distribution; Neoplasm Metastasis; Colorectal Neoplasms-epidemiology; Risk Factors

Abstract: Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer-related mortality and represents a major public health problem in developed countries. The objective of present investigation was to determine the epidemiologic aspects and clinical characteristics of colorectal cancer in Shiraz, southern Iran. This was a retrospective study carried out during 2000-2005, and comprised 491 subjects with pathologically documented colorectal cancer. They were registered in Fars Cancer Registry, affiliated to Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, southern Iran. A questionnaire including data on demographic information, histological types of cancer, site of primary cancer and metastasis were completed by trained interviewers. Among 491 subjects, 57.2% were male and the most common age was 65-75 years. Patients under 45 years of age represented 22.8% of all colorectal cancer cases while 32% were over 65 years old. Those with a history of cancer in their first-degree relatives included 26.9% of the patients. Adenocarcinoma was the most common reported histological type of cancer [96.1%]. Among all subjects, 60.7% suffered from abdominal pain, 28.4% abdominal distention and 28.0% rectal bleeding. Other symptoms included diarrhea/constipation, nausea/vomiting, urogenital problems and mass sensation. The most common sites of metastasis were lung, brain and ovary.

Community Health Services

Do free-of-charge public health services impede cost recovery policies in Khartoum state, Sudan?

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 939-952 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Socioeconomic Factors; Health Surveys; Questionnaires; Health Care Costs; Cost-Benefit Analysis

Abstract: We carried out a household survey in Khartoum state in 2001 to analyse the characteristics of those who receive free public health services and to ascertain whether there are any impediments to cost recovery policies for health care use. Data were collected through interviews based on an adapted questionnaire. Those who had other income, always or sometimes had dependents and visited the health services twice in the previous 3 months were more likely to receive free public health services. This does not support claims that beneficiaries of these services are the well-off.

Community-Acquired Infections

etiology

Etiology of community-acquired pneumonia in hospitalized patients in Jordan.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 307 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Community-Acquired Infections-microbiology; Community-Acquired Infections-epidemiology; Pneumonia-microbiology; Pneumonia-epidemiology; Hospitalization; Prospective Studies

Contrast Media

adverse effects

Effects of intraarticular contrast media on synovial membrane and cartilage. An electron microscopic evaluation in rabbit knees.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 713-716 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Cartilage, Articular-drug effects; Synovial Membrane-drug effects; Injections, Intra-Articular; Contrast Media-administration, dosage; Gadolinium DTPA-adverse effects; Iohexol-adverse effects; Rabbits

Abstract: To evaluate the histological and ultrastructural alterations in rabbit knee joint cartilage and synovia induced by intraarticular injections of 2 water soluble contrast agents. The study was conducted at the Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology, Medical Faculty, Osmangazi University, Eskisehir, Turkey in January 2002. To examine the effect of contrast agents on articular cartilage and synovial membrane, rabbit model was used. Specimens from 62 knee joints were examined by light microscopy and transmission electron microscopy one hour, one day, one week and 2 weeks after intraarticular administration of gadolinium-diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid, iopromide or saline. In the knees injected with saline, light microscopic changes of the synovium consisted of edema only. Edema and hyperemia were seen in contrast agent injected knees. Ultrastructurally, numerous and large pinocytotic vesicles in A cells of the synovial membrane were seen in contrast agent injected groups. In the knees injected with saline the cartilage were ultrastructurally normal but contrast agent injected knees showed increased activation of chondrocytes with increase of dense glycogen accumulation, large lipid vacuoles and matrix material. There were very rare pycnotic cells in these samples. The rating scale has been used and the means of the total scores were determined for the groups. The effects of contrast agents reduced gradually on the cartilage and synovium in general but did not become completely normal in the observation period.

Coronary Arteriosclerosis

etiology

The relative impact of smoking or Hypertension on severity of premature coronary artery disease.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2007; 9 (4): 177-181 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Smoking-complications; Hypertension-complications; Myocardial Infarction; Coronary Angiography; Angina Pectoris

Abstract: Not much information is available about the effect of smoking and hypertension on the number and severity of vessel involvement and left ventricular ejection fraction [LVEF] at coronary angiography of young patients with coronary artery disease. The present study describes the relative importance and comparative effect of smoking and hypertension on severity of premature coronary artery disease. The study comprised 240 consecutive patients under the age of 45 years, with a diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction [AMI], unstable angina or stable angina, who underwent coronary angiography. Other aspects investigated included evaluation of smoking profile and HTN in each patient, LVEF, the number and type of vessel involvement as well as the severity of stenosis. Of 216 patients, 142 [approximately 60%] were smoker and 74 [31%] were hypertensive. Left anterior descending coronary artery [LAD] involvement was more common in smoker young patients who had more severe stenosis of LAD vessel and lower LVEF than hypertensive young subjects. Higher frequency of right coronary artery [RCA] involvement and more severe stenosis of this vessel were found in hypertensive young individuals compared to smoker young patients. Our study indicated that smoking was more prevalent and also a more important risk factor in coronary artery disease of young adults. Smoker young patients tended to have more LAD involvement, more severe stenosis of this vessel and also lower LVEF, compared to hypertensive young patients.

Coronary Artery Bypass

Comparison of neurological outcomes in patients undergoing conventional coronary artery bypass grafting, on-pump beating heart coronary bypass, and off-pump coronary bypass.

Sabban, Mostafa A.; Jalal, Anjum; Bakir, Bakir M.; Al Shaer, Ahmad A.; Abbas, Osama A.; Abdalal, Mohammed M.; Awadallah, Yasser A.; Al Saddique, Ahmed A.; Fouda, Mohammed A.

King Khalid University Hospital - Department 37

Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 35-41 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Artery Bypass, Off-Pump; Risk Factors; Neurologic Manifestations; Treatment Outcome; Postoperative Complications; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: To study the differences in the prevalence of neurological complications following coronary artery bypass [CAB] carried out by conventional, on-pump beating and off-pump techniques. A retrospective analysis of all isolated coronary bypass operations [n=127] performed in King Fahad Cardiac Center, Riyadh over a period of one year starting

from January 2005. Out of 127 patients, 73 underwent conventional CAB graft [CABG], 33 patients on-pump beating heart coronary bypass, and 21 had off pump coronary bypass grafting [OPCAB]. All patients had preoperative carotid scans and those who developed neurological complications underwent CT-brain and expert neuro-psychiatric assessment. Preoperative characteristics of patients in all 3 groups were similar. The bypass times in the conventional CABG group were significantly longer than the on-pump beating group. The maximum number of grafts was in the on-pump beating group, followed by the conventional CABG, and the least in the OPCAB group. Seven out of 73 cases in the conventional bypass group developed neurological events of various severities. Only one out of 33 patients developed acute confusional state in the on-pump beating group and no neurological events were noticed in 21 patients operated by the OPCAB technique. Low ejection fraction, preoperative congestive cardiac failure, non-elective surgery and preoperative catastrophic state were found to be significant risk factors independent of the bypass technique. This study shows no significant difference in the prevalence of neurological complications among different types of bypass surgery in our institution. There was a trend towards less neurological outcomes in the OPCAB and on-pump beating groups.

Coronary artery bypass surgery in patients with end stage renal disease: overall outcome in single centre experience.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 70-72 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Failure, Chronic; Treatment Outcome; Coronary Disease

Abstract: Coronary artery bypass surgery and its entire perioperative management is demanding in patients with end stage renal disease [ESRD]. We included data from all patients on hemodialysis who underwent coronary artery bypass grafting [CABG] between November 1st, 2003 and November 1st, 2006 at Sheikh Zayed hospital and Federal postgraduate medical institute, Lahore, Pakistan. During the study period 41 patients with end stage renal disease underwent coronary artery bypass grafting at the Sheikh Zayed hospital and Federal postgraduate medical institute, Lahore. Among these patients, we recorded a perioperative mortality of 19.51%. Six months survival rate was 75.60 % among study group patients. The incidence of peripheral artery disease is reported significantly higher in the dialysis dependent patients. Uremic patients showed significantly lower hemoglobin serum levels [4], fresh frozen plasmas [FFP's] when needed. Our preliminary study indicates that coronary artery bypass surgery can be performed with acceptable midterm results when the specific requirements of this patient group are taken into account.

Early effects of coronary artery bypass grafting on left ventricular regional wall motion abnormalities.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 3-7 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Disease-physiopathology; Ventricular Dysfunction, Left-physiopathology; Time Factors

Abstract: To determine the early effects of Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting [CABG] on regional left ventricular wall motion abnormality in patients undergoing surgery for proven Coronary Artery Disease [CAD]. Quasi-experimental study. Department of Cardiac Surgery, National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Karachi. from October 2005 to April 2006. Patients and Methods: A total of 100 adult patients who underwent elective CABG were selected. Pre-operative echocardiography was done to note if segmental left ventricular wall motion at basal, mid and apical levels were normal, hypokinetic, akinetic, dyskinetic, or aneurysmal. Postoperative echocardiography was done between 4th and 6th day and change in left ventricular segmental wall motion was noted. Seventy-five patients [n=75] were included in the analysis. These results showed that effect of CABG on anterior segmental wall motion abnormalities was insignificant [p=.609], the effect on the anterior IVS showed deterioration of segmental wall motion and this effect was significant [p=.001], effect is insignificant on anteriolateral segmental wall motion abnormalities [p=.078], normal pre-operative segments in posterior wall showed stability [p=.664] while disappearance of dyskinetic, reduction in akinetic segments postoperatively and inferior wall motion have same effects as of posterior wall. Comparison of pre-operative and postoperative echocardiographic data revealed early improvement in segmental wall motion of posterior and inferior wall, while alterations in segmental wall motion of anterior, anterior-lateral and septal wall. Myocardial revascularization by CABG improves early left ventricular regional wall motion abnormalities where SVG is used as conduit for revascularization whereas no significant improvement occurs in early segmental wall motion in areas revascularized by LIMA.

Negative suction versus non-negative suction after coronary surgery.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 146-147 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Postoperative Care-methods; Drainage; Suction

Preoperative transcranial and carotid Doppler study in coronary artery bypass graft patients.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 42-45 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Ultrasonography, Doppler, Transcranial; Ultrasonography, Doppler; Postoperative Complications; Risk Factors; Risk Assessment; Evaluation Studies; Carotid Arteries; Neurologic Manifestations

Abstract: To assess the correlation of postoperative neurologic complications with preoperative transcranial and carotid Doppler study findings of coronary artery bypass graft [CABG] patients. In a descriptive, analytic, follow-up study we prospectively studied 201 patients undergoing elective and isolated CABG surgery during a 12 month period from October 2003 to September 2004 at Madani Hospital of Tabriz Medical Sciences University, Iran. Neurologic examination, intracranial cerebral arterial study using transcranial Doppler [TCD] and carotid duplex were performed preoperatively. Intraoperative and postoperative complications were followed up for one month. Two hundred and one patients [158 male, 43 female] with a mean age of 57.29 +/- 9.67 were studied. Out of these, 131 patients had 3 coronary vessels disease, 64 had 2 vessels, 5 had one vessel, and one patient had diffuse coronary disease. A TCD was performed in 183 patients and disclosed abnormalities in 22 patients and was normal in 161 cases. The total number of involved arteries was 34. Among 154 carotid duplex studied patients, 102 had plaque, inducing <50% stenosis in 99, 50-74% stenosis in one, and 75-90% stenosis in 2 cases. Postoperative neurologic complication occurred as follows: 4 stroke, 7 delirium, and 3 amnesia. One of the operated patients died. Nine of 161 patients with normal TCD [5.6%] and 5 of 22 [22.7%] with intracranial cerebral arterial disease [ICAD] showed central nervous system [CNS] complications [p=0.015]. There were significant correlations between number of involved cerebral arteries and post CABG CNS complications [p=0.0001], including stroke [p=0.007], and between diabetes mellitus history with these complications [p=0.012]. Our results suggest that ICAD is an independent risk factor for CNS complications after CABG surgery. Hence, we recommend pre-CABG evaluation of the cerebral arteries by TCD, for the risk assessment of CABG surgery.

Coronary Disease

epidemiology

Prevalence of risk factors of coronary heart disease among diabetic patients in Medina city.

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Ministry of Health

Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 294-296 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus-physiopathology; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Comorbidity; Cross-Sectional Studies

Creutzfeldt-Jakob Syndrome

diagnosis

[Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease associated with non sterile phlebotomy [case report]].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (3): 82-85 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Prions; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Brain-pathology; Dementia; Phlebotomy

Abstract: Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease [C-JD] is a rare disorder characterized with rapidly progressive mental decline, myoclonic jerk and finally death. The transmissible pathogen for this disease is a proteinaceous infectious particle termed prion. The prion protein is encoded by a gene [designated as PRNP] on the short arm chromosome 20. This disorder is diagnosed based on clinical findings, course of disease, EEG, MRI and confirmed with brain biopsy. A 56-year-old woman presented with confusion, disorientation, hyper somnolence, psychiatric problems such as hallucination, progressive mental deterioration and myoclonic jerks. She had history of several times phlebotomy with traditional and non sterile methods in two past years. She had no past history of other disease. Her illness was diagnosed based on clinical findings, course of her illness, typical MRI, EEG and rule out other dementing disease. She died after one month. In any patients with psychiatric disorders, rapidly progressive mental deterioration and myoclonic jerks C-JD should be considered as an important diagnosis. Treatable dementing disease should be considered and ruled out at first. The significance of phlebotomy in C-JD has yet to be determined.

Cross Infection

epidemiology

Causes of nosocomial pneumonia and evaluation of risk factors in a University Hospital in Turkey.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 114-120 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Pneumonia, Bacterial-epidemiology; Pneumonia, Bacterial-microbiology; Risk Factors; Incidence; Hospitals, University; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To determine the incidence, risk factors, mortality rate, and organisms causing nosocomial pneumonia [NP]. We carried out this study in the Intensive Care Units [ICUs], General Medical and Surgical wards of Baskent University, Training and Research Hospital in Adana, Turkey, between November 2000 and August 2002. Patients were observed from the time of admission until 48 hours after discharge from the hospital. In this study, 618 [2.1%] nosocomial infections [NIs] were detected in 29778 patients. One hundred and fifteen of these infections were NP and investigated with surveillance prospectively. The most frequently isolated microorganisms in NP were methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* [MRSA] 32.8%, *Pseudomonas* species 21.5%, methicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* [MSSA] 10.2%, *Klebsiella* species [9.1%] and *Acinetobacter* species 5.9%, *E. coli*; 5.4% [10/186], *Streptococcus* species; 4.8% [9/186], *Candida* species; 4.8% [9/186], *Enterobacter* species; 2.7% [5/186] and the other bacteria; 2.7%. The predominant pathogens isolated in this study were MRSA [33.8%], *Pseudomonas* species [16.9%] and MSSA [16.9%] in early-onset pneumonias and MRSA [32.2%], *Pseudomonas* species [24.0%], and *Klebsiella* species [10.7%] in late-onset pneumonias. This study demonstrated that the possibility of developing NP, significantly increases with such risk factors as decreased level of consciousness, respiratory failure, mechanical ventilation and tracheostomy. Each center should know its patients' profile, the factors that increase the infection, the antibiotic resistance patterns of microorganisms, and the distribution of hospital infections in every department. Strategies to prevent both development of antibiotic resistance and spread of resistant organisms are necessary.

Cyclin-Dependent Kinase Inhibitor p21

analysis

Expression of p21 and p27 in gallbladder cancer.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 683-687 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Cyclin-Dependent Kinase Inhibitor p27-analysis; Gallbladder Neoplasms-chemistry; Tumor Markers, Biological-analysis

Abstract: To investigate the expression of p21 and p27 factors in gallbladder cancer [GBC], and to correlate their expression with clinicopathological parameters: age, gender, stage, invasion, and grade. Thirty-two surgically resected specimens were collected between 1994-2001 from different health centers in north Jordan. Tissues belong to 25 females and 7 males were examined immunohistochemically. The study took place in the Pathology Department, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Jordan. Levels of p21 were found in 75% and p27 in 25%. Furthermore, p21 was expressed in 50% of the specimens which are belong to patients with ages <64 years, whereas all specimens for ages > 64 years have p21 WAF1/CIP1 expression [p=0.001]. The expression of p21 between advanced stages [stages III and IV] was 89.5% and early stages [stages I and II] was 53.8% [p=0.031]. The p27 expression was markedly decreased in GBC cases [25%] and there were no significant correlation between p27 KIP1 expression and all clinicopathological parameters including gender, World Health Organization grades, stages, and invasion, whereas the expression of p21 was 75% and there was a significant correlation between p21 and the clinicopathological parameters including gender, stages, and invasion.

Cytomegalovirus Infections

congenital

Fatal congenital cytomegalovirus infection following recurrent maternal infection after a 7-year interval.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 264-267 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Recurrence; Infant Mortality

Abstract: It is generally accepted that the risk for fetal infection is greatest with maternal primary cytomegalovirus CMV infection and much less likely with recurrent infection. Here, we report a fatal case of congenital CMV infection

following recurrent maternal infection after a 7-year interval. A 3-month-old female baby presented with fever, jaundice, vomiting and stopping breast-feeding. Physical examination revealed mild respiratory distress, hepatosplenomegaly, microcephaly and growth retardation. Laboratory examination included bilirubin concentrations Total: 7.17 mg/dl; conjugated 6.67 mg/dl, aspartate transaminase 141 IU, and alanine transaminase 499 IU. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay test results revealed + CMV IgM and + CMV IgG. She died on the 10th day of admission with the diagnosis of CMV hepatitis, pneumonia, and multi-organ failure. Nuclear and cytoplasmic inclusions were demonstrated in the lung, liver and brain on postmortem biopsy. This case highlights that the outcome of babies born to mothers with recurrent maternal CMV infection may be more severe and fatal than previously thought.

Decompression, Surgical

adverse effects

Complications of MVD for trigeminal neuralgia.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 57-58 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Trigeminal Neuralgia-surgery; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: This standard approach describes the decompression of offending vessels at the root entry zone of 5th cranial nerve. We have operated upon 25 patients with different age group. C.T. Scan of all patients was normal except two. One had CP angle tumor and other had right epidermoid cyst. The aim of study was to evaluate the outcome and complication in one year follow up.

Deferoxamine

therapeutic uses

High-dose deferoxamine treatment [intravenous] for thalassaemia patients with cardiac complications.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1053-1059 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Deferoxamine-administration and dosage; Thalassaemia-complications; Treatment Outcome; Cardiomyopathies-drug therapy; Ferritins-blood

Abstract: As a means to manage cardiac conditions, we determined the effects of high-dose intravenous [IV] deferoxamine in 15 thalassaemia patients with cardiomyopathy and high ferritin and haemoglobin levels. The patients received IV deferoxamine, 130 mg/kg per day over 10-14 hours [maximum 5 g] for 5 consecutive days. All patients underwent a full evaluation before receiving deferoxamine, and 2 days and 1 month after completing the treatment. Visual and auditory examinations were done to detect any side-effects. After treatment, cardiovascular symptoms decreased considerably and systolic function showed significant improvement, but there was no significant effect on diastolic function, electro-cardiography and physical findings. There were no significant side-effects reported.

Deglutition Disorders

etiology

A rare cause of intermittent dysphagia: giant fibrovascular polyp of the proximal esophagus.

Palanivelu, Chinnusamy; Rangarajan, Muthukumar; John, Suviraj James; Annapoorani, Shankar; Senthilkumar, Saravanan

GEM Hospital - Department of M.I.S. and G.I. Surgery

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 51-52 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Esophageal Diseases-complications; Polyps-complications; Polyps-diagnosis; Disease Progression; Polyps-surgery; Suture Techniques; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: Fibrovascular polyps account for only 0.5-1% of all benign esophageal tumors and causes intermittent dysphagia. The patient was a 63-year-old gentleman with gradually progressive intermittent dysphagia of 40 days duration. Investigations revealed a submucosal tumor of the proximal esophagus causing luminal compromise. Excision was performed through a cervical esophagotomy and specimen was subject to histopathological examination. Postoperative recovery was uneventful and he was completely relieved of his symptoms.

Dental Leakage

Effect of marginal leakage around class II composite resin restorations.

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Bolan Medical College - Dental Section

Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 133-134 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Composite Resins; Esthetics, Dental; Dental Restoration Wear

Abstract: The desire for improved esthetics have led to the appearance of "posterior composite resins" for occlusal restorations. Forty extracted permanent human molars and premolars of mesial or distal class II cavities were included. There was no leakage found at 58% and 89%. The lowest degree of leakage for all filling methods was found at the occlusal margin.

Dentures

Dimensional accuracy of removable dies made from Pindex system as a function of sectioning time.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2007; 19 (1): 8-14 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Implants

Abstract: Existing literature has indicated that dental stone after mixing undergoes continuous isotropic expansion. The maximum expansion [70%] of dental stone occurs approximately after 2 hours from the start of mix and the value progressively increases in the following 24 hours. This study compared the linear dimensional distortion of removable dies made from Pindex [R] system sectioned at 3 time intervals ranging from 1.5 hours to 24 hours. Ninety impressions were made of a metal master model with polyvinyl siloxane impression material [Reposil] and poured in Type IV dental stone [Excalibur]. The master casts were sectioned at 3 time intervals: 1.5 hours, 2 hours and 24 hours from the start of mix for the first pour. The linear distance between the two abutments were made with traveling microscope and compared with the master model. Data were analyzed with one-way ANOVA/ Tukey post hoc test [$\alpha = 0.05$]. The results indicated that sectioning the master cast of Pindex [R] system at 1.5 hours showed significantly less linear distortion due to expansion of the gypsum [$P < .001$], compared with those sectioned at 2 hours and 24 hours from the start of mixing stone for the first pour.

Depression

Prevalence, symptomatology, and risk factors for depression among high school students in Saudi Arabia.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 8-16 (42 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Signs and Symptoms; Risk factors; Students; Sex Factors; Early Detection

Abstract: To assess the prevalence and pattern of depression in a secondary school sample of Saudi Arabia adolescents. Four hundred and ninety secondary school students, comprising 306 males [62.4%] and 184 females [37.6%], in the age group 16-20, were surveyed from January to May, 2005 in Taif, Saudi Arabia, using the Arabic Beck's Depression Inventory [BDI] by a team consisting of a psychiatrist and psychologist. The prevalence of depression according to the Beck Depression Inventory [CBDI] [cut-off point: 19] was 110 [22.4%] for moderate [19-29], 36 [7.3%] for severe [30-40], and 18 [3.7%] as very severe [>40] in this study group, with a clear predominance of prevalence of depression in girls than in boys [1.5 times]. Multivariate logistic regression analysis demonstrated that the most significant risk factors involved were: gender, birth order, history of psychiatric illness, history of relative loss, and familial history of chronic diseases. Factor analysis revealed that self-criticalness, agitation, and loss of energy had the highest scores in the total sample. In the male subgroup, loss of energy, self-criticalness, punishment feeling, and agitation had the highest score while in the female subgroup, self-criticalness, agitation, and crying had the highest scores. Our findings provide gender differences in the prevalence and presentation of depressive symptoms. The experience of stressful life events increases the risk of depression. Assessment using screening is recommended. The increased risk for the onset of depression in adolescents reinforces the importance of early recognition and intervention.

Diabetes Complications

Diabetes mellitus: the leading cause of haemodialysis in Jordan.

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National Centre for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Genetics

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 803-809 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Renal Dialysis-etiology; Sex Distribution; Age Distribution; Kidney Transplantation

Abstract: This study aimed to define the role of diabetes mellitus as a cause of end-stage renal disease requiring haemodialysis in Jordan, and to compare diabetic and nondiabetic patients. All patients on haemodialysis in Jordan at the time of the survey in 2003 [$n = 1711$] were personally interviewed and additional data were obtained from medical records. Diabetes mellitus was the most common cause of end-stage renal disease [29.2% of cases]. The mean age of

patients washigher in diabetics [57.5 years, standard deviation [SD] 12.3] than nondiabetics [45.4 years, SD17.1]. Duration on haemodialysis was significantly shorter in diabetics compared to nondiabeticpatients.

Diabetes Mellitus

drug therapy

Rimonabant as potential treatment for the neglected epidemic of diabetes in the Middle East and Arabian Peninsula. Implication for prevention.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 806-808 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Pyrazoles-therapeutic uses; Receptors, Cannabinoid-antagonists and inhibitors; DiabetesMellitus-epidemiology; Endocannabinoids-physiology; Metabolic Syndrome X-drug therapy;Piperidine-therapeutic uses; Randomized Controlled Trials

Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental

pathology

A comparative study of the ultrastructure of submandibular, parotid and exocrine pancreas in diabetes and fasting.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 28-35 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Fasting; Pancreas, Exocrine-ultrastructure; Parotid Gland-ultrastructure; SubmandibularGland-ultrastructure; Rats

Abstract: To comparatively analyze the ultrastructural changes in the submandibular and parotidglands and in the exocrine pancreas following diabetes induced by Streptozotocin exposure andthe effects of fasting and insulin treatment on these alterations. For experimental procedure, weincluded 48 Sprague-Dawley type rats in July 2001-March 2002 at Gazi University, Turkey. We divided the rats into 8 groups following the infusion of Streptozotocin. While the degenerationmanifested itself as accumulation of secretions within the mucous cells in the submandibulargland, lipid droplets were absent, being replaced by vacuolar structures. The parotid gland andexocrine pancreas, having similar properties, were affected similarly. Diabetes-induced loss ofgranules was observed in the serous cells in both glands. There was diffuse lipid accumulationwithin these cells. Regarding granule content, we observed the most prominent degenerativechanges in the parotid gland. While cellular loss was observed in neither the submandibular, northe parotid gland, we noted presence of apoptotic cells was noted in the pancreas. State of fastingwas found to cause alterations within the glands indicating increased activity. While insulinreatment was seen to restore the structure to normal in general in both of the 3 glands. This studydemonstrated that both of the 3 glands are affected by diabetes and concomitant fasting, and thiseffect manifests itself via the granule content.

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

immunology

The opposite associations of lycopene and body fat mass with humoral immunity in type 2 diabetes mellitus: a possible role inatherogenesis.

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Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology 2007; 6 (2): 79-87 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Body Mass Index; Oxidative Stress; Atherosclerosis; Anthropometry

Abstract: This study examined the possible effects of lycopene at physiological dosage and bodyfat mass on the humoral immune response in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus [T2DM]. A totalof 35 patients with Typ2 diabetes mellitus from both sexes aged 54 +/-9 yrs from the IranianDiabetes Society were introduced into a double blind placebo controlled clinical trial conducted for2 months. After a 2-week lycopene free diet washout period, patients were allocated to eitherlycopene supplementation group [10mg/d] [n=16] or placebo age- and sex matched group [n=19]for 8 weeks. Patients were instructed to keep their diets and physical activities as unchanged aspossible. Lycopene supplements increased serum lycopene levels [p<0.001]. While intake ofdietary energy and nutrients did not change in either groups, the ratio of total antioxidant capacityto malondialdehyde increased significantly in the lycopene group [p=0.007]. There was an inversecorrelation between serum levels of lycopene and those of IgG [r= -0.338, p=0.008]. On thecontrary, changes of serum levels of lycopene directly correlated with those of IgM [r=0.466,p=0.005]. Interestingly, changes of the amount of fat mass correlated directly with those of serumIgG [r=0.415, p=0.044] but inversely with of serum IgM [r= -0.469, p=0.021]. While truncal fatmight promote adaptive humoral immunity, lycopene

probably by inhibiting MDA-LDL formation might attenuate T cell dependent adaptive [pro-atherogenic] humoral immune response. These findings may have preventive implications in long term diabetic complications, notably atherogenesis.

Diabetic Foot

An Arab tradition could lead to a disaster in diabetic patients.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 800-801 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Posture; Arabs; Culture

Diabetic Neuropathies

Subclinical autonomic neuropathy in Saudi type 2 diabetic patients.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 46-49 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-complications; Heart Rate; Blood Pressure; Autonomic Pathways

Abstract: To compare the results of autonomic function tests obtained from diabetic patients who had no symptoms or signs of somatic or autonomic neuropathy with those obtained from control subjects. We studied 32 diabetic Saudi patients [17 males, 15 females] and 34 control subjects [17 of either gender] at King Khalid University Hospital, Riyadh, in the period 2004-2005. The mean age of patients was 50.3 +/- 5.04, and of controls was 49.9 +/- 5.86 years. In diabetics, the mean duration of the disease was 8.7 +/- 3.1 years [range 5-15 years], and the mean glycosylated hemoglobin was 7.76 +/- 1.14. The same observer performed the autonomic function tests. In diabetics, the resting heart rate [beats/min] was 80.5 +/- 4.13, mean orthostasis ratio was 1.06 +/- 0.035, mean Valsalva ratio was 1.19 +/- 0.036, mean forced sinus arrhythmia was 12.66 +/- 0.8 beats/min, mean diastolic blood pressure increase in response to isometric exercise was 13.03 +/- 1.36 mm Hg, and sympathetic skin response was present in only 18 [56.3%] out of 32 patients. These results were significantly different from the control group [p<0.001]. Diabetic patients, with no symptoms or signs of neuropathy, can have impaired autonomic function. We consider this subclinical autonomic neuropathy.

prevention and control

[Evaluation and prevention of diabetic neuropathy].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (3): 1-6 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetic Neuropathies-diagnosis; Diabetes Complications

Abstract: Diabetic neuropathy is an incapacitating disease that afflicts almost 50 percent of patients with diabetes. A late finding in type 1 diabetes, diabetic neuropathy can be an early finding in non insulin-dependent diabetes. Diabetic neuropathies are divided primarily into two groups, sensorimotor and autonomic. Patients may acquire only one type of diabetic neuropathy or may present with combinations of neuropathies, such as autonomic neuropathy or distal symmetric polyneuropathy, the latter of which the most common form. Motor deficits, orthostatic hypotension, silent cardiac ischemia, hyperhidrosis, vasomotor instability, gastroparesis, bladder dysfunction, and sexual dysfunction can also result from diabetic neuropathy. Strict control of blood sugar, combined with proper daily foot care, is essential to avoid the complications of this disorder. With the potential to afflict any part of the nervous system, diabetic neuropathy should be suspected in all patients with type 2 diabetes as well as patients who have had type 1 diabetes for over five years. Although some patients with diabetic neuropathy notice few symptoms, upon physical examination mild to moderately severe sensory loss may be noted by the physician. Idiopathic neuropathy has been known to precede the onset of type 2 diabetes.

Diabetic Retinopathy

diagnosis

Abnormal Cambridge low-contrast grating sensitivity results associated with diabetic retinopathy as a potential screening tool.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 810-818 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Early Detection; Cross-Sectional Studies; Sensitivity and Specificity; Diabetic Retinopathy-complications; Contrast Sensitivity; Diabetes Complications

Abstract: Contrast sensitivity is proposed as a potential screening tool for the early detection of diabetic retinopathy. A cross-sectional study was performed in a tertiary referral university eye centre. A total of 80 diabetes patients were recruited and tests were performed on 154 eyes. Contrast sensitivity was checked using Cambridge low-contrast grating. Abnormal contrast sensitivity was observed in 27.1% of eyes with diabetic retinopathy, compared with 9.0% in unaffected eyes, a statistically significant difference. Cambridge low-contrast grating is a potential screening tool for early detection of diabetic retinopathy by non-ophthalmologists.

Down Syndrome

epidemiology

Incidence of Down syndrome in Dubai, UAE.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2007; 16 (1): 25-28 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Incidence; Maternal Age

Abstract: To describe incidence of Down syndrome in Dubai, United Arab Emirates [UAE]. A total of 63,398 newborn babies in Dubai [24,250 UAE nationals and 39,148 non-UAE] during a 5-year period of 1999-2003 were routinely examined by experienced nurses, neonatologists, pediatricians and/or general practitioners for symptoms of Down syndrome. Those suspected with Down syndrome were referred to the cytogenetic laboratory for karyotyping. A total of 141 cases were confirmed cytogenetically as Down syndrome. Of these, 139 were trisomy 21 and of the remaining 2, 1 was a translocation and the other a mosaic. The overall incidence of Down syndrome in Dubai was 1/449 live births [2.2 per 1,000]; 1/319 live births [3.13 per 1,000] among UAE nationals and 1/602 live births [1.66 per 1,000] among non-UAE nationals. The mean maternal age of UAE national mothers was 33.48 ± 8.08, with 41.66% of the mothers being in the advanced maternal age group (>35 years). The higher incidence of Down syndrome among UAE nationals is comparable to incidences reported for other Arab populations in the Middle Eastern region. Advanced maternal age, with mothers bearing children until their 50s and higher parity, appear to be the major contributing factors for the increased incidence. The study indicates the need to provide efficient genetic counseling and to introduce an effective antenatal screening program and prenatal diagnostic services to reduce the psychological and genetic burden on the families and community.

Drowning

prevention and control

Effect of submersion injury on water safety practice after the event in children, Saudi Arabia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 100-104 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Safety-standards; Risk Factors; Questionnaires; Child

Abstract: To bring to light issues surrounding water safety practices and the impact of such incidents on these practices in our community. We conducted a prospective observational study at King Abdul-Aziz Medical City, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of all children <12 years of age presenting with submersion injury in the period between January 1999 through December 2004 noting the demographics and the pattern of water safety practices prior to and after event. A total of 29 patients were included. The majority of incidents took place in swimming pools. Water safety practices were lacking in most cases as evidenced by the fact that 87% of the victims were not properly supervised at the time of the event. None of swimming pools met the required safety regulations. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation knowledge was virtually nonexistent. The event did not have a positive impact on the water safety practices of the affected families. Submersion injury is also prevalent in land locked areas. Water safety practices are deficient in our community. Submersion injury was not enough to have a consistent positive impact on water safety practices of the affected families. Much can be carried out to improve water safety and save lives.

Drug Delivery Systems

Drug discovery and delivery in the 21st century.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2007; 16 (1): 1-14 (125 ref.)

Keywords: Drug Design

Abstract: Drug discovery in the late 20th century has increasingly focused on the definition and characterization of the macromolecular substrates that serve as targets for drug design. The advent of genomics and the molecular biology revolution has permitted both the definition of new targets and the characterization of the genetic basis of disease

states. The introduction of powerful new technologies should greatly accelerate the pace of new drug discovery. Although genomics, both human and nonhuman, should in principle increase the number of potential drug targets and provide a greater understanding of cellular events contributing to the pathology of disease this has yet to occur in practice, primarily because of the underlying complexity of cellular signaling processes. The emerging discipline of systems biology is attempting to bring both order and understanding to these signaling processes. Genomics has, however, impacted on drug discovery in ways that are important beyond a mere increase in potential drug target numbers. Genomics has provided the tools of contemporary drug discovery, the pharmacogenomic pathways to personalized medicine, and has greatly influenced the nature of synthetic organic chemistry, a discipline that is still the cornerstone of contemporary drug discovery. In the future, genomics and the tools of molecular biology will have a corresponding impact on drug delivery processes and mechanisms through introduction of drug delivery machines capable of both synthesis and activation by disease-specific signals. Such machines will be based on a synthetic genome, using an expanded genetic code, and designed for specific drug synthesis and delivery and activation by a pathological signal. This essay is based upon a lecture of the same title presented at the Faculty of Medicine, Kuwait University during a visit in the spring of 2005. It is intended, as was the lecture, to be a broad, descriptive and speculative overview rather than a comprehensive and detailed review.

Drug Utilization Review

Improving rational drug use in Africa: the example of Sudan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1202-1211 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Patient Care; Self Medication; Health Education

Abstract: The aim of this review is to determine the extent of irrational drug use and contributing factors in Sudan and to identify the interventions that need to be strengthened to promote the rational use of drugs in the country and to evaluate the impact of different types of intervention. We present an overview of studies describing patterns of drug prescribing, dispensing and self-medication. Rates for inappropriate prescribing and dispensing practices and prevalence of self-medication with antimicrobials and herbal products were alarmingly high. Indicators of rational drug use have worsened over the past decade despite the implementation of managerial, regulatory and training interventions. Multifaceted interventions have proved effective in changing suboptimal prescribing practices. Educational interventions are needed to address self-medication and adherence.

Duodenal Ulcer

complications

Bleeding duodenal ulcer in patients admitted to Erbil City Hospital, Iraq: 1996-2004.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 787-793 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage-mortality; Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage-therapy; Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage-prevention and control; Risk Factors

Abstract: The frequency of bleeding duodenal ulcer was assessed in patients admitted with upper gastrointestinal bleeding to Erbil City hospital from the Emergency Department during 1996-2004. Of 740 such patients, 556 [75.1%] were diagnosed with bleeding duodenal ulcer: 312 [56.1%] were managed conservatively while 238 [42.8%] underwent surgery. Overall mortality over the 9 years was 4.7%. Over the 3 consecutive 3-year periods, mortality fell from 7.1% in the first 3 years to 2.2% in the final 3 years. Overall mortality among the 238 patients treated surgically was 8.4%. This fell from 13.3% in 1996-98 to 3.1% in 2002-04. Mortality in the conservatively managed patients was 1.9%.

Dyskeratosis Congenita

pathology

Light and scanning electron microscopic investigation of the changes in hair with Dyskeratosis congenita.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 296-297 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Dyskeratosis Congenita-complications; Hair-pathology; Hair-abnormalities; Microscopy, Electron, Scanning

Ear

abnormalities

Pre-Auricular sinus: review and comparative study of surgical techniques.

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Mayo Hospital

Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 124-125 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Microscopy-utilization; Treatment Outcome; Recurrence; Surgical Procedures, Operative

Abstract: To determine the role of operating microscope in excision of preauricular sinus. A retrospective study. From January 2005 to July 2006 at Mayo Hospital, Lahore. All the patients who underwent preauricular sinus excision under operating microscope were studied. Patients reviewed in follow up for recurrence of sinus and other complications. A follow up of all operated patients for a period of minimum of 8 months revealed good results without any recurrence. Magnification employed during surgery minimizes the risk of recurrence of preauricular sinuses.

Echinococcosis

complications

Hydatid disease of the first rib causing thoracic outlet syndrome.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2007; 16 (1): 68-70 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Echinococcosis-pathology; Thoracic Outlet Syndrome-etiology; Thoracic Outlet Syndrome-diagnosis; Thoracic Outlet Syndrome-pathology; Ribs-pathology

Abstract: To present a case of hydatid disease of the first rib as a rare cause of thoracic outlet syndrome. A 57-year-old female patient who had suffered from pain on the left shoulder radiating to the arm and numbness and weakness on the left arm for 3 months was admitted to our hospital. She had undergone an operation due to a mass lesion of the first rib compressing the thoracic outlet which was detected in the preoperative examinations. During the intraoperative examination it was decided that the lesion was a hydatid cyst and the first rib was totally resected. This report shows that hydatid disease should be taken into consideration amongst the tumoral diseases of the first rib as a very rare cause of thoracic outlet syndrome.

Echocardiography, Doppler

methods

Predictive accuracy of tissue Doppler imaging for assessment of noninfarct myocardial region in patients with acute myocardial infarction.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2007; 16 (1): 40-46 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Myocardial Infarction-diagnosis; Myocardium-pathology; Coronary Angiography; Observer Variation; Predictive Value of Tests; Sensitivity and Specificity

Abstract: To investigate the value of pulsed tissue Doppler imaging [TDI] in order to predict significant coronary artery stenosis supplying the noninfarct region in patients after acute anterior myocardial infarction. Transthoracic echocardiography and coronary angiography were performed on 220 patients with acute anterior myocardial infarction. The TDI-derived variables of the mitral valve annulus in the noninfarct region, systolic velocity [Sm], early diastolic velocity [Em] and late diastolic velocity [Am], were estimated in centimeters per second, and the Em/Am ratio was calculated. Predictive indices revealed that the impaired TDI-derived variables, Sm, Em, Am and the Em/Am ratio, were an indicator for predicting significant coronary stenosis in the noninfarct region. Multivariate analysis revealed that the impaired Sm and Em velocities were significantly associated with age of the patients, coronary collaterals and infarct-related artery stenosis [$p < 0.05$]. Receiver-operating characteristic curve data of TDI-derived variables for prediction of significant coronary stenosis revealed that the cut-off values of Sm, Em, Am and Em/Am ratio were 7.2 cm/s, 6.4 cm/s, 12.1 cm/s and 0.56, respectively. The K coefficient value indicated that there was an agreement between coronary angiography and the TDI-derived variables Sm, Em, Am and Em/Am ratio in noninfarct regions [$K = 0.770, 0.731, 0.693$ and 0.679 , respectively]. There was a significant correlation between the severity of coronary artery stenosis [independent variable] and impaired Sm and Em/Am ratio [dependent variables], $y = 11.5 - 0.05x$, $r = -0.902$, [$p < 0.05$], and $y = -0.14x + 1.87$, $r = -0.754$, [$p < 0.05$], respectively. TDI can be used to identify patients with significant stenosis of the coronary arteries supplying the noninfarct region and consequently maybe helpful in considering patients for coronary angiography in the early postinfarction period.

Education, Medical

English for specific purposes: implications in medical education.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 1-2 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Language; Students, Medical; Teaching; Research; Physicians

Elaeagnus Umbellata Extract [Substance Name]

Antibacterial activity of *Elaeagnus umbellata* [Thunb.] a medicinal plant from Pakistan.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 259-263 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Plants, Medicinal-therapeutic uses; Plants, Medicinal-isolation and purification; Anti-Bacterial/Agents; *Escherichia coli*; *Pseudomonas*; *Staphylococcus*

Abstract: To evaluate the biological activity of *Elaeagnus umbellata* extracts on standard microorganism strains as well as multi-drug resistant bacteria isolated from hospitals. We carried out this study at the Plant Pathology Laboratory of the University College of Agriculture, Rawalakot Pakistan during the period between September-November 2004. Flowers, leaves, and berries of the plant were extracted in different solvents and tested for their antibacterial activity by disc diffusion method on selected organisms like methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* [*S. aureus*], multi-drug resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* [*P. aeruginosa*], and enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* [*E. coli*]. The ether extract of flower was found to be highly effective against *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, and *Bacillus subtilis* [*B. subtilis*]. The alcohol extract of these leaves also demonstrated strong activity against gram positive and negative bacteria. The aqueous extract from the berry strongly inhibited the growth of *E. coli* and *S. aureus* whereas, it exhibited a very small zone of inhibition against *B. subtilis*. Multi-drug resistant *P. aeruginosa* was found completely resistant to aqueous extract. The acetone extract of the berry showed good activity against *P. aeruginosa*. The present study reports the antibacterial activity of *Elaeagnus umbellata*. Most of the extracts displayed broad-spectrum activity, since gram positive bacteria including *S. aureus*, *B. subtilis* and gram-negative bacteria including *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa* were inhibited. These preliminary findings may provide the basis for traditional use of this plant in the treatment of infectious diseases.

Embryo Transfer

methods

Hyaluronic acid versus albumin in human embryo transfer medium.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 876-880 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Hyaluronic Acid; Albumins; Pregnancy Rate; Culture Media

Abstract: We compared the implantation and pregnancy rate through in vitro fertilization [IVF] using hyaluronic acid and albumin as transfer medium in 60 women randomly allocated to 2 groups. In treatment group A [$n = 30$], embryos were transferred to medium supplemented with hyaluronic acid. In the control group B [$n = 30$], embryos were transferred to medium containing albumin. There were no significant differences between the groups in terms of mean age of the females, mean duration of infertility and mean number of embryos. The pregnancy rate in groups A and B were 81.8% and 71.4% respectively, a non-statistically significant difference. Hyaluronic acid can successfully replace albumin as transfer medium.

Emergency Service, Hospital

trends

Trends in emergency department utilization in a hospital in the Eastern region of Saudi Arabia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 236-240 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Emergency Service, Hospital-utilization; Demography; Length of Stay; Patient Admission; Emergency Medicine

Abstract: To examine the changes in emergency department [ED] utilization over a 3-year period and identify the factors that affect utilization. We performed an analysis of administrative ED records at King Abdul-Aziz Hospital from the years 2003 to 2005 for all patients to assess the demographic characteristics, periodicity of ED use, and acuity level. During the study period, the number of ED visits increased approximately 30%. Patients' demographic characteristics, periodicity, and acuity were comparable for ED visits across each study year. Fall [between September and November] was the busiest season [30%], and the greatest volume was between 3 and 11 pm [57.5% of all visits]. We found that 52% had 1 visit, 18% had 2 visits, 12% had 3 visits, and 8% had 4 or more visits. The Canadian Triage and Acuity Scale [CTAS] IV and V visits comprised 59.5% of the ED visits. The patients' admission has increased from 7.2-9%, while the ED length of stay increased from 72 minutes to 78 minutes during the study period. Emergency department utilization increased during the study period, with almost no change in the proportions for triage category. The numbers of patients requiring hospital admission increased, as did the length of their stay. Nearly 60% of emergency visits are for CTAS IV and V care. There were significant patients with multiple visits to ED. We recommend the strengthening of the primary health care in our institution and a designated "Fast Track" in ED for the expeditious management of low acuity patients.

Endocarditis, Bacterial

therapy

Successful treatment of infective endocarditis in four kidney transplant recipients.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2007; 1 (1): 43-45 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Transplantation; Treatment Outcome; Graft Rejection; Echocardiography

Abstract: Infective endocarditis [IE] is a serious complication in kidney transplantation, leading to graft loss and a high mortality rate. We report 4 successfully managed cases of IE in kidney transplant recipients. Blood culture revealed *Enterococcus* in 2 patients, group D *Streptococcus* in 1, and no bacteria in 1. All of the patients were diagnosed based on at least 2 major Duke criteria for diagnosis of IE. Although a mild increase in the serum creatinine level was observed in 3 out of 4 patients, no graft rejection occurred during the follow-up. Early diagnostic and therapeutic intervention, particularly intensive antibiotic therapy and surgical management can preserve the patient and the kidney allograft. Studies on previous recurrent infections and simultaneous diseases such as cytomegalovirus in these patients are warranted.

Endometrial Neoplasms

complications

[Fertility preservation in young women with endometrial carcinoma; report of three cases].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (2): 82-87 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Endometrial Neoplasms-diagnosis; Infertility, Female-etiology; Infertility, Female-radiography; Ultrasonography

Abstract: Although endometrial cancer is primarily a disease of the postmenopausal female, 25% of patients are premenopausal, with 3-5% in women 40 years old or younger. The younger group of women with endometrial carcinoma are frequently nulligravid with a history of infertility, and a strong desire to preserve fertility. This may pose a therapeutic dilemma for both patients and treating physician. We reported 3 young patients with atypical, complex hyperplasia or early stage endometrial cancer that treated with conservative hormonal therapy. Medical treatment of young patients with endometrial carcinoma and complex atypical hyperplasia who wish to preserve fertility is a reasonable and appealing option. A comprehensive evaluation prior to counseling the patient should include a complete history and physical examination. A formal D and C with review of history with an experienced gyn-onc pathologist. Evaluation of the pelvic and abdomen preferably with contrast-enhanced MRI or transvaginal ultrasound. In patients found to have a clinical stage I grade I tumor and who want to preserve fertility, thorough counseling include risks and benefits, and explanation that the data is partial and incomplete due to the lack of appropriate controlled studies is mandatory. In patients considered for medical treatment, a high dose progestin regimen should be started with endometrial sampling every 3 months until complete regression of the tumor is documented. Although most responses are long standing, there is a small risk of progression during or after cessation of progestin therapy.

Exudates and Transudates

analysis

Estimation of p53 antibodies in malignant effusions.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 7-10 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Neoplasms-genetics; Antibodies; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Cross-Sectional Studies; Tumor Markers, Biological

Abstract: To detect the presence of antibodies against p53 protein in the sera and cytologically positive malignant effusions. Cross-sectional study. Department of Pathology, Postgraduate Medical Institute, Lahore from March 1997 to November 1999. Forty cancer patients were selected with different types of malignancies and having cytologically positive effusions. Both sera and respective effusion fluid were collected and stored at 20°C. Anti-p53 ELISA was then carried out by using commercially available ELISA kit according to the manufacturer's instructions. A positive p53 antibody level corresponded to the presence of antibodies against mutant p53 protein produced as a result of a mutation of p53 gene in the said cancer. Positivity for anti-p53 antibodies was observed in 27 out of 40 sera [67.5%] and in 19 out of 40 effusions [47.5%] of patients with different types of cancers. The comparison revealed a significant difference with a p value of <0.05. Out of these, 18 subjects had positive anti-p53 antibodies in both the sera and in respective effusion fluids, yielding an overall sensitivity of 66.6% and specificity of 92.3%. The present study demonstrates the usefulness of anti-p53 antibody estimation both in the serum and in effusions, as a marker of neoplasia and as an adjunct to conventional diagnostic cytopathological techniques especially in those tumours in which p53 gene mutations occur.

Fasting

physiology

The effect of fasting on QT Interval.

Akram, M.; Nisa, M.U.; Shafiq, M.; Butt, W.T.; Tariq, S.; Samad, A.; Saad, S.
King Edward Medical University - Department of Physiology

Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 116-118 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Electrocardiography; Hypoglycemia; Blood Glucose

Abstract: QT interval reflects the total duration of ventricular depolarization and repolarization in the ECG. Experimental hypoglycaemia and spontaneous clinical episodes of hypoglycaemia lead to the lengthening of the heart rate corrected QT interval or QTc. This is associated with elevated risk of sudden death. To find out the effect of fasting blood glucose levels on QT interval and the corrected QT interval [QTc]. Fasting and post prandial blood glucose levels and ECG of healthy young adults were studied and QT interval, RR interval and QTc were determined. The fasting QTc came out to be 0.408±0.020 as compared to the post prandial value of 0.380±0.019. The student's t test showed a highly significant value [p<0.0001]. There is significant prolongation of QT interval and QTc during fasting but within normal physiological limits.

Fertilization in Vitro

drug effects

Effect of low-dose aspirin therapy on implantation rate in women undergoing in-vitro fertilization cycles.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 732-736 (44 ref.)

Keywords: Embryo Implantation-drug effects; Aspirin-administration, dosage; Aspirin-pharmacology; Randomized Controlled Trial

Abstract: To determine the effect of low-dose aspirin on ovarian response, implantation and pregnancy rates in patients undergoing in-vitro fertilization [IVF] cycles. We performed a randomized analysis of 145 infertile women with a mean±SD age of 29.6 ± 4.47 years who underwent cycles of IVF. Patients received 100 mg of aspirin [n=72] or placebo [n=73] daily. This study was conducted in Royan Institute, Tehran, Iran from April 2002 to January 2004. Aspirin was started on the 21st of their preceding menstrual cycle and it was continued until menstruation or a negative pregnancy test. Pregnant women received the medication until 12 weeks of pregnancy. The main outcome measures were number of follicles >=15mm, number of oocytes retrieved, serum E2 levels, cancellation rate, Ovarian Hyperstimulation Syndrome [OHSS] occurrence, number of embryos transferred, and implantation and pregnancy rates. There were statistically significant differences between the treatment group and the control group in the number of follicles [7.4 ± 4.1 versus 9.0 ± 4.8] and OHSS occurrence [5.6% versus 23.3%] but not in the other measures. The addition of aspirin low dose [100 mg/daily] to the standard long protocol for oocyte retrieval did not improve implantation and pregnancy rates in unselected patients undergoing IVF cycles.

Fetofetal Transfusion

complications

Acardia acephalus fetus in a twin pregnancy.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 86-87 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Twins, Monozygotic; Ultrasonography; Abnormalities

Fibroadenoma

pathology

Breast fibroadenoma in female adolescents.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 137-138 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Fibroadenoma-surgery; Breast Neoplasms-pathology; Breast Neoplasms-surgery; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Palpable breast masses in pediatric patients are uncommon. Fibroadenoma which must be distinguished from malignant tumors is the most frequent breast tumor in adolescent girl. Fine needle aspiration FNA biopsy is highly specific in breast masses. The final cosmetic result is important when planning the surgical excision. Therefore it is mandatory to know preoperative cytology of the mass. Five girls who had undergone operation with breast masses between 1999-2004 were evaluated retrospectively. The mean age at presentation was 13 years. Each patient underwent FNA biopsy before excision. Aspiration cytology of the lump showed fibroadenoma confirmed by subsequent histopathology. The breast masses can be handled operatively through a circumareolar incision without any complication. Protection of the developing breast bud, nipple and areola is as important as appropriate excision of the lesion. Cosmetic results have been satisfactory and there has been no evidence of recurrence.

Fibroblast Growth Factors

Effect of basic fibroblast growth factor on cardiomyocyte differentiation from mouse embryonic stem cells.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 181-186 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Myocytes, Cardiac; Cell Differentiation; Erythropoietin; Mice; Embryonic Stem Cells

Abstract: To investigate the effect of basic fibroblast growth factor [bFGF] on the differentiation of embryonic stem cells [ESCs] into early cardiomyocytes. Embryoid bodies [EBs] were produced from mouse ESC line [Royan B1] in hanging drops and cultured for 5 days as suspension. During the first 2 days of suspension, the EBs of the experimental group were treated with 10 ng/ml of bFGF and subsequently plated onto gelatin-coated tissue culture dishes [day 7]. The differentiated cells were evaluated pharmacologically, by immunocytochemistry, and so forth. The study was carried out in the Department of Stem Cells, Royan Institute, Tehran, Iran in 2005. The beating frequency in the bFGF treated EBs was less than that in the control group. In addition, the beating in the EBs of the experimental group, treated with isoprenaline and phenylephrine, was only more than 7+3 days in comparison to the control group. The response of the EBs to carbachol was more in the bFGF group than 7+14 days. In all the stages of development, the beating cells in the EBs of both groups expressed beta-actinin, myosin light chain isoform 2V, cardiac alpha-myosin heavy chain [alpha-MHC], and cardiac beta-myosin heavy chain [beta-MHC]. Nonetheless, during 7+3 days, the last 2 genes were more advanced in the bFGF group. The atrial natriuretic factor was also expressed at a late stage in both groups. Basic fibroblast growth factor can only promote the early maturation of ESC-derived cardiomyocytes in terms of chronotropic characteristics and expression of cardiac alpha-MHC and beta-MHC.

Fissure in Ano

drug therapy

Chemical versus surgical sphincterotomy for chronic fissure in ano.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 44-47 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Fissure in Ano-surgery; Nitroglycerin-therapeutic uses; Vasodilator Agents-therapeutic uses; Chronic Disease; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To evaluate the efficacy and costs of chemical [topical glyceryl trinitrate ointment] versus lateral internal sphincterotomy for the treatment of chronic anal fissure. A quasi-experimental study. This study was conducted at D.H.Q. /Allied Hospital, Faisalabad from November 2001 to October 2003. Out of 74 patients, topical treatment was applied to 46. Eighteen patients never followed this modality of treatment so were excluded from the study. The remaining 28 patients applied 0.2% glyceryl trinitrate ointment on their anal verge thrice-a-day for two months. The patients in urgency due to pain or refused topical modality were treated by surgical sphincterotomy. Twenty-eight patients were allocated to undergo surgical sphincterotomy. The patients were followed-up and the extent of improvement in presenting symptoms, side effects, complications and costs of these modalities were noted on the questionnaires. Chemical sphincterotomy relieved symptoms only in 18 [64.3%] patients while surgical sphincterotomy relieved 28 [100%] patients. In the former, recurrence occurred in 6 [33.3%] patients, but in the latter group incontinence of flatus/ faeces was present in 18 [64.3%] at first week which resolved by eighth week. Wound related complications in 4 [14.2%] cases were noted. Average costs of treatments excluding hospital expenditures were Rs. 164 and Rs. 1244 respectively. Topical modality proved to be cost-effective and non-invasive than the surgical modality, but later was superior regarding healing of anal fissures.

Role of Topical Glyceryl Trinitrate in the Management of Anal Fissure.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 35-38 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Nitroglycerin-therapeutic uses; Treatment Outcome; Wound Healing; Case-Control Studies; Administration, Topical

Abstract: 1] To evaluate the effectiveness of topical 0.2% Glyceryl Trinitrate [GTN] ointment in symptomatic relief and healing of anal fissure. 2] To establish the role of GTN as a first line treatment for both acute and chronic anal fissure. 3] To elaborate the safety profile of GTN with respect to its side effects. Prospective, randomized case control study. Surgical unit II, Jinnah Hospital, Lahore. 1 year from 1-2-2005 to 31-2-2006. Fifty patients of all ages and either sex with acutal diagnosis of fissure in ano [both acute and chronic] were included in the study. Patients were randomly divided into two groups. The treatment group [Group-A] was advised 0.2% GTN ointment whereas the control group [Group-B] was prescribed a local anesthetic ointment [Lignocaine Compound [R] Knoll]. Both groups applied the given drugs twice daily for a period of 8 weeks and follow-up at the end of first, second and eighth week was carried out. A long-term follow-up at the end of 6 months was undertaken to look for any recurrence of the disease. 18 patients out of 50 patients presented with acute anal fissure while 32 presented with chronic anal fissure. 77% of patients with acute fissure in Group A showed fissure healing while 44% of patients with acute fissure were benefited in Group B. When the failures of group B were subjected to GTN, 80% of the patients showed healing of their fissures. 81% of patients suffering from chronic anal fissure were cured in Group A while 25% of patients showed improvement in Group B. Nonbenefited patients in group B when subjected to GTN, 66% showed fissure healing. Recurrence was seen in 8 patients in group A [24%] and 3 patients in group [38%] at long term follow-up. Anal fissure is a common general surgical problem associated with severe anal pain. Regarding conservative treatment, the advent of GTN is a healing hope for patients with anal fissure. It has revolutionized the non-surgical treatment, as it is effective, safe and economical in terms of cure of both acute and chronic anal fissures.

Fontan Procedure

[Extra cardiac conduit Fontan procedure in 41 patients].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (3): 36-44 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Cardiac Surgical Procedures; Heart Bypass, Right; Heart Defects, Congenital-surgery

Abstract: The Fontan operation is the definitive operation for palliation of complex congenital heart disease with single-ventricle physiology. The use of the extra cardiac conduit has recently been gaining popularity. The purpose of this study was to compare the outcomes of extra cardiac conduit Fontan procedure [off-pump technique] and that of traditional technique [lateral tunnel technique] in which cardiopulmonary bypass is routinely used. Forty one patients in different age groups underwent extra cardiac conduit Fontan procedure between April 2001 and December 2004. Data were collected from ICU sheets, files and during follow up visits. Under general anesthesia and through median sternotomy, using two temporary decompressing shunts, superior vena cava implanted on right pulmonary artery and a conduit interposed between transected inferior vena cava and main pulmonary artery. Fenestration was done in almost all patients and previous shunts were closed if there were any. Of our patients, 13 were female and 28 were male. Mean age of the patients was 11.1 years [SD=7.8]. In 24.4% of cases Fontan procedure was done as the first palliative surgery and in 75.6% of them there was previous history of palliative procedures. In 6 patients [14.6%] we were constrained to use cardiopulmonary bypass which was predictable or necessary in 50% of cases. There was no reoperation due to post operative bleeding. Two cases suffered from prolonged plural effusion. Our in-hospital mortality was 9.8%. During 2-24 months follow up, we found two cases who were in NYHA functional class II and one case in functional class I. Extra cardiac conduit Fontan procedure could be used in a safe way. The results of this study were comparable and even in some cases better than that of the traditional technique.

Foreign Bodies

Bilateral intranasal button batteries.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 1-2 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Nasal Cavity; Nasal Septum-injuries; Paranasal Sinuses-radiography; Burns, Chemical

Abstract: Insertion of foreign body in ear, nose and aero digestive tract is a common condition encountered in ENT practice. Toddlers and young children are often the victims. The presentation of a child with bilateral insertion of alkaline button batteries into nasal cavities resulting in delayed septal perforation, and its optimal management has been discussed here.

Gallstones

epidemiology

Prevalence and risk factors of gallstone disease in a high altitude Saudi population.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 794-802 (42 ref.)

Keywords: Gallstones-etiology; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies; Sex Factors; Altitude; Pancreatitis-complications

Abstract: To study the prevalence of gallstone disease and related risk factors in a Saudi Arabian population a cross-sectional community-based study was made of 291 people from Abha district, Asir region. A structured interview collected background data and all participants had upper abdominal ultrasonography to detect gallstones. The overall prevalence of gallstone disease was 11.7%. Using logistic regression multivariate analysis, the following were significant risk factors for gallstone disease: female sex, family history of gallstone disease and past history of pancreatitis. Age, education, blood pressure, smoking, coffee intake, overweight, diabetes mellitus, number of pregnancies and use of oral contraceptives were not significant risk factors. Discriminant analysis of symptoms showed that only right hypochondrium pain was significantly associated with gallstone disease.

Genitalia, Male

injuries

Male genital self-amputation in the Middle East. A simple repair by anterior urethrostomy.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 791-793 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Self Mutilation-psychology; Urethra-surgery; Schizophrenia-complications; Amputation

Abstract: Genital self-mutilation, whether partial or complete, is a rare condition, which usually occurs in psychotic patients and occasionally has a religious background. The initial management of complete genital self-mutilation usually involves a formation of perineal urethrostomy or a more complex procedure to form a short penile stump. Here, we present a case of complete genital self-mutilation in a psychotic male who was managed with simple urethral spatulation to form an anterior urethrostomy.

Graves' disease

Treatment of Graves' hyperthyroidism - prognostic factors for outcome.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 225-230 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Prognosis; Treatment Outcome; Treatment Failure; Graves Ophthalmopathy; Thyroid Hormones-blood; Antithyroid Agents

Abstract: To determine whether clinical and biochemical features of Graves' disease at presentation predict response to medical and radioiodine treatment. We carried out a retrospective 10-year study of 194 consecutive Saudi subjects with Graves' disease who were treated with antithyroid drugs, radioiodine therapy, or both, between January 1995 and December 2004 at King Khalid University Hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. At diagnosis, the mean age was 32 +/- 0.9 years. Only 26% of patients had successful outcome after a course of antithyroid medication. None of the clinical or biochemical factors were associated with a favorable outcome of antithyroid treatment. One dose of radioiodine [13-15 mCi [481-555 MBq]] cured hyperthyroidism in 83% of patients. Presence of ophthalmopathy at presentation was shown

to be a significant contributing factor to failure to respond to a single dose of radioiodine [odds ratio, 6.4; 95% CI, 1.51-24.4; $p < 0.01$]. Failure of radioiodine treatment was also associated with higher serum free T3 concentration at presentation [$p = 0.003$]. In patients with Graves' hyperthyroidism, radioiodine treatment is associated with higher success rate than antithyroid drugs. A dose of 13-15 mCi [481-555 MBq] seems to be practical and effective, and should be considered as first line therapy. Patients with high free T3 concentration and, those with ophthalmopathy at presentation were more likely to fail radioiodine treatment. A higher dose of radioiodine may be advisable in such patients.

Growth

Growth of infants in relation to type of feeding in Jahrom, Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 846-854 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Feeding; Bottle Feeding; Body Weight; Body Height; Prospective Studies; Reference Values

Abstract: We evaluated the growth of 597 infants < 24 months attending health centres in Jahrom according to type of infant feeding. We also compared our growth curves with those of the National Center for Health Statistics [NCHS]. The infants were divided to 3 groups: exclusively breastfed, exclusively bottle-fed and both breast- and bottle-fed and were assessed monthly for the first year and every 2 months in the second year. There were no significant differences between the groups in height and weight in the first few months of birth; later, breastfed infants were significantly heavier and taller. The mean heights and weights of our infants were lower than those for NCHS.

Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

Impact of a workshop on the knowledge and attitudes of medical students regarding health research.

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Aga Khan University - Medical College - Class of 2008

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 59 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Biomedical Research; Students, Medical; Education, Medical, Undergraduate; Health Services Research; Curriculum

Safe injection practice among health-care workers in Gharbiya Governorate, Egypt.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 893-906 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Health Personnel; Occupational Exposure; Questionnaires; Infection Control; Cross-Sectional Studies; Safety Management; Protective Devices

Abstract: We assessed safe injection practices among 1100 health-care workers in 25 health-care facilities in Gharbiya Governorate. Questionnaires were used to collect information and 278 injections were observed using a standardized checklist. There was a lack of infection control policies in all the facilities and a lack of many supplies needed for safe injection. Proper needle manipulation before disposal was observed in only 41% of injections, safe needle disposal in 47.5% and safe syringe disposal in 0%. Reuse of used syringes and needles was reported by 13.2% of the health-care workers and 66.2% had experienced a needle-stick injury. Only 11.3% had received a full course of hepatitis B vaccination.

Hearing Loss

epidemiology

Prevalence and patterns of hearing impairment in Egypt: a national household survey.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1170-1180 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Hearing Loss-etiology; Hearing Loss-diagnosis; Prevalence; Health Surveys; Age Factors; Otitis Media-complications; Presbycusis-complications

Abstract: We conducted a national household survey to estimate the prevalence and causes of hearing impairment in Egypt. From 6 randomly selected governorates [Alexandria, Dakahlia, Luxor, Marsa Matrouh, Minia and North Sinai], 4000 individuals were screened for hearing loss. The prevalence of hearing loss was 16.0% with no significant sex differences. There were significant differences between the age groups and governorates: Marsa Matrouh had the highest prevalence of hearing loss [25.7%] and North Sinai the lowest [13.5%]; those ≥ 65 years had the highest prevalence [49.3%], but it was also high in those aged 0-4 years [22.4%]. Otitis media with effusion [30.8%] was the commonest cause of hearing loss, followed by presbycusis [22.7%].

Heart Murmurs

diagnosis

Accuracy of clinical diagnosis versus echocardiography in evaluating heart murmurs. How to measure accuracy?.

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Ministry of Health - Diseases Control - Department of Non Communicable

Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 155 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Heart Murmurs-ultrasonography; Reproducibility of Results

Heart Septal Defects, Atrial

diagnosis

Electrocardiographic patterns of Atrial Septal defects.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 108-110 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Electrocardiography-diagnostic use; Bundle-Branch Block

Abstract: This study was designed to evaluate the electrocardiographic features of Atrial Septal Defect to establish an association with crochetage pattern and incomplete RBBB. ASDs of Primum, Secundum and Sinus Venosus type were included in this study. From October 15, 2003 till January 15, 2004, a total of 104 consecutive patients of ASD were studied at Punjab Institute of Cardiology, Lahore. Patients were included in the study after confirmation of Atrial Septal Defect on transesophageal echocardiography. The mean age of the study population was 26.28 +/- 11.40 years. Among these 56 [53.8%] patients were females and 48 [46.2%] patients were males. The study population consisted of 94 [90.4%] Secundum ASD patients followed by Sinus Venosus ASD [7.7%] patients and Primum ASD in only 2 [1.9%] patients. Only 59 [56.7%] patients had crochetage pattern in any of the leads while it was absent in 45 [43.3%] patients p=0.470. Incomplete RBBB was present in 92 [88.4%] patients. It was observed in 2 [1.9%] patients in ASD Primum, 82 [78.8%] patients in ASD Secundum and 8 [7.7%] patients in ASD Sinus Venosus type. P=0.483. Although we did not observe a statistically significant association between crochetage pattern or incomplete RBBB and ASD but the presence of any of these two considerably increases the specificity of the ECG for the diagnosis of ASD.

Helicobacter Infections

[Correlation of H. pylori infection and infertility; a survey in Yazd infertility clinic].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (3): 72-77 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Helicobacter pylori; Infertility; Health Surveys; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Prevalence; Seroepidemiologic Studies

Abstract: Infertility is a worldwide problem. Many different factors may cause infertility. Among them, bacterial infection of the reproductive system is one of the main factors. Recently, some limited investigation has revealed that H. pylori is capable of causing genital inflammation that may lead to infertility. Although known to be a causative agent of gastritis and duodenal ulcers, this species may be transferred orally to the vagina and asymptomatic infection leads to inflammation of the system and finally manifestation of infertility. In addition, infertility may be due to antibodies synthesized against H. pylori cross-reacting with the genital tissue. In the present study, 180 women consisting of 90 cases referred to IVF center of Yazd and 90 matched controls were enrolled. Serum was taken from all women for detection of IgG and IgM using the ELISA technique. A total of 117 [65%] serum samples were positive for Helicobacter, of which 63.3% were from fertile and 66.7% from infertile women. The serum positive population was found to be predominantly in the age range of 25-35, although some 35-42 year olds were also serum positive. When the prevalence of Helicobacter infection status was compared with marriage duration in both groups, it was found that antibody titer in subjects from marriages with durations of greater than five years was significantly higher than those of five-year marriages. In addition, higher antibody titers were found in infertile women with fallopian tube [FT] factor and lower titers in those with polycystic factors. Although the results were not significant, they nevertheless indicate that the Helicobacter antibody titers in infertile women were higher than those of fertile women [P = 0.6]. Therefore, further studies are necessary to determine the role that Helicobacter infection plays with regard to infertility among women. Since the antibody titer in infertile cases with FT factor was higher than others, it may indicate that inflammation caused by H. pylori plays an indirect role in the induction of infertility.

diagnosis

Detection of Helicobacter pylori antigen in stool samples for diagnosis of infection in children.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1067-1072 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Helicobacter Infections-immunology; Feces-analysis; Sensitivity and Specificity; Predictive Value of Tests; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: The study evaluated a non-invasive antigen test of stool samples for the diagnosis of Helicobacter pylori infection in children compared with histopathology of gastric biopsies [gold standard]. The study included 96 children aged 1-5 years old with dyspeptic symptoms referred for endoscopy at Tabriz Children's Hospital, Tabriz, Islamic Republic of Iran from May 2003 to March 2004. Of 62 children who were positive by histology, 34 were H. pylori stool antigen positive and of 34 patients with negative histology, 27 had negative stool test. The sensitivity and specificity of the test were low [54.8% and 79.4% respectively] compared with the gold standard and the positive and negative predictive values were 82.9% and 49.9%. However, the test may be useful for mass screening for H. pylori.

Helicobacter pylori

drug effects

Eradication of H. Pylori by quadruple or triple therapy. a comparative study.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 67-69 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Metronidazole-therapeutic uses; Amoxicillin-therapeutic uses; Treatment Outcome; Omeprazole-therapeutic uses; Clarithromycin-therapeutic uses; Tetracycline-therapeutic uses; Drug Therapy, Combination

Abstract: Quadruple therapy appears to be more effective than standard therapy in management of patients with Helicobacter pylori infection. No data is available on the relative efficacy of triple and quadruple drug regimens from Pakistan. Consecutive patients with peptic ulcer and H. pylori infection were randomized to receive omeprazole 20 mg twice daily along with either amoxicillin [500 mg four times daily] and clarithromycin [500 mg twice daily] [Group A] or tri-proton pump inhibitor (esomeprazole) [20 mg four times daily], metronidazole [400 mg thrice daily] and tetracycline [500 mg 4 times daily] [Group B] for 10 days. Presence of H. pylori infection was looked for using an fecal antigen test before treatment and 30 days after completion of treatment. 17 of 21 patients in Group A and 16 of 23 in Group B had eradication of infection [80.9 and 69.56% respectively by protocol analysis]. Side effects occurred in 2 [1%] and 4 [2%] patients in Group A and B, respectively. Discontinuation of drug was not required in any patient. Quadruple therapy for initial therapy of H. pylori infection does not offer any advantage over standard triple therapy.

Hematoma

diagnosis

Management of Retroperitoneal haematoma.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 32-34 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Hematoma-therapy; Retroperitoneal Space; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Mortality; Laparoscopy-utilization; Abdominal Injuries-diagnosis; Abdominal Injuries-surgery; Peritoneal Lavage-utilization

Abstract: This study was conducted for the management of retroperitoneal haematomas. The main objectives of the study were to find out the frequency of different visceral injuries in cases of retroperitoneal haematoma due to trauma to abdomen and to find out the morbidity and mortality related to different zones in retroperitoneal haematoma in patients with abdominal trauma. Over one year, 45 patients of retroperitoneal injury were admitted through emergency. The entire zone of abdominal injuries were explored. Selective Zone II patients underwent surgery while most of Zone III patients were managed conservatively. This shows that depending upon the mode and zone of the injuries, retroperitoneal haematomas can be managed conservatively.

Hemoglobins

analysis

Is it necessary to consider obesity when constructing norms for hemoglobin or when screening for anemia using hemoglobin levels?.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 41-45 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Obesity-blood; Anemia-blood; Body Fat Distribution; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To assess the relationship of total adiposity and abdominal adiposity on hemoglobin levels in Saudi nonpregnant women. We carried out this cross-sectional study during winter of 2002 [from January to March] in and around Abha city, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Included in the study were 530 non-pregnant women between the age of 18-65 years. Body weight was measured using an Avery Beam weighing scale, while height was measured using a stadiometer and waist circumference using a fiberglass. Hemoglobin levels were estimated using cyanmethemoglobin method. Total obesity was defined as body mass index [BMI] ≥ 30 and abdominal obesity as WC > 88 cm. The mean and median hemoglobin levels were significantly higher in abdominally obese women compared with totally obese [$p < 0.04$ versus < 0.02] and non obese ones [$p < 0.04$ versus < 0.03]. No significant differences in the mean and median hemoglobin levels were observed when abdominally obese women were compared with both abdominally and totally obese ones [$p < 0.7$ for both]. The mean and the median hemoglobin levels were virtually identical in non-obese and totally obese women. Statistical analysis showed that the mean hemoglobin level was positively and significantly associated with WC [$p < 0.005$] and negatively and insignificantly associated with BMI [$p < 0.8$]. In view of the positive and significant association between abdominal obesity and the mean hemoglobin level in this population, abdominal obesity should be considered when constructing norms for hemoglobin or when screening for anemia using hemoglobin levels.

Hemorrhoids

surgery

Post hemorrhoidectomy pain. A randomized controlled trial.

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Royal Medical Services - Department of General Surgery

Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 814 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Pain, Postoperative-drug therapy; Metronidazole-therapeutic uses; Length of Stay; Randomized Controlled Trials

Hepatic Encephalopathy

blood

Serum levels of astroglial S100-beta and neuron-specific enolase in hepatic encephalopathy patients.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1114-1123 (27 ref.)

Keywords: -diagnosis; S 100 Proteins-blood; Sensitivity and Specificity; Early Detection; Phosphopyruvate Hydratase; Ammonia-blood; Blood-Brain Barrier

Abstract: To find a reliable, noninvasive method for the diagnosis of cognitive impairment in patients with hepatic cirrhosis we measured serum levels of astroglial S100beta and neuron-specific enolase in cirrhotic patients with and without hepatic encephalopathy [HE]. S100beta levels showed a significant increase in groups with HE stage 1 and 2 compared to both control and cirrhosis patients. However serum neuron-specific enolase levels were not significantly different between the studied groups. S100beta levels had a specificity of 91.3% and sensitivity of 51.7% for detection of HE from cirrhosis. Serum S100beta may be a useful surrogate marker for the diagnosis of mild cognitive impairment in cirrhotic patients before they progress to more advanced stages of HE.

Hepatitis A

epidemiology

Prevalence of hepatitis A IgG in individuals with chronic hepatitis B infection in Babol.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1108-1113 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis A Antibodies-blood; Prevalence; Age Factors; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Hepatitis B-blood; Hepatitis B-immunology

Abstract: To determine the prevalence of previous hepatitis A virus [HAV] infection in people chronically infected with hepatitis B virus [HBV], we assessed the prevalence of anti-HAV IgG in 392 patients. The study was carried out in Babol, northern Islamic Republic of Iran from September 2004 to March 2005. Prevalence in those aged 10-19 years was 59.4% and was significantly lower than that in those aged 20-29 years [89.8%] and those over 29 years [97.5%]. There was no significant difference in prevalence according to sex or place of residence. A significant proportion of Iranian adolescents and young adults with chronic HBV infection are at risk of contracting HAV infection.

Hepatitis B

epidemiology

Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C in blood donors: Analysis of 2-years data.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 59-61 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis C-epidemiology; Prevalence; Blood Donors; Sex Factors

Abstract: The aim of the study was to know the prevalence and sex difference in the prevalence of Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C among healthy blood donors at Ghurki Trust Teaching Hospital which is a teaching hospital situated in periphery of Lahore, admitting patients mostly from rural population. All blood donors from September 04, 04 to August 11, 06 were enrolled. In total, there were 7431 donors. The overall prevalence of Hepatitis B was 1.52% and Hepatitis C was 5.34%. Prevalence of Hepatitis C was greater than Hepatitis B in healthy blood donors. Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C are nearly as prevalent in rural population of Lahore as in the urban population. Females in the rural population donated blood infrequently and data of female donors was too small to comment on sex difference between the prevalence of the two viruses.

immunology

Long-term immunity to hepatitis B among a sample of fully vaccinated children in Cairo, Egypt.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 750-757 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis B-prevention and control; Hepatitis B Vaccines; Hepatitis B Antibodies-blood; Age Factors; Questionnaires

Abstract: We assessed the long-term immunity to hepatitis B among 242 Egyptian children aged 6-12 years who had received a full vaccination course in infancy, and investigated the factors associated with immunity. Only 39.4% of the children had protective [≥ 10 IU/L] hepatitis B surface antibody levels [HBsAb]. This proportion decreased with age but the decrease was not statistically significant. The mean level of HBsAb decreased significantly with increasing age [$P = 0.026$]. A significant negative correlation was found between current age and HBsAb levels [$r = -0.31$, $P = 0.041$]. Age and weight-for-age were found to be significant predictors of non-protective HBsAb levels.

Hepatitis B Surface Antigens

blood

The prevalence of HBS antigenemia in patients with HIV infection in Shiraz, Southern Iran.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2007; 9 (4): 224-225 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Comorbidity; Prevalence; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; HIV Infections

Hepatocyte Growth Factor

physiology

The role of hepatocyte growth factor in the differentiation of dendritic cells from peripheral blood monocytes.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 688-695 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Cell Differentiation-physiology; Dendritic Cells-cytology; Monocytes-cytology; Cells, Cultured

Abstract: To find out the effects of hepatocyte growth factor [HGF] in the development of dendritic cells [DC] from the peripheral monocytes. The study was carried out in Black Sea Technical University Hospital, Trabzon, Turkey between 2003-2004. Seven different cytokine combinations were employed to assess phenotypical and functional differences of DCs from the peripheral monocytes in serum free culture media. Peripheral monocytes were incubated in media with cytokines for 5 days. The tumor necrosis factor-alpha [TNF-alpha] was added to the cell culture on day 5 and incubated for another 2 days. Surface and co-stimulating molecules on the cells were reassessed by flow cytometry. The functional capacity of the DCs was evaluated on day 7 by purified protein derivative loading and subsequent lymphoproliferation test using methyl tetrazolium staining. On the 5th day of incubation DC development was observed in all cytokine groups, but cells were superior in cultures maintained in the presence of interleukin-4 combinations with granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor [GM-CSF] or with GM-CSF+HGF. Moreover, the expression of surface and co-stimulating molecules increased significantly after incubation with TNF-alpha. The effect of PPD loaded-DCs on proliferation of lymphocytes was more striking in HGF containing groups. It was concluded that HGF supplemented cultures exert some additive effects in relation to function of monocyte-derived DCs. But HGF alone does not seem to augment monocyte-derived DC proliferation and maturation significantly.

Hernia, Inguinal

surgery

An audit of inguinal hernia repairs - a PESSI experience.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 39-40 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Medical Audit; Surgical Procedures, Operative; Treatment Outcome; Recurrence; Surgical Mesh

Abstract: Inguinal hernia repair is the most commonly performed operation in general surgical practice. Advanced techniques like open and laparoscopic mesh repairs are the preferred operations these days. Social Security Health Care System working under PESSI [Punjab Employees Social Security Institute] provides a closed system of surveillance of operated patients. Patients once operated are on record and present for follow up to the relevant surgical unit for over a period of years, unlike the government hospitals, where patients are lost to follow up once they get discharged. Retrospective study. Department of Surgery, Punjab Employees Social Security Hospital, Ferozepur Road, Lahore from January 2001 to December, 2006. To establish the reliability of non-mesh tissue repair technique as a primary procedure in inguinal hernia. About 500 patients underwent surgery for inguinal hernias. In those with primary inguinal hernia, tissue repair techniques [plication of transversalis fascia and darning of posterior wall with prolene No.1] were used while in those patients who had recurrent inguinal hernias, either tissue repair or mesh repair was carried out. Tissue repair techniques gave us excellent results with a recurrence rate of 0.4% [2/500] over a mean follow up period of 4.5 years. The reliability of inguinal hernia repair technique primarily with a mesh is not established whereas the old traditional tissue repair techniques have decades of experience to justify their reliability as far as recurrence is concerned.

Comparison of laparoscopic hernia repair [TEP] with Lichtenstein repair for inguinal hernias.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 29-31 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Laparoscopy-utilization; Surgical Procedures, Operative-methods; Postoperative Complications; Treatment Outcome; Surgical Mesh

Abstract: The surgical treatment of inguinal hernia varies widely from Lichtenstein hernioplasty to Laparoscopic mesh repair [IPOM, TAPP, TEP]. To compare the per-op difficulties like operating time, difficulties in dissection between open mesh repair and TEP. To compare the post-op results and complications between the two groups. This is a prospective randomized study conducted at Services Hospital Lahore from 1st May 2005 to 31 May 2006. Total no of patients in the study were 63. Patients were prospectively randomized in two groups. 34 patients underwent open mesh repair whereas 29 patients underwent TEP repair. The post-op morbidity scores were significantly lower in the TEP group as compared with the open mesh repair group. However the recurrence rates were nil in either case. We conclude that for hernias the laparoscopic mesh hernioplasty is comparable to open mesh repair in terms of patient safety and recurrence rates but due to a long learning curve the mean operating time is double. This can be minimized by dedication, perseverance and devotion of the budding laparoscopic surgeon.

Hernia, Umbilical

surgery

Management of omphalocele using the sac as supportive material.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 755-758 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Surgical Procedures, Operative-methods; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To document retrospectively the outcome of a newly modified procedure for closure of large omphalocele, where the sac was conserved and used as autogenous supportive material. The medical records of 10 patients with omphalocele major admitted to Al-Noor Specialist Hospital in Makkah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the last 15 years, October 1990 to October 2005, were retrospectively reviewed. The defects were considered by the same treating surgeon too big to be closed primarily so the sac was preserved to reduce the contents gradually. In the first stage, complete reduction was achieved in all the cases followed by second stage, the surgical closure. There was no mortality related to this intervention. This proposed technique is safe, simple and effective for the treatment of large omphalocele.

Homeostasis

physiology

Homeostasis status between prooxidants and antioxidants as a potent marker in Iranian preeclamptic patients.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 696-700 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Pre-Eclampsia-blood; Biological Markers-blood; Antioxidants-analysis; Ascorbic Acid-blood; Oxidants-blood; Malondialdehyde-blood; Pregnancy

Abstract: To measure the plasma oxidant, lipid peroxidation and antioxidants, ascorbate, to magnify the prooxidants and antioxidants status as a marker of pre-eclampsia. Included in the study were 50 preeclamptic and 100 normotensive pregnant women of singleton gestations in their third trimester, presented in Allavi Hospitals in Ardabil province of Iran from August 2004 to April 2005. Among these patients plasma malonaldehyde [MDA] and vitamin C concentration were analyzed. Blood samples [5 ml] were collected aseptically in heparin bulb. Spectrophotometric methods were employed to determine the plasma concentrations of vitamin C. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences software was used to analyze the data. In preeclampsia, significant increase in prooxidant MDA was observed as compared to controls. A significant fall in antioxidants vitamin C was noted in preeclampsia as compared to control. The MDA showed a significant balance to the level of vitamin C. Administration of regular nutritive supplementation containing reducing systems like vitamin C should help in maintaining the equilibrium during normal pregnancy and theoretically in preeclampsia too but to what extent they help in clinical practice is still being investigated.

Hookworm Infections

complications

Can worms cause chest pain?.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 142-143 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Eosinophilia-parasitology; Pleural Effusion-parasitology

Hyperlipoproteinemia Type II

diagnosis

Homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia with generalized arterial disease.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2007; 16 (1): 75-78 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Hyperlipoproteinemia Type II-genetics; Hyperlipoproteinemia Type II-complications; Hyperlipoproteinemia Type II-drug therapy; Homozygote; Coronary Disease-etiology; Fatal Outcome; Pedigree

Abstract: This report describes the clinical features and management of an 11-year-old boy with end-stage homozygous familial hypercholesterolemia [hoFH] and generalized arterial disease. The patient presented with recurrent anginal episodes. On examination, he was found to have multiple planar and tendinous xanthomas, an [LDL] cholesterol level of 24.6 mmol/l and family history of hypercholesterolemia. Resting electrocardiogram showed ST depression in the anterior and inferior leads. Coronary angiogram outlined 70% stenosis of the left main coronary, ostial stenosis of the right coronary artery and extensive atherosclerotic disease of the aorta and all its major branches. The lipid profile was grossly abnormal, but the other biochemical and hematological parameters were normal. The patient was managed with metoprolol 12.5 mg twice daily, nitroglycerin infusion, antithrombotics [aspirin 75 mg once daily and heparin infusion 150 units per hour], cholesterol-lowering drugs [simvastatin 10 mg once a day, cholestyramine 4 g twice a day] and analgesics. This case report emphasizes the need to diagnose early familial hypercholesterolemia in families with heart disease and the need to test the partners of affected persons so that the risk of conceiving children with hoFH can be counseled.

Hyperparathyroidism, Primary

complications

Primary hyperparathyroidism. A rare cause of spinal cord compression.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 783-786 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Spinal Cord Compression-etiology; Parathyroid Neoplasms-complications; Adenoma-complications

Abstract: We report a case of a 62-year-old postmenopausal hypertensive lady who was treated for osteoporosis with calcium and Vitamin D. She presented with progressive lower limb weakness and paresthesia with sensory level at T4. Investigations revealed high parathyroid hormone 1152 ng/dl, calcium 10.9 mg/dl, and low phosphorus of 2.4 mg/dl after stopping calcium supplement. Chest x-ray showed an expansile mass lesion of the right 6th rib confirmed by chest CT. Thoracic MRI showed a mass lesion extending from the T3 vertebral body and compressing the spinal cord. There were multiple lytic lesions of the scalp, ribs, femur, and pelvis suggesting metastatic lesions. A neck ultrasound and SESTA MIBI parathyroid scan confirmed a right lower parathyroid adenoma. Excision biopsy of the rib lesion confirmed a vascular lesion with features of brown tumor BT. Decompression surgery of the thoracic spine was performed, and the histopathology confirmed BT. Two weeks later the patient underwent right parathyroidectomy that proved to be a parathyroid adenoma. She showed a remarkable improvement in her clinical condition and there were some regression of the bony lesions observed 12 months post parathyroidectomy. This case should alert physicians to the association of multiple brown tumors in PHPT and that the presentation may be an aggressive one mimicking metastasis, patients with osteoporosis warrant at least calcium profile to rule out a secondary cause.

etiology

Primary hyperparathyroidism due to parathyroid adenoma.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 305-306 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Hyperparathyroidism, Primary-diagnosis; Parathyroid Neoplasms-diagnosis; Parathyroid Neoplasms-complications; Adenoma-diagnosis; Adenoma-complications; Adenoma-radiography; Adenoma-surgery

Hypertension

epidemiology

Hypertension in Saudi Arabia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 77-84 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Risk Factors

Abstract: To determine the prevalence of hypertension among Saudis of both gender, between the ages of 30-70 years in rural as well as urban communities. This work is part of a major national study on Coronary Artery Disease in Saudis Study [CADISS]. This is a community-based study conducted by examining subjects in the age group of 30-70 years of selected households during a 5-year period between 1995 and 2000 in Saudi Arabia. Data were obtained from history using a validated questionnaire, and examination including measurement of blood pressure. The data were analyzed to provide prevalence of hypertension. Logistic regression was used to develop a risk assessment model for

prevalence of hypertension. The total number of subjects included in the study was 17,230. The prevalence of hypertension was 26.1% in crude terms. For males, the prevalence of hypertension was 28.6%, while for females; the prevalence was significantly lower at 23.9% [$p < 0.001$]. The urban population showed significantly higher prevalence of hypertension of 27.9%, compared to rural population's prevalence of 22.4% [$p < 0.001$]. The prevalence of CAD among hypertensive patients was 8.2%, and 4.5% among normotensive subjects [$p < 0.001$]. Increasing weight showed significant increase in prevalence of hypertension in a linear relationship. Hypertension is increasing in prevalence in KSA affecting more than one fourth of the adult Saudi population. We recommend aggressive management of hypertension as well as screening of adults for hypertension early to prevent its damaging consequences if left untreated. Public health awareness of simple measures, such as low salt diet, exercise, and avoiding obesity, to maintain normal arterial blood pressure need to be implemented by health care providers.

physiopathology

Systolic hypertension in adult Nigerians with hypertension.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 8-11 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Hypertension-epidemiology; Systole-physiology

Abstract: To determine the prevalence of both systolic and diastolic hypertensions in relation to age and their impacts on target organ among adult Nigerians with hypertension. Observational study. The Cardiovascular Clinic of the University of Ilorin Teaching Hospital, Nigeria, from July 2002 to June 2003. Newly diagnosed adult hypertensives, with blood pressure 140/90 mmHg, taken twice with mercury column sphygmomanometer at 3 weeks interval, were studied. The total number of hypertensive patients treated over this period was also taken into consideration. The newly diagnosed hypertensives were classified using JNC VI classification. The frequency of occurrence of target organ damage such as Left Ventricular Hypertrophy [LVH], heart failure, renal impairment etc. was charted according to systolic and/or diastolic pressures. The occurrence of systolic or diastolic blood pressure was also related with the age of the patients. Blood metabolic parameters were compared in both systolic and diastolic blood pressures for their possible contributory role. Two thousand seven hundred and ninety-two adult hypertensive patients were managed over the study period. Of them, 218 [7.8%] were newly diagnosed and studied. There were 94 males and 124 females. Seventy-seven [35.3%] were aged 60 years and above with equal frequency in the gender. One hundred and seventy-eight [81.7%] cases had combined systolic and diastolic pressures. Twenty-nine [13.3%] patients had systolic hypertension. Twenty-five [86.2%] of these 29 were aged 50 years and above and 20 [69.0%] were aged 60 years and above. Eleven [5.0%] patients had isolated diastolic hypertension and they were all in the age bracket 40-49 years. Systolic blood pressure was found to be rising with advancing age while diastolic blood pressure peaked at mid 40's and declined. Target organ damage occurred more frequently with systolic hypertension and advancing age than with diastolic hypertension. Systolic hypertension occurred more frequently in this series of adult Nigerians with hypertension. It was higher with advancing age and associated with more target organ damage than the diastolic hypertension.

therapy

Management of hypertensive patients in primary health care setting, auditing the practice.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 85-90 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Medical Audit; Primary Health Care; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To audit the medical care provided to hypertensive patients in a health care center in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia [KSA] and determine the efficient control of hypertension. We carried out this cross-sectional study on all patients who visited the Health Care Specialty Center of King Abdul-Aziz Medical City, Riyadh, KSA for hypertension follow-up during the study period from October to December 2004. A representative sample of patients was allocated randomly using simple randomization method. All patient's records were reviewed for proper recording in a designed form. Out of the 242 records we reviewed, 201 were included in the study. The patients' mean age was 58.3 +/- 12.5 years. All were Saudis and 78.6% were females. Most of them [84.3%] received their management at primary care level only. Age, gender, presence of diabetes, level of medical care, blood glucose, lipid levels and drugs used for management of hypertension were sufficiently recorded. Smoking history, body mass index and family history of ischemic heart disease were poorly recorded. Quarter of the hypertensive patients was sufficiently controlled. The factors associated with poor blood pressure [BP] control were advanced age [$p = 0.008$] and presence of diabetes, [odds ratio [95% CI] = 2.98 [1.47-6.08]]. The study reflects the deficiencies in BP control and physicians practice. Introducing a checklist or electronic medical records may help the improvement of care. Frequent auditing is recommended to ensure the required development.

Hyperuricemia

complications

Evaluation of independent prognostic importance of hyperuricemia in hospital death after acute myocardial infarction.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 759-761 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Myocardial Infarction-mortality; Inpatients; Prognosis; Risk Factors; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: To evaluate the role of hyperuricemia [serum uric acid level greater than 7 mg/dl] as an independent short term [in hospital] prognostic factor after acute myocardial infarction [AMI]. Included in the study were 2218 patients who were hospitalized with well established AMI from June 1996 through to December 2002 in the Coronary Care Unit of Ekbatan General Hospital, Hamedan University of Medical Sciences, Iran. All patients with exclusive criteria, were omitted from study. Furthermore, frequency of hyperuricemia in patients [N=59] who expired after AMI was compared with patients [N=104] whom were discharged from the hospital after AMI. Frequency of hyperuricemia was measured according to the extension of myocardial necrosis [as the most important prognostic risk factor] based on serum creatine phosphokinase level greater or less than 2000 IU, which was 13.3% and 20.7% in the case group, and 9.5% and 9.7% in the controls, respectively. These findings indicate that hyperuricemia is not an independent prognostic risk factor in hospital death after AMI.

Hysteroscopy

Hysteroscopy - 3 Years experience at a Teaching Hospital.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 122-123 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Abortion, Habitual-diagnosis; Hospitals, Teaching; Infertility-diagnosis; Infertility-therapy; Length of Stay; Amenorrhea-diagnosis; Treatment Outcome; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To evaluate the indications, effectiveness and safety of hysteroscopy in Gynaecological surgery. Design, A retrospective observational study from January 2003 to December 2005 at Fatima Memorial Hospital, Lahore. 76 patients who presented in the outpatient department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics at Fatima Memorial Hospital, Lahore with the following complaints including abnormal uterine bleeding, infertility, recurrent abortions and secondary amenorrhea were included in the study. They were pre-operatively investigated and admitted a day prior to the surgery and discharged usually within 24 hours postoperatively. The subsequent follow-up was done in outpatient department. All the data was recorded and then subsequently analyzed. 76 patients were included in the study. Out of these 36 [47%] had infertility 20 [26.3%] had abnormal uterine bleeding, 8 patients [10.5%] had recurrent abortions, 8 [10.5%] presented with secondary amenorrhea, 3 patients [3.9%] presented with lost IUCD and one patient [1.3%] had follow-up hysteroscopy after resection of intra-uterine septum. Hysteroscopic findings revealed intra-uterine adhesions in 8 [10.5%], submucous fibroids in 15 [19.7%], endometrial polyp in 10 [13.1%] uterine septa in 8 [10.5%], atrophic endometrium in 9 [11.8%] while there was no abnormal finding in 26 [34.2%] patients. Two patients [0.6%] sustained uterine perforations, which were diagnosed and managed during operation but no other complication occurred. Hysteroscopy is an excellent tool to perform intra-uterine adhesiolysis, polypectomy, submucous myomectomy and endometrial ablation. In addition to being a quicker, less invasive and low risk procedure, it has got the advantage of being cheap with a shorter hospital stay and diminished recovery time. Hysteroscopy, both diagnostic and operative should be an integral part of gynaecological surgery in the teaching units.

Hysterectomy

Peripartum hysterectomy.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 111-112 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Postpartum Period-complications; Cross-Sectional Studies; Maternal Mortality; Anemia-etiology; Postoperative Complications; Socioeconomic Factors; Uterine Inertia-surgery; Uterine Rupture-surgery; Oxytocin-adverse effects

Abstract: To find out the frequency, indication and its associated morbidity in our setup. Prospective cross-sectional observational study for the period one year [from June 2003 - May 2004] carried out in the Department of Obs / Gynaecology, Lahore General Hospital Lahore. During the study there were 26 cases of peripartum hysterectomy, of which 14 cases were of caesarean hysterectomy, while 10 cases were following normal vaginal delivery and 2 cases followed by instrumental delivery. Uterine atony was the most common indication for peripartum hysterectomy in 12 cases [46.15%]. Uterine rupture including instrumental delivery tear was 2nd most frequent cause in 4 + 2 = 6 [23.07%] of cases. In 19.2% [5] of cases abnormal placentation was the cause. In 2 [7.6%] of cases sepsis was the cause leading to secondary PPH followed by hysterectomy. A subtotal hysterectomy was carried out in 10 [38.46%] and total hysterectomy was performed in 16 [61.53%] cases. There were 4 maternal deaths. Urinary tract injuries occurred in

3[11.53%] cases, fever, chest infection and wound infection were common morbidity. Anemia was found in almost every case. Intra and post operative Blood transfusions were given in all cases. Relaparotomy was done in one patient for continued vaginal bleeding. Despite its morbidity and mortality emergency Obstetric hysterectomy remains an essential life saving tool. Uterine atony, uterine rupture and abnormal placentation were most common indications, reflecting under utilization of existing antenatal, family planning services. Injudicious use of oxytocin, lack of transportation facilities, poverty and delayed referral all contribute to morbidity and mortality associated with emergency Obstetric hysterectomy.

Infant, Low Birth Weight

Determinants of low birth weight.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 41-44 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Premature Birth; Fetal Membranes, Premature Rupture; Ultrasonography; Prospective Studies; Fetal Growth Retardation

Abstract: To determine the incidence of LBW in study population, with particular reference to cause and mode of prevention thereof, in order to improve the existing practices. Prospective study. Department of Obs and Gynae Unit III, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Lahore from January 2002 to December, 2002. All those mothers who gave birth to babies weighing less than 2.5 kg during this duration were included in the study population. On admission, detailed history was taken from the patients. Detailed general physical examination, thorough systemic examination and an abdominal examination was performed in accordance with a preset format. Fetal growth was monitored by maternal weight gain and serial measurements of symphysio-fundal height. Ultrasonography was performed to rule out fetal anomalies and serial scan to monitor fetal growth. Other investigations like Blood group and Rh-factor, Blood C/E, Blood sugar level, Liver function tests, Renal function tests, Ultrasonography and Cardiotocography, were carried out to determine any contributing factor. If patient presented with preterm labor, attempts were made to tocolyse. If labor could not be stopped, the babies were delivered and handed over to paediatrician. Elective induction of labor was performed in case of the babies with congenital anomalies incompatible with life. Labor was either induced or spontaneous, route of delivery was either vaginal or by caesarean section and was elective or emergent. Babies were examined for signs of prematurity, growth restriction or congenital anomalies. Their APGAR score and weight were recorded. The babies were handed over to paediatrician and were subsequently followed up in the nursery. Out of 3315 deliveries, 135 babies were LBW [4.08%]. Major determinants of LBW were found to be Pre-term labor, PROM and IUGR. No cause for LBW was found in 8.88% of cases, however, 91% of LBW babies had verifiable causes. Other causes of LBW babies were either constitutional or intra-uterine death or congenital abnormalities. While yielding some interesting findings in regard to the nexus between poverty and LBW, the study clearly demonstrates the importance of high quality obstetric and paediatric input at all stages of fetal development.

Prevalence and risk factors of low-birth-weight infants in Zahedan, Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 838-845 (45 ref.)

Keywords: Birth Intervals; Risk Factors; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Multiple Birth Offspring; Twins

Abstract: The study investigated the prevalence and risk factors of low birth weight [LBW] in 1109 hospital births in Zahedan city, Islamic Republic of Iran. The overall prevalence of LBW was 11.8% [95% CI: 9.9%-13.7%], similar for boys and girls [11.1% and 12.6% respectively]. LBW was significantly associated with mother's ethnic origin [Balouch], birth interval < 3 years, twin birth, use of supplements during pregnancy, < 4 prenatal care visits, no education, younger age and presence of maternal disease. There was no effect of mother's parity, occupation and smoking status. After logistic regression analysis, the only significant risk factors were: birth interval < 3 years, twin birth, no use of ferrous sulfate and maternal disease.

Infection

transmission

Is Saudi Arabia a fertile land for exchanging infectious diseases?.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 803-804 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Religion and Medicine; Islam

Infertility, Male

etiology

Male infertility in Kuwait. Etiologic and therapeutic aspects.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 96-99 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Infertility, Male-therapy; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To evaluate the pathological patterns associated with male infertility in Kuwait and to characterize treatment outcome after varicocele repair using percutaneous varicocele embolization. We carried out a prospective study of 64 infertile men in Kuwait between 2001 and 2005. All patients included had proven non-obstructive azoospermia or oligospermia [sperm count < 20 million/ml]. All patients underwent ultrasonographic evaluation of the scrotum. Fine needle aspiration of the testes was performed on all azoospermic patients. A total of 24 [38%] patients were azoospermic while 40 [62%] were oligospermic. Sertoli-cell-only pattern was the most common cytopathology associated with primary testicular failure. Among the oligospermic patients, 50% had small to moderate varicocele. Spermatic vein embolization resulted in a significant rise in the mean sperm count from 10.6 +/- 3.8 million/ml to 30.2 +/- 6.8 million/ml [p < 0.05] in 5 treated oligospermic patients, followed by spontaneous pregnancy in 2 couples. No effect was seen in azoospermic patients. From an etiological point of view, we believe that the high incidence of Sertoli cell-only syndrome among nationals and residents of a country that underwent a major environmental insult strengthens the chances of an environmental role in the development of this syndrome. From a management point of view, in cultures where in vitro fertilization is either still not widely acceptable or is unaffordable, oligospermia with clinical or subclinical varicocele deserves a trial of a low risk, outpatient procedure, namely, spermatic vein embolization that could improve fertility.

Injections, Epidural

adverse effects

Complications and outcome with epidurals for labour: Analysis of seven years experience.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 24-26 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Treatment Outcome; Early Detection; Labor, Obstetric; Urinary Retention

Abstract: To audit the incidence of obstetric epidural complications and its outcome at Fatima Memorial Hospital, Lahore. All parturients who received epidurals for painless deliveries in the labour room of Fatima Memorial Hospital from 1999 to 2005 were included in this audit. All parturients received bolus of 500-1000 ml of Ringers lactate or 0.9% Normal saline prior to insertion of epidural catheter. Information regarding parturient's name, age, gravida [primi or multi], effectiveness of epidural or any complication was noted by anaesthetist on register kept in the anaesthesia office. Out of 25916 deliveries during seven years, 2610 [10.07%] parturients received epidural for painless delivery. Those who received epidurals, 437 developed one or more complications. The overall incidence of complications was 19.57%. Consultants gave epidural to 2004 parturients [76.90%] and residents gave to 602 parturients [23.10%]. The most common complication or complaint was shivering, 166 parturient [6.36%]. Next common was hypotension, 162 parturients [6.20%]. Inadequate analgesia and missed segment noted in 99 [3.79%] parturients. Post delivery urinary retention was problem in 25 [0.95%]. Dural puncture occurred in 15 [0.57%] and three [0.11%] received blood patch for control of persistent post dural puncture headache. In three parturients procedure was abandoned. Other complication like Intravascular injection noted in two [0.07%], Catheter blockade in three [0.11%], Reinsertion of catheter required in five [0.19%] and High spinal noted in three [0.11%] parturients. One parturient had total spinal and intubated, Eight [0.30%] parturients complained backaches. Out of 2610, parturients who received epidurals 237 [9.09%] underwent Caesarian sections, 185 [7.09%] deliveries were assisted by Vacuum and 150 [5.57%] by outlet forceps. Every sixth parturient [16.747%] is susceptible to get some form of complications when epidural analgesia is offered for pain relief but these complications can be detected early and managed if monitoring facilities available.

Internal-External Control

Health locus of control and depressive symptoms among adolescents in Alexandria, Egypt.

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Ministry of Health - Department of Research and Studies

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1043-1052 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Depression; Health Education; Behavior; Questionnaires; Culture

Abstract: The aim of this work was to investigate the association of health locus of control with depression among adolescents in Alexandria, Egypt. The tools used were a self-report questionnaire covering demographic data and some factors associated with depression, the Multidimensional Health Locus of Control scale and the Child Depression

Inventory. Adolescents with low internal health locus of control and high chance external health locus of control were more likely to have depressive symptoms than others in bivariate and multivariate analysis. The study findings demonstrated an association between health locus of control and adolescent depression.

Intervertebral Disk Displacement

Spontaneous regression of lumbar disc herniation.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 76-78 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Lumbar Vertebrae; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Remission, Spontaneous

Abstract: We present 3 cases of spontaneous regression of lumbar herniated disc. The disc regression correlated with clinical improvement documented by MRI studies. Although the phenomenon of spontaneous disappearance of decrease in size of herniated disc fragments is well known, the exact mechanism underlying this process remains unclear. We discuss 3 possible explanations for disc regression: retraction into the vertebral space, dehydration/shrinkage, and resorption due to inflammatory reaction.

Intestinal Perforation

Role of proximal Tube Enterostomy in fire management of typhoid enteric perforation.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 27-28 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Typhoid Fever-complications; Surgical Procedures, Operative-methods; Postoperative Complications; Enterostomy; Ileostomy

Abstract: Typhoid perforation continues to have significant morbidity and mortality. A variety of surgical procedures like primary repair, wedge resection, intestinal resection, ileostomy and hemicolectomy reflect lack of consensus among surgeons. Complications like wound dehiscence, burst abdomen, intra-abdominal abscesses and fecal fistula continue to be unacceptably high. Currently for solitary perforation primary repair is the most acceptable technique whereas for multiple perforations ileostomy is used. Tube enterostomy as an adjunct to primary repair in both solitary and multiple perforations is presented in an attempt to reduce above mentioned postoperative complications.

Intracranial Hypertension

physiopathology

Idiopathic intracranial hypertension. Atypical presentation.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 762-765 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Intracranial Hypertension-diagnosis; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To describe the clinical features of 5 patients with rare atypical presentation of idiopathic intracranial hypertension [IIH], and propose the possible mechanism of this atypical presentation. We carried out a retrospective study of 5 patients admitted at King Khalid National Guard Hospital, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia with IIH during the period from January 2001 to December 2005. All were females with their age ranges from 24 to 40 years. The clinical presentations, and the laboratory and imaging studies were analyzed. The opening pressures of the lumbar puncture tests were documented. All patients were presented with headache. One had typical pain of trigeminal neuralgia, and one with neck pain and radiculopathy. Facial diplegia was present in one patient, and 2 patients had bilateral 6th cranial neuropathy. Papilledema was present in all patients except in one patient. Imaging study was normal in all patients, and they had a very high opening pressure during lumbar puncture, except in one patient. All patients achieved full recovery with medical therapy in 6 to 12 weeks with no relapse during the mean follow up of 2 years. Atypical findings in IIH are rare and require a high index of suspicion for early diagnosis.

Intrauterine Devices

adverse effects

Effects of intrauterine device and oral contraceptive on vaginal flora and epithelium.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 727-731 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Contraceptives, Oral-adverse effects; Vagina-microbiology; Vaginosis, Bacterial-microbiology; Epithelium-microbiology

Abstract: To investigate the microbial and cytopathological changes and genital symptoms in oral contraceptive pill [OCP] and intrauterine contraceptive device [IUCD] users. Included in the study were 34 women using OCP and 34 women using IUCD for 24 to 36 months period and 34 women as control group. We conducted the study between March to September 2005 in Antakya Maternity Hospital, Turkey. Vaginal discharge was subjected to wet mount examination, gram staining, and culture. Cervical smears were examined and reported using the Bethesda system as reference. In the IUCD group, women with intermediate score was 20.6%, while those with bacterial vaginosis was 11.7%. In the OCP group however, women with intermediate score was 8.8%, while those with bacterial vaginosis was 5.9%. Compared to the control group, these rates were 2.9% for those with intermediate score and 2.9% for those with bacterial vaginosis. *Escherichia coli* vaginal colonization increased by 5-fold in the IUCD users [$p < 0.05$]. Cervical erosion was found in 14.7% of the women using IUCD as compared to the other groups [$p < 0.05$]. Actinomyces like organisms were detected in 11.7% of the IUCD users [$p < 0.05$]. The use of IUCD clearly alter the normal vaginal flora, although OCP appears to have minimal effects on the vaginal microbial flora. The data support the hypothesis that IUCD might change cervico vaginal environment, and suggests that women with IUCD may be at a higher risk for vulvovaginal infection.

Irritable Bowel Syndrome

Irritable bowel syndrome in two different socioeconomic groups in Pakistan.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 65-66 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Socioeconomic Factors; Diarrhea-etiology; Abdominal Pain-etiology; Constipation-etiology

Abstract: Irritable bowel syndrome [IBS] in outpatient department in Social Security teaching hospital and Surgimed hospital Lahore and the comparison of the two groups along with their comparison with the western data. 163 patients in social security hospital [group I] and 44 patients at Surgimed hospital [group II] were studied for irritable bowel syndrome from October 2005 to January 2007. The patients presented with abdominal distension, pain abdomen along with diarrhea/constipation were included in this study and used Rome II criteria. Diagnosis confirmed by using exclusion criteria with specific history. Data from group II patients was similar as western data while in group I patients data differed from western data. This was due to repeated coexisting gut infections along with IBS due to contaminated water and poor compliance.

Isothiocyanates

Chemopreventive action of benzylisothiocyanate on epithelial changes induced in hamster cheek pouch with DMBA.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2007; 19 (1): 37-42 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Chemoprevention; Epithelium; Polyps; Carcinoma in Situ

Abstract: The aim of this study was to assess the effects of benzylisothiocyanate [BIT] on epithelial changes induced by DMBA in the hamster cheek pouch. Eighty male Syrian golden hamsters were divided into four equal groups. Group I received painting of the right buccal pouch with mineral oil three times per week. Group II received painting of the right buccal pouch with BIT three times per week. Group III was treated as Group II and the treated site was painted with DMBA twice per week. Group IV received painting of the right buccal pouch with DMBA twice per week. The findings of this study showed that the most common gross epithelial changes were the formation of polyps. The average number of polyps among Group IV was 7 polyps per animal compared to 3.9 polyps in Group III. Forty-three percent of all the involved animals showed microscopic changes. Forty-two percent of the animals treated with DMBA alone showed invasive carcinoma compared to 26% in the animals treated with DMBA and BIT. Although the statistical analysis did not detect significant difference among the treated groups of animals, the numerical values of this study are in support for the chemopreventive action of BIT against the carcinogenicity of DMBA in the hamster cheek pouch.

Kernicterus

[Risk factors of kernicterus; a study in 312 icteric neonates].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (3): 45-49 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Bilirubin-blood; Questionnaires; Sepsis; Basal Ganglia-pathology; Hypoglycemia; Infant, Premature; Birth Weight; Acidosis

Abstract: Kernicterus, also known as bilirubin encephalopathy, is a neurologic syndrome resulting from the deposition of unconjugated bilirubin in the basal ganglia and brainstem nuclei. Indirect bilirubin is toxic for brain. Neurologic dysfunction [BIND] that include acute phase [hyperbilirubin encephalopathy] and chronic phase [Kernicterus] resulting from hyperbilirubinemia and disruption of blood brain barrier. In this study, the association between bilirubin encephalopathy and risk factors was evaluated. In this retrospective study, 312 icteric neonates were admitted in the neonatal ward of Children's Hospital, Medical Center, Tehran, and 305 of these cases were evaluated. Patient histories were taken and physical examinations were performed. For each patient, the age, sex, birth weight, time of

discharge from the hospital and risk factors were recorded, and a questionnaire was completed. In this study, of the 305 icteric neonates evaluated, 25 cases had kernicterus. Risk factors included acidosis, prematurity, hemolysis, hypoglycemia, sepsis, respiratory distress, low birth weight, ABO incompatibility and G6PD deficiency. The mean level of bilirubin in cases of kernicterus was 32 mg/dl and in the others was 20 mg/dl [$p=0.001$]. Kernicterus was most common among high risk neonates [$p<0.001$]. Birth weight less than 2,500 gm was also an important factor [$p=0.04$]. High-risk neonates need prompt treatment for hyperbilirubinemia compared to low risk neonates.

Kidney

abnormalities

Mayer Rokitansky Kuster Hauser syndrome with urogenital sinus anomaly.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 57-58 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Mullerian Ducts-abnormalities; Abnormalities, Multiple-radiography; Syndrome; Vesicovaginal Fistula-etiology; Vesicovaginal Fistula-radiography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: Mayer Rokitansky Kuster Hauser [MRKH] syndrome is a rare disorder, characterized by the congenital absence of uterus and associated renal tract anomalies. The case presented with primary amenorrhea and primary infertility, despite development of normal female secondary sexual characteristics. CT scan revealed absent uterus, a solitary left sided pelvic kidney and vesicovaginal communication that, on cystoscopy, revealed urogenital sinus anomaly manifesting as a common channel formed due to absent anterior wall of vagina and posterior wall of urethra. The urogenital sinus anomaly in MRKH syndrome has not been reported earlier.

Kidney Transplantation

Living donor renal transplantation our experience in SIMS/Services Hospital, Lahore.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 21-23 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Living Donors; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Graft Survival; Awareness

Abstract: Kidney transplantation is the treatment of choice for end stage renal disease [ESRD] patients. However organ shortage remains the central problem in kidney transplantation. To deal with the widening gap between supply and demand of organ for renal transplantation, efforts to expand the organ donor pool have received increased attention. To solve this problem, we have initiated a living related and unrelated living donor program using emotionally related persons, friends and well motivated volunteers as organ donors. A total of 18 patients with live donor underwent kidney transplantation in Sims /Services Hospital over a period from March 2006 to December 2006. The aim of study is to highlight the problems and identification of factors limiting the number of transplantation and further prospects of renal transplantation in Pakistan. The cause of ESRD was HTN 7 [38.89%], Chronic Glomerulonephritis 4 [22.22%], Calculus Renal failure 4 [22.22%], and Diabetic Nephropathy 3 [16.67%]. The donor age ranged between 20-55 years [mean 28.39]. The recipient age ranged 17-56 years [mean 32.73]. Relationship of donor to recipient was sister 1 [5.56%], 1st degree relatives 3 [16.7%], friends 4 [22.22%], unrelated 10 [55.56%]. In our study graft survival was 88.89%, patient survival 94.45%, mortality 5.56%. Transplanted patient has to be better motivated to take medication regularly and get their investigations. It was observed that 1st degree relation are very limited source of donors in this part of the world and unrelated donors certainly encourage transplantation.

Kidney Tubular Necrosis, Acute

An established rat model of inducing reversible acute tubular necrosis.

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Shaheed Beheshti Medical University - Shaheed Labbafinejad Medical Center - Department of Urology

IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2007; 1 (1): 16-20 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney-pathology; Kidney Function Tests; Kidney-surgery; Nephrectomy; Rats

Abstract: Acute tubular necrosis [ATN] is a challenging problem that still requires to be studied in animal models. Our aim was to prepare an established experimental model of inducing reversible ATN in rats by determining the optimum duration of ischemia induction to the kidney. Twenty-four hours after nephrectomy of the right kidney and clamping the pedicle of the left kidney for durations ranging from 10 to 55 minutes, the kidney function and the histologic changes were evaluated. Accordingly, the optimum duration of clamping was determined and in the next step, it was considered for induction of reversible ATN in another group of rats. This group was followed up for 14 days and the pathologic course and function of the kidney were observed. Reversible ATN developed by 47-minute clamping of the renal pedicle. Blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine levels were elevated up to threefold within 24 hours after the induction of ischemia and they decreased to their reference ranges after 12 and 6 days, respectively. In the histologic study of the kidneys, the least extent of injury was noted by the 14th day following the ATN induction. Even on the 14th day of the follow-up, some signs of ATN remained indicating that the tissue regeneration was not complete yet. To integrate the experimental models of ATN, a rat model with 47-minute clamping of the renal pedicle for induction of ischemia seems appropriate. The resultant ATN remains for a long duration, while kidney function is alleviated.

Koro

psychology

[Koro] in a 13 years old boy of interior Sindh - a mistreated cultural syndrome.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 60 (9 ref.)**Keywords:** Koro-diagnosis; Koro-therapy; Culture

Labor, Induced

Intravaginal prostaglandin-E2 for cervical priming and induction of labour.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 855-861 (18 ref.)**Keywords:** Prostaglandins E-therapeutic uses; Prostaglandins E-administration and dosage; Prospective Studies; Administration, Intravaginal; Oxytocin

Abstract: A prospective study examined the safety, efficacy and labour outcome in 436 women undergoing labour induction using intravaginal prostaglandin E2. Women with singleton pregnancies [235 nulliparas and 201 multiparas] were recruited if they had a clinically unfavourable cervix, and indications for induction. The mean [standard deviation] interval from initiation to delivery was statistically significantly shorter in multiparas than nulliparas: 13.5 hours [SD 1.8] versus 15.5 hours [SD 2.4]. No more than 2 x 3 mg tablets were needed to achieve a clinically feasible cervix for amniotomy. The overall need for oxytocin augmentation of labour was 42%, significantly higher in nulliparas [47%] than multiparas [35%]. Intrapartum complications, caesarean section and perinatal deaths showed no statistically significant differences between the groups.

Labour induction at term; oral versus intravaginal Misoprostol.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 119-121 (14 ref.)**Keywords:** Misoprostol-administration, dosage; Misoprostol-therapeutic uses; Administration, Oral; Administration, Intravaginal; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To compare oral misoprostol [100 ug] to vaginal misoprostol [25 uA] for cervical ripening and labor induction. Interventional study. The study was carried out at Lady Willingdon Hospital, Lahore, during August 2006 to January 2007. Fifty nine women with medical or obstetric indications for labor induction with undilated, uneffaced cervixes were assigned randomly to receive 100 ug of oral or 25 ug of vaginal misoprostol every 4 hours for 24 hours. Intravenous oxytocin was then given using a standardized protocol. Among 59 subjects, 29 received oral and 30 received vaginal misoprostol. The mean interval from start of induction to delivery was 1240 +845 minutes for orally treated women and 1381+802 minutes for vaginally treated women [P = .06]. More orally treated women delivered vaginally in 24 hours than vaginally treated women 17 versus 16 P = .14]. Twenty five women [86.2%] who received oral misoprostol delivered vaginally, compared with 26 women [86.7%] who received vaginal misoprostol [P = .07]. Oxytocin was given to 14 [49.6%] orally treated and 16 [53.3%] vaginally treated subjects. More women in oral group had tachysystole, three compared with one [P = .06] and hyperstimulation. Frequencies of intrapartum complications and birth outcome were similar between groups. Oral misoprostol 100ug and vaginal misoprostol 25 g were similarly effective for cervical ripening and labor induction. Oral administration was associated with trends toward higher likelihood of vaginal delivery and more uterine tachysystole.

Lacrimal Duct Obstruction

congenital

Late probing for congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 41-43 (19 ref.)**Keywords:** Lacrimal Duct Obstruction-surgery

Abstract: To determine the outcome of late Nasolacrimal Duct [NLD] probing in children 2 years and above and to identify the cause of failure in these children. Quasi- experimental. Shri Ganapati Netralaya, Jalna, India, from January 1999 to June 2003. Clinical diagnosis of Congenital Nasolacrimal Duct Obstruction [CNLDO] was defined in a child who presented with history of tearing and/or eye discharge. Probing was performed under general anesthesia.

Intraoperative patency of probing was determined when fluorescein stained saline was recovered from throat after syringing. The type of obstruction was noted in each case as simple obstruction where the probe could bypass the obstruction and post-probing syringing was patent in these cases, and complex where the probe was snugly fit and/or could not pass the obstruction and syringing was not patent in these patients. Success was the main outcome measure and was defined as complete resolution of tearing and discharges in the affected eye. Forty-nine eyes of 42 children were included in the study. The age range was from 2-7 years [average age 3.7 years]. Probing was successful in 39 eyes [79.60%]. Success rate was 85% in children less than 5 years and 55.55% in those older than 5 years. Out of the failed 10 cases, 5 [50%] were above 5 years of age. All cases with failed probing had complex type obstruction. Probing is a viable option in older children. The success rate for probing depends upon the type of obstruction and children with complex obstruction are at high risk for failure of probing.

Leiomyoma

pathology

Outcome of Pregnancies associated with fibroids.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 135-141 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy Outcome; Cesarean Section; Delivery, Obstetric; Age Factors; Pregnancy Complications; Parity; Abortion, Spontaneous

Abstract: To evaluate the behaviour of uterine leiomyoma, their frequency and impact on the course of pregnancy. It was a descriptive study. Gynaecology and Obstetric Unit, Hayatabad Medical Complex, PGMI, Peshawar. All the patients presenting to antenatal clinic or emergency having a pregnancy associated with fibroids from 1st July 2001 to 30th June 2002. Women diagnosed with leiomyoma during pregnancy were evaluated clinically and the findings were confirmed by ultrasound. Detection of leiomyoma during caesarean section also made the patient eligible for the study. In all there were 76 patients in the study. The size of leiomyoma, the type of leiomyoma, their effect on pregnancy outcome and complications were noted. Patients' obstetric and fertility history was recorded on a questionnaire. The concerned doctors were required to fill a proforma regarding the outcome and complications of the delivery of such patients. After data collection, the data was analyzed using various statistical tests like percentage, relative risk [R.R.], odds ratio [O.R.], mean, standard deviation [S.D] and confidence interval [C.I.], using software SPSS version 8.0 and Epi-Info 6. Main Outcome Measures: The main outcome measures were noted as the frequency of spontaneous pregnancy loss, vaginal delivery or the caesarean section. Out of 76 patients [1.9%], 16 underwent spontaneous pregnancy loss [21%, O.R. 1.16, R.R. 1.13, P 0.59], 31 had vaginal delivery [40.8%, O.R. 0.21, R.R. 0.62, P 0.0000] and 29 had caesarean section [38.2%, O.R. 4.71, R.R. 2.91, P 0.0000]. The frequency of complicated deliveries was 73.3%. The different complications occurring were antepartum haemorrhage, acute abdomen, laparotomy, preterm labour, dysfunctional labour, retained placenta and retained products of conception. Although abortions, preterm delivery, dysfunctional labour and caesarean sections were common, the neonatal outcome in viable pregnancies was fairly good in women with uterine leiomyomas. Because of increased risk of complications all the patients with leiomyomas having pregnancy should be considered as high-risk cases.

Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous

drug therapy

Oral administration of zinc sulphate in treatment of acute cutaneous leishmaniasis.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2007; 9 (4): 205-208 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Zinc Sulfate-therapeutic uses; Zinc Sulfate-administration and dosage; Administration, Oral; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Due to increasing unresponsiveness and significant side effects associated with antimonial compounds, alternative therapeutic modalities are suggested. Recently oral zinc sulphate has been reported to be effective in the treatment of CL. The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of oral zinc sulphate in the treatment of CL. The present study comprised 31 patients with clinical diagnosis of dry type leishmaniasis and parasitologically proven cutaneous leishmaniasis of which 22 patients received a full course of treatment. Patients were treated with 10 mg/Kg/day of oral zinc sulphate for 45 days and were followed through 20 and 45 days of treatment as well as 45 days after cessation of therapy. Only 2 [9%] of 22 patients were cured after 45 days of treatment with zinc sulphate. The administration of zinc sulphate for the treatment of CL seemed to be of inadequate therapeutic value.

epidemiology

Epidemic of cutaneous leishmaniasis: 109 cases in a population of 500.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1212-1215 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous-diagnosis; Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous-diagnosis; Leishmaniasis,Cutaneous-drug therapy; Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous-prevention and control; Disease Outbreaks; HealthSurveys; Biopsy, Fine-Needle

Abstract: In February 2004, 4 patients aged 10-15 years presented at the Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences with non-healing multiple ulcers on exposed parts. On the basis of history,clinical assessment and fine needle aspiration cytology, they were diagnosed as having cutaneousleishmaniasis. We were informed that several similar cases were present in their village. A team ofdoctors and technicians visited the area. A survey was conducted and another 105 cases withvarious morphological presentations were identified. The area was visited several times to find thevector, reservoirs and source of infection and to advise on controlling the epidemic.

Leukemia, Myeloid, Philadelphia-Positive

pathology

Synchronous occurrence of Philadelphia chromosome-positive chronic myelogenous leukemia and breast cancer.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 291-294 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Leukemia, Myeloid, Philadelphia-Positive-genetics; Breast Neoplasms-pathology;Philadelphia Chromosome; Comorbidity; Biopsy, Fine-Needle

Lidocaine

administration, dosage

Comparison of lidocaine vs lidocaine + ketorolac in intravenous regional anaesthesia [bier's block].

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 94-95 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Lidocaine-therapeutic uses; Ketorolac-administration, dosage; Ketorolac-therapeutic uses;Hemodynamic Processes-drug effects; Anesthesia, Local-administration, dosage; Anesthesia andAnalgesia; Injections, Intravenous

Abstract: To compare the duration of anaesthesia and degree of analgesia during intravenousregional anaesthesia using Lidocaine alone and Lidocaine with Ketorolac. An international quasiexperimental study. This study was carried out in Nishtar Hospital Multan from 01/01/2006 to30/06/2006 [6 Months]. Results: Patients were divided into two groups A and B. In group A injection Lidocaine 0.5% 40ml was given whereas in group B injection Ketorolac 30mg was add toLidocaine 0.5% 40ml. The degree of anaesthesia and duration of analgesia were compared inboth groups. Haemodynamics were also recorded to see any systemic effects of drugs. Weconclude that 30mg Ketorolac added to Lidocaine in IVRA increases degree of anaesthesia andalso provide prolonged postop analgesia.

Lip

abnormalities

Familial labial pits: A report of three cases.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2007; 19 (1): 48-50 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Genes, Dominant; Genetic Counseling

Abstract: Familial labial pit is an autosomal dominant trait resulting in developmental defectsinvolving the paramedial portion of the vermillion of the lower and upper lip or the labial commissurearea. This deformity of the vermillion border of the lower lip constantly appears symmetrically to themidline in a frontal direction with blind ending ducts and oval openings. Cases of lip pit in a12-year-old girl, her brother and mother are presented.

Lipids

blood

Comparison of patterns of lipid profile in type-2 diabetics and non-diabetics.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 84-87 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-blood; Cholesterol-blood; Triglycerides-blood;Atherosclerosis-prevention and control; Coronary Disease-prevention and control; Cholesterol, LDL-blood;Cholesterol, HDL-blood; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-chemistry

Abstract: To determine the commonest pattern of lipid profile in type 2 diabetics presenting in Mayo hospital and to compare it with non-diabetics. It was a comparative study. It was conducted in all medical wards, medical OPD and patients seen in emergency. Material and method: Patients were selected according to inclusion criteria. After sampling for all relevant investigations, results were expressed after applying Chi-square test. Serum cholesterol > 240mg/dl seen in 25% diabetics and 11% non-diabetics [p <0.05]. Levels <240 and >200mg/dl seen in 35% diabetics and 19% non-diabetics [p <0.05]. Serum cholesterol < 200mg/dl seen in 40% diabetics and 70% non-diabetics [p <0.05]. LDL >160mg/dl seen in 21% diabetics and 5% non-diabetics [p <0.01]. LDL < 130 mg/dl seen in 32% diabetics and 42% non-diabetics [p >0.05]. HDL < 35 mg/dl seen in 67% diabetics and 43% non-diabetics [p <0.05]. HDL >35mg/dl seen in 33% diabetics and 57% non-diabetics [p <0.05]. TG >400 mg/dl seen in 8% diabetics and 3% non-diabetics. TG >200mg/dl seen in 38% diabetics and 93% non-diabetics [p <0.01]. TG <200mg/dl seen in 62% diabetics and 3% non-diabetics [p <0.01]. Diabetes and cardiovascular disease are closely associated. Diabetic dyslipidaemias are a major risk factor for atherosclerosis. The commonest dyslipidaemia found was low HDL cholesterol followed by high LDL, serum cholesterol and TG levels. The commonest dyslipidaemia found among non-diabetics in this study is high TG and low HDL, which might be associated with dietary factors and lack of exercise. Correction of dyslipidaemia is important to retard the progression of atherosclerosis.

Loss of body weight and changes of lipid profile.

Jazayeri, Seyed M.H. Mosavi

Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 156 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Weight Loss; Cholesterol-blood

Lipoproteins, LDL

chemistry

Enhanced susceptibility of low-density lipoprotein to oxidation in wet type age-related macular degeneration in male patients.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 221-224 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Oxidation-Reduction; Macular Degeneration-physiopathology; Age Factors

Abstract: To determine the susceptibility of low-density lipoprotein [LDL] to oxidation in the plasma of male patients with wet type age related macular degeneration [AMD] and in a similar control group, in order to evaluate the LDL oxidative status as risk factor of AMD. We conducted this study in the Retina Service, Department of Ophthalmology, Nikookari Eye Hospital ' Drug of Applied Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran during the period between October 2004 and December 2005. Sixty male patients with AMD [mean age 67 +/- 16 years] with BMI 4.1 +/- 1.3 were selected as the patient group. The control group consisted of 60 males, apparently healthy, and without ophthalmologic signs and family history of AMD. Low-density lipoprotein was isolated by gradient ultracentrifugation and susceptibility of LDL to invitro copper-mediated oxidation was assayed by measuring conjugated dienes production [lag phase duration] at 234 nm. Lipid and lipoproteins were determined by standard methods. Comparing with control, significant reduction in the duration of lag phase [p <0.004] and a significant increase in LDL-C concentrations [p =0.006], were noticed. No significant change in cholesterol [p >0.3], triglyceride [p >0.1] and high density lipoprotein cholesterol [p >0.1] levels were found between control and patient groups. A significant negative correlation between Lag phase and LDL-C levels [p =0.004, r =-0.364] was found in the patient group. The increased LDL concentration and enhanced susceptibility of LDL to oxidation may play a role in the wet type AMD process.

Liver Failure, Acute

chemically induced

Spontaneous recovery of propylthiouracil-induced fulminant hepatic failure in an 8-year old child.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 804-806 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Antithyroid Agents-adverse effects; Propylthiouracil-adverse effects; Hyperthyroidism-drugtherapy; Child

Liver Neoplasms

[Tumors of the liver; a ten year study in Children Medical Center].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (2): 52-56 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Hepatocellular; Retrospective Studies; Hepatomegaly; SurvivalRate

Abstract: The aim of this study was to review the frequency, histopathology and outcome in children with tumors of the liver. Included in this retrospective/descriptive study were 30 children treated for liver tumors from 1375-1384 [ca. 1996-2005], at Children's Hospital Medical Center, Tehran, Iran. We included the clinical, radiologic, and pathologic data of our patients, focusing on the frequency, etiology and outcome. Patient ages ranged from three months to 12 years [median 3.8 years], with 18 males [60%] and 12 females [40%]. Of these, 17 patients had hepatoblastoma [55.66%], including 13 males and four females, with an age range of six months to five years. Four cases [13.33%] had neuroblastoma. Hepatocellular carcinoma [HCC] was found in three cases [10%], all of whom were carriers of hepatitis B. Two cases [6.66%] were diagnosed with mesenchymal hamartoma, two cases [6.66%] with hemangiopericytoma and two cases [6.66%] with rhabdomyosarcoma and leiomyosarcoma of the biliary tract. Abdominal swelling and hepatomegaly were seen in all of patients. Jaundice was observed in two cases. Serum alpha-fetoprotein levels greater than 500 ng/ml were seen in 17 cases [56.66%]. All patients were receiving specific treatment. The three-year survival rate was 65% for hepatoblastoma and 2% for HCC. With the introduction of specific treatment, the survival rate for children with tumors of the liver has significantly increased. Further improvement can be achieved using diagnostic biopsy for hepatoblastoma, although it may result in complications, and preoperative chemotherapy followed by complete surgical excision [per International Society of Pediatric Oncology guidelines], yielding an outstanding survival rate of 80%.

Low Back Pain

[Postural deviations from chronic low back pain and correction through exercise therapy].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (2): 69-77 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Posture; Chronic Disease; Data Collection; Questionnaires; Exercise Therapy

Abstract: It has been shown that five deficits of the proprioceptive system and poor motor skills are associated with chronic low back pain [CLBP]. However, the exact mechanism is unknown. The objectives of this study were to assess the dynamic postural balance behavior of CLBP patients, as well as the effects of a specific exercise therapy for the treatment of CLBP and related postural imbalances. Sixteen females with CLBP and 30 healthy females all between 20 and 40 years of age, of similar height and weight, voluntarily participated in this study. Patients underwent a three-month therapeutic exercise program. The disability and back pain of the patients were measured using the Oswestry and Quebec questionnaires, respectively. A dynamic stability platform system [Biodex] was used to evaluate the postural imbalances in both groups. All measurements of the experimental group were repeated after the therapy. Overall deviation of center of gravity [COG] from COBOS in patients and controls were 3 [+/- 0.3] and 1.3 [+/- 0.2], respectively. Thus, postural imbalances were 2.3 times greater in the patients than those of the controls. After the treatment, the disability and pain of the patients were diminished by 53% and 58%, respectively. Furthermore, with the improvement of the patients COG deviation, both groups had similar posture. The postural orientation of CLBP patients was significantly improved by the therapeutic exercise program. The applied exercise therapy significantly reduced both the pain and the disability of the patients. Based on these conclusions, we recommend that postural correction be included in regular therapeutic exercise programs.

Lumbar Vertebrae

injuries

Spontaneous reduction of a traumatic L2-L3 subluxation without fracture in a 14-year-old boy.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2007; 16 (1): 71-74 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Lumbar Vertebrae-radiography; Dislocations-pathology; Dislocations-radiography; SpinalInjuries-pathology; Spinal Injuries-radiography

Abstract: To report a rare case of lumbar vertebral subluxation associated with spontaneous reduction in an adolescent treated conservatively. A 14-year-old male victim of a snowboard accident, which caused a lumbar spinal injury, was referred to the emergency room with significant lumbar pain. Neurologic examination was normal. Radiographic assessment at admission showed a unilateral left lateral subluxation of the L2-L3 vertebrae without associated fractures. These findings were confirmed by CT scan and a surgical management was decided. The preoperative MRI performed 24 h after the accident, however, revealed the spontaneous reduction of the subluxation, and an associated tear of the quadratus lumborum and the psoas muscles on the right side at the level of L2, L3 and L4. Following these findings conservative treatment with a plaster brace for 2 months was carried out. The brace was removed after 2 months. The patient had no pain and the range of motion of his lumbar spine was normal. Three months after injury, sports activities were resumed. At follow-up of 24 months, the patient was free of pain and radiographs showed a right positional bending without rotational or translation anomaly. To date, this is the first case of subluxation without fracture in a child, presenting without neurological deficit and where spontaneous reduction occurred. In this case, conservative treatment was effective and the outcome at 2-year follow-up was excellent.

Lymphangioliomyomatosis

diagnosis

Pulmonary lymphangioliomyomatosis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 131-134 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Lung Neoplasms-diagnosis; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: A 38-year-old Iraqi female, presented with one-year history of exertional dyspnea and exercise intolerance, without systemic or constitutional symptoms. Clinical examination revealed bilateral basal crackles with signs suggestive of left side pleural effusion, chest x-ray showed left sided pleural effusion, and diffuse bilateral basal pulmonary shadowing. Her biochemical analysis, hematological tests, electrocardiogram and echocardiography were normal, aspiration of the fluid revealed a chylothorax, the radiological shadowing was proved by computed tomography scan of the chest to be diffuse cystic lesions involving mostly the lower lobes. Open lung biopsy showed dilated lymphatic vessels with surrounding inflammatory cells and smooth muscle fibers consistently with the diagnosis of pulmonary lymphangioliomyomatosis LAM.

Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin

drug therapy

Sudden onset of herpes zoster following chemotherapy for orbital lymphoma in a HIV positive patient.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 125-127 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Orbital Neoplasms-drug therapy; Herpes Zoster-etiology; HIV Seropositivity-drug therapy; HIV Seropositivity-complications; Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols-therapeutic uses; Antiretroviral Therapy, Highly Active

Abstract: We report a 38-year-old HIV positive female, who developed an acute attack of herpes zoster HZ involving the mandibular, C2, C3, C4, T1, and T2 dermatomes, 9 days after the commencement of the first cycle of chemotherapy regimen for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma NHL. She had developed NHL of the ovary approximately 6 months earlier, followed by metastasis to the left orbit resulting in proptosis of the left eye. A combination of a positive HIV status, lymphoma, and chemotherapy can predispose a patient to an attack of HZ involving many dermatomes.

Maduromycosis

diagnosis

Report of two cases of mycetoma in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1219-1222 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Maduromycosis-drug therapy; Maduromycosis-pathology; Diagnosis, Differential

Magnesium Sulfate

therapeutic uses

[The effect of Magnesium sulfate on reducing Propofol injection pain in elective surgeries].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (2): 30-34 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Propofol-adverse effects; Pain-etiology; Pain-etiology; Pain-drug therapy; Injections, Intravenous

Abstract: Propofol, an anesthetic noted to give rapid recovery, causes discomfort at the site of injection. A number of methods to reduce propofol-induced pain have been tried, including pretreatment with lidocaine, with varying results. Here, we evaluate the efficacy of magnesium sulfate compared to that of lidocaine and normal saline in mitigating propofol-induced pain. One hundred ASA I and II adults, aged 20-50 years, scheduled for elective surgery requiring two IV lines with 20-gauge cannulae in the dorsum of each hand, were enrolled in this study. The patients were randomly placed into two groups of 50 patients. In each patient, one hand was the case study and other hand was the control. Group A received 10% magnesium sulfate in one hand and normal saline in the other hand. Group B received 10% magnesium sulfate in one hand and 1% lidocaine in the other hand. All injections had a volume of 2 ml. After 30 seconds, 2 cc of 1% propofol was injected simultaneously into each hand. Pain was assessed according to the VAS rating system, ranging from 0 [no pain] to 10 [the most severe pain], with a minimum interval of 3 as significant pain. Data were analyzed by chi-square and independent t tests. A P value < 0.05 was considered significant. In Group A, the mean pain in the hand premedicated with magnesium was 1.46 +/- 1.07, compared to 4.54 +/- 2.15 for that of the other hand that had received normal saline [P=0.001]. In group B, the mean pain in the hand that had received magnesium was 0.82 +/- 1.34, compared to 0.78 +/- 1.07 for that of the other hand, which had received lidocaine [P=0.86]. Intravenous magnesium and lidocaine pretreatments are equally effective in attenuating propofol-induced pain, and were better than normal saline in attenuating propofol-induced pain.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging

[Incidental sinus abnormalities in 256 patients referred for brain MRI].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (2): 35-39 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Brain-abnormalities; Brain-radiography; Sinusitis; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Imaging abnormalities in the paranasal sinuses are regularly noted as incidental findings on MRI, however, little is known about their prevalence in the Iranian population. The purpose of this study was to classify these findings in the paranasal sinuses as seen on MRI and to investigate the prevalence, according to site and type of paranasal abnormality. In this cross-sectional study, the T2-weighted axial MRI of 256 patients with diseases unrelated to their paranasal sinuses were reviewed between May 2002 and June 2003. The findings were categorized according to the anatomic location and the imaging characteristics of the abnormality. The abnormalities recorded included total sinus opacification, mucoperiosteal thickening \geq 5 mm, air fluid levels and retention cysts or polyps. Unilateral or bilateral involvement and septal deviation were also noted. A sinus was considered normal if it was fully aerated and no soft-tissue density was apparent within the cavity. Among our cases, 111 [43.5%] were male and 145 [56.5%] were female. Of these patients, abnormalities in one or more of the sinus groups were found in 110 subjects [42.9%], 55.5% of which were male and 44.5% were female [P=0.001]. Maxillary sinus abnormalities were observed in 66.4% of the patients, while ethmoid sinus abnormalities were found in 63.6%. Of the ethmoid abnormalities, 21% were found in the anterior section, 9% in the middle ethmoid, and 8% in the posterior ethmoid. The most common abnormality found was mucosal thickening. Among our cases, 23.4% had septal deviation, which was significantly higher among those with sinusitis [29% versus 19.1%; P<0.01]. Of those patients with sinus involvement, 16% were involved in the sphenoid sinus and 5% in the frontal sinus. The results obtained from the patients with sinus abnormality revealed that 85% suffered from cough, nasal obstruction, runny nose, facial pain and post nasal discharge and 24% had been diagnosed with chronic sinusitis by physician. Our results showed that there was a high rate of incidental abnormalities in the paranasal sinuses that are unrelated to the patient's presenting problems.

Mammography

[FORTRAN code for glandular dose calculation in mammography using Sobol-Wu parameters].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (3): 13-16 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Breast-anatomy and histology; Breast-radiation effects

Abstract: Accurate computation of the radiation dose to the breast is essential to mammography. Various the thicknesses of breast, the composition of the breast tissue and other variables affect the optimal breast dose. Furthermore, the glandular fraction, which refers to the composition of the breasts, as partitioned between radiation-sensitive glandular tissue and the adipose tissue, also has an effect on this calculation. Fatty or fibrous breasts would have a lower value for the glandular fraction than dense breasts. Breast tissue composed of half glandular and half adipose tissue would have a glandular fraction in between that of fatty and dense breasts. Therefore, the use of a computational code for average glandular dose calculation in mammography is a more effective means of estimating the dose of radiation, and is accurate and fast. In the present work, the Sobol-Wu beam quality parameters are used to write a FORTRAN code for glandular dose calculation in molybdenum anode-molybdenum filter [Mo-Mo], molybdenum anode-rhodium filter [Mo-Rh] and rhodium anode-rhodium filter [Rh-Rh] target-filter combinations in mammograms. The input parameters of code are: tube voltage in kV, half-value layer [HVL] of the incident x-ray spectrum in mm, breast thickness in cm [d], and glandular tissue fraction [g]. The average glandular dose [AGD] variation against the voltage of the mammogram X-ray tube for $d = 4$ cm, $HVL = 0.34$ mm Al and $g = 0.5$ for the three filter-target combinations, as well as its variation against the glandular fraction of breast tissue for $kV = 25$, $HVL = 0.34$, and $d = 4$ cm has been calculated. The results related to the average glandular absorbed dose variation against HVL for $kV = 28$, $d = 4$ cm and $g = 0.6$ are also presented. The results of this code are in good agreement with those previously reported in the literature. The code developed in this study calculates the glandular dose quickly, and it is complete and accurate. Furthermore, it is user friendly and useful for dose optimizing in mammography imaging.

Maternal Mortality

Maternal death and its causes - a challenge for achieving millennium goals.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 3-6 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Postpartum Hemorrhage; Labor, Obstetric-complications; Infections; Prenatal Care-utilization; Eclampsia

Abstract: Maternal death is not the only death of a lady but it is in fact a death of a family. One of the millennium goals of WHO is to reduce maternal mortality by three quarters up to 2015. In order to achieve the role it is essential to have basic figures from worldwide. District head quarter women and children hospital DHQ [W and C], Dera Ismail Khan situated in southern areas of NWFP is providing as emergency obstetric care to this area and peripheral areas of Punjab and Balochistan. Maternal mortality ratio and its causes in District Headquarter setting of D.I Khan can serve as a baseline figures for planning the strategies for achieving millennium goals. The study was carried out in District Headquarter for women in Dera Ismail Khan. It was a seven year study starting from 15th January 1999- 31st December 2005. It is a descriptive retrospective hospital based study. The record was collected from admission Register, Labour Register, and maternal mortality register. In the seven years period total No of live birth were 11811 and there were 131 maternal deaths. Maternal mortality ratio was 1109/ 100,000 live births. Direct causes of maternal death contributed to 94.5% and indirect causes contributed to 5.35%. Hemorrhage, the leading cause of maternal death was responsible for 57.5% of maternal deaths. Antepartum [APH] and post partum [PPH] contributed equally. Obstructed labour killed 13.9% of the mothers, eclampsia killed 16.74% while infections killed 5.35% of the mothers. Indirect maternal deaths were hepatic coma, severe anaemia and cardiac failure. The challenge for achieving millennium goals is very high. The leading cause of death of the mothers is haemorrhage. The three delays i.e. delayed decision, delayed transport, and delayed management are the virtual causes. To achieve the millennium goal we need to improve the first level health care facilities. We also need public awareness, rising the self determination and women's right and women empowerment and her role and decision maker.

Melanoma

diagnosis

Acral lentiginous melanoma versus lentigo maligna melanoma among Iraqi patients.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 105-107 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Skin Neoplasms-diagnosis; Toes; Fingers

Abstract: To report the different clinical aspects of malignant melanoma and their varieties in Iraqi patients. We carried out this study in the Department of Dermatology and Venereology, Baghdad Teaching Hospital, Baghdad, Iraq during the period from 1985-2005. Eighteen patients with malignant melanoma were enrolled in this work. The different clinical aspects and histopathological examination were determined. The study population consisted of 18 patients [15 females and 3 males] with a female to male ratio of 5:1. Their ages ranged from 12-75 years [mean \pm SD, 43.72 \pm

14.75 years] while the duration of the disease ranged between 0.25-5 years [1.98 +/- 1.44years]. The duration of acral lentiginous melanoma was 0.5-4 years [2.16 +/- 1.36 years] and innodular type was 0.5-3 years [1.28 +/- 0.90 years], while in lentigo maligna melanoma was 1.5-5years [3.37 +/- 1.49 years]. Regarding the location and gender of the patients affected, 6 cases [allfemales] were on the acral parts of the body [4 on the feet, and 2 on the hands], 5 patients [allfemales] on the face, 5 cases [4 females and one male] on the lower legs, while the remaining 2male cases, was on the interscapular region and the other one on the elbow area. We concludethat malignant melanoma in Iraqi patients is a disease of younger females, which presented mainlyas acral lentiginous melanoma, nodular melanoma and lentigo maligna melanoma and superficialspreading melanoma.

pathology

Melanoma of the oral mucous membrane - A case report.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2007; 19 (1): 43-47 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Melanoma-diagnosis; Melanoma-surgery; Early Detection; Biopsy; Gingiva; MucousMembrane

Abstract: A case of melanoma in a 45-year-old female is presented. She gave a history of multiple extractions which were usually uneventful. On examination, a darkly pigmented tissue growth, approximately 9 mm x 5 mm was noticed on the right alveolar ridge at the site of extracted tooth 46. The patient was not aware of the lesion as it was asymptomatic. Patient's consent was ethically obtained to incisionally biopsy the lesion. The histopathologic diagnosis was malignant melanoma of the gingiva mucosa based on H and E stain and strongly positive S-100 immunostain. The lesion was surgically excised in toto with adequate safety borders. The histopathology report of the excisional biopsy confirmed the earlier diagnosis. About eighteen months after diagnosis and treatment, the patient is free of disease and she continues to be monitored every three to four months. This case is being reported to alert clinicians on the importance of according pigmented lesions of the oral mucosa, the importance they deserve for the good of the patients.

Meningitis, Escherichia coli

microbiology

Community-acquired Escherichia coli meningitis in a diabetic patient.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 81-83 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Meningitis, Escherichia coli-cerebrospinal fluid; Community-Acquired Infections; Immunocompetence; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Diabetes Mellitus; Culture Media-microbiology

Meningoencephalitis

microbiology

Unusual presentation of cryptococcal meningoencephalitis in a patient with renal transplant.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 84-85 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Meningoencephalitis-diagnosis; Meningoencephalitis-cerebrospinal fluid; Cryptococcus neoformans; Kidney Transplantation; Amphotericin B; Fluconazole; Flucytosine; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Immunocompetence

Menstruation Disturbances

Reproduction in women with end-stage renal disease and effect of kidney transplantation.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2007; 1 (1): 12-15 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Amenorrhea; Kidney Transplantation; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Pregnancy; Renal Dialysis; Sexual Dysfunctions, Psychological

Abstract: Menstrual problem is common among women with chronic kidney disease, and patients with end-stage renal disease usually have amenorrhea. The rate of pregnancy in women on dialysis is low. Fetal survival in this population has improved, with half of such pregnancies resulting in delivery of a live infant. However, prematurity remains common and accounts for the low-birth weight of these infants. Intensifying hemodialysis by increasing the frequency of treatments is associated with longer gestation and increased likelihood of a successful pregnancy. Intense hemodialysis also improves the control of maternal intravascular volume and reduces the risk of hypotension due to excessive ultrafiltration. Women with chronic kidney disease tend to experience decreased libido and reduced ability to

reach orgasm. Sexual difficulties in uremic patients are often worsened by hemodialysis, with a lowered frequency of intercourse, reduced sexual desire, and an increased incidence of sexual failure. There have been ongoing improvements in survival and quality of life after kidney transplantation. In most patients, sexual desire increases significantly after successful transplantation; however, improvement in the frequency of sexual activity and the overall sexual satisfaction is not as high as that in sexual desire. These have been accompanied by an improvement in reproductive function. Pregnancy success rate exceeds 90% after the first trimester in women with kidney transplant. Contraceptive counseling should be provided before transplantation, because ovulatory cycles may begin within 1 to 2 months after transplantation in women with functioning grafts. Breastfeeding is discouraged for patients taking any immunosuppressive drugs.

Metabolic Syndrome X

epidemiology

Metabolic syndrome: frequency and gender differences at an out - patient clinic.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 32-35 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Sex Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies; Incidence

Abstract: To determine the frequency of metabolic syndrome among patients attending an out-patient clinic of a teaching hospital and to compare the clinical features regarding metabolic syndrome among males and females. Cross-sectional study. Aga Khan University Hospital [AKUH], Executive and Family Medicine Clinics, from December 2004 to April 2005. All adults, above 25 years, attending the clinics for an executive check-up and giving informed consent were included in the study. Data was collected through a structured questionnaire administered to those eligible to participate. Metabolic syndrome was defined according to ATP-III guidelines. There were 250 participants in this study. Mean age of study participants was 48.94 [SD 10.62] years, while approximately two-thirds, 157 [62.8%], were male. Metabolic syndrome [those who had 3 or more risk factors] was present in 35.2% of adults. Fasting blood sugar level was raised in 36.4% of study participants while significant number of participants [78.8%] had a Body Mass Index [BMI] ≥ 25 [$p = 0.02$]. Frequency of metabolic syndrome was significantly high in this study with preponderance of males and prevalence similar to that observed in developed countries. Majority of patients had obesity and high fasting blood sugar levels. Males demonstrated higher levels of triglycerides and low levels of High-density lipoprotein [HDL] compared to females while blood pressure reading was observed to be the same in both males and females.

Methicillin Resistance

[Prevalence of Methicillin and Vancomycin resistant Staphylococcus aureus colonization in nasopharynx; Amir-Alam hospital, 2005].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (3): 78-81 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Staphylococcal Infections; Staphylococcus aureus; Cross Infection; Prevalence; Vancomycin Resistance; Renal Dialysis; Nasopharynx-microbiology

Abstract: Staphylococcus aureus is one of the most common causes of nosocomial infections with high morbidity and mortality rate. Traditionally, methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus has been considered a major nosocomial pathogen in healthcare facilities, but in the past decade, it has been observed emerging in the community as well. Information regarding hospital microbial colonization could be an important step for prevention of nosocomial infections. Our objective was to clarify the prevalence of methicillin resistant and vancomycin resistant staphylococcus aureus colonization in nasopharynx. A descriptive cross sectional study was carried on 106 patients and nursing staff of surgery and hemodialysis wards in Amir-Alam hospital from April 2005 to July 2005. The samples were collected from nasal region of cases using cotton swab by two experienced technicians and were sent to laboratory for culture and antibiogram. Twenty six [29.5%] out of 106 cases were nasopharyngeal carriers of staphylococcus aureus. Eight cases [7.5%] had methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus. The most frequent colonization rate was seen in hemodialysis nursing staff and in all of them methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus was reported. Carrier rates in hemodialysis patients were twice compared to surgery ward patients. The interesting point was that no sample of vancomycin resistant staphylococcus aureus was isolated. Prevalence of methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus colonization seems to be increased; therefore proper management for controlling this problem is mandatory. The results of the present study suggest that the prevalence of methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus infections is higher than was expected in Iran and vigorous preventive strategies should therefore be taken to stop the growth of this major health problem.

Methylphenidate

administration, dosage

Methylphenidate. An update on extended-release formulations.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 3-7 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Methylphenidate-pharmacology; Methylphenidate-therapeutic uses; Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity-drug therapy

Abstract: Methylphenidate remains the mainstay of pharmacological management in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [ADHD]. Despite having been available for over half a century, methylphenidate's original formulation has been modified with the main purpose of extending its duration of action. This article will present a brief review of how these new formulations vary and how these should be selected, considering the evidence available on their effectiveness and on the individual needs of the patient.

Mitochondrial Proteins

genetics

Screening for hOGG1 S326C variant in normal Saudi population.

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King Saud University - College of Science - Department of Biochemistry

Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 802-803 (5 ref.)

Keywords: DNA Repair; DNA-[Apyrimidic or Apyrimidinic Site] Lyase-genetics; Polymorphism, Genetic; N-Glycosyl Hydrolases-genetics; Gene Frequency; Population Groups

Myocardial Contraction

The role of adenosine triphosphate-regulated potassium channels in propofol-induced beneficial effect on contractile function of hypercholesterolemic isolated rabbit hearts.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 701-706 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Hypercholesterolemia; Adenosine Triphosphate; Potassium Channels; Propofol; Rabbits

Abstract: To investigate the role of adenosine triphosphate-regulated potassium [KATP] channels in the propofol-induced changes in the contractile function of hypercholesterolemic rabbit hearts. This study was carried out in the Department of Pharmacology Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey during the period January to December 2003. Twenty-two isolated rabbit hearts were grouped into 4. Group I [n=6] were infused with 50 uM propofol during a 60 minutes perfusion. Group II [n=6] were also infused with 100 uM propofol over the same period. Group III [n=5] was perfused with solutions containing 10 uM glybenclamide and group IV [n=5] 100 uM diazoxide for 5 minutes before and during a 60 minutes infusion with 100 uM propofol. The 50 uM propofol infusion decreased left ventricular pressure [LVP] significantly [p<0.05] but it did not change dP/dtmax and dP/dtmin. The 100 uM propofol infusion caused a significant increase in LVP at 20 minutes. Furthermore, a 100 uM propofol infusion resulted in a significant increase in maximal positive left ventricular pressure [dP/dtmax] and maximal negative left ventricular pressure [dP/dtmin] compared to baseline [p<0.05]. The increase in dP/dtmax and dP/dtmin induced by 100 uM propofol was inhibited by glybenclamide [p<0.05], a KATP channel blocker, but was not affected by diazoxide [p>0.05], a KATP channel opener. The activation of KATP channels seems to be one of the mechanisms by which propofol induced beneficial effect on contractility of myocardium in hypercholesterolemic rabbit hearts.

Myocardial Infarction

drug therapy

In hospital outcome of acute myocardial infarction in patients receiving Streptokinase.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 73-77 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Streptokinase-therapeutic uses; Treatment Outcome; Time Factors; Hospital Mortality; Chest Pain; Electrocardiography

Abstract: To study and compare the in-hospital mortality due to acute myocardial infarction inpatients receiving thrombolytic [streptokinase] therapy versus those who were not thrombolysed. This descriptive observational study was conducted at the Coronary care Unit and Cardiology ward of Nishtar Hospital, Multan, from 10 of October 2002 till 30th of April 2003. Four hundred and thirty four patients of acute myocardial infarction who fulfilled WHO criteria of acute myocardial infarction were included in the study. Patients were divided into two groups: patients receiving streptokinase [SK] group and patients not receiving streptokinase [Non-SK] group. In-hospital mortality was our primary endpoint. Mechanical and electrical complications occurring in-hospital after acute myocardial infarction were secondary endpoints. Only 47% patients received streptokinase while 53% did not receive it because of delayed presentation or some other contraindication to streptokinase therapy. Mean age of the SK group was 51.58±11.02 years and Non-SK group was 55.78±10 years. In SK group 170 [83.3%] patients were males and 34 [16.7%] were females. Only 54 [26.5%] diabetics and 150 [73.5%] non-diabetics received streptokinase. Streptokinase recipients reached the hospital earlier; mean time of onset of symptoms till arrival at the hospital was 4 hours and 25 minutes while non recipients took a longer time in reaching to the hospital. There was no significant difference in the infarct territory between the two groups. The Non-SK group had higher Killip class as compared to SK group on presentation to the hospital. In-hospital mortality was 8.3% in SK group and 24.3% in Non-SK group [p<0.0001]; left ventricular failure occurred more frequently in Non-SK group and was the most common cause of death in both the groups [p<0.0001]. Only 4.3% patients in the SK group and 19.6% patients in the Non-SK group died in first 24 hours of hospital admission [p<0.0001]. Mechanical complications occurred more frequently in Non-SK group [p<0.008]. There was a statistically non significant difference [p<0.436] noted in comparison of electrical complications between the two groups. Streptokinase infusion given in the early hours of acute myocardial infarction leads to a significant reduction in in-hospital mortality and mechanical complications like left ventricular failure.

Myocardial Ischemia

complications

Revascularization in patients with severe left ventricular impairment who have ischemic heart disease.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 54-59 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Myocardial Ischemia-surgery; Coronary Artery Bypass; Ventricular Dysfunction, Left-complications; Severity of Illness Index; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To assess the effect of coronary bypass grafting on left ventricular [LV] function, exercise capacity and symptom profile in patients with LV impairment and retrospectively evaluate the role of the different factors affecting LV. A total of 45 patients [33 men, 12 women, mean age 63.49 ± 7.38 years] with LV ejection fraction of less than 0.32 were admitted to the Istanbul University, Cardiology Institute, Istanbul, Turkey between January 2001 to June 2003 for coronary bypass operation. Preoperative and postoperative wall motion, functional class [New York Heart Association] and risk factors were analyzed. We had one perioperative mortality [2.2%] and 2 early postoperative mortality [4.4%] due to poor cardiac function. There was a significant increase in the mean LV ejection fraction from 26.64 ± 5.17 to 32.98 ± 6.38 [p<0.001] postoperatively. In this group the mean New York Heart Association grade improved from 2.07 ± 0.76 to 1.5 ± 0.79 [p<0.001]. Preoperative functional class, congestive heart failure, arrhythmia, age, pre/postoperative complications were the main predictors of poor outcome following surgical revascularization for ischemic cardiomyopathy. In patients with severe LV impairment with myocardial hibernation, coronary artery bypass grafting improves both global and regional LV function and symptom profile. We therefore, recommend a coronary artery bypass grafting as an alternative to orthotopic heart transplantation whenever myocardial viability are documented.

surgery

Peculiarity of surgical tactics for management of ischemic heart disease in patients with left main coronary artery stenosis.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 126-128 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Stenosis-surgery; Coronary Stenosis-complications; Myocardial Infarction-etiology; Coronary Artery Bypass; Surgical Procedures, Operative; Treatment Outcome; Death, Sudden

Abstract: The left main coronary artery disease has poor natural history. Sudden death, massive myocardial infarction, angina and poor quality of life indicate the ominous nature of the disease. Coronary artery bypass grafting remains the ultimate choice of its management. A relatively high mortality and morbidity of its surgical treatment described in literature leads to the actuality of this disease. This work is a part of our continuous effort for refinements in anesthetic and surgical techniques to reduce mortality and morbidity in such patients and is in the clinical practice at our institute for the last few years. During the period from February 1998 to October 2005, 74 patients underwent coronary artery bypass surgery for left main coronary artery stenoses, at Federal Postgraduate Medical Institute, Shaikh Zayed Hospital, Lahore. All patients presented with angina, unstable in 62.2%. An old myocardial infarction was present in 52 [70.3%] patients. An emergent surgery was needed in 5 [6.8%], urgent operation was performed in 45 [60.8%] patients and elective procedure was done in 24 [32.4%]. Average stay in the hospital was 9.0±2.7 days. There were 2 hospital deaths and one late non cardiac death. The post operative recovery was eventless in majority of

the patients. The return of patients to their jobs improved significantly [$P < 0.005$] threemonths after operation. Our current surgical results are certainly improved than many previous studies on coronary artery bypass grafting for left main stem stenoses.

Myocardial Stunning

Neurogenic stunned myocardium following hemorrhagic cerebral contusion.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 283-285 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Cerebral Hemorrhage, Traumatic; Brain Edema; Cardiac Output; Echocardiography; Craniotomy

Abstract: Neurogenic stunned myocardium NSM is a well-known complication of subarachnoid hemorrhage, but has been reported rarely in association with other central nervous system disorders. A case of NSM is described in a patient with hemorrhagic brain contusion associated with cerebral edema. An 18-year-old man was admitted with severe cranial trauma following a carroll-over. Six days after admission, he developed findings suggestive for NSM. The troponin T and creatine kinase-MB level were elevated and echocardiogram showed apical and inferoposterior hypokinesis and diffuse left ventricular akinesis with severely reduced ejection fraction 18%. Invasive measurements confirmed low cardiac output. His cardiac function resolved completely within 6 days after decompressive craniotomy. This case supports the presumed unifying role of the increased intracranial pressure, probably triggering a vigorous sympathetic outflow hyperactivity leading to NSM.

Neurogenic stunned myocardium following hemorrhagic cerebral contusion.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 65-67 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Cerebral Hemorrhage, Traumatic; Brain Edema; Cardiac Output; Echocardiography; Craniotomy

Abstract: Neurogenic stunned myocardium [NSM] is a well-known complication of subarachnoid hemorrhage, but has been reported rarely in association with other central nervous system disorders. A case of NSM is described in a patient with hemorrhagic brain contusion associated with cerebral edema. An 18-year-old man was admitted with severe cranial trauma following a carroll-over. Six days after admission, he developed findings suggestive for NSM. The troponin T and creatine kinase-MB level were elevated and echocardiogram showed apical and inferoposterior hypokinesis and diffuse left ventricular akinesis with severely reduced ejection fraction [18%]. Invasive measurements confirmed low cardiac output. His cardiac function resolved completely within 6 days after decompressive craniotomy. This case supports the presumed unifying role of the increased intracranial pressure, probably triggering a vigorous sympathetic outflow hyperactivity leading to NSM.

Nasal Obstruction

radiography

Chronic unilateral nasal obstruction in children.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 811-812 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Choanal Atresia-radiography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Diagnosis, Differential; Child

Nasal Polyps

diagnosis

Agreement rate of skin prick test with tissue eosinophil count in patients with nasal polyps.

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Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology 2007; 6 (2): 89-92 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Nasal Polyps-immunology; Nasal Polyps-surgery; Skin Tests; Eosinophils; Rhinitis, Allergic; Seasonal

Abstract: The pathogenetic mechanism of nasal polyps remains unknown, although allergy has been cited as an important factor in the etiology of nasal polyposis. Currently there is no definite histological criterion for differentiation of allergic from inflammatory nasal polyp. However, in a few studies, tissue eosinophil count has been used for this. This study aimed to find out the agreement rate of skin prick test and tissue eosinophil count in patients with nasal polyposis. Twenty five patients [18 males, 7 females] with nasal polyp were enrolled in this study. For each patient tissue sample from polyp material was taken for histopathological investigation. Moreover, skin prick test was performed for each patient using eleven common aeroallergens. Skin prick test was positive in 48% of the patients. Tissue eosinophil count of more than 50% was found in 75% of skin prick positive and in 69.2% of skin prick negative patients. Also tissue

eosinophil count of more than 50% was found in 69.2% of patients with typical allergic symptoms as well as 75% of patients without allergic symptoms. No agreement was found between skin prick tests and tissue eosinophil counts in patients with nasal polyp. Also no difference was found between the tissue eosinophil counts in allergic and non allergic patients. Considering these results, it can be concluded that having a high tissue eosinophil count in patients with nasal polyp does not indicate that the polyp is allergic.

Nausea

therapy

The efficacy of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation in control of nausea and vomiting in patients undergoing chemotherapy .

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2007; 9 (4): 182-184 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Nausea-prevention and control; Vomiting-therapy; Vomiting-prevention and control; Electric Stimulation Therapy; Drug Therapy-complications

Abstract: Despite advances in antiemetic treatment, complications are still problematic for a significant number of patients after chemotherapy. This study was performed to determine the efficacy of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation [TENS] in the control of nausea and vomiting in patients undergoing chemotherapy at Nemazee Hospital in Shiraz, southern Iran. 32 subjects with cancer from Outpatients Department in Nemazee Hospital affiliated to Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, in Shiraz, southern Iran were enrolled. The patients were randomly divided into two equal groups of TENS and placebo. Patients in both groups were matched for age, severity of nausea and vomiting and type of malignancy. Cisplatin or cyclophosphamide was used for chemotherapy and granisetron along with dexametasone were used as antiemetic agents. In the test group, the p6 acupuncture point [acupoint] was stimulated by TENS when the antiemetic agent was administered and continued during waking every 2 hours for 72 hours after chemotherapy. The placebo group was similarly treated but with an off mode stimulator. In regard to the severity of nausea, no statistically significant difference was observed between the two groups in the first 24 hours of chemotherapy but the intensity of nausea in the TENS group was significantly lower than those of the placebo group during 48 and 72 hours of chemotherapy. The mean frequency of vomiting during first, second and third 24 hours was significantly lower in the control group. TENS can be used as an adjunct with antiemetics for controlling nausea and vomiting induced by chemotherapy.

Neoplasm Metastasis

Detection of micrometastatic tumor cells in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma. A possible predictor of recurrences?.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 216-220 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Squamous Cell; Recurrence; Prognosis; Neoplasm Staging; Head and Neck Neoplasms-pathology

Abstract: To evaluate the presence of micrometastatic tumor cells in the peripheral blood samples of the patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma [HNSCC] and to determine whether the presence of micrometastatic cells had any biological relevance in terms of local recurrences or metastasis during a follow-up period of 3 years. We included 21 consecutive patients with untreated primary HNSCC admitted to the Ear Nose and Throat Department of Akdeniz University Medical School, Antalya, Turkey between February and October 2002. Squamous carcinoma cells in peripheral blood samples of these patients prior to surgery were detected via a magnetic cell separation technique using anti-epithelial cell adhesion molecule antibody, and thereafter evaluated by light microscopy with hematoxylin and eosin staining. Seven out of 21 patients showed squamous carcinoma cells in peripheral blood samples. Patients with stage III and IV tumors were nearly 5 times more likely to show micrometastatic cells compared with those with stage I and II tumors [6/12 versus 1/9]. During the follow-up, 2 patients out of 7 with micrometastasis had recurrences. None in the micrometastasis negative group relapsed. We suggest that HNSCC patients with detectable tumor cells in peripheral blood represent a subset of patients who should be followed up more closely for possible recurrences.

Neoplasms, Multiple Primary

pathology

Collision tumor-concurrent involvement of Virchow's lymph node by Hodgkin's disease and metastatic gastric adenocarcinoma. ATroisiers sign and more?.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 778-782 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Hodgkin Disease-pathology; Stomach Neoplasms-pathology; Adenocarcinoma-pathology; Lymph Nodes-pathology; Clavicle

Abstract: We describe the case of a 59-year-old Caucasian male who presented to the outpatient clinic with intractable hiccups, upper abdominal pain, repeated bouts of vomiting, and stiff neck. Physical examination revealed a cachectic male with pallor, with enlarged left supraclavicular Virchow's lymph node and hepatosplenomegaly. Histologic examination of the excised lymph node revealed simultaneous presence of 2 malignant processes, nodular sclerosing classical Hodgkin's lymphoma and metastatic adenocarcinoma. Subsequent investigations of the patient, revealed the presence of gastric adenocarcinoma. Although factors governing the coexistence and the possible order of appearance of the 2 pathologies in the present case remain unknown, attempts are made to elucidate the pathogenetic mechanisms that led to their existence.

Nephrostomy, Percutaneous

methods

Ultrasound as a reliable guidance system for percutaneous nephrostomy.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 15-18 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney-ultrasonography; Fluoroscopy

Abstract: To determine the effectiveness and safety of ultrasound as a reliable guidance system for percutaneous nephrostomy [PCN]. Quasi-experimental. Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center, Karachi, Pakistan, from January 1997 to July 2005. One hundred and fifty-three PCN were performed in 140 patients, referred from the Department of Urology and Transplantation, JPMC. Out of 140 patients, 137 had obstructive uropathy [>1 cm dilated pelvicalyceal system] of different etiologies. Three patients with ureteral rupture [non dilated pelvicalyceal system] underwent PCN for urinary diversion in the surgical ICU. The technique involved a pre procedural scan, initial renal puncture, placement of a guide wire, tract dilation and placement of 8-12 F Nephrostomy tube, entirely under ultrasound guidance. The machine used was "Just vision" or "Eccocoe" with 3.5MHz variable frequency convex transducer. Effectiveness in terms of successful tube placement and safety in terms of complications were observed. Out of 153 patients there were 78 males and 62 females. The minimum age of patient was 13 years while maximum age was 68 years, all [100%] patients had successful placement of PCN. Minor complications like transient gross hematuria and small perinephric collection occurred in 13 cases [8.5%] but was dealt with effectively by conservative measures. No major complications like hemorrhage, sepsis or organ damage were encountered in any of the patients. Ultrasound was found to be a rapid, effective, radiation-free, portable and safe imaging modality with minimum rate of complications that could be used as a reliable guidance system for critical interventions like percutaneous nephrostomies without using fluoroscopic units.

Nitrates

toxicity

Relation of nitrate contamination of groundwater with methaemoglobin level among infants in Gaza.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 994-1004 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Nitrates-adverse effects; Methemoglobin-analysis; Cross-Sectional Studies; Water Pollution, Chemical; Breast Feeding; Bottle Feeding

Abstract: A descriptive, cross-sectional and analytical study was carried out in 3 areas of the Gaza Strip, Palestine, in 2002, to determine the factors associated with high methaemoglobin [Met-Hb] levels in infants and the relationship with nitrate concentration in drinking water wells. Drinking water sources were likely to be the main factor for high levels of Met-Hb. Out of 338 infants attending for vaccination, having supplemental feeding, use of boiled water and age 3-6 months were associated with high Met-Hb levels. The highest mean Met-Hb level was in Khan-Younis, where the highest mean nitrate concentration was recorded in drinking water. The results emphasize the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for infants < 6 months old, and the choice of a suitable source of water for these infants.

Nitric Oxide

blood

Assessment of nitrosative oxidative stress in patients with middle cerebral artery occlusion.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 31-34 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Peroxynitrous Acid-blood; Infarction, Middle Cerebral Artery; Cerebrovascular Accident; Oxidative Stress

Abstract: To assess serum levels of nitric oxide and peroxynitrite in patients presenting with cerebral infarction resulting from middle cerebral artery occlusion, at 48 hours from stroke onset. We conducted the study in the Department of Pharmacology and in cooperation with Al-Yarmouk Teaching Hospital and the Department of Medicine, College of Medicine, Al-Mustansiriya University, Baghdad, Iraq from October 2003 to May 2004. Twenty patients presented with neurological deficits of middle cerebral artery occlusion, and we also enrolled 20 healthy individuals to serve as a control group. We obtained venous blood samples from each patient after 48 hours of stroke onset and each healthy individual. We determined the serum level of nitric oxide as well as peroxynitrite. Serum nitric oxide and peroxynitrite were significantly [$p < 0.001$] higher in patients [103.9 \pm 40.2 micro mol and 2.7 \pm 0.6 micro mol] than in healthy individuals [53.3 \pm 20.7 micro mol and 2.3 \pm 0.2 micro mol]. The formation of peroxynitrite directly correlated with nitric oxide in healthy individuals [$r = 0.84$], and patients [$r = 0.514$]. Serum intermediate nitrogen species; nitric oxide and peroxynitrite were significantly increased after 48 hours of stroke onset in patients with middle cerebral artery occlusion. The rate of peroxynitrite formation from nitric oxide was slightly increased.

Nutritional Status

[Correlation of elderly nutritional status with cardio-vascular disease and diabetes].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (3): 68-71 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Aged; Diabetes Mellitus-epidemiology; Body Mass Index; Heart Diseases-epidemiology; Overweight

Abstract: The effects of population aging are becoming apparent throughout the world. Diseases, such as cardiovascular disease [CVD] and diabetes, are among the most important factors affecting morbidity and mortality, especially in the elderly. These diseases not only result in huge economic costs for treatment and care, but also result in hardship and time lost for relatives of the afflicted individuals. The association between nutritional status and disease is well known. In the present study, the effects of both under-nutrition and over-nutrition on the prevalence of disease are monitored in an urban Iranian elderly population. Thus far, no similar study has been performed in the Iran. This cross-sectional study was conducted in Isfahan, Iran, during late 2003 on 1694 elderly people [731 males, 963 females], aged 60 years and older. Subjects were randomly chosen from all urban elderly people during a door-to-door and weight and height survey. They were selected using a cluster sampling method, each containing 30 clusters. From each cluster, 58 elderly were selected at random. Using each subject's body mass index [BMI], the nutritional status was categorized as overweight [BMI greater than 25], underweight [BMI less than 19] and normal [having a BMI equal to or more than 19 and equal to or less than 25]. Any illnesses known to each subject were also recorded. Results showed that 4.7% of the subjects were underweight and 61.2% overweight. Women were more likely to be overweight and long periods of watching television increased the risk of overweight in all subjects. Being overweight was associated with diabetes and coronary vascular diseases, and lean people were less likely to suffer from such diseases. This study indicates a high prevalence of overweight among the Iranian elderly population, indicating the need for improvement in nutritional status in order to reduce the prevalence of diabetes and CVD.

Occupational Exposure

Free radical and antioxidant enzyme levels at exposure of volatile organic compounds in workers.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 290-291 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Environmental Exposure; Inhalation Exposure; Organic Chemicals-adverse effects; Volatilization; Antioxidants; Free Radicals

Oral Health

The effect of socio-demographic factors on the oral health knowledge, attitude and behavior in a female population.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2007; 19 (1): 27-36 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Socioeconomic Factors; Demography; Questionnaires; Pregnancy

Abstract: The aim of this study was to examine the effect of socio-demographic variables and smoking habits on oral health knowledge, attitude and behavior in a female population. Five hundred twenty-eight mothers responded to a self-administered questionnaire. The results showed that 80.6 % of the mothers believed that pregnancy had an effect on their teeth and gums, and more than one-third believed that they lost a tooth for every pregnancy. Working women of older age group and higher education, as well as larger parity and gravidity, indicated the latter attitude more frequently. About 72% of the women believed that pregnancy removed calcium from their teeth and this was a common belief among Saudi women with higher socio-economic status. Two-thirds of the respondents were aware that during pregnancy, their oral health could affect the fetal health and growth, but more than half did not know that tetracycline could affect their baby's teeth particularly among women with low education. In addition, more than half believed that dental visit was needed only when in pain, while 17.3% considered such visit not a necessity particularly those with low education but high parity and gravidity. Relative to mothers' behavior, 65.6% of the respondents took calcium and milk and 65.8% did not change their oral hygiene habits during pregnancy. Most of the women believed that there were "negative effects" of pregnancy on their oral health but nevertheless did not demonstrate adequate and proper concomitant oral hygiene practice and positive attitudes toward dental visits.

Oral Hygiene

methods

Self-reported oral hygiene habits and oral health problems of Kuwaiti adults.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2007; 16 (1): 15-21 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Toothbrushing-methods; Mouth Diseases-epidemiology; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies; Sex Characteristics; Adult

Abstract: The aims of this study were to examine self-reported oral hygiene habits and oral health problems of a sample of adult Kuwaitis. A self-administered, anonymous, structured questionnaire was distributed to 2,400 adult Kuwaiti nationals from all 6 governorates of Kuwait assessing socio-demographic variables, oral hygiene habits, and oral health problems. Of the 2,400 questionnaires, 1,925 [80.25%] responded. Of these, 62% reported brushing their teeth at least twice daily, while daily use of dental floss was uncommon [11.8%]. Adequate toothbrushing habits were significantly associated with female gender, educational level, non-smoking status, and history of recent preventive dental visits [$p = 0.001$]. The majority of subjects reported multiple oral health problems [64.7% with 2 or more and 41.8% with 3 or more]. Factors associated with multiple oral health complaints included younger age, smoking, not having a recent preventive dental visit, and brushing the teeth less than twice daily. Less than two-thirds of the sampled adult Kuwaitis followed the recommended toothbrushing frequency of twice daily or more, and the majority of subjects have not had a preventive dental visit in the previous 6 months. Furthermore, most subjects reported multiple oral health problems that are mostly preventable through adequate oral hygiene habits and regular preventive dental visits.

Orbital Neoplasms

Orbital tumor presented systemic sarcoidosis.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 71-72 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Sarcoidosis; Comorbidity; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: Sarcoidosis is a granulomatous, multisystemic disorder of unknown origin usually affecting young Black-American adults. Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy and skin or eyelid lesions are the most common symptoms noted. Except for lacrimal gland enlargement, orbital involvement with sarcoidosis is rare and is usually unilateral when it occurs. The aim of this article is to report an isolated case of sarcoidosis that initially presented as an orbital tumor, and to document the CT and MR appearance of the lesions.

complications

Invasive squamous cell carcinoma of the eyes in patients with epidermodysplasia verruciformis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 787-790 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Squamous Cell-complications; Epidermodysplasia Verruciformis-complications; Carcinoma, Squamous Cell-surgery; Carcinoma, Basal Cell-complications; Eye Enucleation

Abstract: We described 3 male patients with epidermodysplasia verruciformis seen in the Department of Dermatology and Venereology, Baghdad Teaching Hospital; their ages were 25, 30 and 34 years subsequently. They developed frequent multiple basal and squamous cell carcinoma, all of them had periorbital squamous cell carcinoma that invaded the orbit and ended with enucleation of their eyes. All available therapeutic measures failed to inhibit the progressiveness of these tumors. Great awareness and early management must be performed regarding any periorbital lesion in epidermodysplasia verruciformis patients.

Organ Transplantation

psychology

Current status of organ transplantation [Cultural, Ethical, Psychological and Trading Dimensions].

Akram, M.

King Edward Medical University - Department of Physiology

Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 142-144 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Organ Transplantation-ethics; Organ Transplantation-economics; Cadaver; Brain Death; Heart Arrest; Islam

Orthodontics

instrumentation

Simple orthodontic tooth aligner.

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King Saud University - College of Dentistry - Department of Preventive Dental Sciences

SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2007; 19 (1): 15-20 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Tooth Abnormalities; Dental Arch; Treatment Outcome; Crowding; Malocclusion

Abstract: The aim of this article was to introduce a simple and fast method for creating teeth alignment in the anterior segment of dental arch. Biolon transparent hard plate material of 1 mm thickness was used. The description and the outcome of the two treated cases with Biolon plate are reported in this article. The use of the present method proved to be effective in creating minor tooth movement and teeth alignment in a rather short treatment time.

Osteoporosis

epidemiology

High prevalence of osteoporosis in Saudi men.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 774-777 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence

Abstract: To determine the prevalence of osteoporosis in healthy Saudi men. We randomly recruited 429 Saudi men from the community. The recruited Saudi men were subjected to an interview to reveal their lifestyle parameters, calcium intake and level of activity. Bone densitometry was assessed at lumbar spine [L1-4] and the femoral neck. The dual x-ray absorptiometry [DXA] scan was carried out in the Nuclear Medicine at King Khalid University Hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia from September 2002 to December 2004. The World Health Organization definition of low bone mineral density was used. Poor oral calcium intake and low level of daily activity were noted. The overall prevalence of osteopenia for the lumbar spine in the whole group was 35.7% while osteoporosis was present in 21.4% of the subjects. In the femoral neck, osteopenia was noted in 38% and osteoporosis in 11.4%. When either lumbar spine or femoral neck osteoporosis is used for diagnosis, the prevalence of osteoporosis rises to 23.5%. Within the whole group, osteopenia and osteoporosis were more common in individuals above the age of 50 than those below 50 years old. Low bone mineral density occurs with high frequency in Saudi men. Lumbar spine appears to be affected to a higher degree. The reason for the high prevalence of osteoporosis in Saudi men is unclear. Possible underlying causes include nutritional, life style and genetic factors.

Oxidative Stress

Relation of antioxidants and acute-phase reactants in patients receiving hemodialysis.

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Shaheed Beheshti Medical University - Shaheed Labbafinejad Medical Center - Department of Nephrology

IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2007; 1 (1): 38-42 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Renal Dialysis; Cross-Sectional Studies; C-Reactive Protein; Acute-Phase Proteins; Ferritins; Glutathione; Antioxidants

Abstract: To investigate the oxidative stress and its association with antioxidants in patients on hemodialysis, we evaluated the levels of albumin, C-reactive protein [CRP], ferritin, vitamin E, glutathione, and total antioxidant capacity in these patients. In a cross-sectional study, we enrolled 25 patients on maintenance hemodialysis and measured the inflammatory and oxidative stress indicators consisting of the plasma concentrations of glutathione, vitamin E, and total antioxidant capacity. The acute-phase inflammatory response was assessed by determining the serum levels of CRP and albumin as well as the plasma level of ferritin. Antioxidants and acute-phase reactants in men and women and their association with age and their correlations with each other were analyzed. The mean age of the patients was 53.6 ± 14.1 years [range, 29 to 70 years]. They had been on hemodialysis for a mean duration of 4.66 ± 5.08 years. There were no associations of sex or age with the levels of antioxidants and acute-phase reactants. Plasma level of glutathione significantly correlated with CRP [$r = 0.48$; $P = .01$] and serum albumin [$r = 0.42$; $P = .04$]. Duration of dialysis did not correlate with the antioxidants or acute-phase reactants. Although it is reasonable to see an association between acute-phase reactants and levels of antioxidants in patients on hemodialysis, we failed to show such a relation. It is recommended that other biomarkers of oxidative stress and their relation in patients with kidney failure be investigated.

Panniculitis, Peritoneal

radiography

Mesenteric panniculitis. Imaging of a rare cause of chronic abdominal pain.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 276-278 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Panniculitis, Peritoneal-diagnosis; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Mesentery

Abstract: We report a case of mesenteric panniculitis. This rare and poorly-known disease is characterized by a nonspecific inflammatory process involving the adipose tissue of the mesentery. This case illustrates its computerized tomographic and magnetic resonance imaging features and the value of imaging in differentiating it from other mesenteric diseases and thus, avoiding unnecessary surgery.

Parathyroid Hormone

blood

Does parathyroid hormone affect erythropoietin therapy in dialysis patients?.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2007; 16 (1): 63-67 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Hyperparathyroidism; Anemia-drug therapy; Erythropoietin-therapeutic uses; Renal Dialysis; Peritoneal Dialysis, Continuous Ambulatory

Abstract: The objective of this study was to assess the response to recombinant human erythropoietin [rHuEPO] during treatment of anemia in dialysis patients with hyperparathyroidism. A total of 118 patients with stage 5 renal failure on dialysis therapy were selected for this study. Anemia was treated with rHuEPO. Laboratory data for each patient included intact parathyroid hormone [iPTH], hemoglobin [Hb], hematocrit [Hct], blood urea nitrogen, serum creatinine, calcium, phosphate, and alkaline phosphatase. Patients with iPTH >32 pmol/l were considered hyperparathyroid. Erythropoietin resistance index [ERI] was expressed as the ratio of weekly rHuEPO dose/Hct level. Of the 118 patients, 83 [70.3%] were on hemodialysis [HD] and 35 [29.7%] were on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis [CAPD]. Sixty-three patients [64.3%] with iPTH >32 pmol/l had Hb <11 g/dl, while 34 [54.8%] with iPTH <32 had Hb >11 g/dl [$p = 0.04$]. Thirty-three [56%] patients with iPTH >32 pmol/l had hemocrit <33%, while 38 [61.3%] with iPTH <32 had hemocrit <33% [$p = 0.4$]. The median value of weekly rHuEPO dose in HD patients [12,000 units] was significantly higher in comparison with CAPD patients [6,000 units; $p < 0.0001$]. ERI was significantly higher in HD than CAPD patients with iPTH <16 pmol/l [$p = 0.002$] as well as with patients with 16-32 pmol/l [$p = 0.012$]. CAPD patients showed a reduced requirement for rHuEPO and better control of anemia compared with HD patients. ERI was also lower in CAPD than in HD patients. Hyperparathyroidism is a parameter predictive of rHuEPO hyporesponsiveness in dialysis patients.

Patients

psychology

The new subjective medicine: understanding the patient's worry improves shared decision making and increases compliance.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2007; 16 (1): 79-80 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Patient Compliance-psychology; Anxiety-psychology; Decision Making

Penicillin Resistance

Penicillin-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae in Iran.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2007; 16 (1): 29-33 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Anti-Bacterial Agents-pharmacology; Pneumococcal Infections-microbiology; Streptococcal Pneumoniae-drug effects

Abstract: To determine the prevalence of penicillin-resistant Streptococcus pneumoniae isolated from patients with community-acquired pneumococcal infections. A broth dilution method was used to determine the minimum inhibitory concentration [MIC] of penicillin and other commonly used antibiotics. 115 heavy growth or pure culture of S. pneumoniae strains were isolated from: blood 10, cerebrospinal fluid [CSF] 15, ear 5, eye 12, purulent rhinosinusitis 48, sputum 22, and pleural fluid 3. Of the 115 pneumococcal isolates, 76 [66.1%] were sensitive to penicillin while the remaining 39 [33.9%] were nonsusceptible [15.6% resistant and 18.3% intermediately resistant]. Among the 25 pneumococcal isolates from sterile sites [blood 15, CSF 10], 15 [60%] were penicillin-resistant whereas among the 90 isolates from nonsterile sites, 24 [26.7%] were resistant to penicillin [<0.004]. The MIC values of antibiotics tested for S. pneumoniae were: penicillin 0.008-4 micro g/ml, chloramphenicol 0.25-32 micro g/ml, erythromycin 0.008-128 micro g/ml, tetracycline 0.06-64 micro g/ml, vancomycin 0.03-0.5 micro g/ml, azithromycin 0.016-128 micro g/ml, ciprofloxacin 0.006-8 micro g/ml, cefotaxime 0.007-2 micro g/ml, and ceftriaxone 0.016-12 micro g/ml. Approximately one third of S. pneumoniae isolated from the clinical specimens were nonsusceptible to penicillin in this region.

Peritoneal Dialysis

adverse effects

Fungal peritonitis in Iranian children on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis.

Hooman, Nakysa; Madani, Abbas; Dorcheh, Mostafa Sharifian; Mahdavi, Ali; Derakhshan, Ali; Gheisari, Alaleh; Esfahani, Seyed Taher; Otoukesh, Hassan; Mohkam, Masoumeh; Falahzadeh, Mohammad Hossein; Al Hashemi, Ghamar Hosseini; Azir, Afshin; Merikhi, Alireza; Gholikhani, Fatemeh; Latif, Elahe; Karimi, Shirin; Zakavat, Talieh; Mohseni, Parvin; Ataei, Neamatollah; Nickavar, Azar; Basiratnia, Mitra

Iran University of Medical Sciences - Ali Asghar Children Hospital - Division of Pediatric Nephrology

IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2007; 1 (1): 29-33 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Peritonitis-etiology; Peritonitis-microbiology; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Fungal peritonitis [FP], causing catheter obstruction, dialysis failure, and peritoneal dysfunction, is a rare but serious complication of peritoneal dialysis. In this study, the frequency and risk factors of FP are evaluated in children who underwent peritoneal dialysis. A retrospective multicenter study was performed at the 5 pediatric peritoneal dialysis centers in Iran from 1971 to 2006, and FP episodes among 93 children were reviewed. Risk ratios were calculated for the clinical and demographic variables to determine the risk factors of FP. Ninety-three children aged 39 months on average were included in study. Sixteen out of 155 episodes of peritonitis were fungal infections, all by *Candida albicans*. The risk of FP was higher in those with relapsing bacterial peritonitis [$P = .009$]. Also, all of the patients had received antibiotics within the 1 month prior to the development of FP. Catheters were removed in all patients after 1 to 7 days of developing FP. Six out of 12 patients had catheter obstruction and peritoneal loss after the treatment and 5 died due to infection. Fungal peritonitis, accompanied by high morbidity and mortality in children should be reduced by prevention of bacterial peritonitis. Early removal of catheter after recognition of FP should be considered.

Peritonitis

etiology

Acute lupus peritonitis associated with massive ascites.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2007; 9 (4): 217-219 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Peritonitis-drug therapy; Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic-complications; Ascites-etiology;Prednisolone-therapeutic uses

Abstract: Systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE] is an autoimmune disease with multiple organinvolvements and abdominal pain as the most common gastrointestinal symptom. Herein, wedescribe a case of SLE presented with abdominal pain and massive ascites that had a goodresponse to the high dose of prednisolone.

Personal Satisfaction

Students' satisfaction with their health and social care educational programmes: qualitative findings from the UK.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 925-938 (57 ref.)

Keywords: Delivery of Health Care; Students; Health Surveys; Questionnaires; School HealthServices

Abstract: This article reports a qualitative assessment of students' satisfaction with their healthand social care educational programmes. The responses of 66 students who completed anopen-ended "comments" section at the end of a survey to assess students' satisfaction were codedand analysed using the constant comparative method. Respondents commented on: courseorganization, module organization, workload, module content, course delivery, personneldelivering modules, course workload and assessment, and resources available. The findingsuggest that 3 interrelated factors are imperative for "educationally effective" modules: 1] moduleadministration, content and assessment; 2] module teams and university resources; and 3] modulerelevance.

Pilonidal Sinus

surgery

Surgical treatment of chronic sacrococcygeal pilonidal sinus. Open method versus primary closure.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 815 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Surgical Procedures, Operative-methods; Chronic Disease

Pituitary Gland

radiography

HRCT of pituitary fossa correlation of clinical and CT findings.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 48-50 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Pituitary Neoplasms-radiography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Signs and Symptoms;Adenoma-radiography

Abstract: Purpose of the study was to correlate the clinical features with HRCT [High ResolutionComputed Tomography] findings of pituitary fossa. Findings in a series of 30 patients, [22 femaleand 8 male] who underwent CT scanning of the pituitary fossa are reported majority of them hadclinical suspicion of prolactinoma rest have other clinical signs of pituitary disease. Results showed13 [out of 22] female patients with positive scan and 4 [out of 8] male patients with positive scan. Inconclusion, this study conforms the usefulness of high resolution CT scanning of the sellar regionin a specific settings.

Placenta Accreta

diagnosis

Placenta percreta with bladder invasion. A plea for multidisciplinary approach.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 139-141 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Urinary Bladder Diseases-diagnosis; Urinary Bladder Diseases-etiology; Magnetic ResonanceImaging; Pregnancy

Abstract: Placenta previa percreta with the urinary bladder invasion is a rare but potentially lethalcondition. It has an increasing clinical significance due to its association with previous cesareansections and uterine curettage. Herein, we report on a patient with placenta percreta and bladderinvasion, who presented with hematuria and in whom delivery

was delayed to almost full term highlighting the potential catastrophic results and the need for a multidisciplinary approach with the need to involve surgeons who are familiar with vascular and urologic surgery. We also present an elegant MRI of placenta percreta invading the urinary bladder, which shows that MRI is potentially an excellent diagnostic modality in this difficult condition.

Plasmacytoma

metabolism

Amyloid-depositing plasmacytoma of cervical spine masquerades as a granulomatous inflammatory reaction.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 28 (1): 147-149 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Plasmacytoma-diagnosis; Amyloid-metabolism; Cervical Vertebrae; Granuloma-diagnosis; Spinal Neoplasms-metabolism; Spinal Neoplasms-diagnosis

Pleural Effusion

diagnosis

Exudative pleural effusion: effectiveness of pleural fluid analysis and pleural biopsy.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 765-773 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Pleural Effusion-etiology; Pleural Effusion-analysis; Sensitivity and Specificity; Biopsy-utilization; Bronchoalveolar Lavage Fluid-analysis

Abstract: The study compared pleural fluid analysis and pleural biopsy in the diagnosis of 100 patients with exudative pleural effusion [PE] in Babol, Islamic Republic of Iran. Tuberculous pleurisy and malignant pleural effusion were confirmed by the identification of acid-fast bacilli from body fluids or tumour cells from tissue specimens. Malignant diseases and tuberculosis were the causes of exudative PE in 43% and 33% of patients respectively. The diagnostic sensitivity of pleural biopsy in patients with tuberculous PE and malignant PE was 70% and 54%, and the diagnostic sensitivity of pleural fluid analysis was 33% and 70% respectively. Combined pleural biopsy and pleural fluid analysis were positive in 97% of tuberculous PE cases and 91% of malignant PE.

Pregnancy

immunology

Number, maturity and phagocytic activity of neutrophils in the three trimesters of pregnancy.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 862-867 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Neutrophils; Phagocytosis; Hydrocortisone; Estrogens; Pregnancy Trimesters

Abstract: Specific immunity decreases markedly in pregnancy. This study was designed to determine whether the non-specific immunity mediated by neutrophils plays any role in coping with this immunosuppressed condition. The number of leukocytes and neutrophils, especially the number of young band neutrophils, increased gradually with the advancement of pregnancy. The phagocytic activity of neutrophils increased in the 2nd and 3rd trimesters. Neutrophils may compensate in part for the weakened specific immunity of pregnant women.

Pregnancy Outcome

Maternal and fetal outcome of prelabor rupture of membranes at term [PROM] - a trial of 24 hours of expectant management.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 98-100 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Fetal Membranes, Premature Rupture; Prospective Studies; Chorioamnionitis; Delivery, Obstetric; Cesarean Section; Time Factors; Apgar Score; Intensive Care Units, Neonatal; Labor Induced

Abstract: To find out the maternal and fetal outcome of 24 hours of expectant management. Prospective descriptive study. Labor room of obstetrics and gynaecology unit 1, services hospital Lahore. Participants were 100 women presenting with prelabor rupture of membranes at term, 50 nullipara and 50 multipara with cephalic presentation and no

contraindication to vaginal delivery. All the participants of the study group were subjected to conservative management for 24 hours under antibiotic cover of inj cefataxime followed by induction if labor did not start spontaneously in 24 hours or if signs of chorioamnionitis developed at any stage. Data was collected on a Performa, which was then entered on database IV and analyzed in percentages on spss statistical package. The magnitude of PROM in gynae unit 1 services hospital in the year 2002 was 7.008%. 84% patients went into spontaneous labor, 2% patients developed signs of chorioamnionitis, and 14% patient did not enter into spontaneous labor after 24 hours of PROM. 94% patients with PROM delivered vaginally total of 6 c/s were carried out, 2% c/s due to fetal distress, 2% for failed induction and 2% for fetal distress after induction. Postnatal complications included chorioamnionitis 2%, PPH 7%, puerperal pyrexia 4%, wound infection 3%, and DVT in 1% patients. Neonatal complications included admission to ICU in 8% babies and neonatal infection in 1%. There was no fetal mortality. Conservative approach did not negatively affect fetal or maternal outcomes.

Neonatal outcome in preterm Cesarean section vs preterm Vaginal delivery.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 62-64 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Premature Birth; Cesarean Section; Infant, Premature; Apgar Score; Delivery, Obstetric; Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Newborn

Abstract: To compare neonatal outcome in preterm caesarean section vs. preterm vaginal delivery. Retrospective comparative study from January 2006 to December 2006 at Fatima Memorial Hospital, Lahore. All booked and unbooked patients who delivered from January 2006 to December 2006 were included in the study. The decision of spontaneous vaginal delivery or caesarean section made based on obstetric indications. All the data recorded and subsequently analyzed. Out of 6570 total deliveries during one year, 673 [10.2%] patients delivered pre-term, 265 by C-Sections and 408 by Spontaneous vaginal deliveries. Preterm deliveries done, at 34-37, 32-34, 28-32 gestational weeks were 47.1%, 28.9% and 23.9% respectively. The commonest indications of pre-term Caesarean Sections were fetal distress [6.7%], intra-uterine growth restriction [27.1%] and severe pre-eclampsia / eclampsia [26.4]. Neonatal outcome in terms of baby weight and APGAR scores were not significantly different between the two groups. Neonatal survival was 81.1% who delivered by pre-term Caesarean section compared to 77.9% who delivered by pre-term vaginal deliveries. Sepsis was the main cause of neonatal mortality. This study shows that the neonatal outcome of pre-term infants when delivered by Caesarean section shows no significant difference as compared to the preterm infants delivered by vaginal route. Decision of caesarean sections should be based on obstetric indication only.

Pregnancy, Ectopic

etiology

Ectopic pregnancy after bilateral salpingectomy.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 794-797 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Fallopian Tubes-surgery; Postoperative Complications; Pregnancy; Recurrence

Abstract: Ectopic pregnancy is a life threatening condition and is a major event in a woman's reproductive life. We report herein an unusual case of repeated ectopic pregnancy even after the excision of both fallopian tubes with a deleterious consequences and a near miss. This case teaches us a lesson not to forget ectopic pregnancy. The lady in this report underwent in vitro fertilization treatment cycle due to absence of both fallopian tubes as consequence of previous ectopic pregnancy and a hydrosalpinx; she conceived successfully but unfortunately the pregnancy was another ectopic pregnancy.

ultrasonography

Sonographic evaluation of ectopic Pregnancies.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 129-132 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy, Ectopic-diagnosis; Ultrasonography; Pregnancy, Ectopic-etiology; Age Factors; Pregnancy Complications

Abstract: This study was carried out in the Radiology Department, District Head Quarter Teaching Hospital [D. H. Qr] and Dera X-Rays / Ultrasound Clinic, Dera Ismail Khan, NWFP, by performing abdominal and pelvic ultrasonography of all the suspected patients and endo-vaginal of selected cases by comparing with other modalities used for the diagnosis of pregnancy especially the ectopic. Eighty-five percent cases of ectopic pregnancies were diagnosed by abdominal / pelvic ultrasonography, while this ratio was increased up to 95% by endo-vaginal ultrasonography in those cases where the abdominal sonography was not helpful for accurate diagnosis. The study concluded that increased availability of ultrasonography leads to improve quality in the detection of ectopic pregnancy. It is necessary to screen all the patients with first trimester cramping and bleeding by ultrasonography.

Pregnancy, Tubal

Spontaneous ruptured and intact bilateral tubal ectopic pregnancy.

Al Quraaan, G.A.; Al Taani, M.I.; Nusair, B.M.; El Masri, A.; Arafat, M.R.; Khateeb, M.M.
Royal Medical Services

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 972-974 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy, Ectopic; Pregnancy Complications

Premature Birth

[Risk factors for recurrent preterm delivery in three university hospitals].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (2): 24-29 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Prospective Studies; Uterus-abnormalities; Uterus-blood supply; Recurrence

Abstract: Preterm labor is defined as delivery before 37 weeks of gestation. Recurrence of preterm labor in future pregnancies is 6-8%. History of preterm labor is a strong risk factor for future preterm labor. Preterm labor is the leading cause of neonatal mortality in developed countries, but permanent morbidity in these premature neonates has many side effects for the newborn as well as their family members and society. For this reason we conducted a survey to identify risk factors for recurrent preterm delivery among primiparous women with previous preterm delivery. This prospective case-control study included patients from three university hospitals, namely Imam Khomeini, Shariati and Mirza Koochakhan Hospitals, all in Tehran, Iran. Subjects, including 539 primiparous women who delivered preterm [22-36 weeks], were divided into two groups: 47 had a second preterm delivery [study group] and 492 had first preterm delivery [control group]. Exclusion criteria were induced preterm delivery due to medical indications in mother and primigravid. Data collection and analysis was performed using SPSS 10 and t-test and chi[2] test were used to analyze the significance of the results. From a total of 6,537 deliveries, we found 539 cases of preterm delivery, among which 47 cases were identified as recurrent preterm delivery. The control group was composed of 492 deliveries. The recurrence of preterm delivery was 8.7%. Uterine anomaly, cardiovascular, renal and thyroid disease in mother and blood group A had a significant correlation with recurrent preterm delivery. Expectant mothers with uterine anomalies, cardiovascular, renal or thyroid diseases or group A blood type should receive extra care, observation and instructions in order to limit the risk of preterm delivery and its subsequent effects.

etiology

Risk factors associated with preterm birth in the Gaza Strip: hospital-based case-control study.

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Ministry of Health

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1132-1141 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Case-Control Studies; Age Factors; Questionnaires

Abstract: This study aimed to assess the main maternal risk factors associated with preterm birth in the Gaza Strip. A hospital-based case-control study was carried out at El-Shifa and Khan-Younis hospitals with 200 women with preterm births and 200 control women. Significant risk factors for preterm birth were: maternal age \geq 35 years, being a refugee, inadequate antenatal care, failure to gain adequate weight during pregnancy and previous history of preterm birth. Other significant risk factors included: short stature, short interval between the last 2 pregnancies, presence of congenital gynaecological abnormalities, previous history of caesarean delivery and previous history of stillbirth.

Prenatal Care

utilization

Utilization of antenatal care services by Sudanese women in their reproductive age.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 737-743 (42 ref.)

Keywords: Rural Population; Urban Population; Vaccination; Tetanus Toxoid; Women

Abstract: To describe the current antenatal care situation in Sudan with regard to routine utilization of antenatal health care services and application of tetanus toxoid [TT] vaccination in urban and rural areas. The study was conducted in Khartoum State, Sudan, between August and December 2002. Interviews were held among a representative sample of 400 married women aged 15-49 years from both urban and rural localities. Utilization of antenatal care and TT vaccine for pregnant women were used as dependent variables while socio-economic status, place of resident, women's education, quality of care and walk-time were applied as independent variables. Utilization of routine antenatal health care services was approximately 5 times and application of TT-vaccination was 3.7 times higher in urban women as compared to women in rural areas. A higher quality of care [odds-ratio 5.8] and shorter walk-

time [odds-ratio 3.1] were significantly associated with more utilization of routine antenatal care services. Mother's education showed a nearly significant positive relationship both with the use of routine antenatal health care service [odds-ratio 2.1]. Results suggest that public health care policy should focus on 1. developing more high quality primary health care facilities for routine antenatal care and TT-vaccination in rural areas, and 2. development and implementation of mass-media and community education for pregnant women on the need for routine antenatal care and TT-vaccination.

Priapism

etiology

Outcome of Priapism after early and late management.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 105-107 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Priapism-complications; Priapism-therapy; Time Factors; Outcome Assessment [Health Care]

Abstract: To assess the outcome of patients presenting with priapism during the last six years. Record of the patients presenting with priapism was evaluated retrospectively. Following parameters were assessed; etiology, duration, management, complications and final outcome. Fifteen patients with mean age of twenty seven years presented from Jan 2000 to Dec. 2006. Etiological factors were intracavernosal injection of papavarine 6 [40%], hakeem medication 4 [26.7%], thalasemia 2 [13.3%] and idiopathic in 3 [20%] patients. Mean duration of priapism was 80.8 hours. Initial conservative management was successful in 7 [46.7%] patients. Non responders were treated with distal cavernosospinosus shunt. Out of eight, three [37.5%] patients responded and remaining four ended up with corporeal fibrosis and erectile dysfunction [ED]. One patient developed urethrocutaneous fistula. Intracavernosal injection of papavarine and hakeem medicines are common etiological factors. Patient usually present late because of embarrassment. Outcome of management depends upon duration of priapism.

Prostate-Specific Antigen

blood

Normal serum prostate specific antigen levels in men in Yasuj province, Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1190-1194 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Prostate-Specific Antigen-analysis; Prostatic Hyperplasia-blood; Cross-Sectional Studies; Prostatic Neoplasms

Abstract: We assessed serum prostate specific antigen [PSA] levels in 650 men over 40 years referred to 3 Yasuj hospitals for blood cell count in 2003/2004. Men affected by prostate cancer, prostatitis or transurethral instrumentation were excluded. PSA was determined by an immunoassay technique. PSA levels in different age groups were: 40-49-year-olds-mean = 0.7 ng/dL, normal = 0-1.35 ng/dL; 50-59-year-olds-mean = 0.9 ng/dL, normal = 0-1.85 ng/dL; 60-69-year-olds-mean = 1.6 ng/dL, normal = 0-3.2 ng/dL; >= 70-years-olds-mean = 2.3 ng/dL, normal = 0-4.4 ng/dL. Normal PSA levels in our society were lower than those in the United States, Europe and Japan.

Serum prostate-specific antigen levels in Middle Eastern men with subclinical prostatitis.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2007; 16 (1): 53-58 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Prostatitis-blood; Prostatic Neoplasms

Abstract: To investigate the influence of subclinical or histologically diagnosed prostatitis on serum prostate-specific antigen [PSA] in patients investigated for prostatic disease in Kuwait. Serum PSA was assayed in patients investigated for prostatic disease in Mubarak Al-Kabeer Hospital, Kuwait, between December 2002 and December 2004. These included patients undergoing transrectal ultrasound with needle biopsy of the prostate gland and those who were treated with transurethral resection of the prostate or retropubic prostatectomy. The tissue was evaluated for prostatitis as well as the underlying disease, and the type and severity of prostatitis were compared with levels of serum PSA. Of the 331 tissue specimens, 18 [5.4%] did not show prostatitis, while 233 [70.4%] with benign prostate and 80 [24.2%] with malignant prostate disease showed prostatitis. Of 270 men with known serum PSA levels, 198 and 72 had benign and malignant prostate disease, respectively. Of the 198, 77 [41%] with benign prostate disease and prostatitis and of the 72, 52 [76%] with malignant prostate disease and prostatitis had serum PSA levels >10 ng/ml. The data showed that although raised serum PSA is more commonly associated with prostate cancer, subclinical prostatitis is a significant source of high serum PSA in over 40% of men in Kuwait. That local factors may obscure the usefulness of serum PSA as a screening tool suggests the need for a locally applicable paradigm to identify prostate cancer.

Prostatic Hyperplasia

surgery

Laser prostatectomy versus transurethral resection of prostate in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 68-72 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Transurethral Resection of Prostate; Laser Surgery

Abstract: To assess the effectiveness of laser-prostatectomy compared with transurethral resection of prostate [TURP]. This randomized clinical trial with one year follow-up, was conducted on 87 patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia [BPH] at Shohada-e-Tajrish Hospital, Tehran, Iran, from 1999 to 2003. Fifty-two patients underwent TURP and 35 patients were treated by non-contact laser prostatectomy using ND: YAG laser at 40-60 watt power and 13000-29000 joules energy settings. Comparing variables of urinary maximum flow and residue, changes of urine volume and severity of symptoms during consequent periods of 3, 6 and 12 months after the operation in 3 groups revealed that differences in maximum urinary flow changes were significantly in the sixth month [$p < 0.05$]. Also, changes in the severity of symptoms before and after the operation showed more decrease in the TURP group during all 3 periods of follow-up [$p = 0.01$]. In the laser prostatectomy group duration of operation [$p = 0.01$], amount of fluid used during the operation [$p < 0.001$] and duration of bed rest [$p < 0.001$] were less than those of the TURP group. Laser prostatectomy can decrease duration of operation, duration of bed rest and pathogenesis following the operation in patients. Although changes in the severity of symptoms are more pronounced in TURP patients, changes in urodynamic indexes are similar in both groups.

Protein-Energy Malnutrition

epidemiology

Protein-energy malnutrition among preschool children in Oman: results of a national survey.

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Ministry of Health - Department of Nutrition

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1022-1030 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Health Surveys; Anthropometry; Age Distribution; Body Weight; Body Height

Abstract: We assessed the prevalence of underweight, wasting and stunting among preschool children in Oman from March to December 1999. Within each region, samples of males and females in the age groups 0-5, 6-11, 12-23, 24-35, 36-47 and 48-60 months were drawn from the registers of health institutions and the weight and height/length of the children were measured. The total sample comprised 19 440 children; 9911 males and 9529 females. Data were analysed according to the World Health Organization protocols. The prevalence rates of wasting, stunting and underweight were 7.0%, 10.6% and 17.9% respectively at the national level. There were no sex differences.

Protozoan Infections

physiopathology

Protozoa infection and its associated factors among urban babies 6 to 24 months age, in Semnan, Iran.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 299-301 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Protozoa; Diarrhea; Antiprotozoal Agents-therapeutic uses; Feces-parasitology; Intestinal Diseases, Parasitic

Pruritis

drug therapy

Low dose doxepin for treatment of pruritus in patients on hemodialysis.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2007; 1 (1): 34-36 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Doxepin-therapeutic uses; Renal Dialysis-adverse effects; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Randomized Controlled Trials

Abstract: Pruritus is one of the frequent discomforting complications in patients with end-stage renal disease. We prospectively evaluated the effectiveness of doxepin, an H1-receptor antagonist of histamine, in patients with pruritus resistant to conventional treatment. A randomized controlled trial with a crossover design was performed on 24 patients in whom other etiologic factors of pruritus had been ruled out. They were assigned into 2 groups and received either placebo or oral doxepin, 10 mg, twice a day for 1 week. After a 1-week washout period, the 2 groups were treated conversely. Subjective outcome was determined by asking the patients described their pruritus as completely improved, relatively improved, or remained unchanged/worsened. Complete resolution of pruritus was reported in 14 patients [58.3%] with doxepin and 2 [8.3%] with placebo [P < .001]. Relative improvement was observed in 7 [29.2%] and 4 [16.7%], respectively. Overall, the improving effect of doxepin on pruritus was seen in 87.5% of the patients. Twelve patients [50.0%] complained of drowsiness that alleviated in all cases after 2 days in average. One patient refused to continue the treatment due to its sedative effect. We suggest that doxepin, a tricyclic antidepressant with anti-H1 receptor effect, can help improve pruritus resistant to antihistamines in end-stage renal disease patients who undergo hemodialysis. A low dose of doxepin is safe while effective and its main adverse effect, drowsiness, is temporary and can be easily tolerated by the patients.

Pseudomyxoma Peritonei

Pseudomyxoma Peritonei - a rare abdominal tumor.

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Fatima Memorial Hospital - College of Medicine and Dentistry - Department of Surgery

Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 148-149 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Peritoneal Neoplasms-pathology; Abdominal Neoplasms; Rare Diseases; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Tumor Markers, Biological; Mitomycin-therapeutic uses; Fluorouracil-therapeutic uses; Ascites

Abstract: Pseudomyxoma peritonei is a rare abdominal tumor with a reported incidence of approximately 1 per million per year. It is invariably fatal as the space within the abdomen is eventually replaced by mucinous tumor. We report one case of Pseudomyxoma peritonei.

Radiation, Ionizing

adverse effects

Effect of high dose natural ionizing radiation on the immune system of the exposed residents of Ramsar town, Iran.

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Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology 2007; 6 (2): 73-78 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Antioxidants; Radium-radiation effects; Intertekins; Cytokines; Phagocytosis

Abstract: Iran is one of several countries that has regions of high dose natural ionizing radiation. Two well known villages in the suburb of Ramsar Town in the Caspian Sea strip, Taleshmahaleh and Chaparsar, have background radiation that is 13 times higher than normal. This radiation is the result of Radium 226 and Radon gas both of which are highly water soluble. While people living in these regions do not suffer from any major health problems, we decided to study their immune responses to infection and inflammation in order to determine if their habitat affects their immune defense mechanisms as a way of compensating for their exposure to high dose environmental ionizing radiation. Our results showed that the total serum antioxidant level in the exposed people was significantly lower than the individuals not exposed to high dose natural ionizing radiation. The exposed individuals also had higher lymphocyte-induced IL-4 and IL-10 production, and lower IL-2 and IFN-gamma production. In addition, neutrophil NBT, phagocytosis, and locomotion were higher in the exposed group. In contrast, lymphocyte proliferation in response to PHA was unaffected. We conclude that the immune system of individuals exposed to high dose ionizing radiation has adapted to its environment by shifting from a Type 1 to a Type 2 response to promote anti-inflammation. This may be because inflammatory Type 1 responses generate more free radicals than Type 2 responses, in addition to the free radicals generated as a result of high environmental radiation. Thus, the serum total antioxidant level in the exposed residents was lower than the unexposed group.

Radiodermatitis

prevention and control

[Topical Calendula and Betamethasone Valerate in the prevention of acute radiation dermatitis: a randomized prospective trial].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (3): 23-29 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Radiodermatitis-etiology; Radiodermatitis-therapy; Radiation Injuries; Questionnaires; Treatment Outcome; Administration, Topical; Betamethasone-therapeutic uses; Calendula-therapeutic uses; Breast Neoplasms

Abstract: Acute radiation dermatitis is a very common side effect of radiation therapy for many cancers, including breast cancer. Despite the high prevalence of acute radiation dermatitis as well as wet desquamation, only a few trials studying the prophylaxis of this complication using topical treatment have been conducted. In spite of these studies, some controversy still exists about regarding treatments for acute radiation dermatitis, as does some concern about their long-term complications. For this reason, we conducted a clinical trial for a new treatment with the same effectiveness as corticosteroids, but fewer complications. This trial included 60 patients with pathologic diagnoses of breast cancer for whom radiotherapy had been planned. Patients were 30-73 years old. Patients with radical mastectomy received 5000 cGy over five weeks, and those with conservative surgery received 6000 cGy over six weeks divided in 200 cGy fractions. Patients were divided randomly into two groups: one group received a moderately-potent glucocorticoid steroid, 0.1% betamethasone ointment [30], and the other received the new treatment, 0.1% calendula ointment [30]. All patients applied their respective drugs twice daily within the tangential field from the first day of radiation treatment until one month after treatment was completed. Starting one week after radiation therapy commenced, patients were monitored weekly for symptoms of dermatitis and the degree of severity as well as possible adverse drug effects, in addition to such monitoring on the days of their appointments. Four weeks after termination of therapy, patients were again examined, at which time they completed a questionnaire about dermatologic complications. The mean time to develop dermatitis was 3.7 weeks for the betamethasone group and 3.87 weeks for the calendula group. Maximal dermatitis intensity during treatment in the betamethasone group was: 0, 6.7%; I, 73.3%; II, 16.7%; III, 0%; IV, 3.3%. Dermatitis intensity in the calendula group was: 0, 13.3%; I, 67%; II, 16.7%; III, 0%; IV, 3.3%. No significant differences were observed in the incidence of symptoms such as burning, pruritus and pain between the two groups [$p=0.762$]. Calendula ointment is as effective as betamethasone in reducing acute radiation dermatitis.

Recovery Room

A prospective study of postanaesthesia recovery room complications. incidence and treatment.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 88-93 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Postanesthesia Nursing; Prospective Studies; Medical Audit; Neurologic Manifestations; Incidence; Hemodynamic Processes; Postoperative Complications; Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting; Monitoring, Physiologic

Abstract: To audit the incidence and nature of post-anesthesia recovery room complications, their treatment and review the role of recovery room in modern anesthetic practice. 3151 patients who received general or regional anaesthesia were admitted to the recovery room during six months period [August 01, 1995 to January 31, 1996]. Information noted on forms by recovery nurse by encircling the pre coded complication. Out of 3151 patients, 2716 patient's data forms could be collected. Therefore results reflect 86% of the patients passing through the recovery. The overall incidence of complications in our population was 36.26%. Complications referable to CNS were 52.29%, the commonest of which was pain [51.26%], agitation [0.18%] and excessive drowsiness [1.01%]. The second commonest system was GIT [25.07%] nausea [14.31%] and vomiting [12.18%]. The third system was CVS [21.52%], bradycardia [5.48%], tachycardia [7.61%], hypertension [4.26%], hypotension [2.53%], myocardial ischaemia [0.81%], myocardial infarction [0.10%] and new arrhythmias [1.41%]. The fourth system was Respiratory system [5.58%], hypoventilation [1.42%], bronchospasm [0.81%], laryngospasm [0.1%] and desaturation [$SpO_2 < 90\%$] in [0.1%]. 0.6% patients had to be reintubated. Two patients had oliguria. Miscellaneous complications were [9.94%]. More than one complication was observed in some patients. The incidence of mortality in our study during this period was 0.10%. Every third patient is susceptible to get some form of complications in the immediate post-anesthesia recovery period. It reflects the importance and need of a specialized designated area called recovery room with qualified staff.

Red-Cell Aplasia, Pure

complications

Pure red cell aplasia associated with thymic follicular hyperplasia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 798-799 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Thymus Hyperplasia-complications

Referral and Consultation

Quality of psychiatric referrals in Saudi Arabia. A structural equation modeling approach.

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Ministry of Health - Administration for Mental Health and Social Services

Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 53-61 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Mentally Ill Persons; Clinical Competence

Abstract: This study seeks to model proposed causal relationships between the quality of psychiatric referral letters, and its indicators, linked to the features of the referred patient, referring physician, and practice setting. This study was executed at Buraidah Mental Health Hospital, Saudi Arabia, in the year 2000-2002. Data regarding 18 independent variables underlying 3 latent constructs and one dependent variable represented by quality of psychiatric referral letter score [outcome] was derived from patient files, physician training records, and 540 psychiatric referrals. Structural equation modeling was used to analyze the data for examining proposed causal relationships between the quality of psychiatric referral letters, and its potential predictors. The structural equation modeling analysis revealed a reasonably good fit of the proposed model to the data based on various fit indices. The tested model explained 67% of the variance in the quality of psychiatric referral letters. The referring physician characteristics [experience, education, and psychiatric training] and features of the referral setting [nature of setting and referral letters-administrative information] were highly significant indicators of quality of psychiatric referral letters, which in turn was negatively predicted by patient features including severity of the mental illness. Despite some caveats, the quality of psychiatric referral letters is accurately predicted by 3 latent constructs represented by referring physician skills, nature of the setting, and patient socio-clinical features.

Refractive Errors

etiology

Environmental risk factors for refractive error among Egyptian schoolchildren.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 819-828 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Refractive Errors-prevention and control; Risk Factors; Prevalence; Students; Questionnaires; Health Surveys; Environmental Pollution-adverse effects; Socioeconomic Factors

Abstract: This study evaluated the preventable environmental risk factors of refractive error [RE] among 1292 Egyptian schoolchildren aged 7-15 years, chosen from 12 schools using multistage random sampling. A questionnaire was completed, covering personal, medical, social and environmental data. Statistical analysis revealed that living in an area with many sources of environmental pollution, age, sex, family history of RE, socioeconomic status, ocular problems, school level and amount of near-work [hours/day] were significantly associated with RE. Logistic regression, after adjustment for sex, found that school level, near-work, socioeconomic status and family history were associated with RE.

Renal Dialysis

adverse effects

Nasal and skin colonization of staphylococcus aureus in hemodialysis patients in northeast of Iran.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2007; 1 (1): 21-24 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Staphylococcal Infections; Staphylococcal Skin Infections; Staphylococcus aureus; Catheterization-adverse effects

Abstract: Staphylococcal infections are a major cause of morbidity and mortality in patients on hemodialysis. We conducted a study of nasal and skin colonization in patients receiving maintenance hemodialysis. From September 2003 through June 2004, we evaluated 69 patients who were receiving maintenance hemodialysis via an internal fistula or graft. Four samples were obtained for culture from both nares and needle insertion sites on the skin by standard methods. The growth of Staphylococcus aureus was recorded during the study. Of the 69 patients, 28 [40.5%] had S aureus present in the nose and 9 [13.0%] had it present on the skin around the access site at some times during the study period. The presence of S aureus on the skin of the access site was significantly related to the simultaneous presence of this organism in the nose [P = .03]. From our observations, it can be concluded that the nose provides an environment in which S aureus can propagate and maintain itself for prolonged periods. As skin colonization with S aureus is a risk factor for the development of staphylococcal infection, it could be recommended that effective removal of S aureus from the nose would be critical for prevention of vascular access site infection.

Renal Replacement Therapy

Level of health awareness of Saudi patients on renal replacement therapy.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (5): 747-751 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Health Education; Questionnaires

Abstract: To assess health awareness in patients on renal replacement therapy [RRT] in Saudi Arabia. This is a cross-sectional survey using a 22-item questionnaire in 143 randomly selected adult RRT patients [40 on hemodialysis [HD], 61 on peritoneal dialysis [PD] and 42 with renal transplant [TX]]. The study was carried out at King Abdul-Aziz Medical City, Riyadh in April 2006. The questionnaire was designed to evaluate patients' knowledge in 5 areas: 1. causes of renal failure, 2. biology of the kidneys, 3. symptoms of kidney disease, 4. therapeutic options available, 5. national kidney patients support facilities. The association between the level of awareness [the percentage of correct answers] to different demographic factors was assessed. Three fifths of the patients had less than secondary education. The average mark for correct responses of all patients was 45.9% with a highest [58%] for the category on biology of the kidney and lowest [36.8%] for national kidney patients support facilities. The PD group had the highest score [54.4%] followed by HD [44.3%] and finally TX [35.1%]. The level of our patients' health awareness is lower than satisfactory. Level of education seems to be a contributory factor.

Respiration, Artificial

Difficult ventilation in a patient after Endotracheal intubation: an unusual manufacturing defect in E.T.T. connector.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 145-147 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Intubation, Intratracheal; Manufactured Materials-adverse effects; Airway Resistance

Abstract: Airway resistance depends upon the diameter of endotracheal tube [E.T.T] and other respiratory organs. Actually resistance to flow through a tube increases up to sixteen times if diameter is reduced to half of the original size. Disposable E.T.T which are currently used in anaesthesia practice are made up of P.V.O with a connector which is fitted on proximal end of endotracheal tube and proximal end of connector is attached with breathing circuit. Usually the internal diameter of connector should be equal to internal diameter of endotracheal tube. In the market, tubes of different manufacturers and of different sizes are available for all age groups. In developing countries like Pakistan, hospital administration usually purchases the endotracheal tubes and other equipments which are relatively cheaper because of lack of funds. Here we present a case where there was a manufacturing defect in E.T.T connector with a very narrow internal diameter that was causing severe respiratory obstruction in a child undergoing laparotomy. We conclude that the anaesthetists must keep in their mind the possibility of E.T.T connector manufacturing defect if they face problem of increased airway resistance in an intubated patient after excluding other possibilities of high airway resistance.

Resuscitation

methods

Continuous infusion of small-volume fluid resuscitation in the treatment of combined uncontrolled hemorrhagic shock and head injury.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 19-22 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Shock, Hemorrhagic-therapy; Craniocerebral Trauma-complications; Blood Pressure; Fluid Therapy; Heart Rate; Hematocrit; Spleen-injuries; Disease Models, Animal

Abstract: To determine the effect of continuous limited fluid resuscitation on the hemodynamic response and survival in rats in a model of uncontrolled hemorrhage shock due to Massive Splenic Injury [MSI] and Head Injury [HI]. An experimental study. Dicle University Animal Research Laboratory, Turkey, between January and February 2005. Seventy Sprague-Dawley rats were used in this study. Group 1 rats [n=10] was sham-operated. In group 2 [n=10], only Massive Splenic Injury [MSI] was performed and untreated. In group 3 [n=10], only head injury [HI] was performed and untreated. In group 4 [n=10], HI and MSI were performed and were untreated. In group 5 [n=10], HI and MSI were performed and 15 minutes later treated with 7.5% NaCl. In group 6 [n=10], HI and MSI were performed, and rats were treated with Ringer's Lactate [RL] solution. In group 7 [n=10], HI and MSI were performed, rats were treated with 0.9 % NaCl. In groups 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 midline incision was reopened and splenectomy was performed at 45 minutes. In group 4 rats, Mean Arterial Pressure [MAP] was decreased from 104 +/- 6.1 mmHg to 75 +/- 19.5 mmHg at 15 minutes; heart rate decreased from 357 +/- 24.9 beats/min to 321 +/- 62.1 beats/min and hematocrit decreased from 46 +/- 1.3 % to 43 +/- 2.5 % [p<0.01]. Similar early changes in MAP, heart rate and hematocrit were observed in groups 5, 6, and 7, at 15 minutes. At 45, 60 and 120 minutes, in fluid resuscitated rats [group 5, 6, 7] MAP, heart rate and hematocrit values were measured higher than group 2 and 4 [p<0.01 for all]. At 120 min. in group 6, hematocrit was higher than group 4, 5 and 7, in group 6, total blood loss after splenectomy was calculated at 20 +/- 2.4% of blood volume and was the best value compared to other fluid resuscitated group 5 and 7 [28% and 27% of blood volume] [p<0.01]. Mortality was lower in all fluid resuscitated groups when compared to group 3 and 4 [p<0.05]. The median survival time was again higher in fluid resuscitated groups. Continuous infusion of 7.5% NaCl, RL and 0.9 % NaCl following uncontrolled hemorrhagic shock with massive splenic injury and combined head injury resulted in better survival and RL did not increase abdominal bleeding before splenectomy was performed.

Rheumatic Heart Disease

epidemiology

Pattern of rheumatic heart disease in Southern Yemen.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 108-113 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Rheumatic Heart Disease-diagnosis; Rheumatic Heart Disease-complications; Severity of illness Index; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To determine the pattern of rheumatic heart disease in Aden city and surrounding areas by assessing its frequency distribution, severity and complications. We conducted this research in a sole regional echocardiographic department for Southern Yemen governorates at a referral hospital located in Aden city, from January 1999 to December 2003. It was a retrospective study focused on echocardiographic findings in 805 patients affected by rheumatic heart disease. Out of 805 patients, 383 [47.6%] were male and 422 [52.4%] were female [age range, 4-70 years; mean age, 28.6 +/- 14.5]. Heart valve damage was distributed among patients as follows: mitral 459 [57.1%], aorta 70 [8.7%] and both valves 276 [34.2%]; isolated lesions 55.2% and multiple 44.8%; mitral regurgitation 464 [57.6%], mitral stenosis 405 [50.3%], aortic regurgitation 327 [40.6%] and aortic stenosis 54 [6.7%]. All children aged less than 10 years had regurgitation. Stenosis and multiple valve lesions predominated in adolescents and young adults. Complications were detected in 20.8% of cases. Pulmonary hypertension was the most common complication [80.4%]. Lesions with moderate and severe degree were detected in 51% cases. Only 34.8% of patients at severe stage were operated. Rheumatic heart disease takes an aggressive course in Southern Yemen. Children, adolescents and young adults of both gender are the victims. Complications appear early with scanty opportunity to reach advanced age. There is a little chance for palliative treatment.

Riboflavin Deficiency

[Prevalence of childhood Riboflavin deficiency and nutritional status; a study in rural area in Kerman province].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (3): 62-67 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Nutritional Status; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Students; Rural Population

Abstract: The incidence of riboflavin deficiency is high in women and children in developing countries and the deficiency almost invariably occurs in combination with deficiencies of other water soluble vitamins. The objective of this study was the assessment of riboflavin status of rural school children in Kerman province and its relationship with riboflavin, protein and energy intake. In this cross-sectional study, 327 primary school children were randomly selected by the stratified multistage cluster sampling method. Variables for classifications were sex and socio-economic status [according to the educational level]. This study was conducted by the Department of Nutrition and Biochemistry of School of Public Health in Tehran University in the winter of 2001. A twenty-four hour recall questionnaire was completed by and 5 cc of venous blood was taken from each student. Riboflavin status was assessed by measuring the glutathione reductase activity coefficient [EGR - AC] of the red blood cells. Chi-Square and Pearson's correlation coefficient tests were used to determine correlations. Student's t-test was used to show the differences in the mean of EGR - AC between the classifications of independent factors. The relationship between riboflavin status and its independent variables including the status of riboflavin, protein and calorie intake were assessed. Outputs of the study indicated that 39.7% of the boys and 43.6% of the girls [41.8% together] were marginally riboflavin deficient. Furthermore, 37.7% of the boys, 33.4% of the girls [35.4% together] were frankly riboflavin deficient. An average of 67.2% of the children [70.1% boys, 63.7% girls] had enough intake of riboflavin, and 76.2% of the children [79.9% boys, 72.5% girls] had adequate intake of protein. However, only 22% of the children [24.5% boys, 19.3% girls] had sufficient caloric intake. Outputs of this dietary evaluation reveal that there is a relationship between riboflavin status and protein intake status [P<0.05]. This study shows that riboflavin deficiency is an important problem for the rural school children of Kerman province and the level of protein intake is an important factor affecting riboflavin status in these children.

Sarcoma, Ewing's

diagnosis

Juvenile Ewing sarcoma presenting as a pelvic mass.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 53-54 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Bone Neoplasms-diagnosis; Sarcoma, Ewing's-therapy; Combined Modality Therapy; Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: A teen aged girl with rapidly developing pelvic mass, associated with weight loss and left leg weakness, was evaluated and found to have Ewing's sarcoma of non-osseous origin from pelvis, which is a rare situation. She was treated by a multidisciplinary approach by surgery, chemotherapy and rehabilitation by physiotherapy to effective response.

Sarcoma, Kaposi

epidemiology

Kaposi sarcoma after kidney transplantation.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2007; 1 (1): 2-11 (94 ref.)

Keywords: Sarcoma, Kaposi-diagnosis; Kidney Transplantation; Skin Neoplasms; Interferons-therapeuticuses; Prevalence

Abstract: Skin cancers are the most common tumors among transplant recipients who receive immunosuppressive agents. Kaposi sarcoma [KS] is one of the most common malignancies to occur in kidney transplant recipients, especially in the Middle East countries. Its prevalence in comparison with other neoplasms is also relatively higher in Iran (> 35%). The KS-associated herpesvirus or human herpesvirus 8 is a newly discovered herpesvirus found in all forms of the KS including those among immunosuppressed transplant recipients. Kaposi sarcoma usually regresses after withdrawal or reduction of immunosuppressive agents. A wide variety of therapies have been used for KS, including radiotherapy and administration of interferon and different chemotherapeutic regimens. Sirolimus exhibits antiangiogenic activity related to impaired production of vascular endothelial growth factor and limited proliferative response of endothelial cells to the stimulation by vascular endothelial growth factor. Therefore, it can inhibit the progression of KS. Accordingly, replacement of calcineurin inhibitors by a sirolimus can show promising results in the prevention of KS.

Scaphoid Bone

injuries

Fenton syndrome in an adolescent.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 55-56 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Capitate Bone-injuries; Wrist Injuries-surgery; Fracture Fixation, Internal

Abstract: Scapho-capitate fracture [Fenton syndrome] is a rare lesion and is even less well-documented in adolescents. The most frequent mechanism is possible forced extension and hyperextension of the wrist. We report a case of 15 years old boy with hyperextension injury to the wrist. The true diagnosis was made 2 weeks later. Treatment involved open reduction and internal fixation with K-wires and Herbert screws. It went on to heal well and at 6 months follow-up, there was no infection or avascular necrosis and wrist function was good.

Schizophrenia

Sensation seeking behavior among schizophrenics.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 62-64 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Behavior; Questionnaires; Early Detection; Sensation; Temperament

Abstract: To compare sensation seeking between schizophrenic patients [and clinical subtypes of schizophrenia] according to criteria of DSM-IV-TR; and a healthy control group. Two hypotheses were assumed: 1. Sensation seeking in the control group is higher than schizophrenic patients. 2. The levels of sensation seeking are different among clinical subtypes of schizophrenia. The sample comprised a study group of 69 schizophrenic inpatients at Raazy Psychiatric Center, Tehran, Iran in 2005 [10 males and 10 females for each of paranoid, undifferentiated and residual subtypes, and 9 males from disorganized subtype], and 50 randomly selected healthy people, the control group. To measure sensation seeking, the Zuckermann Sensation Seeking Scale, a 41-item questionnaire form, was used after evaluating its validity and reliability. After obtaining a weak or negative correlation, we omitted 9 questions, so that finally a 32-item questionnaire with highest reliability [Cronbach's alpha = 0.64], remained and was utilized. We used descriptive statistical methods and calculation of statistical indices, and Student t-test for independent groups to evaluate the research hypotheses. The first hypothesis was confirmed at a 99% significance level. The second hypothesis was rejected at a 95% significance level. We found a definite correlation between schizophrenia and a low level of sensation seeking. Accordingly, and since sensation seeking [as a part of temperament] has a strong genetic component, a low level of sensation seeking is probably an existing feature of schizophrenia. Assessing sensation seeking in high-risk populations [children or the siblings of schizophrenics] could be a practical attempt at prevention or immediate treatment of schizophrenia.

Senna Plant

chemistry

Quantitative analysis of barakol content in Senna siamea leaves and flowers by TLC-densitometry.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2007; 16 (1): 47-52 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Plant Leaves-chemistry; Phenalenes-analysis; Flowers-chemistry; Densitometry-methods; Benzopyrans-analysis; Chromatography, Thin Layer-methods

Abstract: To develop a TLC-densitometric method for the determination of barakol content in Senna siamea leaf and flower extracts, and to compare the barakol content in mature leaves, young leaves and young flowers of the plant which are consumed as a vegetable in curry. The extraction of pure barakol was performed by boiling the fresh young leaves of *S. siamea* with 0.5% sulfuric acid followed by chloroform extraction. The extract was further purified and recrystallized from absolute ethanol. Authentic sample of barakol was used for the validation of the TLC-densitometric method. Chromatography was performed on a TLC aluminium plate precoated with silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ as a stationary phase and chloroform-methanol [85:15 v/v] as a solvent system. Fifteen percent ethanolic extracts of mature leaves, young leaves and flowers of *S. siamea* were analyzed and compared for barakol content using the validated TLC-densitometric method. Both the validation and analysis of barakol by TLC-densitometry were carried out at the absorbance mode of 366 nm. Barakol was extracted as pure lemon-yellow crystals from young *S. siamea* leaves with 0.1% yield. Linearity was found over the range of 200-900 ng/spot [$r^2 = 0.997$]. The developed method gave high precision [%RSD < 0.50] and accuracy [average 101.12%]. The limit of detection and limit of quantitation were 8 and 50 ng, respectively. Barakol content in young leaves, mature leaves and young flowers were 1.67, 0.78 and 1.43% dry weight, respectively. R_f value of the barakol in young leaves, young flowers and authentic sample was the same: 0.45 ± 0.03. The TLC-densitometric method was simple, precise and convenient; hence it is an effective procedure for the simultaneous determination of barakol in plant extracts.

Sepsis

blood

Bacterial isolates from fatal cases of bloodstream infections at a university hospital in Central, Saudi Arabia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 231-235 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Blood-microbiology; Infections-blood; Risk Factors; Cross Infection-microbiology; Staphylococcus; Pseudomonas Aeruginosa; Escherichia coli; Mortality; Intensive Care Units

Abstract: To describe the microbiology, underlying medical conditions and risk factors contributing to bloodstream infection [BSI] and mortality at a University Hospital in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. We conducted this study at King Khalid University Hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, where in clinical data from patients who died with BSI were collected. All isolates from these patients, from 1 January to 31 December 2004, were identified and antimicrobial susceptibilities were determined. Of the total 778 patients with BSI, 82 [10.5%] died. Among which 34 [41.5%] were elderly. Half of the patients were from the intensive care units [ICUs]. Cardiovascular diseases were the most common diagnosis in 14 [17.1%] patient, followed by malignancy 13 [15.9%], and respiratory diseases 12 [14.6%]. Eleven [13.4%] had chronic liver diseases, 6 [7.3%] with renal diseases, sepsis in 5 [6.1%], 4 [4.8%] were post-surgical cases, 3 [3.7%] cases had systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE] and 3 premature infants. The majority of BSI episodes were monobacterial, 71 [86.5%]. Over 90% of the isolates were hospital acquired. Coagulase negative Staphylococci [CoNS] were the most common organisms representing 25 [30.5%] of all organisms isolated, while Gram positive as a whole represented 50 [61%]. Thirty one [38%] were Gram negative bacteria among which *Pseudomonas* species 6 [7.3%] and *Escherichia coli* [*E. coli*] 5 [6%] were the most common. Two [2.4%] of isolates were *Candida glabrata*. Mortality in our patients with BSI was attributed to old age and underlying medical conditions. The risk factors for nosocomial BSI were ICU admission, intravascular catheterization and respiratory tract infections.

Evaluation of CD11b expression on peripheral blood neutrophils for early detection of neonatal sepsis .

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Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology 2007; 6 (2): 93-96 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Sepsis-diagnosis; C-Reactive Protein; Neutrophils; Early Detection; Apgar Score; Antigens, CD11

Abstract: Neonatal sepsis is a disease of infants who are less than 1 month of age. These infants are clinically ill, and their blood culture are positive for bacteria. The reported incidence of neonatal sepsis for all infants is 1 to 10 per 1000

live births. The mortality rate is 4.2-26%. The clinical signs are not specific and diagnosis of neonatal sepsis is one of the most difficult tasks in clinical medicine. The aim of this work was determination of CD11b sensitivity and specificity for early detection of neonatal sepsis. We studied 65 neonates with gestational age of 27 to 38 weeks who were suspected for sepsis within the 28 days of life. Whole blood was obtained from neonates to determine CD11b expression on peripheral blood neutrophils by flow cytometry. C-Reactive protein [CRP] was measured qualitatively. Neonates were divided into two groups. Classification was based on the result of the blood culture. In the sepsis group all of the neonates [n = 8] showed positive blood culture and clinical symptoms. In the suspected group [n = 57] the neonates showed clinical signs but blood cultures were negative. Sensitivity and specificity of CD11b were 75%, 100% respectively. Also positive and negative predictive values of CD11b were 100% and 86% respectively. Results of present study and previous studies showed that measurement of neutrophil surface markers can be useful for diagnosis of infection in the early phases. Also, the quantitative measurement of CRP in addition to CD11b further enhances the ability to diagnose infections and improves sensitivity and negative predictive value by 100%.

immunology

[Detection of intracytoplasmic Th1/Th2 cytokine profiles in patients with sepsis and severe sepsis].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (2): 12-17 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Sepsis-diagnosis; Cytokines; Interleukins; Incidence; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Sepsis is the leading cause of death in critically ill patients throughout the world. The incidence is increasing despite the major advances in the development of antimicrobial agents and other supportive treatments. Based on multiple studies, it has been shown that patient outcome depends on Th1 and Th2 cytokine response. Moreover, whenever the Th2 response is predominant, the sepsis is more severe. The aim of this study was to evaluate the correlation between cytokine levels and the severity of sepsis in patients. A cross-sectional study on the cellular levels of several pro-inflammatory cytokines was carried out in patients with sepsis and severe sepsis. The study included 37 patients [24 men and 13 women], 26 of them had sepsis and 11 had the severe form of sepsis. Thirty-seven healthy volunteers served as controls. The average age of the patients was 57 years [+/- 23.3 years], with a range of 21 to 92 years. From the whole blood of the subjects, we separated the monocytes and leukocytes, which were then cultured. Using an ELISA method, we measured levels of IL-12 [associated with Th1], and IL-4 and IL-10 [associated with gamma of IFN- Th2] in the cultured cells with and without cell stimulation. No gamma production in the cells of patients with sepsis gamma correlation was found for IFN- and severe sepsis, regardless of whether the patients had died or survived. However, IL-12 levels were significantly decreased in severe sepsis compared with those of sepsis patients [P=0.048]. Furthermore, the cells of expired patients also had significantly decreased IL-12 levels compared with those of IL-4, and surviving patients [P=0.028]. We also found that the levels of IFN- IL-10 were decreased in patients compared with those of controls, which correlated to their production. However, there was no correlation for IL-12 production between the cells of the patients compared with those of the controls. There was also no correlation for cytokine production between men and women with sepsis and in adults compared with that of elderly patients >55 years old]. We have shown that the predominating T helper cell subset in patients with severe sepsis, as well as expired patients, is Th2. In conclusion, the correlation of Th1 cytokine production and progression of sepsis was demonstrated. Most probably IL-12 levels would be significantly lower in patients with severe sepsis and those who expired.

mortality

[Clinical Manifestations and mortality in neonatal septicemia; Children Medical Center].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (2): 46-51 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Jaundice; Infant, Low Birth Weight; Sepsis-diagnosis; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To identify the clinical manifestations and mortality rate among neonates with early- and late-onset sepsis. We retrospectively reviewed the hospital records in Children's Hospital Medical Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences of 104 neonates [50 females and 54 males] diagnosed with septicemia and treated from September 1994 to August 1995. Diagnosis of septicemia was based on standard criteria. According to the time of onset of disease, there were 50 neonates with early-onset and 54 with late-onset septicemia. Of the clinical signs in the 104 patients, respiratory signs were found in 31 patients, poor feeding in 57, jaundice in 42, apnea in 25 and hyporeflexia in 25. Blood cultures were positive in 31 [34.8%] of the neonates: the most common species isolated was *Staphylococcus aureus* with eight cases, while five had *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, all of whom had a single species of bacterium isolated. Seventy-three [70%] had normal birth weights [equal to or heavier than 2500 g] and 31 [30%] were classified as low birth weight [birth weight less than 2500 g]. Cerebrospinal fluid culture was positive in four [6%] of the patients, including one case of *Escherichia coli*, one *Salmonella typhi*, one *Klebsiella*, and one *Staphylococcus aureus*. The frequency of infection in male and female infants was 53% and 47%, respectively. Among the infants with early-onset sepsis, 16 [32%] were low birth weight. Overall, the mortality rate among these patients was 30%, including 18 out of the 50 with early-onset and 14 out of the 54 with late-onset sepsis. Of these infants, 23 had meningitis, including 13 [26%] with early-onset sepsis and 10 [9.6%] with late-onset sepsis. Among the low birth weight infants, the mortality rate was higher [42%] than that of the infants with normal birth weight [26%]. Because of the high mortality rate among low birth weight neonates with

sepsis, we suggest that this group of patients should receive more care and there should be greater effort to ensure that they are treated with the appropriate antibiotics. Furthermore, all healthcare givers responsible for the management of neonates with sepsis should receive additional continuing education courses to ensure that they are aware of the risks, complications and mortality rate among these patients.

Sinusitis

diagnosis

Presentation and management of allergic fungal sinusitis.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 23-27 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Sinusitis-microbiology; Sinusitis-therapy; Aspergillosis-diagnosis; Aspergillosis-therapy; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Social Class

Abstract: To assess the presentation of allergic fungal sinusitis and describe the line of management in our setup. Descriptive study. Study was conducted in Otorhinolaryngology Department, Dow Medical College and Civil Hospital, Karachi, from January 2004 to January 2005. Culture and sensitivity / fungal stain proven 20 cases of allergic fungal sinusitis were selected for the study, irrespective of age and gender. Data including age, gender, socioeconomic status, signs, symptoms, laboratory findings [especially Immunoglobulin E and eosinophil count] and imaging studies [Computed Tomography and /or Magnetic Resonance Imaging] were noted for the study. Pre and postoperative medical treatment, surgery performed, follow-up; residual/recurrence disease and revised surgery performed were also recorded. In this series, allergic fungal sinusitis was a disease of younger age group with an average age of 20.75 years with male dominance [70%]. Poor socioeconomic status [80%], allergic rhinitis [100%] and nasal polyposis [100%] were important associated factors. Nasal obstruction [100%], nasal discharge [90%], postnasal drip [90%] and unilateral nasal and paranasal sinuses involvement [60%] were the commonest presenting features. *Aspergillus* [60%] was the most common etiological agent. In all cases [100%], increased eosinophil count and IgE levels were present. Orbital [20%] and intracranial [10%] involvement were also seen. Surgical management was preferred in all cases. Functional endoscopic sinus surgery in 90% cases and lateral rhinotomy in 10% cases were performed. Recurrence / residual disease was seen in 20% cases. In this series, allergic fungal sinusitis was seen in immunocompetent, young males, belonging to poor socioeconomic status, suffering from allergic rhinitis and nasal polyposis, presenting with nasal obstruction, nasal discharge and postnasal drip. Functional endoscopic sinus surgery was the most important problem solving procedure while lateral rhinotomy was reserved for extensive disease.

Skin Ulcer

etiology

Superficial skin ulcers.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 46-48 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To determine the underlying cause of superficial skin ulcers over a 15-year period. A retrospective histopathological analysis of 670 cases of superficial skin ulcers diagnosed in the Department of Pathology, Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital, Zaria, Nigeria from January 1991 to December 2005. A total of 670 superficial skin ulcers were analyzed. The male to female gender ratio was 409:261 [1.5:1.0] and a peak age frequency of 44.3% [297] in the 5th and 6th decades. Spectrum of lesions encountered was categorized into inflammatory, infections, benign and malignant diseases. The malignant lesions were 309 [46.1%], non-specific inflammation 302 [45.1%], granulation tissue 25 [3.7%] and pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia 14 [2.1%]. A total of 18 [2.7%] specific infections were encountered, which included bacterial, fungal and viral infection. Benign lesions were 2 [0.3%], comprising of neurofibroma and Bowen's disease. The most common malignant lesion was squamous cell carcinoma 203 [30.3%] with a male to female ratio of 128:75 [1.7:1.0]. Of these, 161 were well-differentiated tumors. The lower limb was the prevalent site distribution of all the ulcers. Superficial ulcers may be harbingers of malignant diseases. Squamous cell carcinoma remains the most common malignant lesion arising from chronic superficial ulcers in our setting. Adequate tissue biopsy and early diagnosis may reduce the attendant morbidity of these ulcers.

Smoking

complications

Passive or active smoking, which is more relevant to breast cancer.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 254-258 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms; Risk Factors

Abstract: To examine the risk of breast cancer associated with passive and active smoking and to explore risk heterogeneity among studies. We conducted this study in Iran during the year 2006. Fifteen published studies on smoking and breast cancer met the defined criteria. Pooled odds ratio [OR] estimates for female breast cancer were calculated. The active and passive smokers were compared with women categorized as never regularly exposed to tobacco smoke. The pooled risk estimate for breast cancer associated with passive smoking among non-smokers was 1.38 [95% confidence interval (CI); 1.16-1.65]. The pooled OR for active smokers was 1.25 [95% CI; 1.11-1.41]. Also, the combined OR for passive and active smokers related to breast cancer was 1.30 [95% CI; 1.17-1.45]. Based on the results of the pooled analysis, it can be concluded that passive and active smoking equally increase the risk of female breast cancer.

epidemiology

Prevalence of smoking among high-school students of Tehran in 2003.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1017-1021 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Smoking-prevention and control; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies; Students

Abstract: This study in 2003 determined the prevalence of smoking and its associated factors among high-school students in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran. Out of 1095 students aged 14-18 years, 29% [31% boys, 26% girls] were occasional and 5% [6% boys and 2% girls] daily smokers. Among occasional smokers, 21% had family members who also smoked, whereas for students who had never tried smoking, no family members smoked. Of 316 occasional smokers, 12% lived with a single parent compared with only 5% of never smokers. Regression analysis showed that significant risk factors for daily smoking were: having a brother or sister who smokes [OR = 8.58] and having more than 1 family member who smokes [OR = 6.33].

psychology

[Attitudes of teachers to tobacco smoking].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 907-915 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Smoking-epidemiology; Teaching; Questionnaires; Prevalence; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

Abstract: We aimed to evaluate the attitudes of teachers to tobacco smoking in Kalaa Kebira [a semi-urban region in the Tunisian Sahel]. Data from 358 of 402 teachers surveyed were obtained using a self-completed questionnaire. The mean age of the teachers was 35.7 [SD 7.9] years. The prevalence of smoking was 29.3% [51.6% of men and 3.6% of women], and 79% of smokers were addicted to nicotine according to the Fagerstrom test. About 50% of the teachers were badly-informed about the dangers of smoking and 75.2% of smoking teachers did not refrain from smoking in front of their pupils. The lack of knowledge of teachers limits their role as a model and information source in the anti-tobacco struggle. It is essential to draw up an education programme for the teaching staff.

Smoking Cessation

Smoking cessation programs in Middle Eastern dental schools.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [TheJ] 2007; 19 (1): 21-26 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Schools, Dental; Questionnaires; Health Surveys; Smoking-complications; Mouth Neoplasms; Periodontal Diseases; Health Education

Abstract: This study aimed to explore current policies and practices concerning smoking cessation programs adopted by dental schools across the Middle East and to determine the extent of smoking cessation teaching in dental schools. A survey questionnaire was e-mailed to the deans of twenty-five dental schools that were identified from the Arab Association of Dental Faculties website. The response rate was 80%. Fifty-five percent had written tobacco policies, 85% banned smoking in non-clinical teaching facilities, 90% banned smoking in clinical areas and 55% in public access areas. Fifty-five percent taught students appropriate patient smoking cessation techniques. All schools taught the role of tobacco in oral cancer and periodontal disease aetiology and 75% in osseointegrated implant failure. With respect to barriers limiting the teaching of smoking cessation, 35% had not encountered any obstacles. However, 20% cited social, peer pressure, overloaded curriculum and lack of training and interest. Forty-five percent of respondents stated that there were no planned initiatives to develop smoking cessation techniques within their curricula. It is concluded that Middle Eastern dental schools have identified the role of education in the anti-smoking campaign. However, much still needs to be done on improved approach to policy implementation.

Soft Tissue Injuries

therapy

Morel-Lavallee lesion. Results of surgical drainage with the use of synthetic glue.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 65-67 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Subcutaneous Tissue-injuries; Drainage; Cyanoacrylates; Combined Modality Therapy

Abstract: To evaluate the results of surgical drainage and use of synthetic glue in Morel-Lavallee lesions. We treated 7 Morel-Lavallee lesions in Ankara Bayindir Hospital, Ankara, Turkey between April 2003 and June 2004. These lesions developed in 5 male patients due to crush under a vehicle or a traffic accident. The mean age was 32.8 years; range 16-55. All lesions were localized in thigh. One patient had surgery due to acetabulum fracture and one had an urological operation for urethral rupture. All patients were operated 6-48 hours after the injury. After surgical drainage, soft tissues were attached with the use of synthetic glue and compressive bandage was applied. We defined healing as the loss of fluctuation and elicitation of the normal mobility of the injured skin on manual examination. The mean follow-up was 11.6 months [range 8-20 months]. One patient was operated for acetabulum fracture and had a bilateral Morel-Lavallee lesion 2 days after the operation. This patient was reoperated for drainage. All lesions were healed with a mean of 5 weeks [range 3-8 weeks]. No infection, necrosis or recurrences were detected during the follow-up. Results of the treatment with the use of synthetic glue and surgical drainage in Morel-Lavallee lesion are satisfactory with early healing time without recurrence.

Spina Bifida Cystica

epidemiology

Spina bifida aperta in southern Iran, 15 years experience.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2007; 9 (4): 191-196 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Spina Bifida Cystica-diagnosis; Spina Bifida Cystica-surgery; Sex Distribution; Comorbidity; Meningomyelocele; Meningocele; Ventriculoperitoneal Shunt-adverse effects; Hydrocephalus

Abstract: Spina bifida aperta is a lesion that communicates with the external environment; and includes meningomyelocele and meningocele. We investigated all clinical presentations in meningomyelocele and meningocele patients in Shiraz, southern Iran. Patients' files of spina bifida aperta who were admitted from 1989 through 2005 to Nemazee Hospital were reviewed for meningomyelocele and meningocele in Shiraz, southern Iran. CSF shunting by ventriculoperitoneal [VP] shunt was also performed. Out of 580000 patients, 100 cases of spina bifida aperta were registered. In 67 patients with meningomyelocele and 33 with meningocele with male and lumbar and lumbosacral areas predominance, cystic mass was more common. 35% of patients showed congenital anomalies including talipes equinovarus and congenital hip dislocation that were more in meningomyelocele patients. 10% of the patients were operated in the first 72 hours and the others 1 month to 1 year after birth. CSF shunt insertion was more in meningomyelocele patients. Among meningomyelocele patients, mortality occurred in 3 patients [meningitis in 2 and post-operative pneumonia in one case]. It seems that water-thigh dural closure and use of dural patch could decrease the rate of postoperative CSF leakage. Our results resembled the pattern in other series, except the low prevalence of hydrocephalus and a male predominance. Earlier referral of spina bifida aperta patients should be encouraged, because it could lower the complications and lead to better outcomes.

Stomach Neoplasms

diagnosis

Primary gastric lymphoma.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 36-40 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Stomach Neoplasms-therapy; Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin-diagnosis; Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin-therapy; Combined Modality Therapy; Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols

Abstract: To evaluate the clinico-pathological status of Primary Gastric Lymphoma [PGL] at presentation in King Fahad Hospital, Madina Munawra, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia [KSA]. A case series. Oncology Department of King Fahad Hospital, Madina Munawra, KSA, from 1990 to 1998. Case records of 22 patients with a histologically-confirmed diagnosis of PGL were analyzed. Tumors were staged according to the Ann Arbor Classification and divided according to the Rappaport working formulation. According to the treatment modality, different groups were established. Any other histopathological type was excluded from the study. Data were analyzed by frequency calculations. Survival was calculated from the date of surgery. All cases were Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma [NHL]. The peak age was in the sixth

decades with a slight malepreponderance. Most common presenting symptoms were epigastric or upper abdominal pain with or without mass. There were 10 [45%] patients with stage II, and 6 [27%] patients each with stage III and IV diseases. Diffuse large cell lymphoma was found in 12 [55%], poorly differentiated lymphoma in 3 [14%] and diffuse mixed in 7 [32%]. Helicobacter pylori infection was found in 2 [9%]. Sixteen [73%] patients underwent chemotherapy with some surgical resection, in 5 [23%] surgical procedure was palliative bypass and 11 [50%] had partial gastrectomy. Three [14%] had only chemotherapy after endoscopic biopsy. Two [9%] patients needed urgent surgical intervention. One [5%] patient had total gastrectomy followed by radiotherapy. Eleven [50%] had more than 3 years survival. PGL is usually of NHL type, presenting in the sixth decade, and can be successfully treated with both surgery and chemotherapy when patients presented at stage II. Chemotherapy after sub-total gastrectomy or biopsy was the best treatment option.

Substance Withdrawal Syndrome

drug therapy

[The effects of intra-locus coeruleus injection of dopamine D2 receptor agents on Naloxone withdrawal signs in Morphine-dependent rats].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (3): 7-12 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Receptors, Dopamine D2; Locus Coeruleus; Rats, Wistar; Morphine; Naloxone

Abstract: Opiate-induced addiction is a main social problem in Iran. As treatment of this problem is a health priority among the medical community, studies on this topic are very crucial. The exact mechanism of dependence on opiates and their withdrawal syndrome remain unclear. It seems that dopaminergic system and locus coeruleus [LC] have an important role in the expression of somatic signs during opioids withdrawal. The LC has been shown to contain significant levels of dopamine [DA]. In the present study, the effects of different D2 dopaminergic receptor agonist and antagonist administration in the LC on withdrawal sign expression in morphine dependence is investigated in rats. Adult male Wistar rats, weighing 220-280 g were divided into eight groups [n=8]. Two cannulae were stereotactically implanted bilaterally into the LC of each rat. After one-week recovery, seven groups were rendered dependent on morphine by subcutaneous injection during a seven-day period. Non-dependent control animals received saline according to the same protocol. Animals received bilateral intra-LC injections of saline [1 micro g/site] and quinpirole [0.1, 0.3 and 0.5 micro g/site, a D2 agonist] 15 min and sulpiride [5, 15 and 30 micro g/site, a D2 antagonist] 30 min prior to naloxone injection about 24 hours after the last dose of morphine or saline according to their respective group. To calculate the total withdrawal score, as an index of withdrawal syndrome, 20 different withdrawal signs were assessed and the scores of the intensity of these withdrawal signs were added. Total withdrawal scores were significantly decreased by quinpirole [0.1 micro g/site] and sulpiride [15 and 30 micro g/site]. The D2 dopaminergic system in the LC may be involved in the morphine-induced dependency in rats. Further studies are needed to define the mechanism of this dependency in order to improve methods for the rehabilitation of addicts.

Substance-Related Disorders

Students' attitudes and practices towards drug and alcohol use at Tabriz University of Medical Sciences .

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 967-971 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Alcohol-Related Disorders; Attitude; Students; Questionnaires; Health Surveys

Abstract: This questionnaire survey examined attitudes and practices towards alcohol and drug use among male university students living in a dormitory at Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Islamic Republic of Iran. Of 173 students, about one third [32%] had tried alcohol or drugs at least once in the last 6 months: 16% had tried alcohol, 6% cannabis, 6% opium and 2% heroin. Sixteen students [9%] reported they were abusing alcohol and 16 [9%] other illicit drugs, with 2 using drugs by injection. Many students believed that smoking and drug and alcohol use in the dormitory created disruption and an unpleasant atmosphere.

Suicide

epidemiology

Age and sex suicide rates in the Eastern Mediterranean Region based on global burden of disease estimates for 2000.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 953-960 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Age Distribution; Sex Distribution; Risk Factors; International Classification of Diseases

Abstract: Suicide was estimated to be the 25th leading cause of death in the WHO EasternMediterranean Region in the year 2000. Using data from the WHO global burden of diseaseproject, estimated rates of suicidal deaths were plotted for different sex and age groups. Overallrates of suicide were higher in females than males in age groups 5-14 and 15-29 years. The peakeage for suicides among females was 15-29 years [8.6 per 100 000] and for males 60+ years [10.8per 100 000]. As a proportion of all deaths due to injury, suicides were substantially higher infemales than males. Females in high-income countries had the lowest rates of suicide in all agegroups and males in high-income countries had a lower rate than males in low- and middle-incomecountries.

Surgical Flaps

Medial perforator flap for coverage of defects around the ankle.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 17-20 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Treatment Outcome; Ankle Injuries-surgery

Abstract: Wounds around the ankle with exposed bones, tendons and nerves are very common inour practice and their reconstruction remains a challenge for the plastic surgeons. They often leadto infection and mal-union if early vascularized cover is not provided. To evaluate efficacy ofmedial perforator flap for reconstruction of this difficult area. A total number of 40 patients withinjuries around the ankle were studied between December 2004 to December 2006 and all of themunderwent reconstruction with medial perforator flaps. The Medial perforator flap is a quick, versatile, reliable reconstructive option and has minimal donor site morbidity.

Supraclavicular artery flap "its weightage in reconstructing burn neck contracture".

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 81-83 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Vascular Surgical Procedures; Treatment Outcome; Contracture-surgery; Neck Injuries-surgery; Burns-surgery

Abstract: Flexion contractures of neck are a common sequel of deep burns. Severity varies fromdiscrete linear bands to severe labiomentosternal contractures leading to functional and cosmeticimpairment. Use of local flaps can produce best restoration of form and function. This study wasmeant to analyze clinical utility, advantages and any complications specific to islandedsupraclavicular artery flap. This was a descriptive study carried out at department of plastic andreconstructive surgery Mayo hospital Lahore between January 2005 and November 2006. Tenpatients presenting with neck contractures with out evidence of trauma in supraclavicular fossae,shoulder and deltoid region were included in the study. History and physical examination detailsincluding extent of contracture and cosmetic impairment were endorsed. Essential preoperativeworkup was done accordingly including assessment by anesthetist. Ten patients with varyingseverity of neck contractures were included in the study. Age range was 15-35 years. Averagehospital stay was 10 days. Five patients had severe labiomentosternal contractures. Eight patientsreported neck wound appearing excellent at 6 months postoperatively. In contrast donor areaappearance was reported satisfactory by 7 and poor by 3 patients at 6 months. Functionalconsequences were most with 6 patients having full range of motion [ROM] and 4 patients havinglimited but satisfactory ROM. There is no reported recurrence so far. Supraclavicular artery basedislanded fasciocutaneous flap is a reliable reconstructive tool ideally suited to cover defects in theregion of neck to restore form and function.

Syphilis

epidemiology

[Prevalence of syphilis and HIV infection in female prisoners in Morocco].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 774-779 (9 ref.)

Keywords: HIV Infections-epidemiology; Prevalence; Prisoners; Risk Factors

Abstract: We studied the prevalence of syphilis and HIV infection in 217 female prisoners atOukacha prison, Casablanca and associated risk factors. The mean age was 32.0 years and meanlength of imprisonment 22.8 months. As regards risk factors, 9% of the women said they usedcondoms, homosexuality was not admitted, 1.8% were intravenous drug users and the averagenumber of sexual partners was 5.17. Fifty-one women [23%] were positive for syphilis and 4 [2%]were HIV-positive. Multivariate analysis found that being married was protective [OR = 0.75, 95%CI: 0.57-0.97], while high number of partners was a positive risk factor [OR = 2, 95% CI: 1.2-3.51].

T-Lymphocytes

analysis

T-lymphocyte subsets and thymic size in malnourished infants in Egypt: a hospital-based study .

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1031-1042 (36 ref.)

Keywords: CD4-Positive T-Lymphocytes; CD8-Positive T-Lymphocytes; Thymus Gland-anatomy andhistology; Thymus Gland-ultrasonography; Malnutrition-immunology; Flow Cytometry-utilization

Abstract: Thymus size was assessed ultrasonographically and correlated to the percentage ofCD4 and CD8 T-lymphocytes in peripheral blood in 32 infants with protein-energy malnutrition[PEM] and compared with 14 healthy control infants. The study revealed thymus atrophy inpatients with PEM, especially the oedematous type, accompanied by changes in the peripheral lymphocyte subsets. These changes were reversible after nutritional rehabilitation. However, they may affect the immune status of PEM patients and may require a longer duration of nutritionrehabilitation than required for recovery of anthropometric measures. We recommend properassessment of the immune functions of PEM patients during nutritional rehabilitation until fullrecovery.

Takayasu's Arteritis

diagnosis

Takayasu arteritis diagnosed by 16-row multidetector CT angiography.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 73-75 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Takayasu's Arteritis-pathology; Angiography; Aorta

Abstract: Takayasu's arteritis is a well-known systemic disease that involves the aorta, majoraortic branches, and pulmonary arteries. Conventional catheter angiography remains the 'goldstandard' for disease diagnosis, in correlation with clinical data and laboratory findings. Multislicecomputed tomography angiography [MSCTA] has the advantage of non-invasively providing theangiographic data and combining morphological mural assessment with luminal evaluation. We present 2 such cases diagnosed by 16-slice MSCTA.

Telangiectasia, Hereditary Hemorrhagic

diagnosis

Osler-Weber-Rendu disease: report of 3 cases in a family.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1216-1218 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Telangiectasia, Hereditary Hemorrhagic-pathology

therapy

Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia Genetics, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation and management.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 11-21 (118 ref.)

Keywords: Telangiectasia, Hereditary Hemorrhagic-genetics; Telangiectasia, HereditaryHemorrhagic-etiology; Telangiectasia, Hereditary Hemorrhagic-diagnosis; Telangiectasia, HereditaryHemorrhagic-complications

Abstract: Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia HHT, Morbus Osler or Osler-Weber-Rendusyndrome OMIM 187300, is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by epistaxis,telangiectasia, multi-systemic vascular dysplasia and clinical presentation of wide variation. Thepathogenesis involves dilated post-capillary venules or telangiectases in the mucus membrane ofvarious organs as well as larger arteriovenous malformations. Genetic heterogeneity of HHT isconfirmed; 2 disease loci, ACVRL1 and ENG genes, have been identified and characterized. The 2major types of the disease, HHT1 and HHT2, are attributed to mutations in the ENG and ACVRL1genes. ENG and ACVRL1 genes code for proteins, namely endoglin and activin-receptor-likekinase 1 ALK-1, which are members of the TGF-beta receptor family, are essential for maintainingvascular integrity. Another gene has been implicated in

HHT; the HHT3 locus linked to chromosome 5. In the last 2 decades, the genetics, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations and management of HHT have been extensively researched. At this stage, it is deemed appropriate to review the wealth of information accumulated on the topic. Better understanding of the functions of endoglin, ALK-1, and other proteins involved in the pathogenesis of HHT should facilitate better management of patients with this disorder.

Terazoles

therapeutic uses

Role of cilostazole and aspirin in peripheral vascular disease in Diabetics.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 11-15 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Peripheral Vascular Diseases-drug therapy; Aspirin-therapeutic uses; Diabetes Mellitus; Treatment Outcome; Risk Factors

Abstract: Comparison of Cilostazole and Aspirin in treatment of peripheral vascular disease in diabetics. Comparative study. Fatima Memorial Hospital, Shadman, Lahore from October 2005 to July 2006. Fifty five diabetics patients were included in the study, regardless of presence or absence of symptoms and signs of peripheral vascular diseases. Complications of diabetes such as neuropathy, retinopathy, diabetic amyotrophy and foot deformities were assessed in detail. Patients who had peripheral vascular diseases with [Doppler] ankle brachial index measurement were divided randomly given cilostazole, [platelet] and aspirin. Ankle brachial index measurement was again done after three months of therapy. One way Anova was used to test the efficacy of aspirin and cilostazole. The F ratio [P<0.05] showed a significant difference between three groups and post HOC test showed cilostazole is more effective. Cilostazole, phosphodiesterase III inhibitor improves symptoms, signs and ABI measurements in diabetic patients when given for three months. However aspirin had no significant effect on improvement of such parameters.

Testis

pathology

The effect of melatonin on ductus epididymis. Unilateral testicular torsion in rats.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 288-289 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Epididymis-pathology; Testis-blood supply; Testis-drug effects; Spermatic Cord Torsion; Melatonin; Rats

Tetanus Toxoid

Causes of low tetanus toxoid vaccination coverage in pregnant women in Lahore district, Pakistan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1142-1152 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy-immunology; Immunization-utilization; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Questionnaires; Prenatal Care; Primary Health Care; Awareness

Abstract: To assess the causes of low tetanus toxoid [TT] vaccination coverage in pregnant women a mixture of quantitative and qualitative methods were adopted at the community, primary health care delivery and management levels in Lahore district, Pakistan. Out of a random sample of 362 women who had delivered during the previous 3 months, 87% recalled receiving 2 doses of TT. The main reasons for non-vaccination were poor knowledge about the importance of TT [32% of women] or the place and time to get vaccinated [18%]. According to the managers and primary health care medical officers, the main reasons for low coverage were lack of awareness about the importance of vaccination among the public and misconceptions about TT vaccination [e.g. that it was a contraceptive].

Thyroid Function Tests

[Clinical and laboratory evaluation of thyroid function following total laryngectomy in laryngeal cancer].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (3): 55-61 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Laryngeal Neoplasms-surgery; Laryngectomy-adverse effects; Cross-Sectional Studies; Thyroxine; Follow-Up Studies; Hypothyroidism

Abstract: Hypothyroidism is a well-documented complication after treatment of laryngeal cancer and is particularly significant among patients undergoing laryngectomy. We investigated the frequency of hypothyroidism in patients treated with total laryngectomy for laryngeal cancer. We also evaluated the effect of neck radiotherapy on thyroid function after total laryngectomy for laryngeal cancer. In a cross-sectional study, we evaluated 31 patients with laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma [mean age 53.6 years]. Among these patients, 14 were treated with surgery only and 17 were treated with surgery plus radiotherapy. Laboratory evaluation included levels of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), free T4, free T3, and antithyroid antibodies both preoperatively and postoperatively at the first day, as well as one and six months after surgery. All patients had normal thyroid function before treatment; however, after 6 months, five patients [16.1%] were hypothyroid. Of these, three patients [9.6%] had subclinical symptoms, including elevated thyroid-stimulating hormone with normal free T4, and two patients [6.5%] showed clinical symptoms of hypothyroidism. Radiotherapy and neck dissection were significantly associated with higher incidences of hypothyroidism. Our data suggest that hypothyroidism occurs in a substantial proportion of patients undergoing surgery for laryngeal cancer. The results indicate that thyroid function studies should be routinely performed in the follow-up care of laryngeal cancer patients, especially if radiotherapy and neck dissection were part of the treatment. We suggest that this approach will improve the patient's quality of life and diminish the co-morbidity associated with this kind of surgery.

Thyroid Gland

surgery

A histopathological audit of thyroid surgical specimens.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 51-56 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Medical Audit; Cross-Sectional Studies; Thyroid Neoplasms-pathology; Thyroid Gland-pathology; Goiter-epidemiology; Adenoma-epidemiology; Carcinoma, Papillary-epidemiology

Abstract: This study was conducted to see the frequency of different morphological lesions encountered in surgically excised thyroid glands. Descriptive cross sectional study. The study was conducted at the Department of Pathology, King Edward Medical University, Lahore during a 2-year period commencing from 1st January 2005 to 31st December 2006. All thyroid surgical specimens referred from the four major Surgical Units of Mayo Hospital, Lahore, to the Department of Pathology, King Edward Medical University, Lahore, during a 2-year period [2005-2006]. Specimens from both sexes and all age groups were included in this study. Results: A total of 662 thyroid specimens were examined histologically. They constituted of 588 specimens [88.82%] from females and 74 specimens [11.17%] from males. The commonest lesion was Colloid Goiter [diffuse and multinodular] constituting 434 cases [65.55%]. Next in frequency were tumours [benign and malignant] constituting 151 cases [22.80%]. Benign tumours comprised of 113 cases [74.83%] and malignant constituted 38 cases [25.16%] out of 151 thyroid tumours. Follicular adenoma was the commonest tumour constituting of 108 cases [71.52%] followed by Papillary carcinoma constituting 27 cases [17.88%]. Other non-neoplastic thyroid lesions included diffuse hyperplasia [3.62%], thyroiditis [2.26%], hyperplastic nodules [1.35%], colloid nodules [1.20%], completion thyroidectomy specimens [1.05%], colloid cysts [0.90%], colloid goiters with associated hyperplastic changes [0.60%], goiters with thyroiditis [0.45%] and a single case of dyshormonogenetic goiter [0.15%]. Colloid goiter is the commonest lesion of the thyroid gland in both sexes and is the commonest cause of an enlarged thyroid gland. This is followed by Follicular adenoma which is the commonest benign tumour of the thyroid. Papillary carcinoma is the commonest malignant tumour seen in all age groups with a predominance in females.

Thyroid Neoplasms

epidemiology

[Demographic characteristics and risk factors in 320 thyroid cancer patients].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (2): 78-81 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Thyroid Neoplasms-diagnosis; Thyroid Nodule; Retrospective Studies; Risk Factors

Abstract: Thyroid cancer is a rare disease which includes less than 1% percent of all human cancers. The aim of this study is to evaluate the demographic characteristics and risk factors among patients with thyroid malignancy at the Cancer institute and Imam Khomeini hospital in Tehran Iran. This is a retrospective descriptive study of the charts of 320 patients admitted with the diagnosis of thyroid malignancy based on pathologic reports in the above- mentioned hospitals from 1992 to 2002. From the 320 patients diagnosed with thyroid malignancy 68.1% were papillary cancer, 10.9% were follicular cancer, 10.6% were anaplastic cancer, 9.06% were medullary cancer and 1.2% were lymphoma. The average of the patients was 50.2 years, ranging from 12 to 98 years; 60.6% were female and 39.4 % were male; 22.8% of the patients had histories of thyroid nodule and 5% had received radiation therapy. From the anatomic point of view 57.5% of the cancers were in the right lobe of thyroid, 38.1% were in left lobe and 4.4% in the isthmus. None of the patients had positive family history of thyroid malignancy. Thyroid malignancy is more prevalent in the fifth decade of life and more common among females. Therefore, among patients in this group, alarming symptoms, such as anterior neck mass, thyroid nodule and voice change, should be evaluated more seriously.

pathology

Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma, a report on 10 cases.

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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2007; 9 (4): 220-223 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Thyroid Neoplasms-mortality; Thyroid Neoplasms-surgery; Thyroid Neoplasms-therapy; Carcinoma-pathology; Prognosis

Abstract: Anaplastic thyroid carcinomas are undifferentiated and highly aggressive tumors of the thyroid follicular epithelium, with a disease-specific mortality approaching 100 percent. This study reports ten cases with advanced anaplastic thyroid carcinoma with ineffective surgical interventions. Between 2001-2006, we treated 10 patients with anaplastic carcinoma of the thyroid. All patients presented with advanced phase and were documented by pathological study. The surgical intervention was thyroidectomy in 3 cases, debulking surgery in other three, just tracheostomy in three cases, and only biopsy in one patient. All of our patients died in 4 days to 8 months after surgery. Surgical intervention had no benefit in treatment of advanced anaplastic carcinoma of the thyroid and the suitable surgical intervention was to maintain an open airway. Early recognition of the disease is essential to allow prompt initiation of therapy. There is no cure for advanced situations, and surgery, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy play no important role in the treatment.

Thyrotropin

blood

Maternal and fetal thyroid stimulating hormones and the fetal indices of maturation, growth, and development.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 149-152 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Fetal Blood-chemistry; Fetal Development

Tobacco Use Disorder

Prevalence and predictors of smokeless tobacco use among high-school males in Karachi, Pakistan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 916-924 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Students; Tobacco, Smokeless

Abstract: A cross-sectional study was conducted in 3 towns in Karachi, Pakistan to investigate the prevalence of and factors associated with the use of smokeless tobacco among 772 high-school adolescent males. A structured questionnaire collected data on sociodemographic factors and history of cigarette and smokeless tobacco use. Prevalence of smokeless tobacco use [gutka, snuff, niswar] was 16.1% [95% CI: 13.5%-18.9%]. On multiple logistic regression analysis, the factors significantly related to smokeless tobacco use among the sample were: attending government school [adjusted odds ratio [OR] 6.3], smoking cigarettes [OR 3.2], not seeing anti-tobacco advertisements [OR 1.5], family history of tobacco use [OR 3.9], use of betel quid [OR 2.9] and use of areca nut [OR 3.2].

Tomography, Emission-Computed, Single-Photon

A comparison of myocardial perfusion gated SPECT studies obtained at rest and after stress.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2007; 16 (1): 34-39 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Stress-physiopathology; Rest-physiology; Heart Diseases-diagnosis; Exercise Test; Dipyridamole; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To perform a comparison between post-stress and rest gated single-photon emission computer tomography [SPECT] myocardial perfusion imaging [MPI] studies to assess post-stress stunning and the variables underlying this phenomenon. This was a prospective study of 318 consecutive adult patients undergoing stress and rest gated SPECT using a 2-day ^{99m}Tc-tetrofosmin protocol. Bruce protocol treadmill stress [n = 93] or i.v. dipyridamole pharmacologic stress [n = 225] were used as stressors. Ejection fractions [EF] and left ventricular [LV] end-diastolic [EDV] and end-systolic volumes [ESV] were calculated using the Cedars Sinai Quantitative Gated SPECT software. Perfusion defects were visually scored using a 20-segment model to obtain summed stress scores. Statistical analysis was performed by applying paired t test and multi-regression. Statistically significant [p < 0.05] paired differences between post-stress

andrest EF and ESV and type of stressing were noted. Results: Analysis of patient groups based on the type of stress showed significantly low EF on post-stress studies for both treadmill and dipyrindamole stressing and also significantly high ESV on post-stress studies for dipyrindamole. Multi-regression analysis using differences in post-stress and rest EF, EDV and ESV as dependent and summed stress scores, type of stress, delay time, previous myocardial infarction and size of LV as independent variables showed statistically significant associations between high summed stress scores [>13] and size of post-stress LV for EDV and ESV differences. High volumes were noted on post-stress studies. The magnitudes of the observed differences were well within the reproducibility of LV volume calculations. Patients showing stunning had significant ischemia or dilated LV. The stunning manifested as high EDV and ESV differences. The magnitude of the differences observed in EF and LV volumes were not clinically significant.

Toxocariasis

epidemiology

Seroprevalence of toxocariasis in children aged 1-9 years in western Islamic Republic of Iran, 2003.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1073-1077 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Toxocariasis-immunology; Questionnaires; Prevalence; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: We determined the seroprevalence of *Toxocara canis* infection in 544 children under 10 years randomly selected from urban and rural areas of Hamadan. An enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay was used for detection of antibodies to *T. canis* excretion-secretion antigens. Using a questionnaire, epidemiological factors associated with infection were examined, including age, sex, residence. Antibodies to *T. canis* were detected in 29 children [5.3%] and 19 children [3.5%] were categorized as borderline positive; thus together this gave a prevalence of toxocariasis of 8.8%. No significant differences were found in terms of sex, age and residence..

Triazines

adverse effects

Potentially serious Lamotrigine-related skin rash.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 17-20 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Epilepsy-drug therapy; Exanthema; Stevens-Johnson Syndrome

Abstract: To report our experience with lamotrigine [LTG]-related skin rash in children with epilepsy. We identified a series of consecutive children with epilepsy treated with LTG prospectively over a 5-year period ending 1st October 2005 at King Abdul-Aziz University Hospital and King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Of 207 children on LTG, 15 [7.2%] developed a skin rash with ages ranging between 3-12 years [mean 7.5]. We used LTG as monotherapy in 3/15 and as add on in 12/15, mostly [10/15] in addition to valproic acid [VPA]. The rash was mild with complete recovery in 7 children [47%]. The remaining 8 [3.9% of the total] had severe rash that necessitated admission to hospital. Seven out of these 8 children were also receiving VPA. One child had superimposed secondary bacterial infection and admitted for intravenous antibiotics. Two children recovered slowly with extensive post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation. We diagnosed Stevens-Johnson syndrome in 5 children [2.4% of the total]. One of these 5 children had progressive symptoms that evolved to toxic epidermal necrolysis. He required prolonged intensive care admission and developed sepsis with disseminated intravascular coagulopathy. He deteriorated despite supportive therapy, and died 5 weeks after the initiation of LTG therapy. Lamotrigine is a novel antiepileptic drug with a favorable therapeutic profile and good tolerability. However, LTG-related skin rash is a potentially serious adverse event that should be carefully monitored. Although the risk is small, one should weigh this against the potential benefits, particularly in children on VPA.

Trypanosomiasis, African

diagnosis

Evaluation of serodiagnostic tests for T.b. gambiense human African trypanosomiasis in southern Sudan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1098-1107 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Seroepidemiologic Studies; Sensitivity and Specificity; Health Surveys; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: A survey was conducted in a low-endemic and in a non-endemic area of Sudan to evaluate the specificity and efficiency of different serological antibody detection techniques for *Trypanosoma brucei gambiense*. Comparisons were made of the card agglutination test for trypanosomiasis [CATT] on diluted blood, on diluted plasma and on eluates from blood dried on filter paper, the LATEX test on diluted plasma and an ELISA on diluted plasma and filter paper. The specificities of all the serological tests were not significantly different from CATT on diluted blood [99.5%]. The specificity of CATT on diluted blood was similar [99.3%]. The highest sensitivities [100%] were observed with CATT on diluted blood and with CATT and LATEX on diluted plasma. CATT on diluted blood was more cost-efficient than the classic test, CATT on whole blood.

Tuberculosis

epidemiology

Epidemiology of tuberculosis among Afghan immigrants in Fars province, southern Islamic Republic of Iran.

M.R. Kadivar, M.R.; Ghaneh Shirazi, R.; Khavandegaran, F.; Karimi, M.
Research and Study Centre - Office of the Vice-Chancellor for Public Health

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 758-764 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis-diagnosis; Emigration and Immigration; Questionnaires; Sex Distribution; Age Distribution

Abstract: Rates of tuberculosis are high among migrants from high-incidence countries. This study determined the epidemiology of tuberculosis among Afghan immigrants in Fars province, southern Islamic Republic of Iran. From April 2000 to April 2002, all records were examined for new tuberculosis patients of Afghan origin registered at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. A total of 371 patients [208 males, 163 females] were found: 74.9% pulmonary and 25.1% extrapulmonary cases. Of the 278 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, 157 [56.5%] were sputum smear-positive and 121 [43.5%] were sputum smear-negative. The incidence of tuberculosis per 100 000 Afghan population in Fars province was estimated at 96.2, 88.2 and 63.5 in 2000, 2001 and 2002 respectively.

statistics and numerical data

Assessment of the implementation of DOTS strategy in two chest facilities in Alexandria, Egypt.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1085-1097 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Medical Audit; Cohort Studies; Treatment Outcome; Quality Indicators, Health Care

Abstract: We conducted a cohort analysis of all patients with tuberculosis [TB] attending 2 chest facilities in Alexandria, Egypt for the year 2003. A pre-coded checklist was used for auditing medical records. Conformity to the DOTS drug regimen during the continuation phase of therapy, conformity to the recommended schedule of sputum smear microscopy, and quality of registration of medical records were the 3 variables that significantly predicted treatment success. About half the patients received poor quality care. Strict adherence to standardized DOTS strategy is essential to bring TB under control. The overall quality index devised in this study may be used to assess and improve overall quality of antituberculosis care.

transmission

Usefulness of molecular techniques to identify ongoing tuberculosis transmission in Saudi Arabia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 268-270 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Molecular Diagnostic Techniques; Travel; Health Education; Incidence; Cross Infection; Laboratories; Polymerase Chain Reaction

Abstract: This study represents the first time that molecular tracing techniques have been used to identify patterns of tuberculosis TB infection in Saudi Arabia. The 2 strains were isolated from an socio-economically advantaged family who share a number of common facilities including a car and a driver. There are several factors that may play vital roles in on-going transmission of TB in Saudi Arabia including a high number of expatriates, the Hajj pilgrimage, and the social habits of Saudi citizens. Our sibling case series is believed to be a frequent pattern of disease transmission in this country. Control measures such as health education, active case finding, and prompt and supervised medical treatment are needed. More studies using molecular techniques are recommended to find the incidence of cross infection in Saudi Arabia. In addition, molecular techniques have to be established in all reference laboratories to help the detection of ongoing active transmission, molecular epidemiology and detect sources of infection.

Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha

blood

Tumor necrosis factor alpha serum levels and inflammatory response in acute ischemic stroke.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 25-30 (58 ref.)

Keywords: Interleukin-6; Cerebrovascular Accident; Inflammation; Risk Factors; Neurologic Manifestations; Infection

Abstract: To assess the implication of tumor necrosis factor alpha [TNF-alpha] and interleukine-6[IL-6] in acute ischemic stroke and to correlate this with lesion size, vascular risk factors, and neurological impairment. We included 70 patients consecutively admitted to the Department of 1st Neurology, Haydarpasa Numune Educational and Research Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey, between September 2001 and April 2002, with first-ever ischemic cerebral infarction within the first 24 hours from onset. The TNF-alpha, IL-6, fibrinogen, C-reactive protein, erythrocyte sedimentation rate [ESR] and leukocytes were determined in plasma on admission. Neurological impairment was evaluated with the modified Rankin Scale. We found higher baseline levels of TNF-alpha and IL-6 in the plasma of patients with acute ischemic stroke and neurological impairment in comparison to control subjects. In the large infarct group, TNF-alpha, IL-6, low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol and fibrinogen were found significantly higher compared to the small infarct group. While an association between TNF-alpha and IL-6 values and lesion size were determined, no relation was found between localization and etiology. The TNF-alpha level was found to be in positive correlation with IL-6, fibrinogen, and ESR. The IL-6 level was found to be in positive correlation with ESR, fibrinogen, and leukocytes. Inflammatory findings are associated with the early stage of ischemic stroke. The TNF-alpha and IL-6 were also higher in patients with clinical worsening. The release of proinflammatory cytokines after focal cerebral ischemia indicates a step leading to tissue necrosis or reflects the amount of ischemic brain injury, since the higher concentrations of TNF-alpha and IL-6 are found in patients with large infarctions.

Turbinates

surgery

Post turbinectomy hemorrhage - a study of 50 cases.

Yaqoob, M.; Pal, M.B.; Ghauri, S.; Nazir, I.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 45-47 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Randomized Controlled Trials; Treatment Outcome; Nasal Obstruction; Postoperative Hemorrhage

Abstract: The aim of the study is to know clearly about the major complications of a commonly performed nasal operation i.e. partial inferior turbinectomy. The current study is a randomized control trial and retrospective research work regarding 50 cases that underwent partial inferior turbinectomy and its major complication i.e., hemorrhage. The said operation is performed to open up the nasal cavities that were previously blocked due to the hypertrophied inferior turbinates. The study was conducted in ENT Unit II, Mayo Hospital, Lahore. The patients were randomly selected belonging to all age groups and to both sexes and to rural and urban areas. They got admitted in the wards. Base line investigations were done for all the patients e.g. HBs-Ag, Anti HCV, HIV, Bleeding Time, Clotting Time, Blood and Urine C/E. The patients were made fit for general anesthesia. Other investigations such as X-rays paranasal sinuses and CT scan were done to look for associated disease processes in the neighborhood. The occurrence of bleeding is divided into per operative, primary just after the surgery, reactionary during pack period and at the time of removal of nasal packs and secondary when the patients are sent home and got post operative infections. With careful surgical interference, effective nasal packing, gradual removal of packs and regular suction clearance in postoperative follow up, only one patient created nuisance and needed readmission and revised nasal packing and blood transfusion. 5 cases [10 %] got noticeable preoperative bleeding, while one patient [2%] got primary bleeding, 3 cases [6%] got reactionary, while one patient [2%] got secondary bleeding. The conclusion drawn from the study is that although the operation of partial inferior turbinectomy gives immediate relief regarding nasal obstruction but it has the hazards of hemorrhage.

Tympanic Membrane Perforation

[Assessment of spontaneous healing rate of traumatic tympanic membrane perforations and three months follow up; Yazd Forensic Medicine].

Mirvakili, S.A.; Baradaranfar, M.H.; Karimi, G.H.; Labibi, M.

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (2): 57-61 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Wound Healing; Follow-Up Studies

Abstract: Traumatic tympanic membrane [TM] perforation is a common injury of the ear with a high rate of spontaneous healing if the patients strictly adhere to water precautions. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors involved in the spontaneous healing of traumatic TM perforations in order to ascertain the best treatment plan including observation, paper patch and finally surgery. In this correlative-descriptive study, we recorded the outcome of

each patient with three-month follow up. Included in this study were a total of 202 forensic medicine patients from the Dept. of Otolaryngology Head and Neck Surgery at the Yazd University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran. All patients included in this study had traumatic TM perforation. Based on otoscopic examination, the perforations were classified as pinpoint or large. All patients received an audiometry exam and were followed for three months. The data was collected using a special form and analyzed by chi-square test, Fisher exact test and ANOVA. This study consisted of 118 male and 84 female patients with a mean age of 23.6 years [6-48 years]. The types of trauma included compression injury [104 patients], instrumental injury [59 patients], burn-slag injury [2 patients] and blast injury [1 patient]. One hundred and eighty patients had pinpoint TM perforations, 99.4% of which healed spontaneously by the second month, and 32 patients had large TM perforations, 50% of which healed spontaneously by the second month. During the first month, 87.3% of the patients observing water precautions had healed, however the healing rate was only 5.6% in patients not adhering to water precautions, who suffered from otorrhea. Therefore, during this study, 185 [91.58%] patients had spontaneous healing by two months and only 6 patients of remaining 17 patients healed with paper patch. The mean hearing loss at 500, 1000 and 2000 Hz was 10.55 dB [5-30 dB]. In our experience, patients with traumatic TM perforations have higher spontaneous healing rate when observing water precautions. Furthermore, we recommend observation and paper patching for three months before attempting any surgical intervention in such patients.

Typhoid Fever

complications

Infarction of spleen in typhoid fever.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 271-272 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Splenic Diseases-etiology; Splenic Diseases-diagnosis; Splenic Diseases-microbiology; Splenic Infarction

Abstract: Ultrasonography and computed tomography scan with hypo echoic areas diagnosed splenic infarction in a Salmonella typhi infected 30-year-old man with painful hypochondrium and epigastrium. An antibiotic recipe of ceftriaxone and amikacin resulted in recovery. Imaging techniques contribute remarkably to a rapid diagnosis and rational management of the extraintestinal lesions attributable to the Salmonella typhi/paratyphi group of organisms.

Ureter

injuries

Ureteral injury in an incidental vaginal incision during cesarean section.

Nasouhi, J.; Mahdavi, A.; Gity, S.
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IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal 2007; 9 (4): 215-216 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Cesarean Section-complications; Colpotomy

Abstract: Incidental vaginotomy, a potentially severe complication, has occasionally been reported in cesarean sections performed after prolonged second stage labor. There is controversy on the significance of vaginotomy and its consequences in cesarean section. Ureteral injury has been reported as a possible complication of cesarean section. Herein, we present a case of anterior vaginal incision instead of lower uterine segment, where the right ureter had been obstructed by sutures. The injury was detected and corrected during the operation. Thus incidental vaginotomy in cesarean section must be taken seriously and avoided as far as possible. It is also crucial to inspect and preserve the integrity of ureters in such cases.

Urinary Bladder

injuries

Iatrogenic bladder injuries during obstetric and gynecological procedures.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 73-76 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Intraoperative Complications-etiology; Intraoperative Complications-epidemiology; Obstetric Surgical Procedures; Iatrogenic Disease-epidemiology; Gynecologic Surgical Procedures; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To review the frequency of iatrogenic bladder injuries [IBI] occurring during obstetric and gynecological [OBG] procedures and we report a single center experience with these emergency urological consultations and interventions and analyze their outcomes and correlate them with the present day trends. We reviewed retrospectively the relevant data of all IBI during various OBG procedures from the Medical Records of Abha Maternity Hospital, the OBG wing of Assir Central Hospital, Abha, Saudi Arabia over a period of 4.5 years [September 2000 to February 2005]. Various relevant factors of the injuries were studied with their final outcome. Out of the 8,684 OBG procedures

carried out during this period there were 20 occasions of IBI directly related, with an overall incidence of 0.23%. The majority of injuries were seen during obstetric procedures [85%] and 15% during gynecological procedures. Notably 90% of them were recognized intraoperatively and managed. Concomitant ureteric injury was noticed in 20% of the cases. Endourological and surgical options were both used in the management. Overall outcomes were very satisfactory, unrelated to the site, type or other associated injuries. The bladder is the most commonly injured organ during OBG interventions. Prompt recognition and repair of injuries should be the main goal. Gynecologists should be able to do at least a minimum diagnostic cystoscopy in emergency situations. It is well established that this can lessen, missing iatrogenic urinary tract injuries in this era of increasing gamut of gynecologic surgical and laparoscopic procedures.

Uterine Cervical Neoplasms

diagnosis

[Role of cervical smear in the diagnosis of cervical cancer in Fes-Boulemane region of Morocco].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1153-1159 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Vaginal Smears; Early Detection; Mass Screening

Abstract: A retrospective study was conducted between 2000 and 2003 on 1620 women [mean age 39.6 years] in northern Morocco to determine the incidence of cervical cancer and assess the value of cervical smear in the diagnosis. Patients were interviewed using a questionnaire before carrying out a gynaecological examination and taking a cervical smear sample. Of the total sample, 23.1% had an abnormal cervical smear, of whom 5.6% showed intraepithelial lesions, both low and high grade. The women presenting with cervicitis represented the highest percentage with suspect smears [30.8%]; 90.9% of the smears showing high grade lesions were histologically confirmed as cervical cancer. A screening programme is a matter of urgency in northern Morocco.

Vaginal Smears

utilization

[Significant pathologic findings in 41 Atypical Glandular Cell pap smears].

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Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] 2007; 65 (3): 50-54 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Vaginal Smears-methods; Uterine Cervical Neoplasms-diagnosis; Uterine Cervical Neoplasms-pathology; Endometrial Hyperplasia; Curettage-utilization

Abstract: The aim of this study was to evaluate the association between atypical glandular cell [AGC] on Pap smear and significant pathologic finding to tailor management protocols. Between 2002 and 2005, Among 26893 Pap smears 122 women with AGC Pap smears [prevalence=0.45%] were referred to our colposcopy clinic. Forty one women underwent colposcopy directed biopsy, endocervical curettage, endometrial sampling and cervical conization to determine the cytologic and histologic correlations of AGC on pap smears. A total of 122 women with AGC Pap smear were found. Only 41 women accepted to participate in the study and followed the workup procedures. The mean age of the patients was 46.92 +/- 11.48 years [range, 23-80 years]. Of these patients 13 patients [31.7%] were post menopause and 28 patients [68.2%] were in reproductive age. We found 13 [31.7%] significant pathologic findings including 4 [9.7%] high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion [HG-SIL], 3 [7.3%] low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion [LG-SIL], 2 [4.8%] Endometrial hyperplasia, 1 [2.4%] Endometrial adenocarcinoma, 1 [2.4%] adenocarcinoma of cervix, 1 [2.4%] squamous cell carcinoma of cervix and 1 [2.4%] papillary serous tumor of ovary. There was not any significant difference in the prevalence of significant pathologic findings and subtype of squamous or adenomatous lesions between pre and postmenopausal group. AGC on Pap smear was associated with a clinically significant diagnosis in approximately one third of our cases. The women with a diagnosis of AGC on cervicovaginal smear are needed to be evaluated at least with colposcopy, endocervical and endometrial curettage. Clinicians should be careful about the significance of AGC in pap smears.

Vaginosis, Bacterial

drug therapy

Metronidazole for bacterial vaginosis - a comparison between vaginal gel and oral therapy.

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Annals of King Edward Medical College 2007; 13 (1): 96-97 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Vaginosis, Bacterial-microbiology; Metronidazole-therapeutic uses; Administration, Topical; Gels; Metronidazole-administration, dosage; Treatment Outcome; Administration, Oral

Abstract: To compare the efficacy of 0.75% metronidazole vaginal gel with oral metronidazole for the treatment of bacterial vaginosis. Comparative study, conducted in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Ghurki Trust Teaching Hospital attached with Lahore Medical and Dental College, Lahore. The total number of patients included were 290. They were divided into two groups, by random selection. Group A [150 patients] and Group B [140 patients]. 150 patients received metronidazole vaginal gel for 5 days. 98 [85%] patients were free of signs of infection. 11 [9.5%] patients showed partial response and the dose was repeated, while 6 [5.2%] patients showed no response to treatment. 140 patients received metronidazole 400 mg x BD orally for 5 days. In which 80 [77%] patients were free of discharge while 14 [13%] patients and 10 [9.6%] patients showed partial or no response respectively and it was mainly because of gastro-intestinal complaints. Vaginal metronidazole is effective for the treatment of bacterial vaginosis and is associated with better compliance and less side effects as compared to oral metronidazole.

Vancomycin

therapeutic uses

Vancomycin use in a large teaching hospital in Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran, 2003.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (5): 1195-1201 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Vancomycin-blood; Guideline Adherence; Infection Control; Hospitals, Teaching; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: We investigated adherence to the Hospital Infection Control Practice Advisory Committee [HICPAC] guidelines on vancomycin prescription in a large university-affiliated hospital in Shiraz. From August to December 2003, 200 hospitalized patients received vancomycin. For only 12 [6%] of these patients was vancomycin prescribed appropriately according to HICPAC guidelines. The main reasons why vancomycin use did not comply with HICPAC recommendations were: surgical prophylaxis in patients with negative cultures for resistant Gram-positive organisms, no investigation of vancomycin serum levels in patients receiving > 48 hours of vancomycin, vancomycin serum levels not repeated in patients receiving > 1 week of vancomycin, no appropriate adjustment of dosage with respect to serum levels in patients receiving vancomycin.

Varicose Veins

therapy

Role of descending venography and endovenous embolization in treatment of females with lower extremity varicose veins, vulvar and posterior thigh varices.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 206-212 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Embolization, Therapeutic; Phlebography; Questionnaires; Treatment Outcome; Vulva-pathology; Thigh-pathology

Abstract: To evaluate the prevalence of refluxing pelvic veins among female patients with lower extremity varicose veins and the role of embolization treatment in these cases. Of 158 female patients suffering from primary varicose veins of the lower extremities presented to the Venous Disease Clinic at Dhahran Health Center between January 2002 and December 2004, 25 patients [15.8%] were noted to have vulvar or postero-medial thigh varices or both. Those were referred for trans-jugular descending pelvic venography with or without subsequent embolization of the contributing refluxing veins. Venous reflux contributing to the vulvoperineal or posterior thigh varices was detected in 23 patients [92%] on catheter venography. Left ovarian venous reflux was responsible for 60% of all cases. Embolization, using multiple coils, was successful in 18 patients with positive reflux [78.3%]. One patient had primary vulvar venous malformation that required additional percutaneous sclerotherapy using dehydrated ethanol. Four patients had femoro-saphenous reflux contributing to the varices and required subsequent surgical ligation/excision. All treated cases showed significant improvement of their symptoms without any procedure related complications. In patients with vulvar or postero-medial thigh varicose veins, radiological study of ovarian and hypogastric venous reflux should be considered. Trans-jugular descending venography and embolization is a feasible, effective and safe diagnostic and therapeutic modality.

Venous Thrombosis

A patient with recurrent deep vein thromboses and seizures.

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Neurosciences 2007; 12 (1): 88-89 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Recurrence; Seizures; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Infarction; Heparin; Antiphospholipid Syndrome

diagnosis

An unusual presentation of postpartum ovarian vein thrombosis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (2): 273-275 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Ovarian Diseases-diagnosis; Ovarian Diseases-etiology; Puerperal Disorders; Ovary-bloodsupply; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: Ovarian vein thrombosis is a rare but potentially serious complication following childbirth. The majority of patients present during the first week postpartum, with fever and right lower quadrant abdominal pain. We report an unusual case of postpartum ovarian vein thrombosis who presented with fever, low backache, and painful thighs. A high index of suspicion is crucial to diagnose and treat this condition in order to avoid serious consequences.

Vesicovaginal Fistula

surgery

Management of vesicovaginal fistulae in urological context.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2007; 17 (1): 28-31 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Vesicovaginal Fistula-diagnosis; Obstetric Labor Complications-surgery; Prospective Studies; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To find out the commonest cause of vesicovaginal fistula [VVF] and describe the surgical management. A descriptive study. The Department of Urology and Transplantation, Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences [P.I.M.S.] Islamabad, from January 1995 to April 2002. The subjects were presenting with vesicovaginal fistulae. Symptomatology and demographic causes were noted. Investigation included IVU, cystoscopy, vaginoscopy and examination under anesthesia. Repair and outcome was noted. Patients presented with genitourinary fistulae other than VVF were excluded from the study. Most of the patients were young women of childbearing age. The causative factor of VVF in 27 [84.3%] out of 32 [100%] patients was obstetrical trauma. Surgical repair proved to be successful through transabdominal route in all 24 [100%] cases of VVF and in 4 [80%] out of 5 [100%] cases through transvaginal route. Repair failed in the 2 [100%] attempted through abdominovaginal route and 1 [100%] through endoscopic fulguration. To describe an overall result, 28 [87.5%] vesicovaginal fistulae were successfully repaired at first attempt. Obstetrical trauma was the commonest cause of VVF in this series. Transabdominal repair was the most successful method of repair in this series. Despite the good results of surgical repair, attempt should be focused on the prevention of VVF.

Wandering Spleen

complications

Wandering spleen with torsion of the pedicle.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2007; 28 (1): 135-136 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Wandering Spleen-diagnosis; Wandering Spleen-surgery; Torsion; Splenic Diseases-complications

Abstract: Wandering spleen is a rare medical entity. It usually occurs at 20-40 years of age, and most cases are seen in women. Clinical diagnosis is difficult due to lack of symptoms, unless splenic torsion has occurred and clinical symptomatology of acute abdomen develops. The diagnosis can be confirmed by imaging techniques. Treatment is operative due to complications of splenic infarction. Splenopexy is the usual treatment, except for cases of splenic infarction. Splenectomy should be carried out when there is no evidence of splenic blood flow after detorsion of the spleen and in cases of excessive splenomegaly.

Yoga

Effects of hatha yoga on well-being in healthy adults in Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2007; 13 (4): 829-837 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Questionnaires; Mental Health; Complementary Therapies

Abstract: There have been many studies on yoga and its effects on physical function, but less attention has been paid to self assessment of improvement in physical and mental health and well-being by yoga practitioners. This study was designed with that purpose using the SF-36 questionnaire in 107 volunteers [44 males and 63 females, mean age 34 [standard deviation 7] years] who attended yoga classes for 6 months. They completed the questionnaire before and after the yoga practice. There was significant improvement in scores for all health items. The differences according to age, sex and education level were not significant. It is concluded that yoga can improve physical and mental health, and promotes well-being.

Appendix I

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- Abu Eshy, S.A.**
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El Bayoumy, B.M.

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El Bozom, Essam A.

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El Desouki, Mahmoud I.

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El Shoubary, W.H.

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Elmahalli, A.A.

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Elmas, Cigdem

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Elsayed, M.K.

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Erenoglu, Nuri Y.

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Erenturk, Selim

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Ersay, Ahmet R.

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- Hamidi, Sepehr**
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- Hussain, Akhter**
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- Hussain, K.**
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- Iqbal, N.**
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- Jazayeri, O.**
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- Jelovac, I.**
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- Kettern, Marie Anne**
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- Mehmood, Zahid**
CHOLELITHIASIS (epidemiology)

- Mehrabani, D.**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
HEPATITIS B SURFACE ANTIGENS (blood)
- Mehrabi, S.**
PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (blood)
- Mehrabi, V.A.**
LIVER NEOPLASMS
- Mehrdad, M.**
THYROID NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Mehrose, Y.**
SURGICAL FLAPS
- Mehrvar, Kaveh**
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS
- Mehta, Lalit K.**
TYPHOID FEVER (complications)
- Meimandi, S. Shamsi**
MADUROMYCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Meisami, A.P.**
FONTAN PROCEDURE
- Memon, Shakoor**
NEPHROSTOMY, PERCUTANEOUS (methods)
- Meniar, S.**
UTERINE CERVICAL NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Merikhi, Alireza**
PERITONEAL DIALYSIS (adverse effects)
- Meysami, A.P.**
RADIODERMATITIS (prevention and control)
- Miabi, Z.**
BETA-THALASSEMIA (complications)
- Miah, Mohammed N.**
MENINGITIS, ESCHERICHIA COLI (microbiology)
- Milani, S.M.**
SEPSIS (mortality)
- Milanifar, A.R.**
ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS
- Mirsharif, S.M.**
ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA (surgery)
- Mirvakili, S.A.**
TYMPANIC MEMBRANE PERFORATION
- Mishra, Anuj**
TAKAYASU'S ARTERITIS (diagnosis)
- Misirh, Handan**
TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA (blood)
- Miyares, Francisco**
MYOCARDIAL STUNNING
- Moavia, Ameer**
NEPHROSTOMY, PERCUTANEOUS (methods)
- Moazzeni, Seyed Mohammad**
AGAMMAGLOBULINEMIA
- Mobaen, A.R.**
SEPSIS (immunology)
- Modarres Gilani, M.**
ENDOMETRIAL NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Moeen, A.**
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)
- Moghaddam, H.O.**
DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (diagnosis)
- Mohammadi, A.A.**
BURNS (mortality)
- Mohammadi, F.**
THYROID NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Mohammed, Viqaruddin K.**
TUBERCULOSIS (transmission)
- Mohkam, Masoumeh**
PERITONEAL DIALYSIS (adverse effects)
- Mohseni, Parvin**
PERITONEAL DIALYSIS (adverse effects)
- Mohyudin, M.T.**
HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS, ATRIAL (diagnosis)
- Moini, Ashraf**
FERTILIZATION IN VITRO (drug effects)
- Moini, Majid**
ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA
- Mojiminiyi, O.A.**
PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (blood)
- Molen, Henk T. Vander**
REFERRAL AND CONSULTATION
- Monabati, Ahmad**
NASAL POLYPS (diagnosis)
- Mondal, S.C.**
PREGNANCY (immunology)
- Morad, M.**
HEARING LOSS (epidemiology)
- Moradan, Sanam**
FETO-FETAL TRANSFUSION (complications)
- Mosadomi, Hezekiah A.**
MELANOMA (pathology)
- Mosayebi, Z.**
ABNORMALITIES (congenital)
- Mostajabi, F.**
BODY MASS INDEX
- Mostofi, K.**
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (drug therapy)
- Motamedifar, Mohammad**
CAMPYLOBACTER INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Motawy, Mohammad**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Mouhsine, E.**
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (injuries)
- Moukhtar, G.**
BETA-THALASSEMIA (diagnosis)
- Mousavi, A.S.**
ENDOMETRIAL NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Mousavi, M.**
DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (diagnosis)
- Moustafa, A.**
BETA-THALASSEMIA (diagnosis)
- Movahed, M.R.**
VANCOMYCIN (therapeutic uses)
- Movahedian, A.H.**
ABNORMALITIES (congenital)
- Mowlavi, A.A.**
MAMMOGRAPHY
- Mubeen, Rana Muhammad**
VESICOVAGINAL FISTULA (surgery)
- Muhammad, O.F.**
FISSURE IN ANO (drug therapy)
- Muhammed, Shakir M.**
LYMPHANGIOLEIOMYOMATOSIS (diagnosis)
- Muneer, M.**
THYROID GLAND (surgery)
- Murthy, Sabita K.**
DOWN SYNDROME (epidemiology)
- Musawa, Eman S.**
DROWNING (prevention and control)
- Nabavi, Mohammad**
AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES
- Naderi Nasab, Mahbobeh**
BACTERIAL INFECTIONS (microbiology)
- Nadi, Ebrahim**
ASTHMA (etiology)
- Naeem, M.**
DECOMPRESSION, SURGICAL (adverse effects)
- Nafar, Mohsen**
KIDNEY TUBULAR NECROSIS, ACUTE
- Naguib, K.K.**
ABNORMALITIES, MULTIPLE
- Naheed, Farhat**
VESICOVAGINAL FISTULA (surgery)
- Najafi, B.**
THYROID NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Namazi, S.**
VANCOMYCIN (therapeutic uses)
- Nampoory, Mangalathillam R.N.**
PARATHYROID HORMONE (blood)
- Nanjappa, Leelavathy**
AMENORRHEA (genetics)
- Naqvi, A.H.**
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS

- Naru, Tahira**
SARCOMA, EWING'S (diagnosis)
- Nasiri, Jafar**
ANEMIA (epidemiology)
- Nasouhi, J.**
URETER (injuries)
- Nasrollahi, Alireza**
PRURITIS (drug therapy)
- Nassar, M.F.**
T-LYMPHOCYTES (analysis)
- Navabi, M.A.**
FONTAN PROCEDURE
- Navaei, Fakhri**
SEPSIS (blood)
- Naveed, Sehba**
DOWN SYNDROME (epidemiology)
- Nawaz, Fauzia Haq**
SARCOMA, EWING'S (diagnosis)
- Naz, F.**
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)
- Nazari, M.**
SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS
- Nazarinia, M.A.**
PERITONITIS (etiology)
- Nazir, I.**
TURBINATES (surgery)
- Nemati, Eghlim**
ENDOCARDITIS, BACTERIAL (therapy)
- Nergiz, Yusuf**
TESTIS (pathology)
- Neyestani, Tirang R.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (immunology)
- Niamat, Ullah**
BREAST FEEDING
- Niaz, Z.**
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)
- Niazi, S.**
THYROID GLAND (surgery)
- Nickavar, Azar**
PERITONEAL DIALYSIS (adverse effects)
- Nikkhah, A.**
KERNICTERUS
- Nikvash, S.**
HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- Ninan, Vadakethu T.**
PARATHYROID HORMONE (blood)
- Nisa, M.U.**
FASTING (physiology)
- Nisa, Mehr Un**
LEIOMYOMA (pathology)
- Noor, Juvairia**
LEIOMYOMA (pathology)
- Norain, Ahmed**
EMERGENCY SERVICE, HOSPITAL (trends)
- Norouzi, Shahram**
CALCIUM (blood)
- Nouh, Mohammed S.**
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)
- Nouralizadeh, Akbar**
KIDNEY TUBULAR NECROSIS, ACUTE
- Nourizadeh, Maryam**
AGAMMAGLOBULINEMIA
- Nozari, Y.**
CATHETERIZATION, PERIPHERAL (adverse effects)
- Nusair, B.M.**
PREGNANCY, TUBAL
- Obeid, Tahir H.**
INTRACRANIAL HYPERTENSION (physiopathology)
- Ocak, Sabahattin**
INTRAUTERINE DEVICES (adverse effects)
- Oguz, Emin O.**
ALUM COMPOUNDS (toxicity)
- Oluwole, Olabode P.**
SKIN ULCER (etiology)
- Olyaei, G.R.**
ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT (surgery)
- Omay, Serdar B.**
HEPATOCYTE GROWTH FACTOR (physiology)
- Omeish, Abdallah F.**
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (therapy)
- Omeroglu, Hakan**
CONTRAST MEDIA (adverse effects)
- Omoti, Afekhide E.**
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (drug therapy)
- Omoti, Caroline E.**
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (drug therapy)
- Omotoso, A.B.O.**
HYPERTENSION (physiopathology)
- Onlen, Yusuf**
CROSS INFECTION (epidemiology)
- Opadijo, O.G.**
HYPERTENSION (physiopathology)
- Orak, Murat**
RESUSCITATION (methods)
- Oreizi, Farzad**
SEPSIS (blood)
- Ortendahl, Monica**
PATIENTS (psychology)
- Osisanya, Wemimo P.**
AUDITORY THRESHOLD (physiology)
- Osman, Rasha R.**
ANTIBODIES, ANTICARDIOLIPIN
- Osoba, Abimbola O.**
BK VIRUS
- Ostadi, Vajihel**
SEPSIS (blood)
- Otoukesh, Hassan**
PERITONEAL DIALYSIS (adverse effects)
- Ovali, Ercument**
HEPATOCYTE GROWTH FACTOR (physiology)
- Oyakhire, George K.**
THYROTROPIN (blood)
- Ozbek, Ayda**
CYTOMEGALOVIRUS INFECTIONS (congenital)
- Ozibilim, Gulay**
NEOPLASM METASTASIS
- Ozdemir, Mehmet B.**
DYSKERATOSIS CONGENITA (pathology)
- Ozesmi, Cigdem**
BEHCET SYNDROME
- Ozogul, Candan**
DIABETES MELLITUS, EXPERIMENTAL (pathology)
- Ozsoy, Arzu**
ORBITAL NEOPLASMS
- Oztop, Ilhan**
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (secondary)
- Ozturk, Ali**
SOFT TISSUE INJURIES (therapy)
- Ozturk, Hayrettin**
RESUSCITATION (methods)
- Padumanonda, Tanit**
SENNA PLANT (chemistry)
- Pajouhi, M.**
DIABETIC NEUROPATHIES (prevention and control)
- Pal, M.B.**
TURBINATES (surgery)
- Palanivelu, Chinnusamy**
DEGLUTITION DISORDERS (etiology)
- Pandyan, G.V. Soundra**
URINARY BLADDER (injuries)
- Parvez, Tariq**
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Parvez, Z.**
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS
- Parvin, Mahmoud**
KIDNEY TUBULAR NECROSIS, ACUTE

Parvizi, Rezayat

APROTININ (administration, dosage)
ANEURYSM, DISSECTING (surgery)
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS

Pathan, Shahed K.

INFERTILITY, MALE (etiology)

Pazooki, Ramin

PROTOZOAN INFECTIONS (physiopathology)

Pearson, D.

PERSONAL SATISFACTION

Pervez, Z.

MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA (surgery)

Peyvandi, A.A.

AUDIOMETRY, EVOKED RESPONSE

Pour Reza Gholi, Fatemeh

PRURITIS (drug therapy)
ENDOCARDITIS, BACTERIAL (therapy)

Pourfathollah, A.A.

BLOOD DONORS

Prakash, N.

PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION
(epidemiology)

Pramanik, S.S.

PREGNANCY (immunology)

Pramanik, T.

PREGNANCY (immunology)

Prasad, A.

PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (blood)

Puliyclil, Mini A.

PARATHYROID HORMONE (blood)

Qadan, Laila R.

INFERTILITY, MALE (etiology)

Qadeer, R.

HEPATITIS B (epidemiology)

Qadri, S.H.

IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME

Qannam, Ahmed

MELANOMA (pathology)

Qureshi, Abid L.

ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING ENZYME
INHIBITORS (adverse effects)

Qureshi, Irfan Z.

ANGIOTENSIN-CONVERTING ENZYME
INHIBITORS (adverse effects)

Qureshi, Naseem A.

GENITALIA, MALE (injuries)

REFERRAL AND CONSULTATION

Qureshi, Riaz

METABOLIC SYNDROME X (epidemiology)

Qureshi, S.S.

CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (diagnosis)

Qureshi, S.S.B.

HELICOBACTER PYLORI (drug effects)

Qushmaq, Khalid A.

VENOUS THROMBOSIS (diagnosis)

Rabbani, A.

ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA (surgery)

Rabbi, Fazle

CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS

Rabie, M.E.

GALLSTONES (epidemiology)

Radmehr, H.

FONTAN PROCEDURE

Rafay, Akbar M.

BETA-LACTAMASES (biosynthesis)

Rafeey, M.

HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (diagnosis)

Rafeey, Mandana

LIPOPROTEINS, LDL (chemistry)

Rafiei, Alireza

ASTHMA (etiology)

Rafindadi, Abdul Mumini H.

SKIN ULCER (etiology)

Rafiq, Z.

PITUITARY GLAND (radiography)

Rahimi Rad, M.H.

ASTHMA (epidemiology)

Rahmanian, A.

SPINA BIFIDA CYSTICA (epidemiology)

Rajabi, M.

MAGNESIUM SULFATE (therapeutic uses)

Rajae, A.

PERITONITIS (etiology)

Rajangam, Sayee

AMENORRHEA (genetics)

Rakei, S.M.

SPINA BIFIDA CYSTICA (epidemiology)

Ramzi, M.

NAUSEA (therapy)

Rangarajan, Muthukumar

DEGLUTITION DISORDERS (etiology)

Rasa, S.N.I.

EXUDATES AND TRANSUDATES (analysis)

Rasheed, P.

BIRTH INTERVALS

Rashtchizadeh, Nadereb

LIPOPROTEINS, LDL (chemistry)

Rasouli, Mohammad R.

ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA

Rasti, M.

PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (blood)

Rasul, Shahid

CHOLELITHIASIS (epidemiology)

Rathore, R.

HELICOBACTER PYLORI (drug effects)

Raufie, M.B.

SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS

Rayatzadeh, Hussein

ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA

Razavi, Alireza

ASTHMA (etiology)

Razmpa, E.

THYROID NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

Razzaghi, Mohammad Reza

PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (surgery)

Reda, Amal N.

LYMPHANGIOLEIOMYOMATOSIS (diagnosis)

Rehmani, Rifat

EMERGENCY SERVICE, HOSPITAL (trends)

Rezaei, Nima

AGAMMAGLOBULINEMIA

Rezaeian, M.

SUICIDE (epidemiology)

Rhaman, M.A.

TRYPANOSOMIASIS, AFRICAN (diagnosis)

Riaz, A.

SURGICAL FLAPS

Riazi, Kiarash

FERTILIZATION IN VITRO (drug effects)

Rivaz, M.

NAUSEA (therapy)

Rizvi, Javed

SARCOMA, EWING'S (diagnosis)

Rizvi, S.

LABOR, INDUCED

Rouchi, Alireza Heidary

CALCIUM (blood)

Roudbari, M.

INFANT, LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Roushan, M.R.H.

HEPATITIS A (epidemiology)

Rozi, S.

TOBACCO USE DISORDER

Saad, A.

REFRACTIVE ERRORS (etiology)

Saad, S.

FASTING (physiology)

Saaqib, S.

PREGNANCY OUTCOME

- Saba, N.**
MATERNAL MORTALITY
- Sabban, Mostafa A.**
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS
- Saberi Firoozi, M.**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Sabir, Mubasher S.**
ELAEAGNUS UMBELLATA EXTRACT
[SUBSTANCE NAME]
- Sadat Hashemi, Seyed M.**
PROTOZOAN INFECTIONS (physiopathology)
- Sadeghi Hasanabadi, M.**
THYROID NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Sadeghi, Esmaeel**
PENICILLIN RESISTANCE
- Sadeghi, Peyman**
KIDNEY TUBULAR NECROSIS, ACUTE
- Sadeghimehr, R.**
BURNS (mortality)
- Sadeh, M.**
HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS
- Sadri, Gholamhossein**
SMOKING (complications)
- Saeed, Gulzar**
SCAPHOID BONE (injuries)
- Safae, GhR.**
VANCOMYCIN (therapeutic uses)
- Safaei, Naser**
ANEURYSM, DISSECTING (surgery)
- Safaiyan, Abdol Rasool**
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS
- Safarian, A.**
SPINA BIFIDA CYSTICA (epidemiology)
- Safarpor, F.**
THYROID NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Safarpour, Gh.**
FONTAN PROCEDURE
- Safavi, A.**
ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS
- Safioleas, Michael C.**
WANDERING SPLEEN (complications)
- Safioleas, Panayotis M.**
WANDERING SPLEEN (complications)
- Sagheb, R.**
HEPATITIS A (epidemiology)
- Said, Z.N.**
HEPATITIS B (immunology)
- Sakeni, Riyadh A.**
BURSITIS (drug therapy)
- NITRIC OXIDE (blood)
- Salako, Babatunde L.**
AUDITORY THRESHOLD (physiology)
- Salama, S.I.**
HEPATITIS B (immunology)
- Salami, T.A.T.**
HYPERTENSION (physiopathology)
- Salati, M.I.**
GALLSTONES (epidemiology)
- Saleh, A.**
HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY (blood)
- Saleh, Hussein K.**
RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE (epidemiology)
- Salehi, M.**
FONTAN PROCEDURE
- Salehianzandi, N.**
MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING
- Salim, Khalid**
MYOCARDIAL STUNNING
- Samad, A.**
FASTING (physiology)
- Samadian, Fariba**
OXIDATIVE STRESS
- Samaila, Modupeola O.**
SKIN ULCER (etiology)
- Saman, Iqbal**
KORO (psychology)
- Samee, F.**
RADIODERMATITIS (prevention and control)
- Samy, S.M.**
HEPATITIS B (immunology)
- Sanatkarfar, M.**
FONTAN PROCEDURE
- Sanya, E.O.**
HYPERTENSION (physiopathology)
- Sardar, Khurram P.**
BICUSPID (anatomy and histology)
- Sarihan, Sule**
NEOPLASM METASTASIS
- Sarwi, Muna F.**
DROWNING (prevention and control)
- Sattar, Irfan**
CHOLELITHIASIS (epidemiology)
- Savas, Lutfu**
CROSS INFECTION (epidemiology)
- Savas, Nazan**
CROSS INFECTION (epidemiology)
- Scheutz, Flemming**
TOMOGRAPHY, EMISSION-COMPUTED,
SINGLE-PHOTON
- Schmidt, Henk G.**
REFERRAL AND CONSULTATION
- Seber, Sinan**
CONTRAST MEDIA (adverse effects)
- Sedaghat, M.**
KERNICTERUS
- Sehrioglu, Ali**
BACK PAIN (etiology)
- Seifi, Sepideh**
OXIDATIVE STRESS
- Selvan, J.P.**
HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (diagnosis)
- Senel, Emrah**
FIBROADENOMA (pathology)
- Senemar, A.**
THYROID FUNCTION TESTS
- Senthilkumar, Saravanan**
DEGLUTITION DISORDERS (etiology)
- Separham, KH.**
CORONARY ARTERIOSCLEROSIS (etiology)
- Sepehri, Hourii**
FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTORS
- Shaaban, F.A.**
HEPATITIS B (immunology)
- Shabbir, B.**
HELICOBACTER PYLORI (drug effects)
- CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (diagnosis)
- Shabib, Souheil M.**
LIVER FAILURE, ACUTE (chemically induced)
- Shaeri, H.**
THYROID FUNCTION TESTS
- Shafi, T.**
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS
- Shafie, M.**
CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Shafiq, F.**
HEPATITIS B (epidemiology)
- Shafiq, M.**
FASTING (physiology)
- Shafique, Mobeen**
KIDNEY (abnormalities)
- Shah, A.**
FISSURE IN ANO (drug therapy)
- Shahbaz, A.**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (drug therapy)
- Shahid, k.**
PSEUDOMYXOMA PERITONEI
- Shahid, K.B.**
PITUITARY GLAND (radiography)
- Shahin, Amr A.**
DROWNING (prevention and control)

- Shahrjerdi, Sh.**
ARRHYTHMIA
- Shaikh, Awais Ahmed**
SCAPHOID BONE (injuries)
- Shakeri, R.**
CELIAC DISEASE
- Shakiba, M.**
MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING
- Shakir, H.**
FISSURE IN ANO (drug therapy)
- Shakurie, S.K.**
SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS
- Shami, N.**
VAGINOSIS, BACTERIAL (drug therapy)
- Shamo'on, H.I.**
BODY TEMPERATURE (methods)
- Shamsadini, A.**
TELANGIECTASIA, HEREDITARY HEMORRHAGIC (diagnosis)
- Shamsadini, S.**
TELANGIECTASIA, HEREDITARY HEMORRHAGIC (diagnosis)
MADUROMYCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Shara, Maryam Essa A.**
DOWN SYNDROME (epidemiology)
- Sharbaji, Amer A.**
HYPERPARATHYROIDISM, PRIMARY (complications)
- Shariat Zadeh, Nastaran**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (immunology)
- Sharifi Yazdi, M.K.**
HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS
- Sharifi, H.**
SMOKING (epidemiology)
- Sharma, Adesh**
BONE WIRES
- Sharquie, Khalifa E.**
MELANOMA (diagnosis)
ORBITAL NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Shawish, Fahmy M.I.**
PLACENTA ACCRETA (diagnosis)
- Shawki, Hilal B.**
LYMPHANGIOLEIOMYOMATOSIS (diagnosis)
- Sheikh, M.A.**
PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (blood)
- Sheikh, N.H.**
TETANUS TOXOID
- Sheikh, R.A.**
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)
- Shemirani, H.**
CORONARY ARTERIOSCLEROSIS (etiology)
- Shenavandeh, S.**
PERITONITIS (etiology)
- Sherwani, Mohammad Khalid A.**
BONE WIRES
- Sheth, M.**
PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION (epidemiology)
- Shirhzi, H.R. Ghafarian**
PROSTATE-SPECIFIC ANTIGEN (blood)
- Shirkhoda, Zahra**
AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES
- Shirodkar, Samir S.**
GENITALIA, MALE (injuries)
- Shoab, M.**
PSEUDOMYXOMA PERITONEI
- Shoaybi, G.**
MAGNESIUM SULFATE (therapeutic uses)
- Shokouhi, Raheleh**
SEPSIS (blood)
- Shoostari, M.M.**
BLOOD DONORS
- Siassi, F.**
RIBOFLAVIN DEFICIENCY
- Siddiqi, K.**
INJECTIONS, EPIDURAL (adverse effects)
- Siddiqi, K.J.**
PREGNANCY OUTCOME
RECOVERY ROOM
HYSTEROSCOPY
- Siddiqi, Naim**
KORO (psychology)
- Siddiqi, Tariq A.**
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS
- Siddique, K.**
PSEUDOMYXOMA PERITONEI
- Siddique, T.**
IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME
- Siddiqui, K.J.**
PITUITARY GLAND (radiography)
- Siddiqui, M. Irfanullah**
BICUSPID (anatomy and histology)
- Siddiqui, Tauqeer A.**
MENINGITIS, ESCHERICHIA COLI (microbiology)
- Smolenski, A.V.**
ARRHYTHMIA
- Sohail, K.M.**
FISSURE IN ANO (drug therapy)
- Sohail, M.**
HEMATOMA (diagnosis)
- Sohanaki, H.**
SUBSTANCE WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME (drug therapy)
- Soheili, M.**
INFANT, LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
- Sokrab, Tag El Din O.**
ANTIBODIES, ANTICARDIOLIPIN
- Soleimani, A.A.**
FONTAN PROCEDURE
- Soleimani, M.**
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (drug therapy)
- Soliman, Hisham E.T.**
VARICOSE VEINS (therapy)
- Solmaz, Dilek**
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (secondary)
- Soltane, I.**
SMOKING (psychology)
- Soltanimoammadi, S.**
MAGNESIUM SULFATE (therapeutic uses)
- Somay, Goksel**
TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA (blood)
- Sonmez, Bircan**
HEPATOCTYCE GROWTH FACTOR (physiology)
- Sonmez, Mehmet**
HEPATOCTYCE GROWTH FACTOR (physiology)
- Soroush, Setareh**
BACTERIAL INFECTIONS (microbiology)
- Stamatakis, Michael C.**
WANDERING SPLEEN (complications)
- Stuhmann, Manfred**
TELANGIECTASIA, HEREDITARY HEMORRHAGIC (therapy)
- Suer, Cem**
BEHCET SYNDROME
- Sulimani, Riad A.**
GRAVES' DISEASE
OSTEOPOROSIS (epidemiology)
- Sultan, T.**
SURGICAL FLAPS
- Sultana, A.**
MATERNAL MORTALITY
- Suntornsuk, Leena**
SENNA PLANT (chemistry)
- Syed, Ghulam M.**
TOMOGRAPHY, EMISSION-COMPUTED, SINGLE-PHOTON
- Sylvestre, Camille**
PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (etiology)
- Tabatabai, Sh.**
RIBOFLAVIN DEFICIENCY

- Tabibi, Ali**
KIDNEY TUBULAR NECROSIS, ACUTE
- Taghipour, M.**
SPINA BIFIDA CYSTICA (epidemiology)
- Taher, Saadi M.**
RENAL REPLACEMENT THERAPY
- Taherkhani, H.**
TOXOCARIASIS (epidemiology)
- Tahir, Kaleem M.**
ELAEAGNUS UMBELLATA EXTRACT
[SUBSTANCE NAME]
- Tahir, M.S.**
LIDOCAINE (administration, dosage)
RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL
- Tajammul, A.**
HYSTRECTOMY
- Tajzadeh, Parasto**
BACTERIAL INFECTIONS (microbiology)
- Take, Gulnur**
DIABETES MELLITUS, EXPERIMENTAL
(pathology)
- Taleblian, S.**
ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT (surgery)
- Tamim, Hani**
RENAL REPLACEMENT THERAPY
- Taneri, Ferit**
HYPERPARATHYROIDISM, PRIMARY (etiology)
- Tarackcioglu, Mehmet**
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE
- Tarar, M.N.**
SURGICAL FLAPS
- Tareen, M.K.**
COATED MATERIALS, BIOCOMPATIBLE
DENTAL LEAKAGE
- Tariq, M.**
FOREIGN BODIES
EAR (abnormalities)
DENTAL LEAKAGE
- Tariq, S.**
FASTING (physiology)
- Tarzamni, Mohammad K.**
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS
- Tas, Askin**
RESUSCITATION (methods)
- Tasneem, Habiba**
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS
- Tasneem, R.A.**
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION
CIRCUMCISION, MALE (complications)
PRIAPISM (etiology)
- Tastepe, irfan**
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (complications)
- Tatar, Ilkan**
DYSKERATOSIS CONGENITA (pathology)
- Tavana, Sasan**
ASTHMA (etiology)
- Tehrani, M.R. Mohajeri**
DIABETIC NEUROPATHIES (prevention and control)
- Terrab, Z.**
SYPHILIS (epidemiology)
- Thabet, H.**
SMOKING (psychology)
- Thahim, Kalimullah**
SINUSITIS (diagnosis)
- Theumann, N.**
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (injuries)
- Thotathil, Ziad**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Tillawi, Ibrahim S.**
LEUKEMIA, MYELOID,
PHILADELPHIA-POSITIVE (pathology)
PLASMACYTOMA (metabolism)
NEOPLASMS, MULTIPLE PRIMARY (pathology)
- Tiryaki, Betul**
RED-CELL APLASIA, PURE (complications)
- Tiryaki, Tugrul**
FIBROADENOMA (pathology)
- Tohamy, A.G.**
T-LYMPHOCYTES (analysis)
- Toke, Satyawan P.**
ABDOMEN (abnormalities)
- Toki, Robert**
BETA-LACTAMASES (biosynthesis)
- Tokoglu, Figen**
ORBITAL NEOPLASMS
- Toosi, N.A.**
HEPATITIS B (epidemiology)
- Topcu, Soykan**
RESUSCITATION (methods)
- Toprak, Ugur**
ORBITAL NEOPLASMS
- Torkabadi, E.**
SEPSIS (immunology)
- Triggle, David J.**
DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS
- Tuncok, Yesim**
MYOCARDIAL CONTRACTION
- Turgut, Sebahat**
ALUM COMPOUNDS (toxicity)
- Turhan, Egemen**
SOFT TISSUE INJURIES (therapy)
- Ucmak, Hasan**
CYTOMEGALOVIRUS INFECTIONS (congenital)
- Umber, A.**
INFANT, LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
- Umber, F.**
LABOR, INDUCED
- Ur Rehman, H.**
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)
- Uraiqat, Ahmad**
HEMORRHIDS (surgery)
- Uthaman, B.**
HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (diagnosis)
- Vahidreza, S.**
MADUROMYCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Valadan, M.**
PREMATURE BIRTH
- Valojerdi, Mojtaba R.**
FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTORS
- Varesvazirian, M.**
TELANGECTASIA, HEREDITARY
HEMORRHAGIC (diagnosis)
- Velayati, A.A.**
ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS
- Wahla, M.Z.**
HEMATOMA (diagnosis)
- Wandroo, Abdul Khaliq**
MENINGITIS, ESCHERICHIA COLI
(microbiology)
- Waris, S.**
LIDOCAINE (administration, dosage)
RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL
- Wettstein, M.**
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE (injuries)
- Yaghmaei, M.**
INFANT, LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
- Yagmur, Yusuf**
RESUSCITATION (methods)
- Yalda, A.**
SEPSIS (immunology)
- Yaqoob, J.**
PITUITARY GLAND (radiography)
- Yaqoob, M.**
TURBINATES (surgery)
- Yassin, Mohammed A.**
HOOKWORM INFECTIONS (complications)
MENINGOENCEPHALITIS (microbiology)
- Yassin, Yassin A.**
NASAL OBSTRUCTION (radiography)
- Yazar, Tarik**
SOFT TISSUE INJURIES (therapy)

- Yazdanpanah, M.J.**
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (drug therapy)
- Yildirim, Ayse**
TESTIS (pathology)
- Yildiz, Cenk E.**
MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA (complications)
- Yildizhan, Ahmet**
INTERVERTEBRAL DISK DISPLACEMENT
- Yilmaz, Mustafa**
HEPATOCTYCE GROWTH FACTOR (physiology)
- Yilmaz, Ugur**
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (secondary)
- Yoldas, Burcak**
NEOPLASM METASTASIS
- Yosafzai, Wahab**
KORO (psychology)
- Younis, N.T.**
T-LYMPHOCYTES (analysis)
- Younus, Raza**
NEPHROSTOMY, PERCUTANEOUS (methods)
- Yousefi, M.**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Yousefi, N.**
CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Yousry, I.**
BETA-THALASSEMIA (diagnosis)
- Yusuf, M.**
LIDOCAINE (administration, dosage)
RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL
- Yu, Nansheng**
CALCITONIN (therapeutic uses)
- Yusuf, A.W.**
LABOR, INDUCED
- Zafarani, Fatemeh**
FERTILIZATION IN VITRO (drug effects)
- Zahedi, K.L.**
PERITONITIS (etiology)
- Zahrani, Ahmed B.**
URINARY BLADDER (injuries)
- Zakavat, Talieh**
PERITONEAL DIALYSIS (adverse effects)
- Zaki, Sajida**
EDUCATION, MEDICAL
- Zakria, I.**
FISSURE IN ANO (drug therapy)
- Zamyadi, Mahnaz**
CALCIUM (blood)
- Zangana, A.M.**
DUODENAL ULCER (complications)
- Zarandy, M. Motasaddi**
THYROID FUNCTION TESTS
- Zarrindast, M.R.**
SUBSTANCE WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME (drug therapy)
- Zeng, Bingfang**
CALCITONIN (therapeutic uses)
- Zeraati, Fatemeh**
ASTHMA (etiology)
- Ziadeh, Moroug T.**
CYCLIN-DEPENDENT KINASE INHIBITOR P21 (analysis)
- Zolezzi, Monica**
METHYLPHENIDATE (administration, dosage)
- Zubair, S.**
COATED MATERIALS, BIOCOMPATIBLE

Appendix II

**List of EMR Journals Indexed in
IMEMR Current Contents
June 2008**

Egypt [57]

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal [57]

Islamic Republic of Iran [46]

IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases [9]

Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology [8]

Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] [29]

Kuwait [15]

Medical Principles and Practice [15]

Pakistan [66]

Annals of King Edward Medical College [47]

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan [19]

Saudi Arabia [136]

Neurosciences [22]

Saudi Medical Journal [106]

SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] [8]

United Arab Emirates [13]

IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal [13]

Appendix III

**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 (117)

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| AAMJ - Al-Azhar Assiut Medical Journal * | 1687-1693 |
| 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 Inensive 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 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 Laboratory Medicine [The] * | 1110-1822 |
| ASJOG - Ain Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology * | 1687-2193 |
| ASNJ - Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal * | N/A |
| Assiut Medical Journal | 1110-0494 |
| 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 |

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| Eastern Mediterranean Region Epidemiological Bulletin | 1014-2347 |
| EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal | 0070-9484 |
| 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 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 Nutrition | N/A |
| Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health New | N/A |
| Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine * | 1110-1881 |
| 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 * | N/A |
| EI-Minia Medical Bulletin * | 1110-2446 |
| EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal | 1020-3397 |

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| 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 |
| Journal of Childhood Studies | N/A |
| 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 |
| Minoufiya 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 |
| 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 |

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| 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 (28)

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|---|-----------|
| 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 |
| 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] | 1917-5562 |
| Risafa Medical Journal * | N/A |
| Scientific Nursing Journal * | N/A |
| Zanco Journal for Medical Sciences * | N/A |

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN (105)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Acta Medica Iranica | 0044-6025 |
| Advances in Cognitives Sciences * | 1561-4174 |
| Archives of Iranian Medicine | 1029-2977 |
| Armaghane-danesh | 1728-6506 |
| ARYA Therosclerosis | 1735-3955 |
| Audiology | 1735-1936 |
| Bina Journal of Ophthalmology | 1026-6399 |
| Blood | 1027-9520 |
| DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences | 1560-8115 |
| DRJ - Dental Research Journal | 1735-3327 |
| 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 |
| IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal | 1028-852X |
| IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology | 1735-4668 |
| IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism | 1683-4844 |
| IJHOBMT-International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Bone Marrow Transplantation* | 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 |
| International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism | 1726-9148 |
| International Journal of Environmental Research | 1735-6865 |
| International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology | 1735-1472 |
| Iran Journal of Nursing | 1025-0581 |
| 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 Clinical Infectious Diseases | N/A |
| Iranian Journal of Dermatology | 0021-082X |
| Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders | 1726-7544 |
| Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering | 1735-1979 |
| Iranian Journal of Epidemiology | N/A |

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| Iranian Journal of Fertility and Sterility | 1735-8094 |
| Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology | 1735-8612 |
| Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine | 1681-2824 |
| Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR] New | 1735-9066 |
| Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology New | 1735-7756 |
| Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The] | N/A |
| Iranian Journal of Ophthalmic Research | N/A |
| 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 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 * | N/A |
| 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 Army University of Medical Sciences – J.A.U.M.S | 1727-1789 |
| Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences | 1561-4107 |
| Journal of Dentistry - Tehran University of Medical Sciences * | 1024-641X |
| Journal of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences | 1728-3426 |
| Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences | 1562-4765 |
| Journal of Hygiene and Health | 1735-2363 |
| 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 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 Medicinal Plants | 1684-0240 |
| Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The] | 1561-3666 |
| Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services | 1562-272X |
| Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences | 1735-1448 |

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| Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The] | 1735-5370 |
| Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services | N/A |
| Journal of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - University of Tehran * | 1022-646X |
| Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services * | 1606-9366 |
| JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences | 1735-1995 |
| KOOMESH - Journal of the Samman 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 New | 1608-5671 |
| Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran * | 1016-1430 |
| Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University * | 1023-5922 |
| Nursing and Midwifery Research * | 1753-5001 |
| Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal | 1735-1022 |
| Quarterly Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The] | 1028-6918 |
| Salmand: Iranian Journal of Aging | 1735-806X |
| 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 |
| Shaheed Beheshti University Dental Journal | 1735-7683 |
| Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services | 1605-8941 |
| SHAMS - Journal of Medical Sciences New | N/A |
| Social Welfare Quarterly | N/A |
| Strides in Development of Medical Education | 1735-4242 |
| Tanaffos * | 1735-0344 |
| Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ] | N/A |
| Toloo-e-Behdasht | 1728-5127 |
| Urology Journal | 1735-1308 |
| Yakhteh Medical Journal | 1561-4921 |

JORDAN (7)

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| Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The] | 1016-8923 |
| Dirasat | 1026-3772 |
| 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 |

KUWAIT (4)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization | N/A |
| KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal | 0023-5776 |
| Medical Arabization | N/A |
| Medical Principles and Practice | 1011-7571 |

LEBANON (8)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques | 1683-8068 |
| 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 (5)

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|---|-----------|
| 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)

| | |
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| 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 (2)

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| Oman Medical Journal | N/A |
| SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal | 1029-4066 |

PAKISTAN (63)

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| 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 |
| Biomedica | N/A |
| Challenge - Quarterly [The] * | 0528-7944 |

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|---|-----------|
| 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 |
| 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 | N/A |
| 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 Medicae 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 | 1029-385X |
| Medical Spectrum [The] * | 0254-8534 |
| Medicine Today | 1813-9876 |
| Mother and Child * | 0379-2617 |
| PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal | 0030-9648 |
| Pakistan Heart Journal * | 0048-2706 |
| Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry * | 0300-8185 |
| Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine | N/A |
| Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology | 1019-438X |
| Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The] * | N/A |
| Pakistan Journal of Health * | N/A |
| Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Services | 1996-7195 |
| Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences | 1682-024X |
| Pakistan Journal of Neurology * | N/A |

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|---|-----------|
| Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology * | N/A |
| Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry * | 1608-134X |
| Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery | 0257-4985 |
| Pakistan Journal of Pathology | 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 |
| RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal | 0303-5212 |

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 |
| Middle East Journal of Emergency Medicine [The] | 1729-6455 |
| Qatar Medical Journal | 0253-8253 |

SAUDI ARABIA (23)

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Annals of Saudi Medicine | 0256-4947 |
| Annals of Thoracic Medicine | 1817-1737 |
| Hematology, Oncology and stem Cell Therapy New | 1658-3876 |
| Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The] * | N/A |
| Journal of Family and Community Medicine | 1319-1683 |
| Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences * | 1319-1004 |
| Journal of the Saudi Heart Association | 1319-9218 |
| MEJO - Middle East Journal of Ophthalmolgy * | N/A |

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|---|-----------|
| 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 |
| 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 New | 1658-2489 |
| SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal | 1319-0164 |

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 | 1585-5000 |
| Sudanese Journal of Dermatology * | N/A |
| Sudanese Journal of Public Health | N/A |

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC (9)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 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 |
| 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 (8)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 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 |
| SST - Sante et Securite au Travail | N/A |
| Tunisie Medicale [La] | 0041-4131 |

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (3)

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 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 Journal * | 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 2006
 Last update June 2008

IMEMR Journals details on the following URL Address:
<http://www.emro.who.int/EMRJorList/Default.aspx>

Appendix IV

**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 | Afro - Arab Liver Journal | 1687-224X |
| 6 | Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology* | 1687-1030 |
| 7 | Ain-Shams Medical Journal | 0002-2144 |
| 8 | AJAIC - Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Insentive Care * | N/A |
| 9 | Al Azhar Medical Journal | 1110-0400 |
| 10 | Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science * | N/A |
| 11 | Alexandria Dental Journal * | 1110-015X |
| 12 | Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology | N/A |
| 13 | Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics | N/A |
| 14 | Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences * | 1110-1792 |
| 15 | Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science * | 1110-2047 |
| 16 | Alexandria Medical Journal [The] * | 0516-5849 |
| 17 | Al-Kindy College Medical Journal * | 1810-9543 |
| 18 | Al-Majallah Al-Tibbiya Al-Arabiayh | N/A |
| 19 | Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences * | 1815-0993 |
| 20 | Al-Quds Medical Journal * | N/A |
| 21 | Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College | 1563-3241 |
| 22 | Annals of Alquds Medicine | 1815-2643 |
| 23 | Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre – Karachi * | N/A |
| 24 | Annals of King Edward Medical College | 1684-6680 |
| 25 | Annals of Pediatric Surgery | 1687-4137 |
| 26 | Annals of Saudi Medicine | 0256-4947 |
| 27 | Annals of the College of Medicine – Mosul * | 0027-1446 |
| 28 | Annals of Thoracic Medicine | 1817-1737 |
| 29 | Arab Dental Journal * | N/A |
| 30 | Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition * | 1608-8352 |
| 31 | Arab Journal of Biotechnology | 1110-6875 |
| 32 | Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The] * | 1110-1822 |
| 33 | Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences | 1683-0369 |
| 34 | Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The] | 1016-8923 |
| 35 | Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science | N/A |
| 36 | Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis * | 0020-2509 |
| 37 | Archives of Iranian Medicine | 1029-2977 |
| 38 | Armaghane-danesh | 1728-6506 |

| No. | Journal Title | ISSN |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 39 | ARYA Therosclerosis | 1735-3955 |
| 40 | ASJOG - Ain Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology * | 1687-2193 |
| 41 | ASNJ - Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal * | N/A |
| 42 | Assiut Medical Journal | 1110-0494 |
| 43 | Audiology | 1735-1936 |
| 44 | Bahrain Medical Bulletin | 1012-8298 |
| 45 | Basrah Journal of Surgery * | N/A |
| 46 | Benha Medical Journal * | 1110-208X |
| 47 | Bina Journal of Ophthalmology | 1026-6399 |
| 48 | Biomedica | N/A |
| 49 | Blood | 1027-9520 |
| 50 | Bulletin Epidemiologique * | 0851-8238 |
| 51 | Bulletin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine | 1110-0834 |
| 52 | Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association * | N/A |
| 53 | Bulletin of Endemic Diseases – Baghdad * | 0007-4845 |
| 54 | Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy - Cairo University | 1110-0931 |
| 55 | Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy - Cairo University * | 1110-6611 |
| 56 | Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health | 1110-0036 |
| 57 | Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University | 1110-0052 |
| 58 | Bulletin of the Faculty of Science - University of Alexandria * | 0568-9619 |
| 59 | Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization | N/A |
| 60 | Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt | N/A |
| 61 | Bulletin of the National Research Centre | 1110-0591 |
| 62 | Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt * | 1110-0982 |
| 63 | Cahier Medicaux de Tunisie * | 0300-5291 |
| 64 | Challenge - Quarterly [The] * | 0528-7944 |
| 65 | Childhood and Development Quarterly * | 1110-8681 |
| 66 | Clinical Diabetes | 0891-8929 |
| 67 | Community Medicine * | 0301-7265 |
| 68 | Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences | N/A |
| 69 | DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences | 1560-8115 |
| 70 | Diabetes Digest | 1369-7501 |
| 71 | Dirasat | 1026-3772 |
| 72 | DRJ - Dental Research Journal | 1735-3327 |
| 73 | Eastern Mediterranean Region Drugs Digest | 1040-2312 |
| 74 | Eastern Mediterranean Region Epidemiological Bulletin | 1014-2347 |
| 75 | EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal | 0070-9484 |
| 76 | Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The] * | 1110-2144 |

| No. | Journal Title | ISSN |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 77 | Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering * | 1012-5558 |
| 78 | Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering | 1110-8525 |
| 79 | Egyptian Journal of Chemistry | 0449-2285 |
| 80 | Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine * | 1110-1865 |
| 81 | Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology * | 1110-7650 |
| 82 | Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The] | N/A |
| 83 | Egyptian Journal of Food Science | 1110-0613 |
| 84 | Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology * | N/A |
| 85 | Egyptian Journal of Histology [The] | 1110-0559 |
| 86 | Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The] | 1687-2002 |
| 87 | Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The] | 1110-8630 |
| 88 | Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences | 1110-5593 |
| 89 | Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology * | 1110-2179 |
| 90 | Egyptian Journal of Microbiology | 0022-2704 |
| 91 | Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The] * | N/A |
| 92 | Egyptian Journal of Nutrition | N/A |
| 93 | Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health New | N/A |
| 94 | Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine * | 1110-1881 |
| 95 | Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences [The] | 0301-5068 |
| 96 | Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences * | 0301-8660 |
| 97 | Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The] * | 1110-1105 |
| 98 | Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases * | 1110-7278 |
| 99 | Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The] * | 1110-1121 |
| 100 | Egyptian Journal of Urology * | 1110-5712 |
| 101 | Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science | 1110-0222 |
| 102 | Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center * | 1687-1278 |
| 103 | Egyptian Orthodontic Journal * | N/A |
| 104 | Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The] * | 1110-1148 |
| 105 | Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center] | 1687-4315 |
| 106 | Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The] | N/A |
| 107 | Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation | 1110-161X |
| 108 | Egyptian Science Magazine [The] | 1687-3815 |
| 109 | EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The] | 1687-1502 |
| 110 | EJENTAS - Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences * | N/A |
| 111 | El-Minia Medical Bulletin * | 1110-2446 |
| 112 | EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal | 1020-3397 |
| 113 | Emirates Medical Journal | 0250-6882 |
| 114 | EMJ - Egyptian Medical Journal [The] | 1110-0095 |

| No. | Journal Title | ISSN |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 115 | Garyounis Medical Journal * | 0254-7198 |
| 116 | Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The] * | 1110-6638 |
| 117 | Gezira Journal of Health Sciences * | N/A |
| 118 | GJMS – Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences | 1819-7973 |
| 119 | Govaresh * | 1560-7186 |
| 120 | Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The] * | N/A |
| 121 | HAKIM Research Journal | 1561-252X |
| 122 | Hamdard Medicus | 0250-7188 |
| 123 | HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery | 1735-2215 |
| 124 | Health Information Management | 1735-1847 |
| 125 | Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region * | 1014-9899 |
| 126 | Heart Views | 1995-705X |
| 127 | Hematology, Oncology and stem Cell Therapy New | 1658-3876 |
| 128 | Hepatitis Monthly | 1735-143X |
| 129 | IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal | 1028-852X |
| 130 | IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical * | N/A |
| 131 | IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology | 1735-4668 |
| 132 | IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism | 1683-4844 |
| 133 | IJHOBMT - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Bone Marrow Transplantation * | 1735-1243 |
| 134 | IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology | 1735-1383 |
| 135 | IJKD – Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases | 1735-8582 |
| 136 | IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education * | 1608-9359 |
| 137 | IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences | 0253-0716 |
| 138 | IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics | 1735-5087 |
| 139 | IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research * | 1735-0328 |
| 140 | IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal * | 0304-4564 |
| 141 | Infectious Disease Journal of Pakistan | 1027-0299 |
| 142 | International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism * | 1606-7754 |
| 143 | International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism | 1726-9148 |
| 144 | International Journal of Environmental Research | 1735-6865 |
| 145 | International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology | 1735-1472 |
| 146 | International Journal of Pathology | 1810-0155 |
| 147 | IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal | 1816-0581 |
| 148 | IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal * | 1608-8360 |
| 149 | Iran Journal of Nursing | 1025-0581 |
| 150 | Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology | 1735-1502 |
| 151 | Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases | 1735-7179 |
| 152 | Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences | 1608-6015 |

| No. | Journal Title | ISSN |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 153 | Iranian Journal of Biotechnology | 1728-3043 |
| 154 | Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases | N/A |
| 155 | Iranian Journal of Dermatology | 0021-082X |
| 156 | Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders | 1726-7544 |
| 157 | Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering | 1735-1979 |
| 158 | Iranian Journal of Epidemiology | N/A |
| 159 | Iranian Journal of Fertility and Sterility | 1735-8094 |
| 160 | Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology | 1735-8612 |
| 161 | Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine | 1681-2824 |
| 162 | Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR] New | 1735-9066 |
| 163 | Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology New | 1735-7756 |
| 164 | Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The] | N/A |
| 165 | Iranian Journal of Ophthalmic Research | N/A |
| 166 | Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology * | 1560-1293 |
| 167 | Iranian Journal of Parasitology | 1735-7020 |
| 168 | Iranian Journal of Pediatrics | 1018-4406 |
| 169 | Iranian Journal of Psychiatry | 1735-4587 |
| 170 | Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (ANDEESHEH VA RAFTAR) | 1024-0047 |
| 171 | Iranian Journal of Public Health | 0304-4556 |
| 172 | Iranian Journal of Radiation Research | 1728-4554 |
| 173 | Iranian Journal of Radiology | 1735-1065 |
| 174 | Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine | N/A |
| 175 | Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research | 1728-1997 |
| 176 | Iranian Rehabilitation Journal * | N/A |
| 177 | Iraqi Army Medical Journal * | N/A |
| 178 | Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology * | N/A |
| 179 | Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine * | 1684-5382 |
| 180 | Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences * | 1681-6579 |
| 181 | Iraqi Journal of Microbiology * | N/A |
| 182 | Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences * | N/A |
| 183 | Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches * | 1814-0823 |
| 184 | IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal | 1561-4395 |
| 185 | JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan | 1025-9589 |
| 186 | JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society | 1015-6321 |
| 187 | JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan | 1022-386X |
| 188 | JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences * | 1735-2150 |
| 189 | JDUHS - Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences | N/A |
| 190 | JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine * | 1303-667X |

| No. | Journal Title | ISSN |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 191 | JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association * | 1810-9632 |
| 192 | JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences | 1729-0341 |
| 193 | JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal | N/A |
| 194 | JMJ - Juba Medical Journal * | N/A |
| 195 | JMR - Journal of Medical Research * | 1728-1962 |
| 196 | JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences | N/A |
| 197 | Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The] * | N/A |
| 198 | JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi * | N/A |
| 199 | Jordan Medical Journal | 0446-9283 |
| 200 | Journal du Practicien * | 1113-5667 |
| 201 | Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahavard Danesh | N/A |
| 202 | Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences – J.A.U.M.S | 1727-1789 |
| 203 | Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences | 1561-4107 |
| 204 | Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences * | N/A |
| 205 | Journal of Basic and Medical Sciences | 1608-6015 |
| 206 | Journal of Childhood Studies | N/A |
| 207 | Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The] * | N/A |
| 208 | Journal of Community Medicine * | N/A |
| 209 | Journal of Dentistry - Tehran University of Medical Sciences * | 1024-641X |
| 210 | Journal of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences | 1728-3426 |
| 211 | Journal of Dohuk University * | 1812-7568 |
| 212 | Journal of Drug Research of Egypt | 0085-2406 |
| 213 | Journal of Family and Community Medicine | 1319-1683 |
| 214 | Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences | 1562-4765 |
| 215 | Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases * | 1110-0796 |
| 216 | Journal of Hygiene and Health | 1735-2363 |
| 217 | Journal of Isfahan Dental School | 1735-255X |
| 218 | Journal of Isfahan Medical School | 1027-7595 |
| 219 | Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The] | 1024-6428 |
| 220 | Journal of Karbala University * | 1813-0410 |
| 221 | Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences | 1023-9510 |
| 222 | Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences * | 1319-1004 |
| 223 | Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences[The] | 1110-6468 |
| 224 | Journal of Mashad Dental School * | 1560-9286 |
| 225 | Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences | 1561-4123 |
| 226 | Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran | 1562-1073 |
| 227 | Journal of Medical Education | N/A |
| 228 | Journal of Medical Sciences | 1682-4474 |

| No. | Journal Title | ISSN |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 229 | Journal of Medicinal Plants | 1684-0240 |
| 230 | Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation * | N/A |
| 231 | Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The] | 1561-3666 |
| 232 | Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services | 1562-272X |
| 233 | Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences | 1735-1448 |
| 234 | Journal of Surgery [The] * | 1681-4517 |
| 235 | Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The] | 1735-5370 |
| 236 | Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations | 1561-0217 |
| 237 | Journal of the Arab Dentist * | N/A |
| 238 | Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum * | 1812-1756 |
| 239 | Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research | 1687-4293 |
| 240 | Journal of the College of Dentistry – Baghdad * | N/A |
| 241 | Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The] * | 0013-2411 |
| 242 | Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute | 1110-0362 |
| 243 | Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The] | N/A |
| 244 | Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The] * | N/A |
| 245 | Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The] * | 0258-3216 |
| 246 | Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology | 1110-0583 |
| 247 | Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The] * | N/A |
| 248 | Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology * | 1110-127X |
| 249 | Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad | 0041-9419 |
| 250 | Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services | N/A |
| 251 | Journal of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - University of Tehran * | 1022-646X |
| 252 | Journal of the Medical Research Institute - Alexandria University * | 1110-0133 |
| 253 | Journal of the Royal Medical Services | N/A |
| 254 | Journal of the Saudi Heart Association | 1319-9218 |
| 255 | Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology * | N/A |
| 256 | Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services * | 1606-9366 |
| 257 | JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists | 1560-9014 |
| 258 | JPC - Journal of Pediatric Club | N/A |
| 259 | JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association | 1680-2292 |
| 260 | JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences * | 1683-6928 |
| 261 | JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association | 0030-9982 |
| 262 | JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute | 1013-5472 |
| 263 | JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society | 1726-8710 |
| 264 | JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences | 1735-1995 |
| 265 | JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International | 1817-0242 |
| 266 | Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery * | N/A |

| No. | Journal Title | ISSN |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 267 | Khartoum Pharmacy Journal * | N/A |
| 268 | Kidney Forum * | 1369-3050 |
| 269 | KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal | 0023-5776 |
| 270 | KOOMESH - Journal of the Samman University of Medical Sciences * | 1608-7046 |
| 271 | Kufa Medical Journal * | N/A |
| 272 | Lahore Journal of Public Health * | N/A |
| 273 | Lebanese Science Journal | 1561-3410 |
| 274 | Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The] | N/A |
| 275 | LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine | 1819-6357 |
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| 277 | Maghreb Medical | 0330-258X |
| 278 | Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences | 1110-1318 |
| 279 | Mansoura Medical Journal | 1110-211X |
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| 283 | Medical Forum | 1029-385X |
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| 296 | Medical Spectrum [The] * | 0254-8534 |
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| 298 | MEJO - Middle East Journal of Ophthalmolgy * | N/A |
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| 320 | Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Services | 1996-7195 |
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| 373 | Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine | 1027-1457 |
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| 377 | Scientific Nursing Journal * | N/A |
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| 403 | Urology Journal | 1735-1308 |
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| 405 | Yakhteh Medical Journal | 1561-4921 |
| 406 | Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The] * | N/A |
| 407 | YHMRJ - Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal | N/A |
| 408 | YJMRH-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research * | N/A |
| 409 | YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal * | N/A |
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