

# Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



## IMEMR Current Contents September 2008

Vol. 7 No. 3



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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) Database<sup>1</sup>.

## Indexing Level

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

## Organization of the IMEMR

### 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/memr.htm>

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

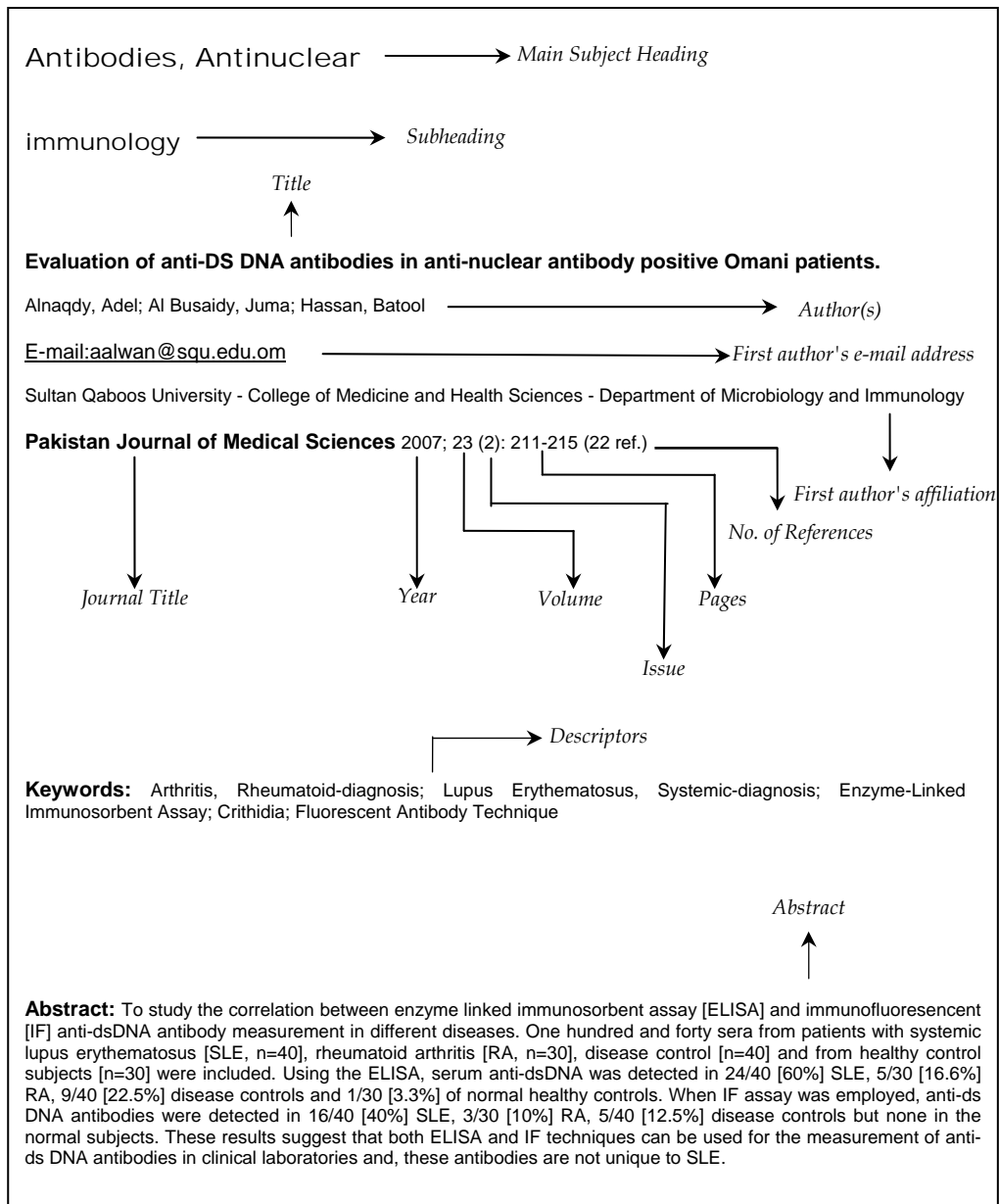


Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

# Subject Index



## Abnormalities

### congenital

#### **Congenital fetal anomalies antenatal ultrasound detection.**

Nafees, Muhammad; Akram, Muhammad Hamid; Afridi, Makki Muhammad; Javed, Aqsa  
Military Hospital Rawalpindi

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 218-222 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Abnormalities-diagnosis; Abnormalities-ultrasonography; Abnormalities-epidemiology; Prenatal Care-instrumentation; Ultrasonography, Prenatal; Fetus-abnormalities; Neural Tube Defects-epidemiology; Neural Tube Defects-diagnosis

**Abstract:** A study carried out in two PAF hospitals radiology departments to determine the frequency of different anomalies by ultrasonographic detection. We subjected the pregnant ladies for ultrasonography who had basic screening done in obstetric department and had suspicion of some anomaly and were sent for detailed scanning. Other groups of patients were those who had bad obstetric history and sent from gynecological department for detailed scanning. About 200 patients were scanned, Out of these 134 had different anomalies and the commonest was from central nervous system with relatively more prevalent in cousin marriages. The study concluded in a small section of population showed the preponderance of neural tube defects as detected by ultrasonography but an area which was not subjected to detailed scanning was cardiac anomaly scanning due to non-availability of equipment and expertise in peripheral hospitals and may be possible in dedicated tertiary care hospitals.

## Abortifacient Agents, Nonsteroidal

### therapeutic uses

#### **Misoprostol for termination of second trimester pregnancy in a scarred uterus.**

Momani, Murad D.; Shammas, Amal G.

E-mail:ashammas@gmail.com

Queen Alia Military Hospital Royal Medical Services - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1173-1176 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Abortion, Induced; Cesarean Section-adverse effects; Misoprostol-therapeutic uses; Pregnancy Trimester, Second

**Abstract:** To investigate whether Misoprostol for mid-trimester pregnancy interruption in women with a scarred uterus has any adverse effects compared with those without a scar. During 5-year period from 2000-2004 at Queen Alia Military Hospital, Royal Medical Services, Amman, Jordan, a consecutive series of 520 women of 15-28 weeks of gestation who underwent termination of pregnancy were studied. Sixty-three patients had undergone at least previous one cesarean section and 457 served as control. Termination was undertaken using Misoprostol 400 ug vaginally as a starting dose followed by 200 ug vaginally every 6 hours, complications for each group were recorded. The induction to abortion time was not significantly different in both groups [p=0.16]; the median dosage was almost the same [p=0.31]. The rate of incomplete abortion was significantly higher in the study group than control 82% versus 60% and 11.5% versus 6.1% for bleeding of more than 500 cc, while the rate of other complications was almost the same. In the second trimester termination of pregnancy, the use of Misoprostol in women with previous single or multiple cesarean sections was not associated with excess complications.

## Abscess

### surgery

#### **An analysis of surgical managed cases of pelvic abscess complicating unsafe abortion.**

Adesiyun, Adebisi G.; Ameh, Charles

E-mail:adebiyi\_q@yahoo.com

Ahmadu Bello University Teaching Hospital - Department of Obstetric Gynaecology

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 14-16 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pelvis; Abortion, Induced-adverse effects; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** This study was carried out to study the demographic variables, treatment options and mortality in cases of abortion related pelvic abscess. A retrospective study of patients that had pelvic abscess as a complication of unsafe abortion. The retrieved case files were scrutinized for the necessary information. The age ranged from thirteen years to forty six years, and teenagers accounted for 24.3% of the patients. About half of the patients, 51.4% were childless and parity ranged from zero to eight. The abortionists were mainly untrained personnel and the contraceptive prevalence rate was low, 5.4%. Most of the patient had conservative surgery and a significant number 94.6%, had blood transfusion. Maternal death of 18.9% was recorded with infection being the major cause. Unsafe abortion and its attendant complication is still a problem in Nigeria. High quality post abortion care will help a long way in saving many lives.

## Accidents, Traffic

trends

### **Motor vehicle collisions with large animals.**

Bashir, Masoud O.; Abu Zidan, Fikri M.

[E-mail:fabuzidan@uaeu.ac.ae](mailto:fabuzidan@uaeu.ac.ae)

Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Surgery

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1116-1120 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** World Health; Camels; Deer; Accidents, Traffic-prevention and control

**Abstract:** Motor vehicle collisions MVC with large animals are a worldwide problem. In this review, we aim to analyze the mechanisms and patterns of human injuries caused by MVC with large animals and various ways to prevent them. Reported studies on large animals that can cause such accidents include the moose, camels, deer, and kangaroos. The moose causes a typical rear-and downward deformity of the roof of the car. The camel falls on the roof of the car causing cervical and head injury to the occupants. Injuries caused by kangaroos and deer are usually mild. Injuries may be caused by direct collision with the animal or hitting another object when trying to avoid it. Alarming signs, underpasses or overpasses for animals, and reflectors that frighten the animals were all used to prevent the collisions. Roo-bars are used in Australia to reduce the car damage when hit by a kangaroo. Fencing has proven useful in United Arab Emirates. The mechanism of injury varies with the size and height of the animal and can be serious. Increased awareness of the effects of collision with large animals and ways to reduce it has to be promoted.

## Air Pollutants

### **[Rural women's use of indoor air pollutants in Alexandria Governorate: relationship with sociodemographic characteristics and illness].**

El Sayed El Asaal, Amal

Agricultural Research Centre - Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Research Institute

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 457-469 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rural Population; Demography; Socioeconomic Factors; Insecticides; Educational Status; Headache

**Abstract:** This study determined the relationship between women's use of indoor air pollutants and sociodemographic variables and illness. Data were collected by observation and interview of 240 rural women in Alexandria Governorate. The use of chemical and microbial indoor air pollutants was high in 87.5% and 67.5% of the women respectively. Also, 27.5% of the women had chronic headache, 25.5% respiratory diseases and 16.3% eye diseases. There was a significant positive relationship between women's level of use and number of sons, type of family and number of family members; there was a significant negative relationship with women's education and their son's education. There were significant positive relationships between illness and overuse of insecticides, garbage burning in front of the house and having an unclean house.

## Alcohol Drinking

### **Effects of Moderate alcohol consumption on serum marker enzymes of rabbits.**

Aktas, M. Sabih; Celik, Ismail

University of Yuzuncu Yil, Van, Tukey - Faculty of Arts and Sciences - Department of Biology

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1269-1271 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Biological Markers-blood; Liver-enzymology; Rabbits

## Altitude Sickness

diagnosis

### **Acute severe mountain sickness.**

Luqman, Muhammad; Alamgir, W.; Farooq, Muhammad

Combined Military Hospital Quetta

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 223-227 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Altitude Sickness-history; Altitude Sickness-radiography; Altitude Sickness-blood; Altitude Sickness-complications; Electrocardiography; Retinal Hemorrhage; Signs and Symptoms; Ophthalmoscopy; Pulmonary Edema

**Abstract:** To corroborate the clinical features of acute severe mountain sickness with ophthalmologic, electrocardiographic and radiological features. This was a prospective observational study and included patients transferred from a high altitude location with a presumptive diagnosis of acute severe mountain sickness. Field Hospital Goma and District Headquarter Hospital Skardu from Apr 1986 to Apr 1988. 43 patients suffering from Acute Severe Mountain Sickness transferred from high altitude were evaluated with detail history, examination, fundoscopy, electrocardiography and Chest radiography along with routine blood biochemistry. Most of the patients presented with dyspnoea 41 [95.35%] and cough 35 [81.3%]. Headache was present in 31 [72.6%]. Common clinical signs were tachypnoea in 34 [79.7%], tachycardia in 26 [60.47%], bilateral lung crepitation 35 [81.39%], retinal haemorrhages in 14 [32.56%]. ECG changes in the form of T wave inversions were observed in 74.42% and right axis deviation was seen in 10 [23.25%]. Radiologically 11 [25.58%] had gross pulmonary edema and 12 [27.9%] had hilar congestion.

This study was different from the previous studies because almost half of the subjects i.e. 20 [46.51%] were residents of locales with an altitude greater than 3800 feet. It defines that acute severe mountain sickness is not only characterized by symptoms and signs but also includes fundoscopic, electrocardiographic and radiological features.

### **Hyperventilatory capacity - a predictor of altitude sickness.**

Hayat, Azmat; Hussain, M. Mazhar; Aziz, Sohail; Siddiqui, Abdul Hameed; Hussain, Tassarar

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

Combined Milital Hospital Peshawar

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 17-20 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hyperventilation; Oxygen; Anoxia; Oximetry

**Abstract:** The aim of the study was to document link between hyperventilatory capacity and risk for developing acute mountain sickness [AMS]. This study was carried out at Karakorum Mountain ranges [Northern areas of Pakistan] from March till July 2004. 54 healthy male subjects were enrolled in this study. Arterial oxygen saturation [SpO<sub>2</sub>] of the subjects was measured by the pulse oximeter at rest and after 1 minute of voluntary hyperventilation at an altitude of 2833 meters. Symptoms of acute mountain sickness [AMS] were recorded on a questionnaire by using the Lake Louise consensus scoring system 24 hours after ascent to high altitude. Mean pre hyperventilation oxygen saturation [SpO<sub>2</sub>] was 94.07 + 0.26% whereas SpO<sub>2</sub> after 01 minute of hyperventilation was 98.61 + 0.14% that was significantly increased [p<0.001]. The mean increase in percent oxygen saturation of hemoglobin after one minute of hyperventilation [hyperventilatory capacity] for the study group was 4.61 + 0.24 % while the mean symptom score was 2.06 + 0.26. It was noted that 19 [35.2%] subjects did not develop AMS whereas 34[63.0%] subjects had mild AMS and only one subject developed moderate AMS. There was no case of severe AMS. The data reveals significant [P<0.01] association between hyperventilatory capacity and development of the symptoms of AMS [r= - 0.664]. It is evident that individuals with greater hyperventilatory capacity manifest less number of symptoms of mountain sickness. It is concluded that post hyperventilation increase in oxygen saturation at lower altitude may help to predict the susceptibility of subjects to develop high altitude sickness.

## Analgesia

### methods

#### **Comparison of intra-articular pethidine and neostigmine for postoperative analgesia in patients undergoing knee arthroscopy.**

Yasin, Bilal; Kazi, Waqas Ahmed

Combined Military Hospital Kharian - Department of Anaesthesia

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 212-217 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Meperidine-therapeutic uses; Neostigmine-therapeutic uses; Arthroscopy; Knee Joint-surgery; Drug Administration Routes-methods; Pain Measurement; Pain, Postoperative- prevention and control

**Abstract:** Traditionally local anesthetics such as bupivacaine along with systemic analgesics have been used for postoperative analgesia after knee arthroscopy but it has a short duration of action. Recently, neostigmine a cholinesterase inhibitor has shown analgesic actions when used intrathecally but this central delivery of neostigmine is associated with side effects. Same is the case with central actions of pethidine. Both drugs also have a peripheral analgesic effect. The purpose of this study was to compare the peripheral analgesic effects of intra-articular neostigmine and pethidine used separately in patients undergoing knee arthroscopy. Fifty American Society of Anesthesiologist [ASA] class I and II patients, scheduled for diagnostic knee arthroscopy were allocated randomly in two groups. A standard anaesthetic technique was used. No systemic analgesic was administered. At the end of arthroscopy group I received intra-articular neostigmine 500 mg diluted in 30 ml of normal saline and group II received 50 mg pethidine diluted in 30 ml of normal saline. Postoperative analgesia was assessed by Pakistan Coin Pain Scale at 1, 4, 8, 24 and 48 hours. If required, rescue analgesia was given as intravenous Inj. pethidine. Pakistan Coin Pain Scale Scores were lower throughout in the neostigmine group as compared with pethidine group [p < 0.05]. The requirement of rescue analgesia was also lower in neostigmine group as compared to pethidine group [p < 0.05]. Intra-articular administration of 500 mg of neostigmine in patients under going knee arthroscopy has superior analgesic effect as compared to 50 mg of intra-articular pethidine.

## Analgesia, Epidural

#### **Comparison of analgesic activity of the addition to neostigmine and fentanyl to bupivacaine in postoperative epidural analgesia.**

Tekin, Selcen; Topcu, Ismet; Ekici, Neriman Z.; Caglar, Husnu; Erincler, Tuna

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

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1199-1203 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Analgesics-therapeutic uses; Anesthetics, Local-therapeutic uses; Pain, Postoperative-drug therapy; Neostigmine-therapeutic uses; Bupivacaine-therapeutic uses; Fentanyl-therapeutic uses

**Abstract:** To compare the analgesic and side effects of bupivacaine in combinations with neostigmine and fentanyl using patient-controlled-epidural analgesia [PCEA] methods in the postoperative period after abdominal hysterectomy. Seventy-five adult American Society of Anesthesiologists physical status I-II patients, aged 18-65 years were included in the study. The study took place in Celal Bayar University Hospital, Turkey between 2003-2004 years. After



preoperative epidural catheterization, the patients were operated under general anesthesia. After surgery, the patients were randomly allocated in a double-blinded manner to receive PCEA and divided into 3 groups: Group B: 0.125% bupivacaine, Group N: 0.125% bupivacaine plus neostigmine 4 ug kg<sup>-1</sup> and Group F: 0.125% bupivacaine plus 1 ug kg<sup>-1</sup> fentanyl solutions [10 mL loading dose, 5 mL bolus dose, 10 min lockout time, 30 mL in 4 hour limit]. During the following 24 hours, hemodynamic parameters, pain score using visual analog scale, total analgesic consumption, additional analgesic requirements, sedation, satisfaction, nausea scores and probable side-effects were evaluated. Total analgesic consumption was 143.7 +/- 7.2 mL in Group B, 123.4 +/- 6.2 mL in Group N and 106 +/- 8.3 mL in Groups F. The mean value in Group F was significantly lower than Group N and Group B [p<0.05], and was lower in Group N than Group B. Visual analog scale scores were lower in Group F than other groups [p<0.05]. There were no differences in side effects between all groups. Fentanyl and neostigmine by the PCEA method can be used safely for postoperative analgesia after gynecologic surgery. They increase analgesia quality and satisfaction without an increase in side effects.

## Anastomosis, Surgical

### adverse effects

#### Anastomotic leak after small gut surgery.

Lodhi, Faisal Bilal; Shafiq, M.; Farooq, Tariq; Hussain, Riaz  
Punjab Medical College, Faisalabad

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 47-50 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Intestine, Small-surgery; Risk Factors; Postoperative Complications; Peritonitis; Retrospective Studies; Surgical Wound Dehiscence

**Abstract:** Anastomotic leak after gastrointestinal surgery is an important postoperative event that leads to significant morbidity and mortality. Postoperative leak rates are frequently used as an indicator of the quality of surgical care provided. [1]. To define factors associated with leakage of small gut anastomosis. [2] To find technique of small gut anastomosis associated with lowest risk of anastomotic dehiscence. Retrospective, Descriptive 02 Years [May 2003 to May 2005] This study was conducted at Surgical Unit-II, Allied Hospital, Punjab Medical College, Faisalabad from Dec 2003 to May 2005. A total number of 36 cases were included in this study comprising of both adult male and female patients developing anastomotic dehiscence following resection and end to end anastomosis of small gut. Peritonitis was the risk factor identified in 69% of the patients. Hypovolemic shock both preoperatively and in the immediate postoperative period was noted in 56% cases while 83% of the patients with anastomotic dehiscence had haemoglobin concentration less than 10g%. High concentration of blood urea was noted in 42% of the cases. It turned to normal as soon as the hypovolemia was corrected in these cases. Small gut anastomosis done in emergency setting [75% cases] was associated with increased risk of anastomotic dehiscence as compared to the dehiscence noted in 09 cases [25%] operated on elective list. Three different techniques were used for small gut anastomosis. The rate of anastomotic leakage ranged from 19-45%. Peritonitis, hypovolemia and low hemoglobin alone or in combination are associated with increased risk of small gut anastomotic leakage especially after emergency surgery. Single layered extramucosal interrupted anastomosis was associated with less risk of dehiscence than the full thickness and continuous extramucosal anastomosis.

## Anemia

### therapy

#### Treatment of anemia in infants.

Ahmed, Ghufuran; Hashim, Kubra S.; Al Ekri, Enas; Al Arrayed, Osama; Mandeel, Mohammed  
Kingdom of Bahrain - Ministry of health - Isa Town health center

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2006; 28 (3): 116-118 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infant; Retrospective Studies; Hemoglobins; Anemia, Iron-Deficiency

**Abstract:** To evaluate anemia among 9 month old infants. Isa town health center. Retrospective. Screening booklets of infants were reviewed; personal data and hemoglobin were recorded for each patient from 16/7/2004 to 16/10/2004. Another group of booklets were reviewed from 1/3/2005 to 31/5/2005 to evaluate the improvement in treatment after intervention. The number of infants reviewed in the first group was 405, 296 attended the health center. Hundred and forty-seven infants [49.6%] had Hb of less than 11 g/dl and of these infants only 91 [61.9%] were given treatment. In the second group, the number of infants who were reviewed for the nine months screening was 271, of those only 217 attended and all had their Hb measured. Hundred and forty-two [65.5%] infants had Hb less than 11 g/dl and of those 133 [93.6%] infants were given treatment. More infants received treatment in second group compared to group one. This reflected the improvement of treatment of infants of low Hb.

## Anesthetics, Intravenous

adverse effects

### Effects of different bolus doses of remifentanyl on laryngeal mask airway insertion during day-case surgery.

Izdes, Seval; Erkilic, Ezgi; Simsek, Mehmet; Gumus, Tulin; Kanbak, Orhan

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Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, Ankara, Turkey - Department of Anesthesia

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1257-1259 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laryngeal Masks; Ambulatory Surgical Procedures; Propofol-adverse effects; Piperidines-adverse effects

## Angina Pectoris

therapy

### Review and guidelines for the management of patients with chronic therapeutically refractory angina.

Masood, Aeysha; Akhtar, Naveed

Shifa international Hospital. Islamabad

**PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology** 2006; 17 (1): 8-15 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chronic Disease; Practice Guidelines; Disease Management

## Anopheles

### Applying Morphometric Variation of Seta 2 [Antepalpmate hair] among the Larvae of the members of the maculipennis subgroup [Diptera: Culicidae] in Iran.

Doosti, S.; Vatandoost, H.; Oshaghi, M.A.; Hosseini, M.; Sedaghat, M.M.

University of Tehran - School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research - Department of Medical Entomology and Vector Control, Medical Sciences

**Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases** 2007; 1 (1): 28-37 (56 ref.)

**Keywords:** Culicidae; Larva; Malaria; Disease Vectors

**Abstract:** The members of *Anopheles maculipennis* subgroup [Diptera: Culicidae] are the most important vectors of malaria in the north, west, and central plateau of Iran. This study was carried out to differentiate the species composition of this subgroup based on morphometric variation seta 2-IV and V [antepalpmate hair] among 149 larval specimens that were deposited at the Medical Arthropods Museum, the School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences by using the light microscope. The mean numbers of larval seta 2-IV and V of the specimens belong to different locations of Iran, were calculated by SPSS [11.5] software package, followed by cluster analysis, and four different groups [clusters] were identified. The means were compared with the similar and available published data. After analyzing, four clusters recognized. The first cluster was fitted in ten localities in Esfahan, East Azarbaijan, West Azarbaijan, Khorassan, Kurdistan, and Mazandaran Provinces with its mean and standard deviation [SD] of 14.89±1.13 [n= 79]; the second group with one location in Gilan Province [11±1.58, n= 5]; the third one with two locations in Pars and Western Azarbaijan Provinces [27.43±0.31, n=20], and the final group with four locations in Khuzestan, West Azarbaijan, and Qazvin Provinces [36.84±1.91, n= 45] were identified and corresponded to *Anopheles messeae*, *An. atroparvus*, *An. melanoon*, and *An. sacharovi* respectively. This work provides comparative information on the *Maculipennis* Subgroup based on morphometric examination at the larval stage in Iran.

### Ecology of *Anopheles dthali* Patton in Bandar Abbas District, Hormozgan Province, Southern Iran.

Vatandoost, H.; Shahi, M.; Hanafi Bojd, A.A.; Abai, M.R.; Oshaghi, M.A.; Rafii, F.

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Tehran University - School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research, Medical Sciences - Department of Medical Entomology and Vector Control

**Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases** 2007; 1 (1): 21-27 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ecology; Malaria; Disease Vectors; Insecticides

**Abstract:** Ecology of *Anopheles dthali* was studied in Bandar Abbas County, where there is indigenous malaria. *Anopheles dthali* plays as a secondary malaria vector in the region. It is active throughout the year in mountainous area with two peaks of activity, whereas in coastal area it has one peak. There is no report of hibernation or aestivation for this species in the region. Precipitin tests on specimens from different parts showed that 15.6-20.8% were positive for human blood. This species usually rests outdoors. It has different larval habitats. Insecticides susceptibility tests on adult females exhibited susceptibility to all insecticides recommended by WHO. LT<sub>50</sub> for the currently used insecticide, lambda-cyhalothrin, is measured less than one minute. The irritability tests to pyrethroid insecticides, showed that permethrin and lambda-cyhalothrin had more irritancy compared to deltamethrin and cyfluthrin. Larval bioassay using malathion, chlorpyrifos, temephos and fenitrothion did not show any sign of resistance to these larvicides at the diagnostic dose. It is recommended that all the decision makers should consider the results of our study for any vector control measures in the region.

### Laboratory evaluation of 3 repellents against *Anopheles stephensi* in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Vatandoost, H.; Hanafi Bojd, A.A.

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences, - School of Public Health and Institute of Health Research - Department of Medical Entomology and Vector Control

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 260-267 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Insect Repellents; Permethrin; DEET; Azadirachta; Rabbits; Administration, Topical; Mosquito Control; Laboratories

**Abstract:** This study evaluated the repellency effect of 3 topical repellents [permethrin, DEET and neem tree extract] against 3-5 day old females of laboratory and field strains of *Anopheles stephensi*. Probing/biting rates on the shaved belly of white rabbits were counted. Effective dose [ED] 50 and ED95 values were calculated by probit statistic software. The results revealed ED50 values of 0.007, 0.005 and 0.191 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> for permethrin, DEET and neem, respectively, against the field strain. The figures for the laboratory strain were 0.006, 0.007, 0.156 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>. Major heterogeneity of response was observed using DEET. Although neem was the least effective agent, extracts of locally produced neem oil offer a promising repellent against mosquito biting.

### Role of some environmental factors on the breeding activity of *Anopheles arabiensis* in New Halfa town, Eastern Sudan.

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University of Kassala - Faculty of Agriculture and Natural Resources - Entomology Unit

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 252-259 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Breeding; Seasons; Malaria-prevention and control; Environment; Humidity; Rain; Soil; Mosquito Control

**Abstract:** *Anopheles arabiensis* breeding was studied during March 1999-June 2000 in New Halfa town. Of 3642 anopheline larvae collected, 3633 [99.75%] were *A. arabiensis*: 82.49%, 11.56%, 3.08% and 2.88% of the larvae were collected from shallow sunlit pools resulting from pipes leakages, rain pools, irrigation canals and man-made pools respectively. The overall mean density was 24.34 larvae/10 dips: 40.73 during the rainy season, 30.45 during irrigation and 13.10 in the dry season. Water for crop cultivation increased the relative humidity [P = 0.013] and both factors enhanced *A. arabiensis* breeding [P < 0.005]. There was no significant difference between the rainy and irrigation seasons. *A. arabiensis* breeding in this area has become perennial as a result of crop irrigation.

growth and development

### The role of water coolers in the breeding of anopheles mosquitoes in Khartoum, Sudan.

Abelaal, Sara A.; Nugud, Abed Elhmid D.; Mahgoub, Omer; El Hassan, Ahmed M.; El Hassan, Ibrahim M.

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University of Khartoum - Institute of Endemic Diseases

**Sudanese Journal of Public Health** 2006; 1 (4): 307-308 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Breeding; Malaria-epidemiology; Malaria-mortality; Malaria-transmission; Malaria-prevention and control; Disease Vectors; Rain; Environment; Malaria-etiology

Anterior Cruciate Ligament

injuries

### A comparative study between patellar tendon and four strand semitendinosus tendon grafts in arthroscopic anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction.

Moustafa, Ibrahim

Al Azhar University - Department of Orthopedic Surgery

**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 285-294 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Arthroscopy; Tendon Transfer; Follow-Up Studies; Postoperative Period; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** A prospective study was designed to compare the clinical results after isolated anterior cruciate ligament rupture. 52 patients were randomized to undergo either Patellar Bone Tendon bone autograft [27 patients [51.9%]] or a four strand semitendinosus tendon graft reconstruction [25 patients [48.1%]] arthroscopically. The results were reviewed at 3, 6, 12, 24 and 36 months. Pain on kneeling, and extension deficits were greater in patellar tendon group at 3 and 6 months but not there after [P<0.05]. In the semitendinosus group, active flexion deficits and anterior knee laxity were greater from 6 to 36 months [P<0.05]. Rates of return to pre injury activity levels and Cincinnati knee scores were not significantly different between the two groups [P<0.01]. Both grafts resulted in excellent functional results but with increased morbidity in the patellar tendon group in early post operative period compared to increased knee laxity in the semitendinosus tendon group detected at 6 up to 36 months after surgery.

## Anticonvulsants

### therapeutic uses

#### **A clinical overview of the new antiepileptic drugs.**

Al Shammary, Shoa'a F.

King Fahd Hospital of the University Al-Khobar - department of neurology

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2006; 28 (3): 131-134 (48 ref.)

**Keywords:** gamma-Amino butyric Acid; Triazines; Fructose-analogs and derivatives; Nipecotic Acids; Carbamazepine-analogs and derivatives; Piracetam-analogs and derivatives; Isoxazoles; Vigabatrin; Propylene Glycols

**Abstract:** Over the past decade, several new antiepileptic drugs [AEDs] have become available including Gabapentin, Lamotrigine, Topiramate, Tiagabine, Oxcarbazepine, Levetiracetam, Zonisamide, Vigabatrin and Felbamate. These drugs had proved their efficacy in various types of seizures. Lamotrigine and Topiramate were suggested as effective for use as monotherapy for generalized seizures, and Topiramate, Lamotrigine, Oxcarbazepine and Gabapentin for partial onset seizures, and Vigabatrin for infantile spasms. All the new anti-epileptic drugs are also effective as add-on therapy for partial seizures without or with secondary generalization. This article briefly reviews the pharmacodynamics of the new antiepileptic drugs to provide information that physicians in the Kingdom particularly non-epileptologists for rational choice and judicious use of these agents.

## Antioxidants

#### **The total antioxidant status in cigarette smoking individuals.**

Mahmood, Isam Hamo; Abdullah, Kassim Salih; Othman, Shamil Hashim

University of Mosul - College of Medicine - Department of Pharmacology

**Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]** 2007; 25 (1): 46-50 (41 ref.)

**Keywords:** Smoking-blood; Smoking-adverse effects; Free Radicals; Cardiovascular Diseases-pathology; Oxidative Stress

**Abstract:** Active smokers are exposed to reactive free radicals that are present in cigarette smoke. Oxygen free radicals, including super oxide, hydroxyl radicals, peroxy radical hydrogen peroxide and singlet oxygen, are highly reactive species that can cause a wide spectrum of cell damage including enzyme inactivation, lipid per oxidation, protein and lipoprotein oxidation, and DNA damage. Free radicals are believed to be involved in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular diseases and cancer. The purpose of the present study was to measure the total antioxidant status [TAS] in active cigarette smoking individuals in Mosul city. Twenty active smokers and twenty nonsmokers participated in the study. Blood sample was taken from each individual and the TAS had been measured in the sera using the Cayman chemical antioxidant assay kit [USA]. The results obtained from the study revealed a significant [ $P < 0.001$ ] reduction of the TAS in the smoker's group as compared with the non-smoker's group. In conclusion, smokers possess low TAS than non smokers which may be due to the presence of high amounts of free radicals in cigarette smoke that generate an oxidative stress in the smoker's body that may cause exhaustion of antioxidants of the body.

## Antiviral Agents

### adverse effects

#### **Effect of antiviral therapy on hematological parameters in patients with chronic hepatitis.**

Saeed, Shahzad; Khattak, Muhammad Ifan; Hussain, Tassawar

Combined Military Hospital Quetta

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 228-231 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anemia-chemically induced; Ribavirin-adverse effects; Interferons-adverse effects; Blood Cell Count-drug effects; Hepatitis, Chronic-drug therapy; Hepatitis, Chronic-blood; Leukopenia-chemically induced; Thrombocytopenia-chemically induced

**Abstract:** To find out the effect of antiviral therapy on hematological parameters in patients of chronic hepatitis. Interventional descriptive study. Military hospital [MH] Rawalpindi Pakistan from May to Oct 2004. 31 patients admitted to M.H Rawalpindi for treatment of chronic hepatitis were studied. Their hematological parameters including Total Leucocyte count [TLC], Haemoglobin [Hb] and Platelet count [Plt] were recorded before starting antiviral therapy and then at 3 monthly intervals. All the patients were given Inj Alpha-Interferon [INF] and Tab Ribavirin as antiviral therapy. Data was collected over a period of 6 months. Descriptive statistics were applied to the recorded data using SPSS ver-10.0 for analysis. 31 patients with mean age  $\pm$  SD 38.58  $\pm$  8.85 years [range 16-49 years] were studied. There was mean hemoglobin [Hb] fall of 0.87g/dl at 3 months and 2g/dl at 6 months of antiviral therapy. Mean Total leukocyte count [TLC] fall of 1.30x10<sup>9</sup>/L at 3 months and 1.87x10<sup>9</sup>/L was noted at 6 months. Similar downward trend was noted in Platelet [Plt] values with mean fall of 23.19x10<sup>9</sup>/mm<sup>3</sup> and 28.29/ mm<sup>3</sup> at 3 and 6 months of antiviral therapy respectively. 10% of the cases developed clinically significant anemia as evidenced by hemoglobin 11g/dl after 6 months of antiviral therapy. Clinically significant leucopenia [ $< 2.5 \times 10^9/l$ ] was noted in 7% of the cases. This fall was noted only in first three months of treatment. There is significant decremental response of hematological parameters to antiviral therapy.

## Aorta

### drug effects

#### **The effect of a 6 month treatment course of male healthy rats by chlorpropamide and glibenclamide on vascular tone of aorta.**

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Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences

**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (1): 7, 46-53 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rats; Chlorpropamide-pharmacology; Glyburide-pharmacology

**Abstract:** Diabetes mellitus is the most common endocrine disorder with an ever-increasing prevalence. Cardiovascular complications are the major cause of death in diabetic patients. Type II diabetes mellitus is usually treated by sulfonylureas. There are controversial reports regarding cardiovascular side effects of these drugs. Conflicting evidences exist about side effects of the first and second-generation sulfonylureas. In this study, the vascular effects of chlorpropamide and glibenclamide [first and second generations of sulfonylureas respectively] were investigated in healthy male rats. Male rats were treated by the above-mentioned drugs for six months and the response of aortic rings to acetylcholine, isosorbide dinitrate and phenylephrine were studied and compared to normal control group. Data were analyzed by means of ANOVA test. There was no significant difference between the response of aortic rings of treated and control group to acetylcholine, isosorbide dinitrate and phenylephrine. Sulfonylureas through closing ATP dependent potassium channels, which exist in beta-cells of pancreas and other organs such as heart and vascular smooth muscles may affect the vascular tone. Based on the results of this study long term oral consumption of chlorpropamide and glibenclamide in normal rats did not affect aortic contractile property. Further studies are needed to clarify the vascular effects of sulfonylureas.

## Appendectomy

#### **Obesity, is it an indication or contraindication for laparoscopic appendectomy?**

Soliman, Hisham E.T.

Cairo University - Department of Surgical

**Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery** 2006; 7 (1): 101-109 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laparoscopy; Obesity; Body Mass Index; Length of Stay

**Abstract:** Laparoscopic appendectomy [LA] has been associated with a faster recovery and less postoperative pain than the open appendectomy [OA]. The aim of this study was to assess the influence of obesity [body mass index, BMI > 25] on the outcome of laparoscopic versus open appendectomy. The records of 302 patients who underwent appendectomy for acute appendicitis [open or laparoscopic] between January 2002 and December 2004 were reviewed. Eighty-seven obese patients [BMI >= 25] were classified into LA group. [19 patients] and OA group [86 patients]. Comparison between the patients groups and their non-obese counterparts included the age, sex, pathology of the appendix, anesthesia and operative time, complications, conversion from laparoscopic to open technique, length of hospital stay and postoperative full recovery time. Obese patients had significantly higher age [30 and 41.7 years for LA and OA groups, respectively] than non-obese patients [14.9 and 24.9 years for LA and OA groups respectively]. P < 0.01 In OA, the operating time for obese patients was significantly longer than that for non-obese patients [54 vs. 34 mm, p < 0.001]. In LA, there was no difference in operating time between the normal and overweight patients. Obese patients who underwent LA had longer anesthesia times than their OA counterparts [112 vs. 73 mm, p < 0.01]. However this was not related to prolonged operating time [68 vs. 54 mm, p = 0.11]. Obese patients who underwent OA had significantly greater pain than those treated with LA [p < 0.05]. There were no significant differences between the two operating techniques in terms of complications. Hospital stay was longer for obese patients than for normal weight patients undergoing OA [4 vs. 2, p < 0.01]. Time to full recovery was greater in overweight patients subjected to OA than in the overweight patients in the LA group [21 vs. 15 days, p < 0.001]. We suggest considering overweight [BMI > 25] an indication rather than contraindication for laparoscopic appendectomy.

### adverse effects

#### **Can incision barrier decrease the risk of surgical site infection after appendectomy?**

Ozer, Mustafa T.; Yigit, Taner; Uzar, Ali I.; Eryilmaz, Mehmet; Kozak, Orhan; Cetiner, Sadettin; Arslan, Ismail; Tufan, Turgut

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1259-1261 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Appendicitis-surgery; Surgical Wound Infection-prevention and control; Gloves, Surgical

## Appendiceal Neoplasms

diagnosis

### Medical quiz: A lady with mucous discharge per rectum diagnosis: benign appendiceal mucinous cystadenoma.

Al Sindi, Khalid A.; Sakhrani, Nanik A.  
Kingdom of Bahrain - Ministry of health

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2006; 28 (3): 135, 143 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cystadenoma, Mucinous; Rectum; Abdominal Pain; Nausea; Diarrhea

## Arginine

### Effects of L-arginine on percentage of healing in burns in rats.

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (1): 6, 38-45 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Burns; Wound Healing; Rats; Nitrous Oxide; NG-Nitroarginine Methyl Ester

**Abstract:** Nitric oxide [NO] is a free radical with a short half life and is recognized as an important mediator involved in various pathological and pathophysiological processes. It is produced by oxidation of L-arginine. There are many different reports about its beneficial effects in burns. The aim of the present study is to assess the effects of L-arginine [NO Precursor] and L-NAME [NO inhibitor] on epithelialization and percentage of healing of the burns in rats. 60 adult male rats with the weight of 250-270g were entered into this study. After induction of general anesthesia, a certain area on the back region was exposed to 95c water for 8 seconds in order to produce wet burns. Then the animals were divided into two equal groups randomly. Each group divided further into three sub-groups: control, L-arginin which received 100 mg/kg L-arginine intraperitoneally and L-NAME which received 10 mg/kg L-NAME. Injections in the first group performed on the first, third and fifth days and skin biopsies were taken on the seventh day after burn. Injections in the second group performed every other day from the first to the 13th day, and specimens were obtained on the 15th day. After staining the samples with H and E, the extent of epithelialization was evaluated. The percentage of wound healing was another index which was assessed by measuring the surface of the healed area on the fifth, tenth and 15th day after burn. The rate of epithelialization [new epiderm] from edge of intact skin in L-arginine group was higher than those of other groups. Also L-arginine group revealed a higher percentage of healing than other groups but it was not statistically significant. In this study none of the groups showed complete wound closure but NO somewhat accelerated the wound healing process.

## Atherosclerosis

blood

### Diagnostic value of bilirubin concentrations compared with novel and traditional biomarkers in atherosclerosis with coronary artery disease.

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University of Gaziantep - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Biochemistry and Clinical Chemistry

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1262-1264 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bilirubin-blood; C-Reactive Protein-analysis; Homocysteine-blood; Biological Markers; Coronary Arteriosclerosis-blood; Oxidative Stress; Bilirubin- diagnostic use; Biological Markers-diagnostic use

## Bacteriuria

epidemiology

### Prevalence and complications of asymptomatic bacteriuria during pregnancy.

Fatima, Naheed; Yasmin, Shakeela; Ishrat, Shabnum

Bahawal Victoria Hospital - Quaid Azam Medical College Bahawalpur

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 108-112 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bacteriuria-complications; Pregnancy Complications, Infectious; Pregnancy; Prevalence; Bacteriuria-diagnosis; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** To study the prevalence and complications of asymptomatic bacteriuria during pregnancy. Descriptive Study [Cross. Sectional]. October 2001 to March 2002. There were 3000 houses in Satellite town and extension Behari colony Bahawalpur. Taking 40% of total, 1200 houses were selected by systemic random sampling and pregnant residents of these houses were included in the study. 580 ladies fulfilling the inclusion criteria were interviewed and tested for bacteriuria by Dip Stick test. 28 women had bacteriuria giving prevalence of 4.8%. Culture and sensitivity tests showed E-Coli to be the causative organism in 78.6% while 21.4% cases were due to other organisms. 35.7%

bacteriuria women had positive past history of UTI compared to only 9.7% non-bacteriuric women giving significant result regarding risk of recurrent infection [ $p < 0.05$ ]. Prevalence of anaemia was not much different in the two groups, 85.7% compared with 82.6%. [ $p > 0.05$ ]. Development of PIH was not found to be affected by bacteriuria as 10.7% bacteriuric and 8.9% non bacteriuric women developed PIH [ $p > 0.05$ ]. Similarly number of low birth weight babies was not much different in the two groups, 7.1% compared with 6.2% [ $p > 0.05$ ]. Bacteriuria was found to be a causative factor for preterm labour as 21.4% bacteriuric women compared with 4.9% non-bacteriuric women went into preterm labour [ $p < 0.05$ ]. Bacteriuria was found to increase the risk of symptomatic UTI as 14.2% bacteriuric and 2.7% non-bacteriuric women developed cystitis. [ $p < 0.05$ ]. Asymptomatic bacteriuria is a common infection during pregnancy and it increases the risk of symptomatic UTI and preterm birth.

## beta-Lactamases

### pharmacology

#### **Extended-spectrum beta-lactamases [ESBLs]: a global problem.**

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Armed Forces Hospital - Department of Microbiology

**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 171-185 (165 ref.)

**Keywords:** beta-Lactamases-diagnosis; Enterobacteriaceae; beta-Lactams; pharmacology; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Plasmids; Infection Control

**Abstract:** Extended-spectrum beta-lactamases [ESBL[s]] constitute a growing class of plasmid-mediated beta-lactamases which confer resistance to broad spectrum beta-lactams antibiotics. They are commonly expressed by Enterobacteriaceae but the species of organisms producing these enzymes are increasing and this is a cause for great concern. The prevalence of ESBL - producing organisms is increasing worldwide and several outbreaks have been reported. Serious infections with these organisms are associated with high mortality rates as therapeutic options are limited. The emergence of ESBLs creates a real challenge for both clinical microbiology laboratories and clinicians because of their dynamic evolution and epidemiology, wide substrate specificity with its therapeutic implications, their significant diagnostic challenges and their prevention and infection control issues. The aim of this review is to increase awareness about this serious antibiotic resistance threat.

## Bibliography of Medicine

#### **Online biomedical resources: Pakistani perspective.**

Midrar Ullah; Khan, Muhammad Najeeb

Army Medical College Rawalpindi

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 306-310 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Biomedical Research; Resource Guides; Internet; PubMed; MEDLARS; Databases; Journal Article

## Bibliometrics

#### **Biomedical bibliometrics of a country with multiple identities: the case of Palestine.**

Tadmouri, Ghazi Omar

Centre for Arab Genomic Studies - United Arab Emirates

**Annals of Alquds Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 63-68 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Biomedical Research; PubMed

**Abstract:** The presence of erroneous author and address information in scientific articles is a great concern to bibliometricians studying research outputs. While it is usual to find inconsistencies regarding the department, faculty, institution, or city names, in articles from Palestine, an additional difficulty emerges due to the absence of consensus on the country name. In the present study, we aimed at developing accurate search strategies on PubMed to explore biomedical research productivity in Palestine. We analyzed an existing query syntax for search for Palestinian papers on PubMed, applied a series of additional search strategies, and formulated a new search formula for Palestine. In 162 Palestinian biomedical citations published between 1987 and 2005, the name of the country appeared in a number of polymorphs. Quantitatively, Palestine produces far less than 0.5% of the total biomedical citations output in the Arab World. Qualitatively, almost all Palestinian biomedical articles appeared in low impact factor journals with very little exceptions. War medicine is a well developed science in biomedicine in Palestine. Most authors study aspects of sanitation and microbiology. Similarly, post-traumatic disorders, including diabetes, are primary targets for research in the country.

## BK Virus

#### **Correlation of high viral BK load in the urine samples of patients with graft-versus-host with haemorrhagic infectious diseases of bladder after hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.**

Kokhaei, P.; Jazayeri Moghadas, A.; Sadighimoghadam, B.

Semnan University of Medical Sciences - School of Medicine - Department of Microbiology

**Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology** 2007; 1 (2): IX, 61-66 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Graft vs Host Disease; Cystitis; Hemorrhagic Disorders; Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation; Urinary Bladder; Urine; Urinalysis

**Abstract:** A possible temporal correlation between high BK virus [BKV] load in urine alone or in combination with acute graft versus host disease [GVHD] and the development of hemorrhagic cystitis [HC] was examined in this study. 31 allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplanted [SCT] patients were included in this study. BKV DNA was detected by nested and quantitative Real-Time PCR in the urine of 16 out of 31 patients. HC occurred in 6/16 patients with BKV DNA in their urine samples. BKV load was evaluated in the urine samples from 5 of 6 HC patients. Presence of BKV or BKV load >10<sup>6</sup> copies alone in urine samples showed some predictive ability for HC, while acute GVHD alone or conditioning regimens did not. However, during the period after SCT to HC onset a combination of BKV load >10<sup>6</sup> copies and acute GVHD, discriminated the best between HC [4/5] and non-HC [2/25] patients [p=0.003]. This study indicates that BKV DNA and particularly >10<sup>6</sup> BKV copies/microl of urine from SCT patients may have some predictive ability for HC. However, the best association to HC was achieved when a viral load of > 10<sup>6</sup> BKV copies/microl of urine was present in combination with acute GVHD.

## Black Widow Spider

### **Systematics, bioecology, and medical importance of Widow Spiders [Lathroedectus spp.] in Khorasan province, Iran.**

Rafijenad, J.; Tirgari, S.; Biglarian, F.; Shemshad, K.H.

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University of Tehran - School of Public Health and Institute of health Research, Medical Sciences - Department of Medical Entomology and Vector Control

**Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases** 2007; 1 (1): 52-57 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ecology; Arachnidism

**Abstract:** Following the hospitalization of 195 individuals due to the spider bite in 1995 and three cases of recorded death in the year of 1993 which were referred to Emam Reza Hospital in Mashad, the present study was undertaken on bionomics and medical importance of Lathroedectus spp in Khorasan Province, during 1995-2005. A total cases of 195 bites were studied composing of 70.8% males and 29.2% females. The most prevalence cases were observed in mid age [20-55 years old] and particularly among farmers [36.4%]. A total number of 216 adult widow spiders and 258 egg sacs were collected from their habitats in different localities of 15 counties in the province. The following species have been recognized: Lathroedectus tredecimgottatus [62%], L. dahli [32%], L. geometricus [5%] and L. pallidus [1%]. Here is the first report on the occurrence of males of L. pallidus as well as both sexes of L. tredecimgottatus and L. geometricus in the country. The sex ratio among collected specimens was 88% and 12% female and male, respectively. Summer provides the most suitable and favorable climatic condition for the activities of these spiders. However 65% of spiders were collected in this season. Among different cities, Mashad had [60%] the most reported cases in the study area. Foot was more injured than other parts. 96.5% of patients exhibited localized pain from which only 2% had no pain in the bitten part and 87% had a generalized pain in whole body.

## Blood Coagulation

### genetics

#### **Congenital factors X deficiency of coagulation revealed by epistaxis.**

Atmani, Samir; Aouragh, Rachid; El Aloui, Kaltoum; Bouharrou, Abdelhak; Dida, Moustapha

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University of Fez - Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy - Pediatrics Department

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1265-1266 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Blood Coagulation Factors; Epistaxis-therapy; Factor X Deficiency-congenital; Factor X Deficiency-diagnosis; Blood Transfusion; Blood Coagulation Tests

## Blood Donors

#### **Prevalence of HBV, HCV and HIV in blood donors at Liaquetpur.**

Khan, Muhammad Ayub; Abdul Rehman; Ashraf, Muhammad; Ali, Azam; Ditta, Allah

Quid-e-Azam Medical College Bahawalpur

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 23-26 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatitis B virus-isolation and purification; Hepacivirus-isolation and purification; HIV-isolation and purification; Prevalence

**Abstract:** To know the prevalence of hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV. Observational cross sectional study. Blood Transfusion Center Tehsil Headquarter Hospital Liaquetpur. The data of blood donors from 2001 to 2003. Total blood donors studied were 1426. The prevalence for hepatitis B was 5.96% [CL 4.84%-7.32%] It was 0.07% [CL <0.01% - 0.44%] for HCV and zero for HIV. The prevalence of HBV in males was 6.03% [CL 4.87%-7.45%] while 5.05% [CL 1.91%-11.63%] in females [p=0.6917]. The prevalence in 17-20 years age group was 6.4% [CL 3.92%-10.23%], 5.81% [CL 4.6%-7.33%] in 21-40 years age group and in 41-60 years age group it was 4.35% [CL 1.33%-28.19%] [p=0.9029]. Hepatitis B is common, hepatitis C is an uncommon health problem while HIV is not present in this area.



## psychology

**Perceptions about blood donation among army personnel.**

Alam, Maqbool; Talha, Mohammad; Ahmed, Shafiq

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 311-315 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Blood Donors-education; Questionnaires; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Health Education; Motivation; Military Personnel

**Abstract:** There is little literature on the public attitudes towards blood safety and blood donation in Pakistan. The purpose of study was to identify the misconceptions, beliefs and fears about blood donation among army personnel so that appropriate strategies can be adopted for the recruitment of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors in future. This cross sectional descriptive study was carried out at 123 [I] Fd Amb from July 2004 to Dec 2004. A self-administered questionnaire and face-to-face interview on the various aspect of blood donation were used for data collection from each individual. A total of 200 army personnel participated in the study. Out of 200 individuals, 41 [20.5%] were donors and 159 [79.5%] were non-donors. One hundred and eighty nine [94.5%] including donors and non-donors replied that a person more than 45 years of age could not donate blood. Out of 159 non-donors, 137 [86.16%] were of the opinion that blood donor should be of >60 Kg of weight. One hundred and seven [67.30%] of the non-donors answered that one can donate blood once a year. One hundred and forty five [91.20%] non-donors did not know amount of blood extracted during each donation. Out of 159 non-donors, 78 [49.06%] replied that they were not approached by anybody for blood donation. Out of 200 donors and non-donors, 105 [52.5%] revealed that extra leave could be the major incentive for blood donation. This study revealed the misconceptions regarding blood donation among army personnel. This needs education and motivation through dissemination of information regarding blood donation particularly by medical staff.

## Blood Glucose

## diagnostic use

**Postprandial glucose as marker of glycemic control in type II Sudanese diabetics.**

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**Sudanese Journal of Public Health** 2006; 1 (4): 277-288 (59 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postprandial Period; Blood Glucose-drug effects; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated-diagnostic use; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-blood; Diabetes Complications; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated-blood; Sensitivity and Specificity; Biological Markers; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-drug therapy

**Abstract:** To compare the accuracy of fasting blood glucose, two hour post breakfast glucose and three hour post breakfast glucose [FBG, 2hPBG, 3hPBG] in inferring glycemic control as judged by glycaled hemoglobin [HbA1c]; and to evaluate their association with diabetic complications and medications used. A comparative cross sectional study was carried at Gaber Abuetez diabetic center, Khartoum. 99 Patients aged 30-70 years, [55% females], with type II diabetes on oral therapy were enrolled at this study. FBG, 2hPBG, 3hPB3 were measured three times one-week apart; by the end of the month HbA1c was measured Patients were evaluated for clinical evidence of complications; drugs used, haemoglobin, serum creatinine and ECG were done. Sensitivity, spectficity, positive predictive values. The patients control profile was poor in the majority. Only drugs targeting basal glycaemia were used. Correlations among different parameters showed FBG to be strongly correlated with HbA1c [ $r=0.601$ ;  $P=0.000$ ]. 2hPBG correlated weakly if at all with HbA1c [ $r=0.202$ ;  $p=0.102$ ] but has good prediction of poor control [ $p = 0.000$ ]. 3hPBG correlation with HbA1c [ $r=0.547$ ;  $p=0.000$ ] was less than PBG. 2hPBG, 3hPBG correlated together very well both on single determination and means of the three values [ $r=0.912, 0.900. P=0.000$ ]. Correlations with PBG had been less  $r=0.830, 0.841$  respectively. Poor correlation was shown between levels afglycemia and long term diabetic complications except for erectile dysfunction [ $P=0.035$ ]. When correlated with current oral therapy only measures of basal glycaemia correlated significantly, on other hand postprandial glucose and glucose excursions correlated poorly. Sudanese diabetics should have their posiprandial glucose measured, in addition to fasting glucose and/or HbA1c. 2 and 3-hour post breakfast blood glucose can be used alternatively Medications specifically designed at the management of postprandial hyperglycemia [i.e. repaglinide, acarbose] should be included in the routine treatment of Sudanese diabetics.

## Blood Transfusion

## standards

**Development of the International Consortium for Blood Safety [ICBS] HCV panels.**

Diaz, S.; Liu, P.; Kuhnert, W.L.; Healy, M.; Prince, A.M.; El Nageh, M.M.

National Center for HIV/AIDS

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 427-437 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Safety Management; Sensitivity and Specificity; Mass Screening; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Hepatitis C-transmission; Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction

**Abstract:** To evaluate the sensitivity and specificity of assays used to screen blood for antibody to hepatitis C virus [HCV] infection; the International Consortium for Blood Safety [ICBS] established fully characterized ICBS panels. ICBS collected and characterized 1007 anti-HCV-positive plasma units from geographically diverse origins by ELISA,

RIBA, RT-PCR, and sequence-based genotyping, 539 of which met the definition of a true positive. Of these, 200 confirmed positive plasma units, representing the 6 major HCV genotypes, were selected to assemble the true-positive constituents of the panel. The negative panel comprises 181 plasma units collected from the USA. The panels have proved valuable for determining the performance of anti-HCV assays thus permitting national authorities, especially in resource-limited countries, to make informed decisions on selection of affordable and reliable assays.

## Blood Vessels

### injuries

#### **Non iatrogenic pediatric vascular trauma.**

El Haig, OMar Mokhtar Ibrahim

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Vascular Surgery Department

**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 205-209 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Extremities-surgery; Child; Wounds and Injuries; Wounds, Gunshot; Wounds, Nonpenetrating; Wounds, Stab; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** Arterial traumas in children present a challenging problem, even to experienced vascular surgeons. However, there is no consensus regarding the necessity of immediate surgical treatment for all such injuries in neonates and infants with non threatened extremities. Arterial injuries in school -aged subjects [age less than 6 years] are more easily handled. The aim of this study is to evaluate the results of repair of non iatrogenic vascular injuries in the pe-diatric age group. Fifteen patients with non iatrogenic vascular injuries were studied, [3] females and [12] males. Injury caused by gunshot, stab or blunt trauma. Seven injuries were in the lower limb, and eight injuries were in the upper limb. Age of the patients ranged between 3-14 years. Emergency repair was done for all patients according to the type of injury either by lateral sutures, end-to-end anastomosis, interposition vein graft, vein patch, or synthetic graft. In [14] patients distal pulses regained, All limbs were salvaged. Early exploration of all suspected vascular injuries can be accomplished with excellent result.

## Body Mass Index

#### **Body mass index of Kuwaiti adolescents aged 10-14 years: reference percentiles and curves.**

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University of Kuwait - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Community Medicine and Behavioural Sciences

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 333-343 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Students; Sex Factors; Obesity; Reference Standards; Body Weight; Body Height; Overweight

**Abstract:** The aim of this population-based study was to develop body mass index [BMI] reference standards for Kuwaiti adolescents for use in Kuwait and other Gulf countries. All available intermediate school students aged 10-14 years [32 624 males and 30 209 females] were measured for weight and height. Polynomial regression smoothing techniques were used to obtain the best-fitting curves for BMI percentiles. The BMI of boys at lower centiles and ages was almost always higher than girls. At higher centiles, the BMI of girls was almost always higher than boys. The data were compared with the United States National Center for Health Statistics standards and data from Saudi Arabian and Iranian adolescents.

## Bone and Bones

#### **Anatomy and physiology of human bones in arabic medical history.**

Kaadan, Abdel Nasser

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**Annals of Alquds Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 12-19 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anatomy; Physiology; History of Medicine; Medicine, Arabic

## Bone Neoplasms

### surgery

#### **Reliability of vascularized fibula in maintaining arthrodesis following extra-articular wide excisions of malignant musculoskeletal tumors.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1204-1211 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fibula-transplantation; Fibula-blood supply; Arthrodesis; Bone Transplantation

**Abstract:** To evaluate the reliability of vascularized fibula transfer in maintaining arthrodesis following wide excision of malignant tumors located at the metaphyseal ends of long bones. Fourteen patients underwent wide extra-articular excisions followed by arthrodesis with vascularized fibula and its variants at the Department of Orthopedic Surgery and Traumatology, University of Hacettepe Medical School, Ankara, Turkey, in the period from 1996 to 2003. There were 9 males and 5 females. Their mean age was 28 years [ranging 12-52 years]. The mean follow-up time was 68 months

[range 28-110 months]. The most common diagnosis was malignant giant cell tumor [6], followed by Ewing's sarcoma [3], hemangioperithelioma [2], osteosarcoma [2] and chondrosarcoma [1]. Three tumors were located at the distal end of the radius, 4 at the proximal humerus, 3 at the distal femur, one at the proximal tibia, one in distal tibia, one in distal humerus and one in proximal ulna. We used fibula as a vascularized graft in 4 patients; fibula osteoseptocutaneous flap in 4 cases; bilateral vascularized fibulae in 3; fibula with autoclaved autograft in 4 and free osteoseptocutaneous fibula in conjunction with a structural allograft and a circular external fixator in one patient. In 4 cases, implant failure developed and revision was required in 3. One case had local infection around the distal interlocking screw. In one case, clawing of first and second toes were developed at the donor side. Two patients with metastatic Ewing's sarcoma had metastatic disease. We achieved union within 9 months in 12 cases. In 2 cases with implant failure, bony consolidations were maintained at 11th and 13th months. Vascularized fibula transfer is reliable to achieve arthrodesis following extra-articular excision of malignant tumors from the metaphyseal ends.

## Borrelia Infections

### diagnosis

#### **Borrelia recurrentis as a cause of high grade fever in Rawalakot, Azad Kashmir.**

Malik, Nasrullah; Butt, Tariq; UL Bari, Irfan; Haider, Irfan Zafar  
Combined Military Hospital Pano Aqil

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 280-283 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Borrelia Infections-drug therapy; Borrelia Infections-epidemiology; Fever-diagnosis; Doxycycline-therapeutic uses; Treatment Outcome; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Culture Media-microbiology

**Abstract:** A descriptive study was conducted at Combined Military Hospital Rawalakot, Azad Kashmir to determine the frequency of Borrelia recurrentis. Both out door and indoor cases were included. A total of 80 febrile patients with temperature above 1000C were studied. Cases showing any other cause of fever on routine / available tests were excluded. Borrelia recurrentis was sought by Giemsa stain. All positive cases were treated with Doxycycline. Nine cases were positive [11.25%]. Treatment response was 100%. Borrelia recurrentis is found in a significant number of febrile cases at Rawalakot Azad Kashmir.

## Brachial Plexus Neuropathies

### surgery

#### **Restoration of glenohumeral motion in erb's palsy by tendon transfers.**

Ahmed, Syed Kamran; Hashmi, Pervaiz Mehmood  
The Age Khan University Hospital - Department of Surgery

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 44-49 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Shoulder Joint; Tendon Transfer-methods; Child; Hospitals, University

**Abstract:** Children with erb's palsy have significant functional disability, mainly related to the shoulder. The objective of this study was to analyze the functional outcome of tendon transfers performed for restoration of shoulder motion in patients with Erb's palsy. This descriptive case series was conducted at Aga Khan University Hospital from May 1999 to December 2003. Ten patients who had functional deficit of shoulder elevation were operated by a single surgeon. The surgical procedure; modified Sever L'Episcopo procedure was uniform in all cases. The data was collected through patient interviewing and medical records maintained through Health Information Management System [HIMS]. Mallet class was recorded preoperatively and postoperatively. Ten patients; seven females [70%] and three males [30%], with average age of 75 months at operation were included in this series. Right shoulder was affected in seven cases [70%] while left in three cases [30%]. Preoperative mallet class for global abduction improved from 3 to 4; for global external rotation from 2 to 4 and for ability to bring the hand to mouth and neck from 1 to 3. Post operatively mallet class improved in all aspects to 4 and 5; statistically significant on paired t-test with p value of less than 0.005. There was a significant improvement in abduction, forward flexion and external rotation as compared to preoperative values; statistically significant on paired t-test with p value of less than 0.005. Tendon transfer improves the functional status of shoulder in late cases of Erb's Palsy with significant improvement in mallet class, cosmesis and patient satisfaction. A motivated patient, compliance and aggressive rehabilitation are important outcome parameters.

## Brain Abscess

### diagnosis

#### **Clinical features and outcome of cerebral abscess in congenital heart disease.**

Mehnaz, Atiq; Syed, Ahmed Umair; Saleem, Allana Salman; Khalid, Chishti N.  
The Age Khan University Hospital - Department of Paediatrics

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 21-24 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Brain Abscess-microbiology; Heart Defects, Congenital; Cyanosis; Retrospective Studies; Outcome Assessment [Health Care]

**Abstract:** Cerebral abscess is a serious life threatening complication of several diseases. The objective of this study was to look at the clinical profile, microbiology and outcome of children with cerebral abscess having an underlying congenital heart disease as compared to other predisposing conditions. Thirty children aged less than 15 years were reviewed. There were 15 males and 15 females. The mean age of presentation was 5.6 +/- 4.4 years. The duration of illness at the time of admission was 17.6 +/- 24.6 days. Typically patients presented with fever, vomiting, headache and seizures. The predisposing conditions found were cyanotic congenital heart disease in 11 [37%] of children, meningitis in 6 [20%], septicemia in 7 [23%] and no underlying cause was found in 5 [17%] children. The most common microbe in children with cyanotic congenital heart disease was of the *Streptococcus milleri* group [52%]. Computerized tomography confirmed the diagnosis and the most common location of the abscess was the parietal lobe of the cerebral hemisphere. All abscesses were large, more than 2 cm in diameter and were aspirated surgically. Excision was performed in 6 children. Five children expired, one due to an intracranial bleeding and the others due to severe cerebral edema and tentorial herniation. Complications were seen in 20 children and 16 had sequelae, hemiparesis in 11 and seizure disorder in 5. Brain abscess is a serious infection with poor outcome if diagnosed late. Delayed surgical drainage has high morbidity and mortality. The threshold for diagnosis should be low particularly in children with a predisposing condition like cyanotic congenital heart disease.

## Breast Diseases

### ultrasonography

#### **Sonomammography for evaluation of solid breast masses in young patients.**

Malik, Ghazala; Waqar, Fareesa; Buledi, Ghulam Qadir  
Combined Military Hospital Rawalpindi - Department of Radiology

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 34-37 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mammography; Fibroadenoma; Breast Neoplasms; Fibrocystic Breast Disease; Lipoma; Carcinoma, Intraductal, Noninfiltrating; Carcinoma, Medullary

**Abstract:** This study was carried out to evaluate the applicability of sonomammography as the primary radiological modality in young patients with breast masses. This study was carried out at Radiology Departments of PNS Shifa Karachi and CMH Rawalpindi from February 2002 to April 2005. Sonomammography of 56 young patients with breast lump was done. Lesions were characterised by using sonographic criteria as benign [n=49], malignant [n=2] and intermediate [n=5] masses. Results of this evaluation were assessed by fine needle aspiration cytology. No false positive result was noted in 49 benign lesions while only one intermediate mass turned out to be malignant. Sensitivity of sonomammography was more for benign 92% than malignant lesions 67%, and its specificity was high for malignant lesions 92.4%. Retrospective scanning was done for intermediate masses. This study proves the efficacy of ultrasound as a method of choice to evaluate breast masses in young patients avoiding the need of biopsy. This study also reflects that benign diseases dominate the disease spectrum in young patients.

## Breast Feeding

#### **Knowledge of Iraqi primary health care physicians about breastfeeding.**

Al Zwaini, E.J.; Al Haili, S.J.; Al Alousi, T.M.

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Baghdad University - Al-Kindeg College of Medicine - Department of Paediatrics

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 381-388 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Knowledge; Physicians; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies; Malnutrition; Perception

**Abstract:** A questionnaire survey was conducted on 50 primary health care physicians in Ramadi city, Iraq, in 2001 to assess their knowledge and identify misperceptions about breastfeeding. Basic knowledge about the main processes of breastfeeding was good [when to start feeding, frequency of feeding, relactation, importance of psychological factors], but there were deficiencies in their ability to deal with some practical problems related to breastfeeding. Only 64% would advise continuation of breastfeeding when a lactating mother discovers that she is pregnant, 38% of them thought a mother's ability to breastfeed was related to breast size and only 66% knew when to start feeding after caesarean section. Steps for improving the knowledge and training are addressed.

## Breast Neoplasms

### pathology

#### **Breast cancer risk factors and stage at presentation.**

Al Saad, Suhair Khalifa; Jalal, Akbar A.  
Kingdom of Bahrain - salmaniya medical complex

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2006; 28 (3): 111-115 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neoplasm Staging; Risk Factors; Retrospective Studies; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Breast cancer is the most common cancer in females all over the world. In American females, it is accounting for 32% of all cancers. It is well-known that there are major risk factors for cancer of the breast, such as, advanced age, positive family history and history of cancer in the same or other breast. Minor factors have been associated with breast cancer, such as, mammogram abnormalities, biopsy confirmed a typical hyperplasia, early

menarche and late menopause etc' etc. Not enough studies have concentrated on reviewing the risk factors in Bahrain; therefore, we have embarked on this study 1, 2. To review and assess the staging and risk factors of breast cancer. Surgery Department, Salmaniya Medical Complex. Retrospective/Prospective study. It is a retrospective/prospective clinical review involving 52 breast cancer patients operated upon by the senior author over five years period [1999-2005]. Presentation, diagnostic approach, and management were evaluated. Age at presentation, age of menarche and menopause were recorded. The risk factors, such as age at first delivery if any, lactation, hormonal therapy and if there were any past history or family history of breast or other related cancers. The stage of the disease at presentation was reviewed. Mortality and morbidity were recorded. All patients were females. Age at diagnosis was below 30 years in 2 patients [3.8%], between 30-39 years in 12 patients [23.1%], between 40-49 years in 21 patients [40.4%], 50 years or more in 17 patients [32.7%]. The mean age at menarche was 12 years of age. Sixteen patients [30.8%] were at menopause. The mean age at menopause was 48 years. Thirty-seven patients had child birth [71.2%], unmarried or nuliparous were 10 patients [19.2%]. Age at first delivery was ranging between 16 and 40 years of age. Number before percentage 59.6% of the patients breast fed their infants. Only 11 patients [22%] were using oral contraceptive pills [OCP]. One patient was on hormonal replacement therapy. Family history of breast cancer was positive in 18 patients [34.6%]. Two patients had history of breast cancer of the other breast. Thirty-seven patients [71.2%] had early breast cancer [T1, T2, N0, N1, M0] and 15 patients [28.8%] had advanced breast cancer [T3, T4, N1, N2, M0 -1]. There was no local recurrence, and three mortalities to date. More than half of our patients [67.3%] were below 50 years at presentation whereas internationally it is prevalent above fifty years [85%]. There was a significant high incidence of positive family history [35.3%] in comparison to international studies [5-15%]. In this study, breast cancer was still diagnosed late. In this study, locally-advanced breast cancer was 28.8%, which may improve as breast screening program is being implemented.

## Breech Presentation

### etiology

#### **Factors associated with breech delivery at term.**

Malik, Aslam Mahmood; Aziz, Asia; Riaz, Abida; Shah, Ijaz Ahmad  
Quaid-e-Azam Medical College

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 51-53 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy; Risk Factors; Breech Presentation-epidemiology; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** To assess the various factors associated with breech delivery at term. Case control study. Apr 2004 to Sep 2004 Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology unit-I, Bahawal Victoria Hospital Bahawalpur. This case control study was carried out in women with the age group 20-40 years. Various risk factors [Parity, multiple pregnancy, placenta Previa, amount of liquor and congenital abnormalities] associated with breech [50 cases] at term [37-42 completed weeks] were compared with vertex [50 controls] after matching. Different factors associated with breech were oligohydramnios 44% vs control group, placenta previa 34% vs control group, primiparity 46% vs control group, multiple pregnancy 14% vs control group and congenital abnormalities 18% vs control group. Our study concluded that factors associated with breech delivery were oligohydramnios, placenta previa, multiparty, multiple pregnancy and congenital abnormalities.

## Bronchi

### abnormalities

#### **Congenital bronchial atresia: CT-3D image reconstruction and virtual navigation.**

Abubacker, Shefeek; Al Khulaifi, Yousef; Shenoy, Jagadesh

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Al Sabah Hospital - Department of Clinical Radiology

**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 238-240 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Imaging, Three-Dimensional; Tomography, Spiral Computed; Lung Diseases-congenital

**Abstract:** We present a case of congenital bronchial atresia and discuss the imaging features with special reference to new imaging modalities like spiral CT and image post processing-3 D image reconstruction and virtual navigation.

## Brucellosis

### epidemiology

#### **Brucella seropositivity in South and Southeast Turkey.**

Emekdas, Gural; Aslan, Gonul; Tezcan, Seda; Ciragil, Pinar; Bayraktar, Mehmet R.; Onlen, Yusuf; Aktas, Esin; Bosnak, Vusiat; Kanik, Arzu

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1273-1275 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Brucellosis-blood; Brucella-immunology; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Cattle; Antibodies, Bacterial-blood

## Buttocks

### surgery

#### **Gluteal region contouring by liposculpture and body fillers.**

Enab, Ahraf Ahmed

Bani-Sweif University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Surgery

**Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery** 2006; 7 (1): 65-69 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Lipectomy; Follow-Up Studies

**Abstract:** Demands for body contouring rose dramatically in the last decade, largely because of the development of techniques of liposculpturing. The aim of this study is to discuss minimally invasive techniques for contouring of the gluteal region, either through liposculpturing [liposuction and fat transfer] or body fillers injection. 27 patients were included in the study and divided into two groups according to the technique used. First group included 20 patient who underwent liposculpturing and the second group included seven patients who underwent body fillers injection. The follow up period ranged between 6 and 18 months. The results were evaluated by pre and postoperative photography, patient satisfaction, and by surgical team satisfaction. All the patients involved in the study had improvement of the gluteal contour in both groups of patients and none were dissatisfied. In conclusion, the less invasive techniques for gluteal region reshaping are preferred by both the patient and surgeon because of the simplicity of procedure, no downtime, less complications and satisfactory results.

## Calcaneus

### anatomy and histology

#### **Weight of calcaneum and talus for determination of sex.**

Ahmad, Riaz; Ahmed, Imran; Kaukab, Nabila

University of Faisalabad, Faisalabad - Faculty of Health Sciences

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 17-22 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Talus-anatomy and histology; Sex Determination Analysis; Body Weight; Weights and Measures

**Abstract:** Talus and Calcaneum are involved in the transmission of body weight to the ground, considerable variation in the morphological features and weight of these bones have been reported by various authors, To determine the importance of bone weight as a discriminative factor in identification of sex. 198 calcanei and 150 tali from Anatomy department of Quaid-e-Azam Medical College Bahawalpur were selected for the study. Mean weight of male and female bones on right and left side were determined. To increase the efficacy of the results they were statistically reevaluated by applying 3SD and determining a calculated range. From this range, D.P. or demarcating points were established. Bones of the right side were found to be heavier than those of the left side; also the mean weights of the male bones were greater than those of the female bones, on applying D.P.s it was possible to identify sex with greater accuracy than with other metrical criteria. These findings suggest that weight of tarsal bones is a useful metrical feature for sex determination.

## Calcium Hydroxide

### therapeutic uses

#### **Comparative evaluation of histological effect of calcium hydroxide and Portland cement on cat dental pulp as direct pulp capping.**

Tabrizi, M. Abdoh; Sharifi, D.; Kadkhodazadeh, M.

Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Dental School - Department of Operative Dentistry

**Dental Journal - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 25 (2): 9, 182-187 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dental Cements; Bone Cements; Dental Pulp; Dental Pulp Capping; Cats

**Abstract:** Regardless of calcium hydroxide use as a pulp capping material, in many cases the results were questionable and unsuccessful. Recently the Portland cement has been introduced as a pulp capping material. The aim of this study was to compare the histological changes of cat's dental pulp after capping with calcium hydroxide and Portland cement. This study was experimentally done with histological observation. Ten healthy adults and coeval cats were selected. After keeping them in standard condition for two weeks, class III cavities on distal of canine teeth were prepared and the pulp were exposed. In each jaw, one pulp was covered with calcium hydroxide A and the other treated with Portland cement B. Two cats were sacrificed after one week and the others were sacrificed after two months. Samples were assessed for severity of inflammation, dentinal bridge formation, necrosis, hyperemia and calcification. The data were analyzed by Mann-whitney U test. In one week, samples were similar to each other. After two months, dentinal bridge formation was found in 3 samples [20 percent] of group A and in 9 samples [60 percent] of group B. Inflammation was seen in 13 pulps [86.7 percent] of group A and 6 pulps [40 percent] of group B. Necrosis areas in group A were found in 10 pulps [66.7 percent] and in 5 samples [33.3 percent] of group B. Calcification was seen in 4 pulps [26.7 percent] of group A and in 6 samples of group B. Also odontoblastic layer was seen in 3 samples [20 percent] of each group. Portland cement showed more dentinal bridge formation, less inflammation and necrosis in comparison with that of calcium hydroxide when used as a pulp capping material [ $p < 0.05$ ].

## Calcium Phosphates

therapeutic uses

### **Implantation of Octacalcium phosphate to enhance osteogenesis of alveolar ridge defect in rat mandible.**

Avval, F. Sargolzaei; Arab, M.R.; Sarani, S.H.A.; Saberi, E. Ali  
Zahedan University of Medical Sciences - Department of Anatomy, Medical School

**Dental Journal - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 25 (2): 7, 167-173 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bone Substitutes; Rats; Mandible; Osteogenesis; Alveolar Process

**Abstract:** Reconstruction of craniofacial bone defects remains one of the most challenging problems encountered by maxillofacial surgeons. This study was designed to investigate the process of bone formation caused by implantation of octacalcium phosphate at mandibular alveolar ridge of rat. In this experimental animal study, 20 male Sprague Dawley rats were used. Synthetic octacalcium phosphate [OCP] was implanted into the bony defect measuring 3 mm in diameter and 2 mm in depth which was surgically created with a bur in the rat mandible. Bone formation at the alveolar ridge was examined histologically between 1 and 4 weeks after implantation. Osteogenesis was initiated in the center of the defect between the OCP particles and multinucleated giant cells appeared on the implanted materials in 1 week. More apposition of new bone was observed on the implanted octacalcium phosphate in week 2. In addition to bone formation locally around the OCP particles, more apposition of new bone was observed near the defect margin in week 3. At week 4, the defect was almost completely filled with bone, which was in close contact with host bone and implanted OCP was surrounded by newly formed bone. In the control group, bone formation was observed only along and near the defect margin. Octacalcium phosphate could be used to enhance atrophic alveolar ridge or for filling a tooth socket after extraction.

## Carcinoid Tumor

diagnosis

### **Primary carcinoid tumors at atypical sites: report of 3 cases with vague clinical presentations.**

Saied, Gamal Moustafa; Mohsen, Amr; Ratib, Hani; Abolazm, Motaz  
Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of General Surgery

**Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery** 2006; 7 (1): 39-44 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Breast; Duodenum; Abdomen; Recurrence; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Biopsy; Breast Neoplasms; Duodenal Neoplasms

**Abstract:** Carcinoid tumors at atypical sites are rare and mostly asymptomatic. In the majority, they show normal levels of serotonin and its metabolites in plasma and urine, resulting in a relatively late diagnosis and hence poor prognosis. Relatively large sizes and local recurrences are features of carcinoids at atypical locations and may direct the surgeons' attention to their possible existence. A report of three cases of Carcinoid tumors in the breast, abdominal paravertebral region and the duodenum is given. The symptoms and clinical findings in the three cases were vague and did not raise any suspicion of Carcinoid. Repeated local recurrence in the three cases after excision was the clue for the diagnosis that was confirmed by appropriate diagnostic tools. Carcinoid tumors at atypical sites are either benign or low grade malignant neoplasms with a good long-term prognosis after surgical treatment. Routine resection, which may be aggressive, is the treatment of choice whenever possible, even in recurrent cases. The survival of patients depends basically on the tumor size and the presence of distant metastases. When resection is not feasible, reduction of tumor size may be possible by treatment with Somatostatin analogs.

epidemiology

### **Bronchial carcinoid, nine years experience.**

Abdel Rahman, Abdel Rahman M.; Mourad, Esmael A.; Aziz, Sherif A.  
Cairo University - National Cancer Institute

**Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery** 2006; 7 (1): 25-29 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bronchi-surgery; Lung-surgery; Bronchoscopy; Biopsy; Follow-Up Studies; Treatment Outcome; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Survival Rate; Bronchial Neoplasms

**Abstract:** Bronchopulmonary carcinoid tumors are low grade malignant tumors, of neuroendocrine origin. They are not associated with smoking. This work was conducted between 1995- 2003 to study bronchial carcinoid tumor regarding age and sex distribution, incidence rate, surgical techniques and patients survival. Eleven patients were included in this study. Bronchoscopic biopsy was obtained in 5 patients, transthoracic needle biopsy in 4 and the diagnosis was reached postoperatively in the remaining 2 patients. No carcinoid syndrome was found in any of our studied patients. There were 6 males and 5 females the mean tumor size was 2 X3.5 cm and the mean age was 32 years. Nine patients were symptomatic, and the tumor was discovered accidentally in the remaining 2. Bronchial carcinoid represented 22.4% of all carcinoid tumors and 8.2% of lung cancer patients referred to our institution during this period. Operative procedures performed were; lobectomy in 5, bilobectomy in 1, pneumonectomy in 3 and sleeve resection in 2 patients. Postoperative pathology revealed 10 patients with typical and 1 with atypical carcinoid. Morbidity was encountered in 3 patients, in the form of arrhythmia in 2 and air leak in 1 patient with no operative related mortality. Follow up data was available for 9 patients as 2 patients were lost to follow up.

One patient with a typical carcinoid died 8 months postoperative from disseminated disease; the remaining 8 patients are alive disease free. Bronchial carcinoid is of low malignant potential with excellent survival following complete resection. Bronchoplastic procedures should be encouraged whenever indicated.

## Carcinoma, Endometrioid

diagnosis

### **Coexistence of endometrioid adenocarcinoma of the ovary and the uterus.**

Hameed, Sadia; Ahmed, Janbaz; Mcps, Arif Hussain  
Punjab Medical College, Faisalabad

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 156-159 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Adenocarcinoma-diagnosis; Ovarian Neoplasms-pathology; Endometrial Neoplasms-pathology; Uterine Neoplasms-pathology

**Abstract:** The coexistence of carcinoma of the endometrium and ovaries is uncommon and occurs in about 10% of women with ovarian carcinoma. We are presenting such as a case with a review of the relevant literature.

## Cardiovascular Diseases

epidemiology

### **Cardiovascular risk factors among college students.**

Al Asadi, Jasim N.; Habib, Omran S.; Al Naama, Lamia M.  
University of Basrah - College of medicine - biochemistry Department

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2006; 28 (3): 126-130 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Risk Factors; Students; Coronary Disease; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Cardiovascular diseases [CVD] are the leading causes of death worldwide. Their incidence particularly coronary heart diseases [CHD] are increasing among young adult. Few data exist on the prevalence of risk factors in young adult college students. To determine the prevalence of CVD risk factors among young adult college students. Two Hundred and thirty-two questionnaires covering socio-economic aspects, physical activity, diet, smoking, personality, and parental history of CHD death were reviewed. In addition, clinical examination, biochemical analysis of lipid profile were done. All were students asymptomatic for CVD, 36 [15.5%] were smokers, 92 [39.6%] consumed mostly fatty diet, 17 [7.3%] were obese. 22 [9.5%] were physically inactive, 24 [10.3%] had positive parental history of CHD death, 49 [21.1%] had type A personality, 5 [2.2%] had diabetes mellitus, 13 [5.6%] had systolic blood pressure > 140 mmHg, and 20 [8.6%] had diastolic blood pressure > 90 mmHg. The prevalence of smoking and physical inactivity was significantly higher among men than women. While obesity and parental history of CHD death were significantly more prevalent among older age group [> 30 years] than in younger age group [<30 years]. High serum cholesterol level was prevalent in 17 [7.3%], low level of HDL-C in 12 [5.2%], high levels of LDL-C in 11 [4.7%], and high triglycerides level in 5 [2.2]. Low level of apo A was prevalent in 28 [16.2%] of men and 9 [15.3%] of women, while high level of apo B was prevalent in 12 [6.9%] of men compared to 2 [3.4%] of women. The prevalence of abnormal levels of HDLC, TC/DL and LDL/HDL ratios were significantly higher among older age group [>=30 years] than in younger subjects [<30 years]. No significant difference in the prevalence of lipid risk factors was noted between men and women. Many CVD risk factors were prevalent among apparently healthy young college students. Those young adult people may be more at risk from subsequent CVD than was expected.

## Cecal Diseases

surgery

### **Granuloma of the appendiceal stump. An unusual cause of right hemicolectomy.**

Safioleas, Mickael C.; Stamatakos, Michael C.; Diab, Ahmad I.; Michael, Othon P.; Safioleas, Konstantinos M.; Liapis, George C.

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1230-1231 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cecal Diseases-etiology; Appendectomy-adverse effects; Colectomy; Granuloma -surgery; Granuloma-etiology; Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage-etiology; Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage-surgery

**Abstract:** Granuloma of the appendiceal stump is not a common surgical entity. However, hemorrhage which may lead to right hemicolectomy is rare in fact. We report this case, in order to avoid this kind of over therapy.



## Celiac Disease

### diet therapy

#### **Nutritional status and micronutrient levels of children with celiac disease before and after gluten free diet.**

Ayesha, Hina; Butt, Muhammed Asghar; Shamoan, Muhammed; Ahmed, Maqbool; Nazir, Bushra; Baloch, Ghulam Raza

Allied Hospital Faisalabad - Punjab Medical College - Department of Pediatrics

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 145-150 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nutritional Status; Gluten; Micronutrients; Child; Trace Elements; Iron-blood; Zinc-blood

**Abstract:** Celiac disease is an autoimmune inflammatory disorder of small intestine precipitated by ingestion of gluten. Clinical and histological improvement occurs on withdrawal of gluten from the diet. The present study were to identify the trace mineral deficiency in diagnosed celiac children and to assess how far these deficiencies are corrected after strict gluten free diet. The study also assessed the nutritional status of celiac children compared to the healthy controls before and after Gluten Free Diet. Department of Pediatrics Punjab Medical College Faisalabad. January 2004 to March 2005. Interventional case control study. 22 children aged 2 to 14 years diagnosed as Celiac disease on the basis of typical intestinal biopsy findings were included. 15 healthy children served as controls. Anthropometric measurements and serum Zinc Copper Magnesium and Iron along with albumin were done for both patients and controls initially and repeated after 6 months while patients were receiving strict GFD and controls receiving normal diet. The general linear model was used for the analysis of variance using SPSS [2004]. Serum Zinc was below the reference range in 68%. Serum copper and Magnesium in 31%, Iron in 95% and albumin in 59% of the patients. There was a statistically significant increase in serum zinc, iron and magnesium levels [p value, < 0.05] while serum copper and albumin did not show any significant rise after Gluten free diet. Control group did not show any significant change in their trace mineral levels. Celiac patients gained more weight [mean 4.47 versus 2.91 cm] and height [3.34cm versus 1.022 cm] as compared to the control group. Celiac children receiving strict Gluten free diet and showing good clinical response probably do not need mineral supplementation.

## Cephalometry

### methods

#### **A template based on concepts of natural head position for Tabriz's adults.**

Atashi, M.H. Ahangar; Bardal, R.

Tabriz University of Medical Sciences - Dental School - Department of Orthodontics

**Dental Journal - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 25 (2): 1, 119-126 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Head

**Abstract:** Template analysis is a method which consists of mean graphic face profile so that shows the discrepancies sites only by direct observation of superimposed template on the patient's cephalogram tracing. The aim of this study was to prepare a template based on concepts of natural head position for Tabriz's adults. Sixty-two lateral cephalograms based on natural head position which were obtained from students of Tabriz dentistry faculty with normal occlusion and proportional facial profile were studied. Assuming the N point as a coordinate origin and true horizontal and vertical lines as bases of coordinate axials, length and width of 32 landmarks on hard and soft tissues were determined. Mean and SD of all landmarks were determined using SPSS analysis method. A new template was designed by tracing average profile image for males and females separately in five different sizes. The template analysis based on NHP could have both advantages of using extracranial references and utilizing a quick analyzing method. The natural head position concept and the special design for orthognathic surgery are two particular features of this template compared with the other templates described before.

## Cerebral Palsy

### etiology

#### **Relationship of type of cerebral palsy with the etiology.**

Nazir, Bushra; Shamoan, Muhammed; Asghar, Muhammed; Sheikh, Saifullah; Ayesha, Hina; Tariq, Muhammed

Allied Hospital Faisalabad

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 133-137 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypoxia-Ischemia, Brain; Child; Asphyxia Neonatorum

**Abstract:** To determine the relationship of etiology with the type of cerebral palsy in children. Descriptive case series. Department of Paediatrics, Allied Hospital, Faisalabad. From January 2002 to December 2004. 120 children from 1-12 years of age of either sex who presented in Paediatric Department with abnormalities of tone, posture and movement and subsequently diagnosed as cerebral palsy on the basis of history, physical examination and investigations, were included. Out of 120 cases the majority had spastic CP, 72% [n = 86] such as quadriplegic, diplegic and hemiplegic types. The spastic quadriplegia was mainly associated with birth asphyxia and meningoencephalitis. Prematurity and low birth weight were the major contributors towards diplegic CP, while spastic hemiplegia although less common was

caused by meningoencephalitis in 5 cases and infra cranial bleed and asphyxia in 3 cases each. Atonic or hypotonic CP found in 23 cases, were caused by meningoencephalitis, kernicterus, birth asphyxia and prematurity. 10 cases of atonic CP did not have any reason [hence idiopathic]. Athetoid CP was mainly due to kernicterus, meningoencephalitis and asphyxia. Ataxic and mixed types of CP were present in 3 cases each and were due to meningoencephalitis and birth asphyxia.

## surgery

### **Early radiological results of femoral varus derotation osteotomy in spastic cerebral palsy.**

Fahmy, Mohamed L.; Al Rayes, Mahmoud; Hammouda, Ahmed; Al Leithy Mohamed

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Al-Razi Orthopedic Hospital

**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 191-197 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Osteotomy; Muscle Spasticity; Femur-surgery; Femur-pathology; Femur-radiography; Hip Dislocation

**Abstract:** The aim of the study was to evaluate the early radiological changes after femoral varus derotation osteotomy [VDRO] in spastic cerebral palsy [CP] patients with hip subluxations and correlating the effects of healing and remodeling of the osteotomy on the containment of the hip on a short term basis. Al-Razi Orthopedic Hospital, Kuwait. We performed a femoral varus derotation osteotomy on 17 patients [29 hips] with spastic cerebral palsy presenting with hip subluxations or dislocation. The radiological changes occurring after healing of the osteotomies were followed up for a maximum of 16 months. The radiological assessment included Reimers migration percentage [MI%], femoral neck shaft [FNS] angle and acetabular index [AI]. These parameters were assessed preoperatively, immediate postoperative films, and 14-16 months postoperatively. The results were graded as good, fair and poor. A good result is achieved when the hip is contained, the migration percentage is less than 5%, and the femoral neck shaft angle is from 100-115 degrees. A poor result is achieved when the Reimer's index is > 25% and femoral neck shaft angle is > 130 degrees. Analysis of the results, and the reasons for poor results are presented. Spastic cerebral palsy with hip subluxation may progress to complete dislocation. Femoral VDRO improves the containment of the hip and its stability on a short-term basis. Remodeling at the osteotomy site may cause recurrence of the coxa valga especially in the younger age groups. This recurrence may affect the containment and stability of the hip especially in those patients with high MI% and high AI. To decrease this effect of remodeling of the osteotomy on the containment of the hip, the femoral neck shaft angle at the time of the osteotomy should be kept below 115 degrees. In patients with a high MI% and high AI, VDRO alone does not maintain the hip containment adequately.

## Cerebrovascular Accident

### etiology

#### **Etiology of strokes and hemiplegia in children presenting at Ayub Teaching Hospital, Abbottabad.**

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Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad - Department of Paediatrics and Medicine

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 60-63 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hemiplegia-etiology; Child; Hospitals, Teaching; Infection; Tomography Scanners, X-Ray Computed

**Abstract:** Strokes in pediatric age group are not common. However diagnosing the cause of stroke will help in providing preventive and curative treatment. Present study was conducted to find etiology of strokes/hemiplegia in children. This study was conducted in Department of Pediatrics, Ayub Teaching Hospital Abbottabad from December 2002 to December 2005. All children from two months to fifteen years of age were included in the study. Children with weakness due to acute poliomyelitis and Guillan barre syndrome were excluded. Investigations were based on findings on history and clinical examination and included full blood count, PT, APTT, Platelets count, ECG, Echocardiography, hematocrit, lumbar puncture with CSF analysis and culture and CT-scan skull. Data of all the patients presenting with strokes/hemiplegia was entered on prepared proforma. The main etiology of strokes was intracranial infection causing strokes in 23[56.09%] children and majority of children [78.26%] in this group were below five years. Etiology was unknown in 7[17.07%] children after necessary available investigations. Intracranial infection infections that is meningitis and encephalitis are commonest etiology of strokes and hemiplegia in paediatrics patients presenting at Ayub Teaching Hospital, Abbottabad.

## Cesarean Section

#### **Caesarean section in countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region.**

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University of Al Zaiem Al Azhari - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 470-488 (109 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Personnel; Fetal Distress; Breech Presentation; Health Promotion; Twins; Premature Birth; Maternal Mortality; Ethics, Medical; Quality Control; Medical Audit

**Abstract:** This paper reviews global data on caesarean section [CS] focusing on Eastern Mediterranean Region [EMR] countries for which data could be obtained. CS rates in the EMR tend to average around 10%. The data, however, are often not representative of the whole country, being mostly hospital rather than community based. Global and regional CS trends, determinants, and outcomes are presented. Controversies and consensus over the indications for CS are reviewed. The cost of rising CS rates, women's involvement in decision-making, the role of health workers, data quality and legal aspects are highlighted, with discussion of the aim of reducing unduly high CS rates and promoting high-quality maternity care.

### **Neonatal outcome a comparison between epidural and general anesthesia for cesarean sections.**

Sukhera, Sohail Abbas; Ahmed, Saleem

Combined Military Hospital Murree - Department of Anesthesia

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 72-88 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia, Obstetrical; Anesthesia, General; Anesthesia, Epidural; Apgar Score; Gestational Age; Prospective Studies; Cohort Studies

**Abstract:** The choice of anesthetic technique for cesarean sections, a common problem faced by anesthetists remains controversial. To compare the effects of epidural anesthesia with general anesthesia. To evaluate which mode is better especially keeping in mind the Apgar score of the newborn. Which was taken as the index of immediate neonatal outcome. A prospective cohort study. Combined Military Hospital Peshawar. Six months. A total of hundred patients aged between 26-35 years were selected who were under going elective cesarean section. The gestational ages of the newborn were between 36 and 40 wks. The patients were divided into two groups of fifty each receiving the two modes of anesthesia. A random sampling of the patients was done. Apgar scores of the newborn babies were taken at 01 and 05 minute intervals. Computer based SPSS 8.0 was used to analyze the results and it was found that none of the babies was severely depressed, [Apgar score less than 4 at 01-minute interval in both the groups]. 2% of the cases were moderately depressed, [Apgar score 4-6 at 01-minute interval in the epidural group as compared to 10% of the cases born under general anesthesia]. In the epidural group 4% of the cases had 01 minute Apgar score of less than 8 compared to 36% in the general anesthesia group. As regards the 05 minute Apgar score 6% of the patients had Apgar score less than 10 in the epidural group compared to 11% in the general anesthesia group. This showed that epidural anesthesia has an advantage over general anesthesia especially as regards 01 minute Apgar score as well as being safe for the mother. So this mode of anesthesia should be preferred.

### **Predictors of cesarean section following elective post-dates induction of labor in nullipara with uncomplicated singleton vertex pregnancies.**

Edris, Fawaz E.; Dadelszen, Peter von; Ainsworth, Laurie M.; Liston, Robert M.

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University of Western Ontario

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1167-1172 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Labor, Induced; Forecasting; Pregnancy, Prolonged; Parity; Oxytocin-administration, dosage; Dinoprostone-administration, dosage

**Abstract:** Although post-dates is among the most common indications for induction of labor, no studies have identified the predictors of cesarean section [C/S] in that population. The high cesarean rate in our institution for this group of women triggered us to assess different induction practices to elicit potential causes. We conducted a hospital-based retrospective cohort analysis using chart reviews of all nullipara women with induced labor at the Children's and Women's Health Centre of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada, during the 2-year period, April 1998 to March 2000. The C/S rate was compared among 3 groups of women who were divided according to their induction method. Three hundred and thirty-nine women meeting the inclusion criteria were induced. Of the 25 women who received oxytocin ideally and the 111 women who did not, 7 [28%] and 53 [48%] were delivered by C/S, [ $x^2=3.228$   $p=0.07$ ; relative risks 0.59 [95% confidence interval 0.30, 1.13]]. A significantly lower C/S rate [ $x^2=21.9$ ,  $p<0.0005$ ] was found among women induced with prostaglandin [PG] alone [19.4%] compared with those induced with PG and oxytocin, whether oxytocin was given ideally [38.3%] or not ideally [45.4%]. Of women who received oxytocin, there was no difference in chorioamnionitis [ $x^2=0.485$ ,  $p=0.49$ ] between those who had an early membrane rupture [with or pre-oxytocin, 22.4%] and those who had membrane rupture following a period of oxytocin infusion [18.5%]. The need for oxytocin or less than 2 doses of PG is associated with increased risk of C/S. Whether oxytocin was given according to protocol [ideally] or not, made no difference to the C/S risk in this population.

## Chlamydia Infections

### epidemiology

### **The level of antibody against Chlamydia trachomatis among patients with genital infections in Mashhad.**

Naderinasab, M.; Genaat, J.; Rashed, T.; Ghazvini, K.

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Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Department of Microbiology

**Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology** 2007; 1 (2): V1, 35-41 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chlamydia trachomatis; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Immunoglobulin G; Immunoglobulin M; Prevalence

**Abstract:** Chlamydia trachomatis is a common cause of sexually transmitted disease which can cause severe consequences. Appropriate preventive requires knowledge of epidemiology of infection in different population in order to target interventions in a cost-effective manner. In this study prevalence of C. trachomatis infections were determined according to some parameter in Mashhad. In this study serum from 76 patients with STD were examined by ELISA and IFA for C. trachomatis. Statistical evaluation was done using SPSS program. ELISA showed that 11 and 3 patients with IgG and IgM against C. trachomatis, respectively. IFA analysis showed that 1 patient had titer of 1/32, 6 patients with 1/64 and 3 patients with 1/128. One female patient showed titer of 1/256. This study provides strong evidence that Chlamydia prevalence in our region is significantly high which necessitate screening and treatment. It is, therefore, suggested that detection test for chlamydial genito-urinary infections become a routine part of STD investigations.

## Chlamydomydia Pneumoniae

### Previous chlamydia pneumoniae infection and the restenosis after percutaneous transluminal coronary balloon angioplasty [PTCA].

Al Wazzeah, M.

Damascus University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Internal Medicine

**Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 65-81 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chlamydomydia Infections; Coronary Restenosis; Angioplasty, Transluminal, Percutaneous Coronary

**Abstract:** The aim of this study is to investigate the potential role of previous Chlamydia Pneumoniae Infection on restenosis rate after Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary balloon angioplasty. The study included ninety-two patients who had been admitted for control angiography after PTCA within a mean interval of 6 months. Anti-Chlamydia Pneumoniae antibodies [CP-IgG] were measured as an indicator of previous Chlamydia Pneumoniae Infection and latency. We analyzed quantitatively the coronary angiograms before PTCA, directly after PTCA, and 6 months later. CP-IgG seropositivity was established in 45% of patients. The degree of restenosis before PTCA was 69 +/- 9.7% of seropositive group versus 67 +/- 8.9% of seronegative group. PTCA resulted in a residual stenosis of 39 +/- 10.8% in seropositive group versus 39 +/- 11.8% of seronegative group. The late losses of luminal diameter after 6 months in the CP-positive and -negative groups were 12 +/- 12% and 11 +/- 16% respectively [P=0.655]. The CP-serostatus [CP-IgG] was not significantly associated with restenosis [P=0.834]. Our data didn't confirm the relationship between prior Chlamydia Pneumoniae Infection and restenosis after PTCA. The results didn't support the use of antibiotics before or after PTCA to reduce the restenosis after PTCA. Key words: Chlamydia restenosis angioplasty.

## Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic

### Low pressure pneumoperitoneum laparoscopic cholecystectomy is appropriate procedure for cholecystolithiasis in cirrhotic patients.

Shawky, Ahmed

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - General Surgery Department

**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 191-198 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Liver Cirrhosis; Cholecystolithiasis-diagnosis; Hemoperitoneum; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Postoperative Complications

**Abstract:** This study aimed to evaluate the feasibility and outcome of laparoscopic cholecystectomy [LC] in cirrhotic patients. All patients presented by symptomatic cholecystolithiasis; the diagnosis was mainly according to the disease history and ultrasound, CT and esophageal barium swallow examination results. Preoperative hepatic function protection and supporting, ascites controlling and portal vein pressure reduction were considered individually for most cases of Child-Pugh [CP] class B and C with attempts to improve the hepatic function of class C patients to near class B level. Only after that, surgical operations arranged were allowed for a safer elective operation. A standard four ports laparoscopic procedure was performed according to the European four-puncture technique using low-pressure pneumoperitoneum [7-9 mmHg]. Conversion rate, duration of surgical procedure, incidence of intra- and postoperative complications, and mean hospital stay were recorded. Patients were followed up for a period of 6 months after surgery. The study included 16 patients; 9 females and 7 males with mean patients' age was 53.5 +/- 5.8; range: 42-61 years. Clinical signs included splenomegaly in 12 cases [75%], widened portal vein with diameter >14 mm in 10 cases [62.5%], ascites in 5 cases [31.3%], varices of esophagus and gastric fundus veins in 6 cases [37.5%]. Eight patients were class A, 7 were class B and one patient was class C. No conversion to open cholecystectomy [OC], need for a second surgical intervention or perioperative mortality occurred. The average surgical procedure duration was 69.2 +/- 11 min; 2 patients [12.5%] had liver bed bleeding and required transfusion of one bag of blood during surgery. The mean time to resume diet was 19.6 +/- 5.8 hours and mean hospital stay was 4.3 +/- 1.4 days. Three patients [18.75%] had postoperative complications: 2 [12.5%] suffered from ascites leading to a worsening of the CP score in one of them, and the third had ischemic chest pain. It could be concluded that LC at low-pressure pneumoperitoneum [7-9 mmHg] is an appropriate line of management of cholecystolithiasis in cirrhotic patients and is associated with no mortality or need for return to operating room and acceptable low morbidity rate.

## adverse effects

**Morbidity of laparoscopic cholecystectomy.**

Hussain, Zahid; Ghani, Usman; Mian, Mohammad Amir  
Combined Military Hospital Khuzdar

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 264-270 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Complications; Morbidity; Pain, Postoperative; Pain Measurement; Hospitalization-economics; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to assess the morbidity of laparoscopic cholecystectomy in terms of pain after laparoscopic cholecystectomy, hospital stay after laparoscopic cholecystectomy and complications of laparoscopic cholecystectomy. Descriptive study Combined Military Hospital Rawalpindi, from April 2001 to March 2002. This study was conducted at Combined Military Hospital Rawalpindi surgical III unit. Over a period of one year 75 patients were included in the study. Patients were sampled through non-probability convenient type of sampling, through out patients department. All the patients were assessed for fitness for General anaesthesia and informed consent were obtained. Standard four port Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy was performed in all patients. Routinely all the patients were given post operative analgesia in the form of intraperitoneal infusion of ketorolac and bupivacaine. All the operated patients were assessed for the morbidity of laparoscopic cholecystectomy in terms of postoperative pain using the visual analogue scale [VAS], hospital stay [number of days] and postoperative complications. Mean age was 45 years [25-60]. Female to male ratio was 7.3:1. Pain of mild nature was noted in majority of patients [93.3%]. Hospital stay was short as one day in the majority of patients [84%]. Major complications were seen in [2.7%] of patients. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is a safe treatment option and should be available to all patients requiring elective or semi elective cholecystectomy.

**Preoperative factors that determine technical difficulty during laparoscopic cholecystectomy for symptomatic calcular cholecystitis.**

El Sebae, Magdy M.A.; Saied, Mohamed; Nasr, Magid M.A.; Helmy, Ahmed Hazem I.; El Ansari, Mahmoud  
Theodore Bilharz Research Institute - Department of General Surgery

**Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery** 2006; 7 (1): 57-64 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Intraoperative Complications; Ultrasonography; Liver Function Tests; Cholecystitis; Body Mass Index; Preoperative Care

**Abstract:** The increasing experience in laparoscopic cholecystectomy has led to more difficult cases being performed. The methods to identify a potentially difficult laparoscopic cholecystectomy would be a valuable indicator for good management policies with improvement of the outcome. The aim of this study was to determine the correlation between preoperative clinical and abdominal sonographic findings in patients undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy for symptomatic calcular cholecystitis and the technical difficulty at operation. All consecutive patients with calcular cholecystitis undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy for the last 8 years [531 patients] were reviewed. The clinical preoperative factors assessed involved patient's age, sex, body weight and body mass index, of the disease, associated diabetes mellitus, the occurrence of biliary colic within the last 3 weeks, the presence of symptoms and signs of acute cholecystitis at presentation and history of acute cholecystitis. The laboratory preoperative factors assessed involved, full blood picture including total leucocytic count, liver functions including serum transaminases, serum bilirubin and prothrombin time. The preoperative abdominal sonographic findings assessed involved gallbladder size, gallbladder wall thickness, peri-cholecystic fluid, gallstones number and size and the liver condition. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy was attempted in all patients. Operative data were compared to preoperative data of all patients and statistically analyzed. It was found that the following 7 parameters are independently predictive of a difficult operation: male sex [ $p < 0.01$ ], the presence acute cholecystitis [ $p < 0.01$ ], thickening of the gallbladder wall [ $p < 0.01$ ], shrunken gallbladder [ $p < 0.01$ ], mucocele of the gallbladder [ $p < 0.05$ ] and enlarged liver [ $p < 0.05$ ] or liver cirrhosis [ $p < 0.05$ ]. The above-mentioned factors are important and should help to select patients for either laparoscopic or open cholecystectomy based on the expected difficulties.

## Chondrosarcoma, Mesenchymal

## diagnosis

**Intracranial extra-skeletal mesenchymal chondrosarcoma.**

Reyaz, Nadeem; Ashraf, Muhammad  
Univeristy of Health Sciences - Department of Pathology

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 86-87 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Brain Neoplasms-diagnosis; Infratentorial Neoplasms; Cranial Fossa, Posterior; Meningioma

**Abstract:** Intracranial Mesenchymal Chondrosarcoma is a very rare and uncommon entity that affects young adults. We came across one such patient who presented with severe headache and intermittent nausea and vomiting. The clinical, radiological preoperative diagnosis was a meningioma, on histological examination it turned out to be mesenchymal chondrosarcoma of tentorial region in posterior fossa, uncommon site for this entity.

## Chromium

### deficiency

#### **Effect of chromium deficiency and supplementation on some aspects of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism in male albino rats.**

Ashour, Fawzy; Abdel Fatah, Mohamed E.; Abdel Sattar, Mohamed H.; Shawer, Gamal A.; Ali, Abdellh Abu Srie  
Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Physiology and Biochemistry

**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 199-204 (36 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dietary Supplements-adverse effects; Rats; Blood Glucose-blood; Insulin-blood; Carbohydrates-metabolism; Cholesterol; Triglycerides; Lipoproteins, LDL Cholesterol; Lipoproteins, HDL Cholesterol; Lipids-metabolism

**Abstract:** In this work, thirty adult male albino rats were used to study the effect of chromium deficiency and supplementation on carbohydrates and lipid metabolism. Rats were divided into three equal groups control, chromium deficient and chromium supplemented. Rats of the first group were fed on normal diet; rats of the second group were fed on a chromium deficient diet. Rats of the third group were fed on the same chromium deficient diet but were supplemented with oral chromium picolinate [90  $\mu$ g / kg body weight] daily for forty five days. At the end of the experimental period [45 days] plasma glucose, insulin serum triglycerides, cholesterol, LDL and HDL were determined. The study showed that chromium deficiency led to a significant increase in plasma glucose level, and insulin with insignificant changes in serum triglycerides, cholesterol, HDL and LDL as compared to control group. The study showed also that chromium supplementation led to an insignificant increase in serum glucose and insulin with significant decrease in serum triglycerides, cholesterol, LDL and a significant increase in serum HDL.

## Chronotherapy

#### **The role of chronotherapy in cancer management.**

Dhaliwal, I.J.K.  
Ibn Al Nafees Hospital

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2006; 28 (3): 103-104 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neoplasms-therapy; Disease Management; Circadian Rhythm

## Colon

### injuries

#### **Primary repair versus colostomy in management of penetrating colonic injuries.**

El Ghareeb, Mohamed H.; Esmat, Mohamed E.; El Sebaie, Sameh B.  
Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of General Surgery

**Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery** 2006; 7 (1): 95-99 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Colostomy; Sutures; Wounds, Penetrating; Length of Stay; Postoperative Complications; Follow-Up Studies; Disease Management

**Abstract:** There has been a change in perspective in the treatment of penetrating injuries of the colon. The aim of the study is to compare between colostomy and primary repair and in particular to determine whether the latter is safe when there is operative delay, in the presence of intra-abdominal contamination, associated injuries and/or shock. Forty-eight patients with penetrating colonic injuries were randomly treated by primary closure or colostomy. There were significant differences between the two treatment groups as regards the operating time [primary repair; mean 132.2 mm, range 65-220 and colostomy; mean 148.7 mm, range 71-288] and the time of hospital stay [primary repair; mean 10 days, range 7-52 and colostomy; mean 29 days, range 21-63]. There were no significant difference between the two treatment groups as regards the operative delay and the postoperative complications. It is concluded that primary repair is a safe procedure in managing penetrating colonic injuries irrespective of delay, or other adverse circumstances.

## Compartment Syndromes

### physiopathology

#### **Comparison of SPO<sub>2</sub>, heart rate and body temperature values in abdominal compartment syndrome in a rat model with intraabdominal sepsis and intraabdominal hypertension.**

Balci, Canan; Akbulut, Gokhan; Karabekir, Hamit S.; Karagoz, Feyza; Sungurtekin, Hulya  
Department of General Surgery

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1254-1257 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Compartment Syndromes-therapy; Body Temperature; Heart Rate; Oxygen-blood; Rats; Sepsis; Compartment Syndromes-complications

## Coronary Arteriosclerosis

### diagnosis

#### **Role of carotid doppler in coronary artery disease.**

Khan, Shamrez; Ahmed, Syed Afzal; Nuri, M.M.H.; Khalid, Muhammad; Rashid, Azhar; Mehmood, Azhar; Ali, Asif; Bin Yousaf, Muhammad Bilal; Farooq, Muhammad Ashraf; Nafees, Muhammad; UL Haq, Irfan; Ashfaq, Shazia  
Military Hospital Rawalpindi

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 257-263 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Coronary Arteriosclerosis-ultrasonography; Ultrasonography, Doppler, Color-utilization; Coronary Stenosis-diagnosis; Coronary Stenosis-ultrasonography; Atherosclerosis-diagnosis; Atherosclerosis-ultrasonography; Sensitivity and Specificity

**Abstract:** To find out the Intima media thickness [IMT] of carotid artery disease in coronary artery disease and to identify hemodynamically significant stenosis [i.e.>70%] in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass surgery. A descriptive study. The study was conducted at AFIC and MH Rawalpindi from 2003 to 2004. One hundred patients of triple, double and single vessel coronary artery disease were studied. There were 85 male and 15 female patients, ranging from 35 to 77 years. The patients were studied by Toshiba Ultrasound Machine equipped with high frequency linear transducers. In 10 patients having more than 70 % ICA stenosis, conventional angiography was done. Intima-media thickness of common carotid artery was increased in 92 patients with mean value of 1.1 mm. Plaques were seen in 92 patients with commonest location at carotid bifurcation with extension into the origin of ICA. 15 patients had >70%, 10 patients > 50 % stenosis and 67 patients in the range of 1-50 % stenosis. 6 patients showed normal intima-media thickness with no evidence of plaque. In two patients ultrasound could not locate bifurcation of CCA. Doppler ultrasound showed 98 % sensitivity in diagnosis of > 70 % stenosis. Doppler ultrasound is a non-invasive imaging modality of choice in evaluation of extra-cranial carotid artery disease.

## Coronary Artery Bypass

#### **Successful coronary artery bypass grafting in a patient with aplastic anemia and Sjogren syndrome.**

Koramaz, Ismail; Sonmez, Mehmet; Pulathan, Zerrin; Cobanoglu, Umit; Karti, Suleyman Sami

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Karadeniz Technical University - School of Medicine - Department of Cardiovascular Surgery

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1251-1252 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anemia, Aplastic-complications; Angina Pectoris, Surgery; Pancytopenia-therapy; Sjogren's Syndrome - complications; Platelet Transfusion

### adverse effects

#### **Functional status of the forearm and hand after radial artery procurement for coronary bypass operations.**

El Batanouny, Ahmed K.; Swelam, Mohamed

Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Surgery

**Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery** 2006; 7 (1): 45-49 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Radial Artery; Arm; Wound Infection; Paresthesia; Follow-Up Studies; Hand; Forearm

**Abstract:** The Radial artery is being used frequently as a conduit of choice over the saphenous vein for coronary artery bypass. An important aspect in the use of the radial artery is the risk of ischemia, infection and neurologic dysfunction of the donor arm. This study included the follow up of the functional status of the forearm and hand in 112 patients who underwent coronary artery bypass using 112 radial arteries. The radial artery was harvested from the left forearm in 104 patients [92.9%] and from the right forearm in 8 patients [7.1%]. Forearm and hand complications occurred in 16 patients [14.3%]. No patients had acute ischemic injury of the hand. Ten patients [8.9%] complained of cutaneous paresthesia, at the time of discharge only 2 patients [1.8%] were complaining of paresthesia. Two patients [1.8%] had wound infection and were treated with antibiotics and wound infection healed in 7 and 9 days respectively. One patient [0.9%] had wound infection and dehiscence and required antibiotic treatment and secondary suture after 7 days. Seroma collection occurred in 2 patients [1.8%] that was treated by compression and was relieved by 9 days in both patients. Haematoma requiring surgical evacuation occurred in one patient [0.9%]. It also required lowering of the anticoagulation dose and operative drainage after 5 days of the operation. Follow-up was done from 4.5 months to 16 months [mean follow-up, 11 months]. Two [1.9%] of the ten patients [8.9%] complaining of paresthesia showed residual symptoms which improved in one patient after 3 months and in the other patient after 4.5 months. By paying attention to the harvesting technique of the radial artery, there would be an acceptably low risk of arm donor site complications in individuals undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting with the radial artery.

## Coronary Vessel Anomalies

### epidemiology

#### **High risk coronary artery anomalies in 5131 adult patients undergoing coronary arteriography at Nicvd Karachi.**

Lashari, Muhammad Nawaz; Ashraf, Tariq; Kundi, Asadullah

**PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology** 2006; 17 (1): 36-40 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Coronary Angiography; Coronary Vessel Anomalies-diagnosis

**Abstract:** To evaluate the frequency, origin, course and clinical significance of coronary anomalies. Single centre, descriptive study. The study was carried out at National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, [NICVD] Karachi, from January 2003 to July 2004. All adult patients [n=5131] undergone during study period for coronary arteriography included. Coronary arteriograms were evaluated for coronary anomalies by author. Patients with low risk coronary anomalies were excluded from study. Seventy two percent were males and 28% females; the mean age of patients was 54 years with a range of 26 years to 70 years. Fifty five percent were present with chestpain, 33.3% with shortness of breath and 11.1 % with palpitation. Total frequency was seen in 0.35%; out of them 88.8% have anomalous origin and distribution while 11.11 % have coronary artery fistula. Left circumflex, LAD, left main coronary artery arise from right sinus of valsalva with frequency of 0.155, 0.058 and 0.058% respectively. In 0.058% of patients RCA arise from left sinus while 0.038% patients LAD arise from non coronary sinus. Coronary fistula noted in 0.038% patients. Clinicians, cardiologists and cardiac surgeons may consider coronary anomalies to be interesting rarities. The proper recognition determine the proper course of action for their management.

## Cryptorchidism

### ultrastructure

#### **The morphology of the testicular tissue of unilateral inguinal cryptochid testes in children: electron microscopic study.**

Abalkhail, Ali; Bani Hani, Ibrahim; Al Baghdadi, Fakhri; Abu Ghalyun, Younis

Arabian Gulf University - College of medicine and medical sciences

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2006; 28 (3): 122-125 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Testis-ultrastructure; Microscopy, Electron; Child; Prospective Studies; Cryptorchidism-pathology

**Abstract:** The aim of this study is to review the ultrastructural changes of the inguinal cryptochid testes of children at different ages. Children between one and sixteen years old with inguinal cryptochid testes, referred for surgical correction were biopsied. The testicular tissue obtained was processed for electron microscopical examination. Princess Basmah Teaching Hospital in Irbid-Jordan. Prospective study. The process of cellular differentiation in the seminiferous tubules was slow or embryologically arrested. There were progressive degenerative changes and increased thickening of the basement membrane as the duration of testicular retention in the inguinal region increased. The ultra-structural changes of the inguinal cryptochid testes were advanced time wise. Further studies to define the time needed for irreversible changes to take place to help in better timing of the surgical correction without losing fertility.

## Cryptosporidiosis

### epidemiology

#### **Cryptosporidiosis and immunological status in children with malignant diseases.**

Mahdi, Nadham K.; Al Sadoon, Maysloon A.; Hassan, Genan K.

University of Basrah - College of Medicine - Department of Microbiology

**Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]** 2007; 25 (1): 1-6 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Monitoring, Immunologic; Neoplasms-immunology; Feces; Prevalence; Intestinal Diseases, Parasitic; Diagnosis, Differential; Leukemia; Immunoglobulins; Phagocytes; Child

**Abstract:** To investigate the relationship of Cryptosporidium and immunological parameters among children with malignant diseases. Stool samples were collected from 101 children with malignant disease and 107 apparently healthy children. Direct smear method and then formalin-ether sedimentation method were done for all stool samples to identify intestinal parasites. Fecal smears were prepared from the sediment and stained by the modified Ziehl-Neelsen method for the recovery of acid-fast oocysts of Cryptosporidium. Phagocytic activity, complement C3 and C4 estimation, immunoglobulin levels and CD3, CD4, CD8, CD19 marking and phenotyping were carried out for 30 patients with acute lymphocytic leukemia [ALL] and 20 control group. ALL was the major type [47.52%] of malignant cases in the studied subjects. The other type ranged from 0.99% to 10.9%. Out of the 101 patients, 50 [49.5%] were found to be positive for intestinal parasites compared to 13 [12.15%] of the control group [P<0.01]. Cryptosporidium oocysts were found to be excreted by 10[9.0%] patients and 1[0.93%] of the control group [P<0.01]. The phagocytic activity, levels of IgM, IgA, IgG and CD3, CD4 cell numbers were lower in patients than in control group while higher in case of C3, C4, CD8 and CD19. Children with malignancy are immunocompromised. Therefore, Cryptosporidium and other intestinal parasites must be considered in the differential diagnosis in this risky group in order to reduce the suffering often faced by those children.



## Culex

### Larval habitat characteristics of mosquitoes of the genus culex [Diptera: Culicidae] in Guilan province, Iran.

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**Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases** 2007; 1 (1): 9-20 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Culicidae; Larva; Ecosystem; Ecology

**Abstract:** An investigation was carried out during April to December 2000 to study mosquito fauna and ecology in Guilan Province of northern Iran. The mosquito larvae were collected by dipping method and larval habitat characteristics recorded according to hydro-ecological features. In total, 3937 larvae of the genus *Culex* from 92 larval breeding sites were collected. Six species of the genus *Culex*; *Cx. mimeticus*, *Cx. pipiens*, *Cx. theileri*, *Cx. tritaeniorhynchus*, *Cx. hortensis*, and *Cx. territans* were identified in the province and respectively comprised 10.3%, 47.2%, 2.2%, 31%, 6.5%, and 2.8% of the samples. Most of the larvae were collected from the natural habitats [75.6%] such as river edges [6.5%], riverbed pools [28.2%], rain pools [47.8%], stream edges [9.4%], grasslands [1.9%], marshes [2.8%], and hoof-prints [3.4%] and others from artificial habitats [24.4%] including rice fields [32.1%], irrigation channels [7.1%], wells [16.4%], discarded concrete tubes [33.1%], discarded tires [11.0%], and agricultural water-storage pools [0.3%]. The ecology of *Cx. pipiens* and *Cx. tritaeniorhynchus*, which are the most prevalent species and potentially involved in the transmission of many pathogens to humans and domesticated animals, must be extensively studied.

## Cyclosporine

### pharmacology

#### The effect of Cyclosporine A on the orthodontic tooth movement in rats.

Danaei, S.H. Momeni; Omidkhoda, S.M.; Bahmanpour, S.; Pakshir, H.R.; Tanideh, N.

Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Dental School - Department of Orthodontics

**Dental Journal - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 25 (2): 13, 209-215 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Tooth Movement; Orthodontics

**Abstract:** Immunosuppressive drugs have special effects on bone remodeling during orthodontic tooth movement. This study aimed at investigating the effect of oral Cyclosporin A, an immunosuppressive drug, on the orthodontic tooth movement in rats. Eighty male Sprague-Dawley rats, weighting 220-280 gm, were used. The animals were randomly assigned into control and experimental groups, each one containing 40 rats. Each group included four subgroups, each of 10 rats. Four groups of rats were selected for the assessment of the effect of olive oil and stripping stress of the lower incisors for a period of 15 and 30 days. The two experimental sub-groups received 10 mg/kg Cyclosporine A by gastric gavages every 24 hours for 15 and 30 days. The other two experimental sub-groups received 30 mg/kg cyclosporine-A by gastric gavages every 24 hours for 15 and 30 days. A fixed orthodontic appliance consisting of nickel - titanium closed coil spring, was ligated between the maxillary right incisor and the first molar. The initial activating force was 60 gm. One way Analysis of Variance and Tukey were used for comparing tooth movement between the two groups and eight sub-groups. The results showed that oral Cyclosporine A [30 mg/kg/30 day] could accelerate the rate of orthodontic tooth movement in rat [0.635+/-0.22 mm] [P<0.05]. Also, its administration period was more effective than the dose itself. Olive oil and stripping stress could not increase the rate of tooth movement. Due to the findings of this study and predominant effect of Cyclosporine A on orthodontic tooth movement in rats, the patients using Cyclosporine A may have the chance of more tooth movement. Further studies are requested for evaluating the effect of Cyclosporine A on increasing tooth movement in accordance with its dose and duration.

## Dengue

### epidemiology

#### Characteristics of dengue fever in a large public hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

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**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 9-13 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever-epidemiology; Fever; Hospital, Public; Prospective Studies; Headache; Vomiting; Exanthema; Thrombocytopenia; Leukopenia

**Abstract:** This study aims to determine demographic, clinical and laboratory profile along with disease outcome of all confirmed cases of dengue fever [DF] and dengue hemorrhagic fever [DHF] admitted in King Abdulaziz Hospital and Oncology Center, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. We also want to highlight the significance of implementing a well targeted community based disease prevention program. All patients admitted from May 2004 till April 2005 with a suspected diagnosis of DF and DHF were followed. All cases confirmed by a positive serology [IgM alone or IgM and IgG] to dengue fever were studied in detail to determine age, gender, ethnicity, monthly distribution, clinical and laboratory profile. A total of 80 patients were admitted with a suspected diagnosis of DF. Among these, 39 [48.75%] patients were

confirmed by positive serology to have the disease. Male to female ratio was 3.3:1. Their ages ranged from 2 to 60 years with a mean of  $27.6 \pm 11.2$ . Twelve patients were Saudis, while the rest were non-Saudis coming from different countries in Asia, Africa and Middle East. Maximum number of patients [48.72%] was seen in the summer months of June, July and August. Commonest presentation was fever [100%], headache [48.72%], myalgias [66.7%] and vomiting [25.64%]. Rash, hemorrhagic manifestations and positive tourniquet test were relatively uncommon. Only two patients fulfilled WHO criteria of DHF. Main hematological abnormalities were thrombocytopenia [79.49%] and leucopenia [48.72%]. Significant elevation of PTT was observed in 25.64% of patients. Abnormal liver function tests with high transaminases were seen in about 66.7% of patients, whereas 33.33% of patients had significantly elevated creatine kinase. All patients improved clinically with improvement of chemical and hematological parameters. None of the patients died in this series. DF continues to be a significant health problem in Western region of Saudi Arabia. Large number of pilgrims coming from disease endemic areas all over the world facilitates the continued introduction of dengue virus with different strains. Fortunately there has been no serious outbreak of dengue fever in recent years. A sharp vigilance is required by concerned authorities to prevent and minimize any future outbreak. It is extremely important to implement and maintain an effective, sustainable and community based disease prevention program.

## Dental Leakage

### The effect of different restorative techniques on micro leakage in large occlusal cavities with undermined cusps.

Al Boni, Roula

Damascus University - Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Endodontics

**Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 83-95 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dental Restoration, Permanent; Dental Amalgam; Composite Resins; Glass Ionomer Cements; Tooth; Bicuspid

**Abstract:** Minimal intervention principles designed to limit the loss of natural tooth structure should be applied to all cavities especially extensive ones, as well as replacement of failed existing restorations. This study evaluates marginal leakage of two different techniques for the treatment of extensive occlusal lesions with posterior composite resin-Amalgam and Glass ionomer Amalgam combined techniques, using two adhesive systems Syntac and Exite. Thirty two extracted maxillary first premolars were used. Standard extensive occlusal cavities with undermined cusps were prepared. The teeth were randomly divided into four groups of 8 of each. Group I- composite resin- Syntac- Amalgam. Group II- composite resin- Exite- Amalgam. Group III- Glass ionomer- Syntac- Amalgam. Group IV- Glass ionomer- Exite- Amalgam. After thermo cycling and dye soaking, these teeth were sectioned longitudinally, leakage scores were observed with stereomicroscope at all the interfaces of the restorations. Data were subjected to statistical analysis [Chi square test]. Results showed that there were no significant differences among the groups. However, there was a significant difference between group and group IV at composite-Am and Glass ionomer- Am interface  $P=0.01$ . syntac adhesive system demonstrated the least leakage in all groups.

## Dentin-Bonding Agents

### Comparison of cytotoxic and inflammatory effect of four bonding agents on L929 mouse fibroblasts.

Ansari, Z. Jaber; Sattari, M.; Torabi, A.

Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Dental Research Center and Dental School - Department of Operative Dentistry

**Dental Journal - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 25 (2): 6, 162-166 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fibroblasts; Dental Bonding; Interleukin-6; Mice

**Abstract:** It is of interest in restorative dentistry to maintain the pulp vitality after pulp exposure in traumatized teeth or during cavity preparation. If the tooth is asymptomatic, the exposure site is taken place in a saliva-free environment, direct pulp capping is recommended. Pulp capping agents must be biocompatible. The aim of this study was to compare the cytotoxic and inflammatory effects of four bonding agents on L929 fibroblast. In this experimental study, after culturing and passaging these cells, samples of i Bond, Excite, One Step Plus and SE Bond, were prepared in capillary tubes and inserted in cultures. Cytotoxic effects were determined after 1, 24 hours and 7 days by MTT assay and for detecting the IL-6, fibroblast culture media were collected after 24 hours and assessed by ELISA. Statistical analyses were made using Kruskal-wallis and Mann -Whitney U tests. There was a significant difference of cytotoxicity among the groups after 1 and 24 hours [ $P=0.001$ ,  $P=0.029$  respectively]. However, no significant difference was found. After 7 days, the amount of IL-6 production showed no significant difference among the groups. It was determined that i Bond had the least cytotoxic effects among the other groups. However, all the groups could induce the IL-6 secretion from fibroblasts.

## Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

adverse effects

### Proteinuria as a risk factor for stroke in type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Ahmad, Youssef K.; Nada, Mohammad S.; Abedel Kareem, Magdy; Hussein, Mousa A.; Salem, Amr E.; Gad, Hassan K. Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Internal Medicine

**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 163-168 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Stroke-diagnosis; Risk Factors; Proteinuria; Body Mass Index; Smoking; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Blood Pressure; Cholesterol; Triglycerides; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated; Lipoproteins, HDL Cholesterol

**Abstract:** The study was designed to assess the relation between proteinuria and stroke in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. The study was conducted on two groups; Group I included 60 patients with type 2 DM with ischemic stroke, group II included 60 patients with type 2 DM without stroke. Both groups were matched by age, sex, body mass index and duration of diabetes. The study was performed at Al-Azhar University Hospitals from May 2005 to January 2006. The patients were evaluated clinically using Glasgow Coma Scale [GCS] for comatose patients and Canadian Neurological Scale [CNS] for conscious patients. Routine laboratory investigations as well as 24 hours urine protein were measured for both groups. CT scans were performed to all patients of group I within two days and after one week from the onset of stroke to determined site, depth and size of infarction. Systolic and diastolic blood pressures, prevalence of smoking and 24 hours proteinuria were significantly higher in group I than group II. On the other hand no significant changes were found on duration of DM, fasting and postprandial blood sugar, total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, triglycerides, HbA<sub>1c</sub>, age and gender between two groups. In group I 38 patients were found to have proteinuria 38/60 [63%] versus 16 patients 16/60 [26.7%] had proteinuria in-group II, which was statistically significant. HDL-cholesterol only was significantly lower in-patients with proteinuria than those without proteinuria in-group I [ $p < 0.01$ ]. On the other hand no significant correlations were found between proteinuria and severity of strokes and CT findings. In multivariate logistic regression analysis, the ORs and 95% CLs for the variables identified as risk factors for stroke were as follow; SBP [OR 14.5, 95% CL 2.5-13.9], DBP [OR 13.1, 95% CL 2.4-15.9], proteinuria [OR 7.6, 95% CL 2.5-22.9], HDL cholesterol [OR 5.5, 95% CL 2.1-23.5] and smoking [OR 4.89, 95% CL 1.7-22.3]. Our results give evidence that proteinuria is an independent risk factor for ischemic stroke in patients with type 2 DM. Further support from additional prospective studies is recommended to confirm these findings.

### **Study of some endogenous factors and hormones contributing in the pathogenesis of ketosis in obese versus lean type 2 diabetes mellitus.**

Ahmad, youssef K.; Hussein, Mousa A.; Nafie, Alla El Den M.; Abdel Kareem, Magdt; Hashish, Mahmmud A.; Ebrahim, Ahmmad S.

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

**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 155-162 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetic Ketoacidosis -physiopathology; Obesity; Body Mass Index; Insulin-deficiency; C-peptide; Glucagon; Glutamate Decarboxylase; Blood Glucose; Blood Gas Analysis; Liver Function Tests; Electrolytes; Kidney Function Tests; Ketone Bodies

**Abstract:** Diabetic Ketoacidosis [DKA], resulting from severe insulin deficiency, accounts for most hospitalization in type 1 DM. However, the frequency, distinguishing features and pathogenesis of this syndrome in type 2 DM remain to be defined. The study was performed to evaluate the role of some endogenous factors and hormones contributing in the vulnerability of some type 2 DM that developed DKA easily than other. The study was conducted on 80 known type 2 diabetic patients [45 males and 35 females], 48 of them were obese body mass index [BMI] > 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>, admitted to Al-Azhar University Hospitals [emergency department] with manifestations of DKA [group I] from July 2003 to January 2005, and 20 type 2 diabetic patients of the same duration of DM, without history of DKA, [group II] with age and sex matched [12 males and 8 females], 10 of them were obese, as controls. After complete clinical examination and routine laboratory investigations, which confirm the diagnosis of DKA, the following investigations were studied; serum glucagon, C-peptide, glutamic acid decarboxylase antibody [GAD-ab], and C-peptide / glucagon ratio, random blood sugar [RBS], renal and liver function tests, arterial blood gases [bicarbonate and pH], serum electrolyte [sodium, potassium and chloride], lipid profile, CBC, complete urine analysis with special attention to level of ketone bodies. Serum levels of glucagon, RBS and urine ketone were significantly higher in-group I than group II, while serum levels of C-peptide, C-peptide / glucagon ratio, sodium, potassium, and bicarbonate were significantly lower in-group I than group II. On the other hand no significant differences in the age, sex, disease duration, GAD abs, lipid profile, blood pH and serum chloride between group I and II. In patients with DKA, the age, disease duration, C-peptide, glucagon and C-peptide / glucagon ratio were significantly lower in lean than obese patients [ $p < 0.05$ ] for all. While serum levels of GAD-abs were significantly higher in lean than obese patients [ $p < 0.05$ ]. Interestingly in patients without DKA, serum levels of C-peptide were significantly lower [ $p < 0.05$ ], while serum levels of GAD-abs were significantly higher in lean than obese patients [ $p < 0.05$ ] and no significant changes in other parameters between them. On the other hand C-peptide correlated negatively with glucagon [ $r = -650$ ] and GAD abs [ $r = -684$ ], while serum glucagon correlated positively with GAD-abs [ $r = 644$ ]. It could be concluded that the pathogenesis of ketosis in type 2 diabetes is triggered mainly by deficient endogenous insulin in lean patients [had a criteria of type 1 diabetes such as; younger age of onset of DKA short duration of disease, elevated GAD-abs and low C-peptide / glucagon ratio but still classified as type 2 diabetes] and relative increase glucagon level activity in obese patients. However, the C-peptide / glucagon ratio is the main denominator or determinant factor for ketosis in type 2 diabetes mellitus.

### prevention and control

#### **Glycemic control of type 2 diabetes mellitus.**

Fikree, Majeda; Hanafi, Baderuldeen; Hussain, Zahra Ali; Masuadi, I. Emad M.

Arabian Gulf University - Department of community medicine

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2006; 28 (3): 105-107 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** To determine the frequency of use of HbA<sub>1c</sub> level as an indicator for type 2 diabetes control and to identify the Glycaemia control among type 2 diabetic patients. A retrospective study. Dair Health Center. Medical records of all diabetic patients were reviewed for having a test result of HbA<sub>1c</sub> and for the average level of this test from first of

January till the end of December 2004. The time of record review was from first of April 2005 till the end of May 2005. Among 383 type 2 diabetic patients treated at Dair Health Center during 2004, only 178 cases [46.5%] had HBA1c test. Out of these, twenty cases [11.2%] had an HBA1c level of 7% and below. There was no statistically significant difference between the mean of HBA1c for males and females. There was no statistically significant difference between the mean of HBA1c and the type of treatment. HBA1c was underused as an indicator for diabetic control in Dair health center. Furthermore, more stress on strict Glycemic control needs to be emphasized.

## Diabetic Foot

### Diabetic foot evidence that counts.

Al Saweer, Abeer

Kingdom of Bahrain - Ministry of health

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2006; 28 (3): 136-138 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus; Diabetic Neuropathies; Arthropathy, Neurogenic; Evidence-Based Medicine; Diabetes complications

## Diabetic Nephropathies

### Diabetic nephropathy with inflammatory indicators [IL-1B, IL-6, IL-8, CRP].

Awad, R.; Zarzour, W.; Kabatan, Y.

Damascus University - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Biochemistry

**Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 145-160 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Interleukin-1; Interleukin-6; Interleukin-8; C-Reactive Protein; Cytokines

**Abstract:** cytokines production is associated with diabetes mellitus and in its turn is associated with infiltration of the islets of Langerhans with autoreactive lymphocytes and specific destruction of the insulin-producing B cells. Our aim is therefore to investigate the effect potential role of the effect of the cytokine especially [interleukin-1B, interleukin-6, interleukin-8] and C-reactive protein [C.R.P.] on the microvascular complications of diabetes [nephropathy]. A total of 31 diabetic patients with nephropathy aged 45 to 60 years, undergoing dialysis were compared with non-diabetic control subjects [N=20] after matching for age and sex, and were compared also with diabetic subjects without nephropathy [N=124]. Immune parameters were analyzed in serum with rigidly evaluated ELISA. Serum proinflammatory interleukin-6 [IL-6] and interleukin-8 [IL-8] concentrations were higher in nephropathy diabetic patients than in the control subjects [Mean for IL-6 in nephropathy and control subjects 6.9 Pg/ml, 1.2 Pg/ml respectively  $P \leq 0.05$ ].

## Diabetic Retinopathy

### epidemiology

#### Prevalence and risk factors for diabetic retinopathy among Kuwaiti diabetics.

Al Kharji, Fatma; Al Shemmeri, Nouria; Mehrabi, Leyla; Hafez, Mohamed; Fakher, Osama

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**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 203-206 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Complications; Risk Factors; Prevalence

**Abstract:** To estimate the prevalence of diabetic retinopathy in a population attending a diabetic clinic in Kuwait and to evaluate the medical risk factors associated with its development and progression. Fundi of 451 type 2 diabetic patients were examined by fundus photography. Retinopathy was graded according to EURODIAB IDDM complication study. Files were reviewed for clinical and social information about the patients. SPSS version 9 was used for analysis of the findings. The overall prevalence of retinopathy was 23.5%, mild retinopathy constituting 11.3%, moderatesevere retinopathy 11.08% and proliferative retinopathy 1.12%. Insulin treatment, duration of diabetes, age at examination, HbA1c, systolic blood pressure, cholesterol, triglyceride and microalbumin were found to be significantly related to the development and the progression of retinopathy. Caring for diabetic patients should include screening for risk factors associated with retinopathy and controlling them to delay or prevent the development and/or progression of diabetic retinopathy.

## Disabled Persons

### A study on children and adolescents with disabilities in Kahramanmaras, Turkey.

Donbak, Lale; Celik, Mustafa; Celik, Mustafa; Demirhan, Ilter

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Sutcu Imam University, Kahramanmaras, Turkey - Sciences and Arts Faculty - Department of Biology

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1271-1273 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mental Retardation; Abnormalities; Consanguinity; Child; Adolescent

## Disaster Planning

methods

### **The utilization of the global positioning system in managing disasters within the Middle East Region.**

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Refsanjan Medical School - Social medicine Department

**Middle East Journal of Emergency Medicine [The]** 2006; 6 (2): 39-40 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Disaster Planning-trends; Geographic Information Systems-utilization; Developed Countries; Disasters-prevention and control; Natural Disasters-prevention and control

## Domestic Violence

### **Perspectives on domestic violence: case study from Karachi, Pakistan.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 415-426 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Questionnaires; Socioeconomic Factors; Islam

**Abstract:** There is no adequate profile of domestic violence in Pakistan although this issue is frequently highlighted by the media. This case study used qualitative and quantitative methods to explore the nature and forms of domestic violence, circumstances, impact and coping mechanisms amongst selected women victims in Karachi. Violence was a continuum: all the women reported verbal abuse, often escalating into physical, emotional, sexual and economic abuse. The husband was the most common perpetrator. Women suffered in silence due to sociocultural norms, misinterpretation of religious beliefs, subordinate status, economic dependence and lack of legal redress. Besides short-term local measures, public policy informed by correct interpretation of religion can bring about a change in prevailing societal norms.

## Drug Eruptions

diagnosis

### **Spectrum of cutaneous adverse drug reactions seen in the emergency department [ED]: a prospective study from Kuwait.**

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Head of Emergency Department

**Middle East Journal of Emergency Medicine [The]** 2006; 6 (2): 11-15 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drug Eruptions-complications; Drug Eruptions-etiology; Pharmaceutical Preparations-adverse effects; Emergency Service, Hospital; Prospective Studies; Urticaria

**Abstract:** To study cutaneous adverse drug reactions [ADR] seen in the Emergency Department of AIF arwaniva hospital. All patients consulting for drug eruptions between 1st Jan 2004 to 31st Dec 2004 were included in the study. In every case, a detailed history was elicited and a thorough clinical examination was done. The total number of cases in this series was 208, the most common types of adverse drug eruptions seen in the ED were exanthematous eruptions, urticaria and fixed drug eruptions. The most common groups of causative drugs were antimicrobial agents, antipyretic/anti-inflammatory analgesics and drugs acting on the central nervous system. The clinical patterns and the drugs causing adverse drug eruptions are remarkably similar to those observed in other countries except for minor variations.

## Dry Socket

### **The relationship between dry socket and socketol, teeth location and sex of patient.**

Modallal, Yasser

Damascus University - Faculty of Dentistry - Department of OMS

**Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 97-120 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lidocaine; Sex; Tooth; Mandible; Maxilla

**Abstract:** This study aims to evaluate the relationship between dry socket and socketol, teeth location and sex of patient. The study included 480 patients, 260 males and 220 females who have 920 teeth to be extracted. The ages of patients were ranging from 20 to 40 years. In each group the teeth were divided according to its location, Mandible, Maxillary, anterior or posterior. The extractions were symmetric. Socketol was used in one side while was not used in the other side-Patients were recalled after 24 hours 36 hours, 48 hours and 72 hours. Dry socket was determined by the symptoms and signs. The results were:1- Teeth position [anterior / posterior] and sex have no effect on rate of dry sockets observed in the study sample. 2- Socketol reduces the rate of dry sockets in both males and females subgroups. 3- Socketol reduces the rate of dry sockets in both mandible and maxillary subgroups. 4- Socketol reduces the rate of dry sockets in both anterior and posterior teeth subgroups. It is recommended that Socketol to be used after the extraction of teeth.

## Ductus Arteriosus, Patent

### drug therapy

#### Comparison of oral ibuprofen and indomethacin on closure of patent ductus arteriosus in preterm infants.

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Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Division of Neonatology

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 360-365 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ibuprofen-therapeutic uses; Ibuprofen-administration and dosage; Indomethacin-therapeutic uses; Indomethacin-administration and dosage; Infant, Premature; Administration, Oral; Intensive Care Units, Neonatal; Treatment Outcome; Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Newborn; Echocardiography, Doppler

**Abstract:** Although intravenous indomethacin and ibuprofen are widely used for closure of patent ductus arteriosus in premature infants, these formulations are unavailable in the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this study of the therapeutic effects of oral treatments, 20 preterm infants were randomized to oral ibuprofen [1x10 mg/kg, then 2x5 mg/kg at 24-hour intervals] or oral indomethacin [3 x 0.2 mg/kg at 24-hour intervals]. Complete ductal closure was seen in 7/10 of the indomethacin and 8/10 of the ibuprofen group. The difference was not significant. There was no reopening after the ductal closure during the hospital stay or in the follow-up visits in either group and no excessive increases in the blood urea nitrogen or serum creatinine levels were observed.

## Dyslipidemias

### epidemiology

#### Pattern of dyslipidemia CRF in patients with CRF.

Amin, Khalid; Iqbal, Muhammad Naeem; Javed, Masood; Abdal Qayyum; Abid, Muhammad

Allied Hospital [PMC] Faisalabad

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 79-86 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Kidney Failure, Chronic; Lipoproteins, HDL; Glomerulonephritis; Chronic Disease; Hypertriglyceridemia; Atherosclerosis; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** [1] To find the pattern of dyslipidemias in patients with CRF. [2.] To compare the results with international studies. Prospective observational study. In Medical Unit I, II, III and Nephrology ward of Allied Hospital Faisalabad. [06 Months] From: Nov 2004 to April 2005. Allied Hospital is a teaching hospital attached with Punjab Medical College Faisalabad having 1100 beds. Chronic renal failure, a very common disease, is accompanied by many complications. One of such complications is abnormality of lipids. The lipids are disturbed in a characteristic manner. This disturbed lipid pattern predisposes the patients to atherosclerotic complications and increased mortality due to cardiovascular and cerebrovascular accidents. Present study was conducted to determine the pattern of dyslipidemias in patients of CRF. 50 patients diagnosed to have CRF were subjected to fasting lipid profile, irrespective of cause and sex. Maximum patients had elevated triglyceride levels [46%]. A considerable percentage [16%] had decreased HDL levels and a small percentage had elevated LDL [4%]. Total lipids were found to be elevated in 04 patients [8%]. All the patients with elevated total lipid were suffering from diabetes mellitus. Total cholesterol was elevated in 08 patients [16%]. This disturbed lipid pattern has role in atherosclerosis. The patients of CRF who are already having disturbed endothelial function are more prone to it.

## Eclampsia

### diagnosis

#### Eclampsia.

Sheraz, Shahida; Boota, Mohammad; Shahzad, Sohail

Combined Military Hospital Abbottabad - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 27-31 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Eclampsia-epidemiology; Magnesium Sulfate-therapeutic uses; Seizures; Pregnancy Complications; Parity; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** To evaluate incidence, morbidity and mortality associated with eclampsia. A prospective study. The study which was carried out at PAF Hospital Rafiqui, Shorkot spanned over a period of 2% years from Jun 2002-Dec 2004. The study comprises of 55 eclamptic cases diagnosed out of 3391 consecutive deliveries, carried out in our hospital. The incidence of eclampsia, in this study, was found to be 1.62%. Out of 55 cases, 38[69.1%] patients were primigravida. Forty three [78.2%] of the patients were between the ages of 21 to 30 years. In 50 [90.9%] patients, gestational age was less than 35 weeks. Thirty-seven [67.3%] cases had antepartum eclampsia. Forty-four [80%] patients received diazepam while the remaining 11[20%] received magnesium sulphate [MgSO<sub>4</sub>] as anticonvulsant. Commonest mode of delivery was spontaneous vaginal delivery [31 cases, 56.4%] followed by lower caesarean section [21 cases, 38.2%]. Fetal loss was seen in 12[20.7%] cases. Two patients died of eclampsia, maternal mortality rate being 3.6%. Eclampsia is a life threatening complication of pregnancy. However, an improvement in antenatal care, upgrading the neonatal facilities and early delivery by cesarean section can improve the perinatal outcome.

## Editorial Policies

### Problems faced by a medical journal editor - a farewell editorial.

Badar, Ahmed

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**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 1-3 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Periodicals; Journalism; Authorship; Drug Industry

## Electrocardiography

### Profound hyperkalemia and the electrocardiogram. Lack of correlation: a case report.

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Al-Adan Hospital - Department of Medicine

**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 232-234 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hyperkalemia-etiology; Hyperkalemia-diagnosis; Hyperkalemia-therapy

**Abstract:** We report a case of severe hyperkalemia as a result of treatment with potassium sparing diuretics, digoxin and angiotensin receptor antagonist valsartan in the presence of renal insufficiency. In spite of a maximal serum potassium concentration of 10.3 mmol/l, only non-specific ECG changes were found. The patient survived after an uneventful dialysis. Thus severe hyperkalemia may present without typical ECG changes, and values exceeding 10.3 mmol/l may not necessarily be fatal.

## Embolism, Air

### epidemiology

### Venous air embolism associated morbidity and mortality in patients undergoing neurosurgical procedures in the sitting position.

Al Ghanem, Subhi M.; Al Oweidi, Abdel Kareem S.; Maani, Walid S.; Tamimi, Ahmad F.

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Jordan University Hospital - Faculty of Medicine - Division of Anesthesia

**Jordan Medical Journal** 2007; 41 (2): 101-109 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Embolism, Air-mortality; Neurosurgical Procedures; Cranial Fossa, Posterior-surgery; Veins

**Abstract:** To identify the morbidity and the mortality related to Venous Air Embolism [VAE] during posterior fossa surgery in the sitting position. This study was conducted at Jordan University Hospital, Amman, Jordan. Records of 73 patients undergoing posterior fossa surgery in the sitting position from 1990 to 2005 were retrospectively reviewed to determine the incidence of VAE, the nature of perioperative morbidity and mortality and their relation to VAE. The incidence of VAE was 13.5%. Intraoperative hypotension secondary to VAE was [9.6%]. Intraoperative hypotension was 19% during the positioning of patients and 29% during the procedures. Patients who received blood transfusion were 10 [19.2%] children and 5 [9.6%] adults. Average blood transfusion in children was 200 mls and 360 mls in adults. Postoperatively, six [11.5%] patients were electively intubated and ventilated. Postoperative evacuation of posterior fossa haematoma was performed in seven [13.5%] patients. Six [11.5%] patients died within one month after surgery. There was no intraoperative or postoperative morbidity or mortality related to VAE. Our results indicate the absence of morbidity and mortality related to VAE. With early detection and prompt treatment of VAE, the sitting position is safe for neurosurgical procedures.

## Emergencies

### Profile of paediatric emergency cases in Yemen: the need for evidence-based guidelines.

Ishak, A.A.; Al Jayefy, N.H.; Raja'a, Y.A.

Sana'a University - Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Paediatrics

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 366-375 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Child; Evidence-Based Medicine; Cephalosporins; Retrospective Studies; Age Distribution; Treatment Outcome; Mortality; Questionnaires; Oxygen Inhalation Therapy; Medical Records

**Abstract:** This study describes the status and characteristics of children presenting to emergency services in hospitals and health centres in Yemen in order to inform the development of guidelines for paediatric emergency services. Information was collected from 7 hospitals and 2 health centres in 5 governorates about 3454 cases, mostly aged < 2 years old. The majority of paediatric emergency cases were due to respiratory system problems [28.6%] and gastrointestinal problems [25.5%]; 36.4% of children presented with a duration of complaint exceeding 4 days. One-third of cases [33.2%] were treated with 3rd generation cephalosporins alone or in combination with other antibiotics. The mortality rate was 1.9%. The most important causes of death were cardiac and respiratory failure.

## Endoscopy

### Diagnostic role of endoscopy; an experience at Faisalabad.

Javed, Masood; Muhammad, Dilshad; Amin, Khalid; Abbas, Shahid; Husain, Aamir

Allied Hospital Faisalabad

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 119-124 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Endoscopy, Gastrointestinal; Gastrointestinal Diseases-diagnosis; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** To see the usefulness of Endoscopy in patients with various gastrointestinal manifestations. Prospective study. Department of medicine and gastroenterology Allied Hospital Faisalabad January 2005 to July 2005. This study was conducted on 500 patients presented to us with various gastrointestinal manifestations of either sex and between 13-70 years. 260 patients were Males and 237 were Females. Most common indication was epigastric pain. 60.4% of the patients had organic lesion. Endoscopy was maximally positive in inpatients [91.86%]. Most common lesion was in stomach i.e. gastritis. Collectively ulcerative lesions came out to be 27.30%. Diagnostic yield of Endoscopy is undoubtedly very high if the patient selection is done in a meticulous way.

## Erythropoietin

administration, dosage

### Effects of erythropoietin on fracture healing in rats.

Bolzlar, Murat; Kalaci, Aydiner; Aslan, Bahadir; Baktiroglu, Lutfu; Yanat, Ahmet N.; Tasci, Arzu  
Department of Orthopedics and Traumatology

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1267-1269 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fracture Healing-drug effects; Femoral, Bone-drug therapy; Rats; Erythropoietin-therapeutic uses

## Escherichia coli

drug effects

### Evaluation of wide broad spectrum antibiotic resistance of E. coli and Klebsiella pneumonia.

Masjedjan, F.; Valehi, F.; Talebi, A.; Rastegar Lari, A.

Iran University of Medical Sciences - School of Medicine - Department of Microbiology

**Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology** 2007; 1 (2): V, 27-34 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Klebsiella pneumoniae-drug effects; Drug Resistance, Microbial; beta-Lactamases; Cross-Sectional Studies; Polymerase Chain Reaction

**Abstract:** The Study of E.coli and Klebsiella resistance to wide spectrum antibiotics and molecular evaluation of resistance in these bacteria were examined. Treatment with wide spectrum antibiotics against bacteria can lead to resistance. The antimicrobial resistance can be seen in two types: 1] chromosomal alterations which could result in changes in structure of receptors of specific drugs. Most of this mutation can cause the absence of a penicillin binding proteins [pbps] and 2] is plasmid resistance. Plasmid genes can usually produce enzymes which result in destruction of antibiotics. An example is extended spectrum B-lactamase [ESBLs] which causes resistance to the third generation of cephalosporin, monobactams and new penicillin. ESBL plasmids are derived from TEM-1, TEM-2 and SHV-2. It has been recognized that because of point mutations in these plasmids, there are about 90 types of TEM and 25 types of SHV. The reason for the formation of point mutations within the ESBL plasmids is due to high consumption of broad spectrum antibiotics. In a cross-sectional study, 218 specimens from patients were collected and after identification of bacteria, the percentage of ESBLs among the isolates was calculated. For this purpose combined disk method and double disk method are used. Then TEM and SHV plasmids from 23 specimens of E.coli and Klebsiella were examined using plasmid extraction kit and PCR. The result of this study showed; the antibiotic resistance in 10% of E. coli was chromosomal and 50% were plasmids. The remaining isolates were sensitive. In Klebsiella, 12.8% of resistance was chromosomal and 62% were due to plasmids and remaining isolates were sensitive. The results from PCR showed; in E. coli 52.8% of the isolates were TEM positive and 84.6% were SHV positive and 69.2% were positive for both TEM and SHV. For Klebsiella 80% were TEM positive and 80% were SHV and 60% were positive for both TEM and SHV. The rate of ESBLs in Iran is higher than the results in similar studies in other countries. This could be because of the overuse of third generation of cephalosporin. For the purpose of having proper treatment using antibiotics, medical education and laboratory detection of ESBLs could be effective to choose choice antibiotics.

## Esophageal Neoplasms

drug therapy

### Could imatinib replace surgery in esophageal gastrointestinal stromal tumor.

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1236-1239 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors-drug therapy; Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors-pathology; Antineoplastic Agents-therapeutic uses; Piperazines-therapeutic uses; Protein Kinase Inhibitors-therapeutic uses; Proto-Oncogene Protein c-Kit-analysis; Pyrimidines-therapeutic uses; Imatinib; Immunohistochemistry; Magnetic Resonance Imaging



**Abstract:** Gastrointestinal stromal tumors GISTs are cellular spindle, or epithelioid tumors that occur in the stomach, intestine, and rarely in the esophagus. A 61-year-old man was complaining of resistant dry cough with dysphagia for one month duration. Upper gastrointestinal tract endoscopic examination showed a polypoid mass 30 cm from the incisors obstructing 50% of the lumen, where multiple biopsies were taken. Magnetic resonance imaging MRI showed a mass in the wall of the esophagus extending into the thoracic cavity. Histologically, the stained sections with the routine hematoxylin and eosin as well as the immunohistochemical stains for CD117, CD34, S100, vimentin, and smooth muscle actin confirmed the diagnosis of esophageal GIST. The patient was treated with imatinib, 400 mg/day. There was a dramatic reduction in the size of the tumor with successful improvement of his symptoms after 2 months of treatment, which was confirmed by repeated upper GIT endoscopy, and MRI.

therapy

### **Self expanding metal stent for palliation of advanced esophageal carcinoma.**

Gamil, Mohamed; Samy, Ahmed; Mohamed, Abdel Rahman; Shouman, Tarek  
Cairo University - Department of Surgical oncology

**Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery** 2006; 7 (1): 31-37 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Palliative Care; Stents; Deglutition Disorders; Metals

**Abstract:** Intubation using self-expanding stents was performed in sixty patients with inoperable esophageal carcinoma at the NCI, Cairo University between January 1998 and June 2001. The ages ranged from 51 to 72 years including 36 males and 24 females. Most patients had narrowing of the lumen with an average diameter less than 10 mm, 38 patients had stricture with diameter 5 mm or less. Stent placement was successful in all patients. The entire procedure was done with minimal discomfort in all patients with immediate improvement of dysphagia. The early complications [within 30 days] were serious haematemesis [3.3%], migration of the stent [3.3%], transient neck pain [6.6%] and retrosternal pain [78%]. Of these, only 12 patients had persistent pain that required potent analgesics. The delayed complications were mainly esophago-gastric reflux in 44 patients [73.3%], tumor overgrowth in 33% and food impact in 6.6%. Procedure related mortality occurred in one patient [1.6%]. The patients who were referred for radiotherapy and/or chemotherapy showed improvement in the general condition before treatment. For patients treated with radiotherapy, 73% were able to continue the radical dose as prescribed. Self-expanding stents for inoperable esophageal cancer is an easy procedure with minor complications and is important in improving the general condition of the patients before radiotherapy and/or chemotherapy.

Esophagitis

chemically induced

### **Doxycycline-induced esophagitis.**

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Alkhor Hospital - Hamad Medical Corporation - Department of Medicine

**Middle East Journal of Emergency Medicine [The]** 2006; 6 (2): 36-38 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Doxycycline-adverse effects; Peptic Ulcer-chemically induced; Signs and Symptoms, Digestive; Esophagitis-pathology

**Abstract:** Esophageal ulceration occasionally occurs in patients taking doxycycline capsules or tablets. We report two patients who develop acute esophageal ulceration after ingestion of doxycycline capsules for Acne vulgaris. Despite extensive investigation, no evidence of other causes was found. The ulcers are postulated to result from close contact between the capsules and the esophageal mucosa. We show the endoscopic image of the lesion, symptomatology, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of doxycycline-induced esophageal lesions.

Eyebrows

abnormalities

### **Pedicled scalp island flap for successful one stage aesthetic eyebrow reconstruction.**

El Sebaie, Ashraf; Enab, Ashraf; Fathy, Mohammed

Cairo University - Plastic and Burn Unit - Department of General Surgery

**Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery** 2006; 7 (1): 9-16 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Reconstructive Surgical procedures; Surgical Flaps; Scalp; Eye Burns-complications; Treatment Outcome; Esthetics

**Abstract:** The use of scalp flap based on frontal branch of superficial temporal artery is one of the famous known methods of eyebrow reconstruction. But to achieve aesthetic eyebrow appearance it is important not only to have viable scalp flap but also normal width, length together with and more importantly the direction of the hairs and lastly the density of hairs. This study included 18 patients, six patients were males and 12 were females with age ranging from 13 to 50 years. The treated patients had unilateral partial or complete brow loss. Management was done for all patients by following some technical considerations to have aesthetic eyebrow shape. During using, the scalp island flap based on one of the branches of superficial temporal artery. All cases were done as one stage operation with satisfactory appearance and survival rate [100%]. There was minimal swelling due to the subcutaneous pedicle in the

temporal region, which needed between 2-3 weeks to subside in all cases. One case of the post-burn alopecia of eye brows suffered partial flap congestion, which improved by conservative measures. The results were satisfactory as regard the eyebrow measurement [width and length], hair direction, but the hair density was higher than the normal density, which was clearly noted in partial cases or unilateral reconstruction. And the hair growth also was noted to be faster than normal [they needed frequent shortening]. Scalp island superficial temporal artery flap is an excellent solution for aesthetic eye brow reconstruction. Perfect match with the undamaged eyebrow in partial loss or unilateral cases can be achieved by following some pre-operative and intraoperative important technical considerations.

## Face

### abnormalities

#### **Facial cleft and associated anomalies: incidence among infants at a Jordanian medical centre.**

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King Hussein Medical Centre - Neonatal Unit

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 356-359 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cleft Lip-epidemiology; Incidence; Consanguinity; Prevalence; Prospective Studies; Cleft Palate-epidemiology; Heart Defects, Congenital; Congenital Abnormalities

**Abstract:** To estimate incidence of cleft lip and cleft palate among Jordanian infants and to identify associated anomalies, we carried out a prospective, hospital-based study over a 5-year period, January 2000-January 2005. The total number of liveborn infants was 25 440, 60 of whom [2.4/1000] had facial clefts: 20 [33%] with cleft lip, 15 [25%] with cleft palate and 25 [42%] with both. Congenital heart disease was the commonest associated anomaly [47%] identified, followed by skeletal abnormalities [13%]. Renal anomalies were found in 10% of cases. The high prevalence of congenital heart disease may justify routine echocardiography screening. The high consanguineous marriage rate may be a contributing factor to the high incidence of cleft anomalies.

## Fascioliasis

### diagnosis

#### **Seroprevalence of fasciolosis and the difference of fasciolosis between rural area and city center in Isparta, Turkey.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1152-1156 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fascioliasis-immunology; Rural Population; Urban Population; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Antibodies, Helminth-blood; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Fascioliasis-epidemiology

**Abstract:** To investigate the seroprevalence of fasciolosis and the possible causes of differences between rural and city center. We undertook a multi-stage sampling analysis of data from Isparta, Turkey, between March and June 2004. Four hundred and fifteen individuals participants from Isparta center and 171 from Asagi Gokdere village were included in the study. Fasciola hepatica [F. hepatica] specific antibodies were analyzed using excretory-secretory [ES]-enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA] method. Fasciola hepatica antibodies were detected as positive in 10 [2.4%] of 415 people whose sera were collected from the city center and 16 [9.3%] of 171 people from Asagi Gokdere village. The positivity rates between village and city center were found statistically significant. A statistical difference was noted for fasciolosis positivity between individuals who have ingested water cress and who have not. Fasciolosis was not detected in the individuals who used to wash vegetables with water containing vinegar. Most of the patients in this region reported consumption of uncooked or unwashed water cress. Watering channel is one of the major risk factors of fasciolosis. Therefore, it is essential to determine the watering systems in this region. Moreover, ES-ELISA would be useful in investigating the laboratory diagnosis of fasciolosis.

## Fasting

#### **The effects of chlorhexidine mouthwash on dental plaque and gingival bleeding of fasting people.**

Moghaddas, H.; Davoodi, P.

Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Dental School - Department of Periodontics

**Dental Journal - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 25 (2): 11, 195-199 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chlorhexidine-therapeutic use; Mouthwashes; Dental Plaque-prevention and control; Periodontal Index; Periodontal Diseases

**Abstract:** Dental plaque is the main etiological factor in periodontal diseases and there is no study on using chlorhexidine by fasting people. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of using chlorhexidine mouthwash on dental plaque and gingival bleeding of fasting people. This experimental, controlled, cross-matched clinical trial study was implemented on thirty individuals [men and women] with the mean age of 40+/-1 year who attended Periodontic Department of Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, and were divided randomly into two groups. Chlorhexidine mouthwash was used in the test group after dawn mealtime [sahar] and breaking fasting time [iftar]. The control group did not use any mouthwash. The plaque and gingival indices were measured in three stages; the first on 2-3 days before the beginning of Holy month of Ramadan, the

second after the first ten days, and the third following 4 days of washout period. After the second ten days of Ramadan the test and control groups were replaced by each other. The findings were analyzed by T test between the two groups and by paired T test in each group. The amount of dental plaque and gingival bleeding indices decreased significantly in individuals using chlorhexidine mouthwash [ $P < 0.0001$ ]. The amount of dental plaque and gingival bleeding showed a statistically significant difference between the two groups with a better result for test group [ $P < 0.001$ ]. Chlorhexidine mouthwash demonstrated positive effects on decreasing the amount of dental plaque and gingival bleeding in fasting people.

### **Effects of fasting during third trimester of pregnancy on neonatal growth indices.**

Shahgheibi, shole; Pauladi, Arash; Haani, sabah; Shahsawari, Syroos  
Kurdistan Medical Science University

**Annals of Alquds Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 58-62 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy Trimester, Third; Pregnancy; Anthropometry; Infant, Newborn-growth and Development; Islam; Cohort Studies

**Abstract:** Ramadan is a fasting month for Muslims. Fasting commences from dawn until sunset and is obligatory for all healthy accountable Muslims. The sick and travelers are exempted from fasting until their travel ends or until they are healthy. Some Muslim pregnant women, who may be prone to side effects should they fast, do fast during Ramadan for up to 30 days, against the advice of their obstetricians. In this study, we examined the effects of fasting during the third trimester on the anthropometric index of neonates. This study was conducted in historical cohort and the data were collected through interviews and by examining medical documents of the mothers and the babies. In this retrograde study the population consisted of 179 newborn babies. The exposure group consisted of the mothers who were fasting and the non exposure group consisted of other mothers who were not fasting. Sixteen newborn babies who did not have the criteria for inclusion were omitted. The data were analyzed by SPSS and then a T test was done. In this study 91.1% of the mothers were pregnant for three times and less than 57.1% of the newborn babies were males and 42.9% were females. The types of delivery of 58/1 were normal and 41/9 of them were done through cesarean. The average weight of newborn babies in exposure group was 3313 +/- 533 gm. compared with 3346 +/- 337 gm. in non-exposure group. The length in exposure group was 49/74 +/- 1/84 cm. compared with 49/9 +/- 1/89 cm. in non-exposure one. The average size of the head circumference was 34/65 +/- 1/57 in the exposure one, whereas; in non-exposure group, it was 34/57 +/- 1/57. In all this above the observer found no significant relation. The relative risk low birth weight [LBW] in exposure group was 1.9 [0.61-5.98]. The data of this study showed that fasting of pregnant mothers during their third trimester of pregnancy did not have an affect on the growth indices of their newborn babies.

## Fatty Acids, Omega-3

### **Effects of omega-3 fatty acid supplements on serum lipids, apolipoproteins and malondialdehyde in type 2 diabetes patients.**

Shidfar, F.; Keshavarz, A.; Hosseini, S.; Ameri, A.; Yarahmadi, S.

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Iran University of Medical Sciences - School of Health - Department of Nutrition

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 305-313 (39 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lipids-blood; Triglycerides-blood; Apolipoproteins-blood; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-blood; Malondialdehyde-blood; Blood Glucose; Double-Blind Method

**Abstract:** In order to test whether hyperlipidaemia and glycaemic control can be improved among diabetes patients by dietary supplementation with purified omega-3 fatty acids, we carried out a doubleblind, placebo-controlled trial on 50 type 2 diabetes patients randomized to 2 g/day purified omega-3 fatty acids or placebo for 10 weeks. Fasting triglycerides decreased significantly with supplementation relative to placebo [ $P = 0.01$ ]. There was a significant decrease in ApoB-100 and malondialdehyde compared to baseline values and compared to the control group. Omega-3 fatty acids had no significant effect on serum lipid levels, ApoA-I, glucose, insulin and HbA1c].

## Fetal Membranes, Premature Rupture

### complications

#### **Term prelabour rupture of membranes: management and outcome.**

Karim, Farhat; Mushtaq, Mamoona

Combined Military Hospital Nowshera

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 232-238 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fetal Membranes, Premature Rupture-mortality; Fetal Membranes, Premature Rupture-therapy; Fetal Membranes, Premature Rupture-microbiology; Chorioamnionitis-complications; Chorioamnionitis-therapy; Cesarean Section; Infant Mortality; Pregnancy Outcome; Labor, Induced; Trial of Labor

**Abstract:** To review the management of term prelabour rupture of membranes and its outcome. Interventional and descriptive. Military Hospital Rawalpindi from 10th June 2002 to 9th March 2003. 110 patients including both primigravidas and multigravidas with singleton pregnancy having term prelabour rupture of membranes were recruited by convenience sampling. They did not have any other complicating factor. They were managed according to their Bishop's score either expectantly or actively by inducing them. 64.54% of patients went into spontaneous labour within 24 hours and only 35.45% required active intervention. Deliveries by the vaginal route were 89.2% with 61% normal and 28.20 % instrumental. Cesarean section rate was 10.90%, higher in those induced and primigravidas as compared to the expectantly managed and multigravidas. Chorioamnionitis was seen in 5.45% cases, 3.6% developed postpartum fever, 1.8% wound infection with no case of endometritis or neonatal mortality. 43.64% neonates were put on antibiotics but significant infection was seen in 5 [4.54] % cases. Both active and expectant management are equally effective with a significant percentage delivering vaginally. However, the cesarean rate was higher among the actively managed.

## Fissure in Ano

### therapy

#### **Surgical versus chemical [Botulinum toxin] sphincterotomy for chronic anal fissure.**

Nashed, George A.; El Batanoury, Ahmed K.; Helmy, Hatem M.  
Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Surgery

**Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery** 2006; 7 (1): 51-56 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Botulinum Toxins; Prospective Studies; Wound Healing; Recurrence; Follow-Up Studies; Chronic Disease

**Abstract:** This is a prospective randomized trial aiming to compare the effect of open lateral internal sphincterotomy versus Botulinum toxin injection in the treatment of chronic anal fissure. Thirty patients diagnosed as suffering from chronic anal fissure were randomly allocated into two groups. In the surgical sphincterotomy group [n = 15] lateral internal sphincterotomy was done. In the Botulinum toxin group [n = 15] 20 U of type A botulinum toxin was injected into the internal anal sphincter. The injection was repeated two months later of complete healing was not accomplished. The patients were re-examined by inspection and re-evaluated for symptoms at 2, 6 and 12 months. Two months after treatment, the healing rate was 60% [9/15] in the BT group, and 93.5% [14/15] in the LIS group [p=0.031]. In the BT group 6 patients were offered a second injection at the second month. Six months after treatment one patient of the LIS group developed recurrences. Therefore, at six months the healing rate was 73.3% [11/15] in the BT group, compared to 86.7% [13/15] in the LIS group [p=0.36]. By 12 months post treatment, the healing rate remained stable in the LIS group 86.7% [13/15], while three patients in the BT group developed recurrence, resulting in an overall success rate of 53.3% [8/15] [P=0.046]. The return to daily activity was significantly longer in the LIS group [12.8 +/- 4.6 days] vs. [1 day] in the BT group [p<0.0001]. The incidence of complications in the sphincterotomy [4 cases of transient partial incontinence] group was significant as compared with none in the BT group [p=0.32]. In comparing the results of the two treatment modalities, BT injection was found to be inferior to LIS regarding the healing rates. On the other hand the BT therapy is easy to perform, can be done as an outpatient procedure, and associated with less complication. Considering these factors BT therapy might be valuable in selected patients with high surgical risks, or high incidence of future incontinence.

## Flail Chest

### therapy

#### **Successful use of non-invasive pressure ventilation in a complicated flail chest.**

Al Ansari, Mariam A.

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1244-1247 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Flail Chest-radiography; Life Support Care; Positive-Pressure Respiration-methods; Emergency Treatment; Emergency Service, Hospital; Treatment Outcome; Anoxemia-therapy

**Abstract:** The current advanced trauma life support manual states that patients with significant hypoxia namely, SaO<sub>2</sub> <90% on room air as a result of pulmonary contusion should be intubated and ventilated within the first hour of injury. Recently, several researchers have shown improved outcomes when patients with acute respiratory failure are managed with non-invasive positive pressure ventilation NIPPV. Trauma patients may also benefit from this therapy. We report a case of 15-year-old boy with isolated flail chest and pulmonary contusion, who was intubated in the emergency room, and was managed successfully with the NIPPV in the intensive care unit ICU despite, having had aspiration pneumonia early in the course of his stay. After initial stabilization, he failed a spontaneous breathing trial. Due to absence of contraindications to the use of NIPPV, the patient was extubated on day 7 from pressure support ventilation of 15 cm H<sub>2</sub>O and positive end expiratory pressure of 8 cmH<sub>2</sub>O to immediate NIPPV use. Three days later after a total of 50 hours of NIPPV use in the ICU the patient was successfully discharged home.

## Fluorides

#### **A comparative study of fluoride release from available glass-ionomers: 2-months data.**

Torabzadeh, H.; Ghadiri, M.; Lahidji, M. Ghavami

Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Dental School and Dental Research Center - Department of Operative Dentistry

**Dental Journal - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 25 (2): 5, 155-161 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Glass Ionomer Cements; Acrylic Resins; Dental Materials

**Abstract:** Fluoride released from restorative materials was known as an effective factor to prevent secondary caries. The purpose of this study was to compare the fluoride ion release from two conventional glass-ionomers; Ionocid-F and Fuji II and two Resin- modified glass-ionomers; Iono Gem LC and Fuji II LC. In this experimental study, five disc - shaped specimens [7x2mm] from each material were prepared. The specimens were placed in plastic containers with 10cc of deionized water. The solutions were changed daily up to one week and thereafter every 12 days for three consecutive days. This regimen was repeated four times over a period of 2 months. Solutions were buffered with TISAB II and fluoride measurements were carried out using a fluoride ion-selective electrode connected to a pH ion-selective electrode meter. The results were converted to ppm. Statistical analysis were conducted using ANOVA and

Scheffe. All of the materials showed high initial release values which decreased significantly in second day. Ionocid-F [267.643+/-17.916 ppm] released significantly more fluoride ions during two months which followed by Iono Gem LC [101.284+10.068 ppm], Fuji II LC [23.276+/-2.609 ppm] and Fuji II [20.027+/-4.232 ppm]. However, there was no significant difference between Fuji II LC and Fuji II. There was a wide variation of fluoride ion release from the materials but patterns of release were similar.

## Foreign Bodies

### **Urinary bladder gossypiboma [retained post operative foreign body in urinary bladder].**

Ijaz, Muhammad; Bashir Ur Rehman; Rehan, E. Kibria

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 160-161 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urinary Bladder; Urinary Tract Infections; Postoperative Complications

**Abstract:** A 57 years old gentleman was brought with history of recurrent UTI [Urinary tract infection] of 01 year duration. Following transvesical prostatectomy. UTI could not be controlled after using appropriate antibiotics. All relevant investigations were performed. His cystoscopic examination revealed retained gauze piece [12 inches] in urinary bladder, which was retrieved.

## diagnosis

### **Foreign body inhalations managed by rigid bronchoscope among children, in Shifa Hospital - Gaza, Palestine.**

Mourtaga, Shaban Mohamed; Tulaib, Mohammed A.; Kuhail, Samir M.

**Annals of Alquds Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 53-57 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Foreign Bodies-therapy; Retrospective Studies; Foreign Bodies-etiology; Bronchi-anatomy and histology; Bronchoscopy

**Abstract:** To highlight foreign body [FB] inhalation and management by rigid bronchoscope in ENT department at Shifa hospital [Gaza-Palestine]. 150 cases were referred to ENT evaluation for possible FB inhalation, 104 [69.3%] with history of FB inhalation and 46 [30.7%] with history of respiratory illnesses. Patients studied aged 1 month to 8 years. Male/female ratio was 63.3/36.88 [58.7%] of the cases presented with positive foreign body. Resting site[s] of foreign body: 3 [3.4%] cases presented with foreign bodies in the subglottis, 14 [15.9%] in trachea, 46 [52.3%] in right main bronchus, and 25 [28.4%] in left main bronchus. Types of foreign bodies observed: 35 [39.8%] patients examined had watermelon seeds, 35 [39.8%] had bean, 14 [15.9%] had food particles, and 4 [4.5%] had plastic particles. The majority of patients treated had complete removal of FBs: 147 [98%] from the first intervention with bronchoscope and the rest FBs required a second intervention. No mortalities occurred amongst patients during the course of this study. rigid bronchoscope is a potentially safe and effective procedure for foreign body removal from the respiratory tract.

## Fungi

### **Determination of fungal frequency and comparison of allergic symptoms related with buildings and fungi in Afyon, Turkey.**

Orman, Ayse; Korcan, Elif; Konuk, Muhsin; Kurt, Emel; Toprak, Dilek; Ay, Alaaddin

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1146-1151 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Asthma-epidemiology; Respiratory Hypersensitivity; Questionnaires; Schools

**Abstract:** To investigate the respiratory symptoms and atopic sensitization to fungi and its relation with the building type where school children were attending. We also compared the prevalence of sensitization to different fungi and respiratory symptoms in 2 different school buildings in a particular area of Turkey. Using simple random sampling, 301 schoolchildren aged 16-19 years attending a high school in 2 different school buildings [old and new buildings] were recruited and agreed to participate in the study. The study was conducted in Afyonkarahisar, Turkey from August 2003 to August 2004. Information on allergic diseases, building related symptoms and respiratory symptoms of the students was collected by questionnaire. Skin prick test [SPT] was performed to all students. Fungal concentrations and genera were determined by using Petri Plate Gravitational Settling Method. In both buildings, throughout all seasons, the most common fungi species seen were *Penicillium* and *Cladosporium*. When SPT was performed, the most allergen fungi seen in new building was *Epidermophyton* and *Penicillium* in the old building. The SPT results were also related with building related symptoms, except *Alternaria*. When the 2 groups were compared, it was observed that there were no statistically significant differences between them in regards with asthma, allergic diseases, building related symptoms, and respiratory symptoms. No significant difference was determined between these 2 buildings in accordance to fungus concentration, although the humidity rate was higher in new buildings.

## Genetics

### history

#### [The science of genetics in Isalm].

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**Annals of Alquds Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 20-23 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Islam; Arabs

## Gestational Trophoblastic Neoplasms

### epidemiology

#### **Epidemiological survey of gestational trophoblastic disease in Besat Hospital in Sanandaj from 1373 to 1382.**

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Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences - Behsat Hospital

**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (1): 5, 32-37 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes, Gestational-epidemiology; Hypertension, Pregnancy-Induced-epidemiology; Epidemiology; Data Collection; Incidence

**Abstract:** Gestational trophoblastic diseases are among the cases of high risk pregnancies. Lack of timely diagnosis may lead to complications such as high morbidity and mortality, HTN and hyperthyroidism. The aim of this study was to assess the incidence and epidemiologic status of gestational trophoblastic diseases in Besat Hospital in Sanandaj from 1373 to 1382. This descriptive study included all normal deliveries, cesarean sections, and curettages of the moles in Besat Hospital from 1373 to 1382. The sampling method was census. Data were analyzed by means of descriptive statistical methods using SPSS win 11 program. The results of this study showed that the incidence of trophoblastic diseases was 2.02 per 1000 pregnancy, namely 81 cases out of 39979. 78 [96.3%] patients had hydatidiform mole, 2 cases [2.5%] invasive mole and 1 case [1.2%] choriocarcinoma. The mean age of the patients was 27.2±5.2 years. 30 cases [38%] had history of abortion. The incidence of gestational trophoblastic diseases and the mean age of these patients in Sanandaj are the same as those of others regions of Iran. Therefore, routine sonography in the first trimester, for rapid diagnosis of gestational trophoblastic diseases is recommended.

## Giant Cell Tumor of Bone

### surgery

#### **Giant cell tumor of the rib.**

Al Otaibi, Mohammed F.; Al Jassir, Fawzi F.; Isler, Marc H.

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McGill University, Montreal, Canada - Department of Orthopedics

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1248 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Giant Cell Tumor of Bone-radiography; Bone Neoplasms-surgery; Bone Neoplasms-radiography; Ribs-surgery; Biopsy, Needle; Age Factors; Sex Factors

## Giant Lymph Node Hyperplasia

### virology

#### **Lack of evidence of Epstein-Barr virus infection in patients with Castleman's disease molecular genetic analysis.**

Al Maghrabi, Jaudah A.; Kamel Reid, Suzanne; Bailey, Denis T.

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King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, Jeddah

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1125-1129 (39 ref.)

**Keywords:** Herpesvirus 4, Human; Tumor Virus Infections; Immunohistochemistry; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Molecular Biology; Epstein-Barr Virus Infections; Lymphoproliferative Disorders-etiology

**Abstract:** Epstein-Barr virus [EBV] infection is associated with a diverse group of malignancies and many lymphoproliferative disorders. Castleman's disease [CD] is atypical lymphoproliferative disorder. The role of EBV in the pathogenesis of CD is not clear yet. The objective of this study is to investigate the EBV status in CD. We searched medical records for cases of CD at the Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, Canada and King Abdulaziz University Hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Twenty cases were found. The presence of EBV was analyzed using polymerase

chain reaction. Polymerase chain reaction were performed at the Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Toronto General Hospital. The study started in 2001 and completed in 2005. The age range was 16-90 years. Seventeen patients manifested the localized form of CD. There were 11 males 9 females. Epstein-Barr virus genome was detected only in 2 cases; both were males and have plasma cell type. One is a localized type and the other is of a multicentric type. One patient revealed clonal rearrangement of the immunoglobulin H. The number of cases is small; however, it appears that EBV is less likely to play a significant role in the pathogenesis of CD; however, it seems to be associated with clonal progression.

## Ginger

### **Antimicrobial activity of aqueous zingiber officinalis root.**

Jasim, Thamer M; Al Kamel, Ahammed; Abdul Aziz, Ihsan  
University of Tekrit - Faculty of pharmacy - Department of Microbiology

**Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 161-169 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plant Roots; Plant Extracts; Anti-Infective Agents; Antifungal Agents

**Abstract:** The antimicrobial activity of aqueous extract of Zingiber Officinalis were tested for their antifungal activity against the following dermatophytes *Candida albicans*, *Cladosporium cladosporiosis*, *Cryptococcus iieuphorinans*, *Trichophyton violaceum* and against other four bacteria *E. coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*. The extract used in traditional medicine for the treatment of nausea was tested in vitro through the Agar Disk Diffusion Method. The minimum inhibitory concentration [MIC] of extracts determined by the Agar dilution method ranged from 1.5 to 12.5 mcg. The most sensitive microorganisms to the extract were *Candida albicans* with MIC 1.5 and *E coli* with MIC 1.5 mcg.

## Goiter, Nodular

### diagnosis

### **Relative efficacy of fine needle aspiration cytology in diagnosis of nodular goitre.**

Mubarik, Azhar; Khan, Ahmed Ahsan; Nayyar, Shazia; Niaz, Asif  
Army Medical College Rawalpindi - Head of Pathology Department

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 239-243 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Goiter, Nodular-pathology; Biopsy, Fine-Needle; Diagnosis; Sensitivity and Specificity; Biopsy; Pathology

**Abstract:** To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy and limitation of Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology [FNAC] in nodular goiter. The study was carried out at Military Hospital Rawalpindi and the department of Pathology, Army Medical College Rawalpindi from March 2000 to March 2001. It was a comparative study. 145 patients with nodular goiter who reported to outpatient department were selected for FNAC after taking informed written consent; FNAC was done in department of Pathology of Army Medical College. They were again asked for diagnostic surgery but only 54 patients consented for it. The specimens were studied for histopathology. The data was collected and analyzed by comparison of both procedures by using Gallen and Gambino method. FNAC revealed 44 out of 54 [88.1%] cases as benign and 3 [5.55%] as malignant, while 7 [13%] had indeterminate cytology. All benign lesions were confirmed on histopathology except 01, which turned out to be papillary carcinoma. So FNAC has 98.1% accuracy rate with 92% negative predictive and 100% positive predictive value. FNAC has significant efficacy in differentiating malignant lesions from benign lesions of thyroid. However, caution is mandatory in a negative report with strong clinical suspicion of malignancy.

## Growth Hormone

### blood

### **High growth hormone levels in clinically short stature children.**

Awan, Tariq Mahmood; Abdus Sattar; Khattak, Ihsan Gul; Rawalpindi  
Army Medical College - Department of Pathology

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 29-33 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laron Syndrome; Exercise Test; Levodopa; Insulin; Child; Syndrome

**Abstract:** Growth Hormone [GH] is secreted from the anterior pituitary gland. It binds to receptors on the surface of target cells, stimulates production of Insulin-like growth factor-I [IGF-I] leading to growth of almost all tissues of the body capable of growing. Growth failure [height below 3rd centile] occurs in children who do not secrete sufficient amount of GH. In some children, however, short stature is present in the presence of high levels of GH in their blood and they also secrete normal to increased amounts of GH in response to stimulation tests when tested for possible deficiency of GH. This condition is known as GH resistance syndrome or Larons syndrome [LS]. All patients after a thorough clinical evaluation underwent GH evaluation protocol as follows. On arrival in the lab, a blood sample was collected for basal GH level in each patient. Screening was performed by subjecting the patients to exercise stimulation test and/or L-dopa stimulation test. Patients with GH deficiency underwent insulin tolerance test [ITT] after one week for confirmation. All the basal and post-stimulation samples were analyzed for GH levels. A level below 10mIU/L indicated GH deficiency, between 10-20mIU/L as borderline and an adequate response was defined as a GH >20mIU/L. Patients with a basal GH level of >20mIU/L and/or a post-stimulation level of >40mIU/L were arbitrarily considered as having exaggerated GH levels. This article evaluates the high plasma growth hormone levels among clinically short stature children undergoing growth hormone stimulation tests. Two hundred ninety-three patients

reported for GH evaluation. Twenty were excluded for various reasons. Thus 273 patients were included for GH evaluation out of which 66[24.2%] showed GH deficiency, 89[32.6%] were borderline while 118[43.2%] patients exhibited adequate response, with GH levels of >20mIU/L. A number of patients unexpectedly showed very high GH levels on screening tests. Out of 118 patients, 21 showed either very high basal levels of >20mIU/L and/or a much-exaggerated response to stimulation tests with levels more than about 40mIU/L. Close consanguinity was found in 67% of patients showing very high GH levels. Some children with idiopathic short stature may show high levels of GH during their evaluation for GH deficiency. We identified a considerable number of such patients. These patients require further investigations.

## Hallux Valgus

surgery

### **Combined chevron osteotomy and lateral capsuloligamentous release in treatment of hallux valgus.**

Moustafa, Ibrahim; Al Guishy, Ali; Iman, Rashid; Safwat, Hisham; Abo-sena, Abdallah  
Al Azhar University - Department of orthopedic surgery

**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 255-263 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Osteotomy; Bone Wires; Foot-radiography; Follow-Up Studies; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** Twenty-two patients with 34 bunions were treated surgically by exostectomy, lateral translation of the metatarsal head after V-shaped osteotomy, a lateral release of the capsuloligamentous structures and reconstruction of the medial metatarsos sesamoid ligament. The versatility of the osteotomy allows correction of the hallux valgus [HV] deformity by tilting the metatarsal head medially, dorsally and plantarwardly. Fixation by 2 k-wires added stability to the osteotomy site and allowed early rehabilitation. The mean age of the patients was 41 years at time of operation. Most of our patients were females [91.9%]. The feet were evaluated clinically and radiologically with a mean follow up period of 21 months [range from 10-36 months]. The mean correction of the hallux valgus angle was [13 WHITE BULLET] and of the intermetatarsal angle [6 WHITE BULLET]. Patient satisfaction was 95% as-regard bunion pain, and shoe fitting. The American orthopedic foot and ankle society [AOFAS] scale [0-100] was used. The average value was 81.2 [+/- SD 14.7] points according to the AOFAS rating system at the end of the study.

## Headache

epidemiology

### **Prevalence of headache and migraine in school children in Jordan.**

Alawneh, Hussein F.; Bataineh, Hussein A.  
Prince Rashed Hospital, Irbid, Jordan - Pediatric Department

**Sudanese Journal of Public Health** 2006; 1 (4): 289-292 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Migraine Disorders-epidemiology; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Socioeconomic Factors; Risk Factors; Students

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of headache and migraine among school children in the Irbid, Jordan and to determine the relationship between headache and various factors especially migraine. A cross-section population study was performed over a period between January 2005 and September 2005. Subjects were selected by multistage stratified sampling procedure. Data was collected by screening questionnaires followed by clinical interviews. This involved children for a total of 1120 schoolchildren, who visited the pediatric clinic in the same study period. The prevalence rate of headache was estimated to be 24%, and for migraine 2.8%. The study showed that the prevalence of headache increases with age, the highest rate being among 13-year-olds [13.2%]. The prevalence rate of headache and migraine in our study was similar to that found in other parts of the world. However, cultural and social factors may play a role in determining the incidence rate in this region.

## Health

### **Health concerns and risk behaviors among university students in Jordan.**

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University of Jordan - Faculty of Nursing - Department of Community Health Nursing

**Jordan Medical Journal** 2007; 41 (2): 80-89 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Risk-Taking; Students; Universities; Behavior

**Abstract:** Recently, more attention has been given to the youth risk behaviors and factors associated with their physical and mental wellbeing. University students in Jordan are under-researched and little is known about their health status. The aim of this study was to describe the health concerns and risk behaviors of the Jordanian university students. A survey of 800 university students from six universities in Jordan was conducted. The Adolescent Health Inventory was used to describe the risk behaviors and health concerns. The following were reported as always concerns: 10% of students concerned about their general health, 18.8% have vision problems, 13.5% have headache and teeth problems, 21% feeling lonely, 20% are confused about future, 7.7% feeling depressed, 13.5% smoke tobacco, and 11% have sexual abuse. Substance abuse problems have been strongly correlated with parents' use of



tobacco, and suicidal ideation, troubles with laws and university, troubles with sexual potency and parents' use of drug/alcohol. Mental health nurses and counselors have to screen students in their periodic assessment for risk behaviors and to make a connection between physical complains and psychosocial complains.

## Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

### **Knowledge and attitude about HIV/ AIDS of schoolteachers in Yazd, Islamic Republic of Iran.**

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Shahid Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services - Faculty of Health - Department of Health Services

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 292-297 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** HIV; Faculty; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Schools

**Abstract:** A cross-sectional interview study was made with 290 teachers in 10 high schools in Yazd city, Islamic Republic of Iran. More than 90% of the participants had previously received information about HIV and AIDS. Only 207 [71.4%] correctly answered all questions on methods of transmission of HIV/AIDS. Most knew about sexual contact [93.1%] and infected blood [92.1%] as methods of transmission. Some teachers [20.3%] thought that mosquitoes could transmit HIV/AIDS. Regarding attitudes toward HIV/AIDS, over 55% of the teachers agreed or strongly agreed that infected people should be quarantined, whereas 17% agreed or strongly agreed that AIDS is a specific disease of those with high-risk sexual behaviour. Married teachers held more positive attitudes toward HIV/AIDS than unmarried teachers.

### **Knowledge, attitudes and beliefs about tuberculosis in urban Morocco.**

Ottmani, S.; Obermeyer, Z.; Bencheikh, N.; Mahjour, J.

World Health Organization - Stop TB Department

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 298-304 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis-transmission; Tuberculosis-etiology; Awareness; Urban Population; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** We sought to characterize conceptions of tuberculosis [TB] in an urban population in Morocco. Thus, 301 subjects, some being treated for TB [patients] and some attending health facilities for other conditions [non-patients], in 2 Moroccan cities were surveyed. Most patients did not identify their illness as TB referring instead to a body region or symptom. Non-patients tended to cite causative factors related to living conditions, home and family. There was considerable stigma associated with TB. Most non-patients knew that TB was treatable, but few were aware that diagnosis and treatment were free. Popular understandings of TB etiology and transmission in this population differ from the biomedical view, highlighting the need for better communication about the disease.

## Heart Septal Defects, Atrial

surgery

### **Angiography to detect diversion of superior vena cava flow secondary to surgical repair of sinus venosus atrial septal defect.**

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**PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology** 2006; 17 (1): 4-5 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Angiography; Vena Cava, Superior

**Abstract:** Redirecting superior vena cava [SVC] flow to left atrium [LA] is an iatrogenic complication following surgical repair of sinus venosus atrial septal defect. This case report describes a patient who continued to have hypoxia following the surgical repair of sinus venosus atrial septal defect. Transesophageal echocardiogram and right heart catheterization did not reveal any abnormality. Contrastangiography was performed from right internal jugular vein, which confirmed flow from SVC to LA. Emergent corrective surgery then resulted in an uneventful hospital course.

## Helicobacter pylori

genetics

### **Genotyping of Helicobacter pylori strains isolated from patients with NUD, DU, GU and GC by RAPD-PCR.**

Ghasemi, A.; Shirazi, M.H.; Pourmand, M.R.; Zaemi Yazdi, J.; Sadeghifard; Bagherzadeh, S.; Aghamiri, S.

University of Tehran - School of Public Health, Medical Sciences - Department of Pathobiology

**Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology** 2007; 1 (2): IV, 21-25 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Genotype; Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA Technique; Duodenal Ulcer; Stomach Ulcer; Stomach Neoplasms; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Sequence Analysis, DNA

**Abstract:** Helicobacter pylori is a genetically diverse gastric pathogen that chronically infects billions of people worldwide, typically beginning in infancy and lasting for decades. It is a major cause of peptic ulcers and it is an early risk factor for gastric cancer, which is the most frequently lethal malignancy globally. This project was designed to genotype H. pylori isolates isolated

from patients with NUD, DU, GU and GC by the polymerase chain reaction [PCR]-based on Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA [RAPD] fingerprinting technique. Eighty patients admitted to the gastroenterology unit at Sharyati hospital in Iran were included in this study. Gastric biopsy specimens were inoculated onto selective medium then were cultured for 3 to 5 days at 37 °C under micro aerobic conditions. Genomic DNA was extracted using a commercially available Qiagen kit. RAPD-PCR was used to genotype isolates. Six different RAPD patterns [A-F] were seen in more than one isolate which were as follow; pattern A: 9 [16.98%], B: 6 [11.33%], C: 5 [9.43%], D: 3 [5.66%], E: 2 [3.77%] and F: 2 [3.77%]. Twenty-six [49.06%] of 53 isolates showed a unique RAPD pattern that were not similar to each other. A significant relationship was not seen between a single RAPD pattern and a gastric disorder [P>0.05]. The results of this study suggest a high level of DNA sequence diversity among H. pylori isolates and it is better to use sequencing method for surveying of Helicobacter pylori genome rather than RAPD-PCR.

## isolation and purification

### **Primary isolation and detection of Helicobacter pylori from dyspeptic patients: a simple, rapid method.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 268-276 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dyspepsia-microbiology; Biopsy; Culture Media; Peptic Ulcer; Colony Count, Microbial; Endoscopy, Digestive System

**Abstract:** The study aimed to develop a rapid and simple method for the primary isolation and detection of Helicobacter pylori from dyspeptic patients. Mucosal antral biopsy specimens were obtained from 136 consecutive dyspeptic patients diagnosed with peptic ulcer by endoscopy at Basra General Hospital, Iraq. From histopathological examination of biopsies, H. pylori was detected in 81 [59.6%] peptic ulcer patients. For bacterial culture, specimens were cultured in parallel on 2 media: the nonselective classic Columbia agar and the selective modified Columbia urea agar [MCUA]. MCUA showed a higher isolation rate than classic Columbia agar [67.6% versus 44.1% of patients], and the results were obtained faster [24 hours versus 5-7 days] with more clear-cut identification.

### **Whole cell ELISA for detection of Helicobacter pylori antibodies with reference to peptic ulcers.**

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**Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]** 2007; 1 (1): 40-44 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antibodies, Bacterial-isolation and purification; Helicobacter pylori-immunology; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Peptic Ulcer; Saliva; Immunoglobulin G; Immunoglobulin A; Immunoglobulin A, Secretory; Immunoglobulin M; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Biopsy

**Abstract:** The specific objectives of this study are to compare isolation of the H. pylori from biopsies with results of a whole cell enzyme linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA] for specific antibodies in serum and saliva. One hundred and nine patients attending outpatient endoscopy clinics were randomly selected. Two biopsies were collected from each patient, one biopsy from each site was cultured and an additional biopsy was taken from the antrum for campylobacter like organism [CLO] test. Blood and saliva samples were also collected to determine specific antibodies to H. pylori using whole cell ELISA. H. pylori specific serum IgG, IgM, IgA and salivary IgA in patients were determined by whole cell ELISA. The results confirmed the diagnostic value of ELISA for determination of serum IgG antibodies against H. pylori and showed that 1/100 dilutions of serum and 1/5 dilutions of saliva distinguished between H. pylori infected and non-infected patients which is correlated with CLO test. The results of the ELISA assay are significantly correlated with the presence of H. pylori in gastric biopsies determined with CLO test, microscopy and culture. In addition, the assay differentiated between patients with and without peptic ulcers. These results suggest that ELISA might be useful for screening patients referred for endoscopy, thereby reducing the endoscopy list in the clinic.

## Hemorrhoids

### surgery

### **Haemorrhoidectomy; classical Milligan and Morgan versus diathermy technique with and without the use of lactulose and metronidazole; a prospective study.**

Nashed, George A.

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**Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery** 2006; 7 (1): 85-94 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Electrocoagulation; Lactulose; Metronidazole; Postoperative Complications; Pain, Postoperative; Length of Stay; Wound Infection; Follow-Up Studies; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Haemorrhoidectomy is the treatment of choice in third and fourth degree haemorrhoids. Unfortunately, it may be accompanied by significant postoperative complications such as pain, bleeding and wound sepsis, which can result in a protracted period of patient recovery. By studying a group of patients with 3rd and 4th degrees haemorrhoids we found that those who underwent both diathermy haemorrhoidectomy and Milligan and Morgan haemorrhoidectomy with the combined post operative use of Metronidazole and Lactulose had the best clinical outcome as regard hospitalization time, pain, wound status and period of return to their work compared to those who did not receive this treatment. However, those who underwent diathermy haemorrhoidectomy proved a smoother post-operative course than those who underwent Milligan and Morgan haemorrhoidectomy.

**Stapler haemorrhoidectomy: a novel and safe technique.**

Shiekh, Sajid; Hameed, Fakhar; Mirza, Muhammad Khalid Naseem; Afzal, Muhammad

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 113-118 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Complications; Surgical Staplers

**Abstract:** To demonstrate advantages of stapler haemorrhoidectomy and its applicability to all patients who require surgical treatment of haemorrhoids. Case Descriptive Study. Allied/DHQ Hospitals, Faisalabad. [February 2004 - July 2005]. A total of 20 patients having grade III or IV hemorrhoids were included in the study. After a detailed GIT history, patients were subjected to standard stapler hemorrhoidectomy under regional anesthesia. Patients were asked to record the postoperative pain intensity according to visual analogue score ranging from [0-10] on daily basis and the drugs required for pain control noticed. Patients were followed at weekly intervals for one month. Main outcome measures were postoperative pain, bleeding, sepsis, urinary retention, continence, relief of preoperative symptoms, operation time, hospital stay and recovery time. Pain was the most common postoperative complication affecting 18 patients [90 %age]. There was significant reduction in postoperative pain except for one patient in which pain was severe [VAS=8] due to technical error. Two patients developed urinary retention on the day of surgery. Postoperative bleeding was not observed in any of the patients. Pelvic sepsis and incontinence was not found in any patient. Preoperative symptoms were resolved in majority of the cases [80%age] with marked improvement in the rest [20 %age]. The mean operative time was 17 minutes and mean hospital stay 1.3 days. Most patients were back to their work after 11th post operative day. Stapler Haemorrhoidectomy is a simple, quick and safe procedure that gives benefit in terms of reducing the postoperative complications namely pain and its sequelae with early return to activity. The vast majority of patients currently undergoing conventional surgical haemorrhoidectomy would be suitable for stapler approach, however the long term benefits need to be evaluated.

## Hepatic Encephalopathy

### etiology

**Determination of factors precipitating encephalopathy in patients with liver cirrhosis.**

Ahmad, Imran; Amin, Zulfiqar Ali; Ashraf, Hafiz Muhammad

Combined Military Hospital Okara

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 284-288 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Risk Factors; Liver Cirrhosis-complications; Liver Cirrhosis-mortality; Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage; Constipation; Hypokalemia; Liver Failure, Acute; Prognosis

**Abstract:** Hepatic encephalopathy is one of the potentially fatal complications seen in patients with advanced hepatic cirrhosis heralding a poor prognosis. Various clinical conditions have been implicated to precipitate encephalopathy with decompensated cirrhosis. To determine the frequency of various factors precipitating hepatic encephalopathy in our setup. It is a single centre, descriptive study. In Combined Military Okara from January to December 2005. Forty three patients admitted in the calendar year 2005 with the diagnosis of chronic liver disease / cirrhosis that were found to be in different grades of encephalopathy were included in the study. A careful clinical and laboratory assessment of all the cases was made and the search for the presence of various already identified precipitating factors was carried out. Fifty six percent of the patients included in the study were males and 41.9% were females. Mean age of patients was 56.46 years. Evidence of HCV infection was found in 83% and that of HBV in 17%. Upper gastrointestinal bleed was present in 37.2%, constipation in 20.9% and hypokalemia in 14% of the total patients. No cause was identifiable in 9.3% of the patients. Upper gastrointestinal bleed is the most common factor followed by constipation and electrolyte imbalance.

## Hepatitis B

### blood

**Seroprevalence of anti-hepatitis D antibodies in hepatitis B virus infected patients in Benghazi, Libya.**

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**Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]** 2007; 1 (1): 45-48 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatitis D-blood; Hepatitis Delta Virus; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Immunoglobulin G; Immunoglobulin M; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Prevalence; Hepatitis D-epidemiology

**Abstract:** Hepatitis D virus [HDV] infection is considered to be high in the Mediterranean basin. Data regarding this infection in Libyan population are scarce. The aim of the present study was to determine the seroprevalence of anti-HDV antibodies in hepatitis B virus [HBV] infected patients in Benghazi. The study population comprised one hundred thirty-eight patients with chronic HBV infection who were attending the liver clinic, Aljamahiriya Teaching Hospital, Benghazi. The diagnosis of HBV infection in those patients was based on repeatedly positive HBsAg in the serum with other laboratory and / or radiologic features of liver disease. All patients were tested for the presence of Anti-HDV IgM antibodies and Anti-HDV IgG antibodies using ELISA techniques. At the same time the level of HBV-DNA was measured using polymerase chain reaction [PCR] techniques for both Anti-HDV antibodies positive and negative patients. Fifteen patients were positive for anti-HDV IgG antibodies [10.8%] and none was positive for Anti-HDV IgM

antibodies [0%]. The HBV-DNA levels were higher in HBV patients with Anti-HDV antibodies than in patients positive for Anti: HDV Anti- HDV antibodies [P=0.01]. HDV infection does not appear to be commonly prevalent in Libyan patients with HBV. In comparison to data from previous results from Mediterranean area, the seroprevalence of HDV in Libyan patients who were attending the liver clinic, Benghazi is considered to be intermediate.

## Hepatitis B, Chronic

### epidemiology

#### **Comparison between HBe antigen-negative patients and HBe antigen-positive patients with chronic hepatitis B infection in Benghazi, Libya.**

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**Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]** 2007; 1 (1): 26-31 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatitis B e Antigens; Hepatitis B Surface Antigens; Prevalence; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Polymerase Chain Reaction

**Abstract:** To determine the frequency of HBeAg-negative/anti-HBe-positive chronic hepatitis B in patients with chronic hepatitis B, in Benghazi, Libya, and to compare the epidemiological, biochemical, serologic and histologic features in HBe-Ag-negative patients and HBeAg-positive patients with chronic hepatitis B in these two groups of patients. One hundred and fifty HBsAg-positive patients with chronic hepatitis presented consecutively to the liver clinic, Al-Jamahiriyah Teaching Hospital, Benghazi, between January 2002 and December 2003 were studied. The 150 patients were divided into two groups, according to their HBe status: group 1 consisted of 30 patients with serum HBeAg-positive group 2 comprised 120 patients with positive serum anti-HBe and negative serum HBeAg. Epidemiological features were assessed in all patients from their medical records. Serological tests for HBsAg, HBeAg and HBeAb were performed by ELISA techniques. HBV-DNA levels were performed by quantitative polymerase chain reaction. The two groups did not differ in sex distribution, and the average age was higher in patients who were HBeAg-negative. History of hepatitis in family members was more observed in the HBeAg-negative group [p=0.01]. No difference was observed between the two groups with respect to other risk factors and serum ALT levels at the time of diagnosis. The time course of ALT levels observed in patients during the 6 month follow up did not differ between the two groups [p = NS]. Cirrhosis and fibrosis were more common in patients with HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B group [p<0.05 for both parameters]. The frequency of HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B infection is high in Libya. This high prevalence rate has an impact on the natural history and prognosis of the disease in this part of the world.

## Hernia, Diaphragmatic, Traumatic

### surgery

#### **An observational study of outcome following surgical repair of traumatic diaphragmatic rupture.**

Alanezi, Khaled; Azabi, Tareq; Abdul Bary, H.; Al Thani, Hassan; Milnecoff, Scott; Cadeddu, Manghireta; Baillie, Frank; Bhandani, Mohit

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Mc Master University - Department of Surgery

**Middle East Journal of Emergency Medicine [The]** 2006; 6 (2): 21-27 (38 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hernia, Diaphragmatic, Traumatic-mortality; Hernia, Diaphragmatic, Traumatic-etiology; Treatment Outcome; Length of Stay; Surgical Procedures, Operative; Respiration, Artificial

**Abstract:** This study was conducted in a level I trauma centre to review the outcome of surgical repair of Traumatic Diaphragmatic Rupture [TDR] and to identify the predictors of mortality and hospital stay. Between January 1990 and January 2001, consecutive patients with TDR and ISS [Injury Severity Score] > 12 were identified from a prospective trauma registry. Hospital charts of all eligible patients were reviewed for demographic data, mechanism of injury, mode of diagnosis, type of surgical repair, need for ventilatory support, ICU and hospital stay and mortality. We conducted a stepwise regression analysis [logistic regression for mortality, and multiple regressions for hospital stay]. Of the 59 patients included in the study 44 [75%] were males. Their mean age was 43 +/- 18 years and their average ISS was 39 +/- 15 Blunt injuries [85%] and left sided ruptures [73%] were the most common. Frontal and side impacts were equally distributed. Twenty-eight [66%] patients were drivers. Forty-five [79%] patients were ventilated following the diaphragm repair. A significantly higher proportion of patients with blunt injuries required ventilatory support compared with penetrating injuries [93% vs. 38%, p <0.05]. The mortality rate was 7%. Older age was a significant predictor of mortality [Odds ratio = 1.2, 95% CI = 1.1-1.4, P = 0.04]. ISS [Odds ratio =1.1, 95% CI = 0.98 -1.2, P = 0.08] and need for ventilation [Odds ratio=1.02, 95% CI = 0.97-1.12, P=0.09] revealed trends towards mortality, but were not statistically significant. Hospital stay was predicted by the ISS [B=0.09, P=0.05] score and need for postoperative ventilatory support [B=0.26, P=0.04]. This is the largest Canadian series from a single trauma centre. It revealed that older age is a major predictor of mortality whereas the need for ventilatory support did not predict the overall mortality.

## Hernia, Ventral

### etiology

#### **Statistical significance of three incisional hernia factors.**

Nasir, Ammad Uddin; Shukr, Irfan  
Combined Military Hospital Rawalpindi

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 244-249 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Risk Factors; Obesity-complications; Surgical Wound Infection-complications; Catgut-adverse effects; Statistics

**Abstract:** To find out statistical significance of wound infection, use of absorbable suture material and obesity in causation of incisional hernia. A case-control comparative study. Combined Military Hospitals Rawalpindi and Peshawar from 01 Jan 2000 to 31 Dec 2002. In total 93 patients with incisional hernia were reviewed. A control group of 90 patients was also included in the study, which was operated during the same period who did not develop incisional hernia but had similar selection criteria otherwise. Patients of study group having post operative wound infection, in whom absorbable suture material was used and who were obese were cross tabulated with patients of control group having no incisional hernia, to identify statistically significant variables between these groups by calculating P value for these three factors. P value of < 0.01 was considered highly significant, P-value 0.05 as significant and P-value of >0.05 as insignificant or equivocal. Out of 93 patients who developed incisional hernia 35 [37.6%] had postoperative wound infection. In control group 7 [7.8%] patients, out of 90 had post operative wound infection. The P value for post operative wound infection was < 0.01. It was statistically highly significant. In Study group chromic catgut, which is an absorbable suture, was used in 59 [63.4%] cases. Where as in control group chromic catgut was used in 10 [11.1%] patients and prolene was used in 80 [88.9%] patients. The P value for use of non absorbable suture material was < 0.01. It was statistically highly significant. There were 14 [15.05%] patients who were obese [weight more than 20% of the ideal weight] in the study group where as in control group 5 [5.6%] patients were overweight. The P value for obesity was >0.05. Its statistical significance was equivocal. Our study has shown that out of three incisional hernia factors under study, the wound infection and absorbable suture material were statistically most important factors. [P-value <0.01] and obesity was statistically insignificant [P-value >0.05].

## Hip Dislocation, Congenital

### rehabilitation

#### **Assessment of quality of life in children after successful treatment of hip dysplasia as compared with normal controls.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1212-1216 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hip Dislocation, Congenital-therapy; Quality of Life; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** To document the quality of life of children who have been treated for developmental dysplasia of the hip [DDH] within the first 3 years of life successfully after a minimum follow-up period of 2 years, and compare their results with healthy age-matched children. Thirty patients with DDH treated between 1998 and 2002 in Ankara Numune Education and Research Hospital, Ankara, Turkey and 19 age-matched healthy controls were included in this study with the approval of the ethical committee. The mean follow up period was 56.1 months. Each child's parents answered the Child Health Questionnaire-Parent Form 50 [CHQ-PF50] after giving informed consent. The answers were evaluated, and scores were calculated and results were analyzed. There were no significant differences in 14 health-related quality of life concepts, according to the CHQ instrument's outcomes, between the healthy controls and the patients with DDH who were successfully treated within the first 3 years of life. Only the physical functioning concept was found to be lower for the DDH patients [Mann Whitney U test, p=0.036]. Although children who were successfully treated for DDH may have impairment in physical functioning after a certain period of follow-up, there was no significant impairment in physical and psychosocial summary scores, in comparison with their age-matched controls.

## Histiocytic Necrotizing Lymphadenitis

### diagnosis

#### **Kikuchi's disease.**

Al Khawaja, Safaa; Ali, Khatoon; Shareef, Shameem  
Kingdom of Bahrain - salmaniya medical complex - Department of pathology

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2006; 28 (3): 139-141 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lymphatic Diseases; Neck; Fever of Unknown Origin; Lymph Nodes

**Abstract:** Fifteen-year-old male presented with high grade intermittent fever and cervical lymphadenopathy. He had multiple enlarged bilateral cervical lymph nodes. The examination of other systems was normal. Work up for sepsis, malignancy and autoimmune disease were negative. Viral serology was negative. Histopathology of lymph node was consistent with kikuchi's disease.

## HIV Infections

### complications

#### **Central nervous system complications of human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection.**

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**Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]** 2007; 1 (1): 11-25 (86 ref.)

**Keywords:** Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome-complications; Central Nervous System-pathology; HIV Seropositivity; Spinal Cord Diseases; Neoplasms; Lymphoma; Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin; AIDS-Related Opportunistic Infections; Lymphoma, AIDS-Related; Toxoplasmosis; Tuberculosis; Meningitis, Cryptococcal; Cytomegalovirus; Cerebrovascular Disorders; Polymerase Chain Reaction

**Abstract:** Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] may affect the central nervous system [CNS] directly, producing distinct neurological syndromes such as HIV-associated neurocognitive impairment [HNC I], vacuolar myelopathy, or indirectly, by causing immunodeficiency with a resultant susceptibility to opportunistic infections, neoplasms and vascular diseases. The focus of this review is to evaluate information and data on epidemiologic characteristics, clinical manifestations, pathogenetic mechanisms, investigations and therapy for CNS complications of HIV/AIDS and to outline a practical approach to assess and manage these disorders. This review does not include the peripheral neuropathies, other less common conditions associated with HIV infection, or the toxic effects of specific antiretroviral drugs.

### diagnosis

#### **Indeterminate human immunodeficiency virus western blot results in Iranian patients with discordant screening assay results.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1130-1133 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** HIV Antibodies-blood; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Blotting, Western; Sensitivity and Specificity

**Abstract:** The Western blot [WB] assay is the most widely accepted confirmatory assay for the detection and confirmation of antibodies to human immunodeficiency virus type 1 [HIV-1] and 2 [HIV-2]. However, indeterminate WB reactivity to HIV-1 and HIV-2 proteins may occur in individuals who do not appear to be infected with HIV. In this study, we describe the results of indeterminate WB reactivity in Iranian patients with discordant screening assays. The samples were obtained from the Iranian Blood Transfusion Center, Tehran, Iran and evaluated in the Biotechnology Process Development Center, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Iran between 2003 and 2004. A total of 4707 were tested for the presence of HIV-1 antibodies. Six hundred and four [12.8%] patients tested for HIV were positive for HIV-1 antibody. Nine [1.49%] have discordant results among screening assays and indeterminate WB results as interpreted by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC] criteria. Most [66.7%] of these indeterminate WB results were due to p24 reactivity. However, 2 [22.2%] display reactivity to both gp41 and gp120 proteins [Positive by World Health Organization [WHO] criteria]. Of 9 WB assays initially indeterminate by the CDC criteria and with follow-up samples, 8 [88.8%] became negative when retested subsequently while one [11.1%] remained indeterminate for more than a year and were thus considered negative. In addition, all the indeterminate samples were negative when assessed by polymerase chain reaction assay. In general, there was an 88.8% concordance between the CDC and WHO criteria for an indeterminate WB result. The CDC II criteria best met the specified objectives for diagnosis in our setting.

## Hodgkin Disease

### diagnosis

#### **Right lung middle lobe syndrome as the initial and sole clinical manifestation of Hodgkin's disease.**

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (1): 10, 66-69 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Middle Lobe Syndrome-diagnosis; Lymphatic Diseases

**Abstract:** The commonest presentation in Hodgkin's disease is painless cervical lymphadenopathy with or without a mediastinal mass. Uncommon presentations of Hodgkin's disease that has been so far reported include: spinal cord compression, localized poikiloderma vasculare atrophicans, unilateral lower extremity lymphedema, multifocal nodular episcleritis and scleritis, Immune thrombocytopenia and hemolytic anemia, granulomatous keratoconjunctivitis, subdiaphragmatic Hodgkin's disease. In these cases uncommon presentations were extramediastinal. In this case Hodgkin's disease presented with right lung middle lobe syndrome without hilar or mediastinal lymphadenopathy. CT guided needle biopsy of pulmonary lesion revealed Hodgkin's disease and response to chemotherapy was very good. The typical presentation of pulmonary Hodgkin's disease includes multiple, irregularly marginated pulmonary nodules in the hilar or mediastinal areas. Our case had an uncommon presentation of pulmonary Hodgkin's disease. Therefore, for early diagnosis and treatment, such presentations of the disease should be taken into consideration.

## Hookworm Infections

### epidemiology

#### **Hookworm infection; its correlation with haemoglobin in rural population of Mustafa Abad [Lulliani] district Kasur.**

Anjum, Mughees

Qaid-E-Azam Medical College Bahawalpur

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 54-56 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hemoglobins; Rural Population

**Abstract:** To find out prevalence rate of hookworm infection in a rural community of Pakistan. To find out whether a significant correlation exists between hookworm infection and haemoglobin. This study "Correlation of hookworm infection and haemoglobin" was conducted in rural population of Mustafaabad [Lulliani] located in District Kasur. [Pakistan]. By a stratified random sampling 1010 male adult subjects were selected from the above locality. 253 i.e. 25.05% were found hookworm positive. Samples of stool and blood were collected. A thorough study on 253 hookworm positive subjects was carried out for calculation of haemoglobin levels and intensity of hookworm infection in terms of number of ova per gram of faeces. Haemoglobin levels were estimated by cyanomethaemoglobin method and quantitative estimation of hookworm ova in stool was carried out by stoll's modified egg counting technique. The results of the study showed statistically significant relationship between haemoglobin level and No. of hookworm ova per gram of faeces. [ $r = -0.876$ ] for 253 hookworm positive cases, which reflects a high degree of negative correlation.

## Humeral Fractures

### surgery

#### **Surgical results of open reduction and plating of humeral shaft fractures associated with radial nerve palsy.**

Yasseen, Ismail Ahmed

Al Azhar University - Orthopaedic Department

**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 233-243 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Radial Nerve-injuries; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Treatment Outcome; Bone Plates

**Abstract:** The purpose of the present study was to assess early surgery in fractures humerus with radial nerve palsy versus conservative treatment. Nine patients with immediate complete radial nerve palsy complicating a fracture of the shaft of the humerus were reviewed. In all patients the radial nerve was explored and the fracture was fixed within one to two weeks of the accident. At exploration, interposition between the bone fragments or lacerations of the radial nerve was found in all fractures. The mean follow-up time was 9 months [range, 4-15]. There were 6 men and 3 women [mean age 39.1 years, 16 - 76]. There were 3 fractures of the mid-third and 6 fractures of the distal third of the humerus. All patients had complete return of radial-nerve function within three to six months after surgical exploration. This study confirms that radial nerve palsy is found especially in fractures located at the junction of the middle and the distal third of the humeral shaft. Because we found nearly always a macroscopically lesion of the nerve in this type of fracture, we believe an early exploration in spiral fractures at that junction is better than conservative method.

## Hypersensitivity

#### **Work-related allergic disorders among flour mill workers.**

Ajeel, Narjis A.H.; Al Yassen, Asaad K.

University of Basrah - College of Medicine - Department of Community Medicine

**Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]** 2007; 25 (1): 29-32 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Occupational Exposure; Flour; Cross-Sectional Studies; Prevalence; Signs and Symptoms, Respiratory; Workplace; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** A cross-sectional comparative study was carried out to study the prevalence of occupational allergic disorders among flourmill workers. In this study the flour mill workers from three major flour mill industries in Basrah [study group] were compared to non exposed group from dairy products and pepsi cola industries [comparative group]. The results showed that the prevalence of work-related allergic conditions as reported by workers and diagnosed by one of the investigators was significantly higher among the study group than that in the comparison group.

## Hypertension

### diagnosis

#### **Arterial hypertension-non invasive diagnosis.**

Adamek, Milan

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 35-41 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Blood Pressure Monitoring, Ambulatory

**Abstract:** This study was designated to find and to characterize similarities and differences between two groups of patients. One group were patients with established arterial hypertension AH / and the second one were patients with new diagnosis of AH or who have so called high normal blood pressure / BP / or who had randomly found elevated blood pressure once time in their history but, therefore they had normal BP on check examinations, they were left without treatment. The main goal of the study was to show that the groups are similar in important parameters, which may be of clinical importance / decision about treatment / and to find which of the non invasive examinations, with exception of classical BP measurements, may still play the important role in setting the diagnosis of AH in early stage of the disease. And the second main goal of the study was to show that measurement of BP under basal conditions may sometimes be insufficient for decision making if the patient is hypertonic or not. Following methods and measurements were used to obtain necessary parameters - arterial blood pressure measurement, echocardiographic examination to obtain values as left ventricular diameter in systole and diastole, interventricular septum and posterior wall thickness in systole and diastole, ejection fraction - Teichholz, interventricular septum and posterior wall excursions, left atrial diameter, measurement of speed of aortic ejection, E/A index, isovolumic relaxation time, carotid myointimal thickening, carotid pulse velocity, time to peak of carotid upstroke and ambulatory blood pressure and electrocardiogram monitoring, measurement of blood pressure reaction on exercise stress testing and in recovery period post exercise and double product.

## epidemiology

### **Morbidity data on hypertension; a hospital based study.**

Khan, Hamzullah; Hafizullah, Mohammad  
Khyber Medical College, Peshawar, Pakistan

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 68-71 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Morbidity; Hypertension-complications; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** To find out morbidity data on hypertension, in a hospital based study in Peshawar, Study Prospective observational study. From march 2004 to July 2005. Cardiology Department of Lady Reading Hospital and Medical Department of Khyber Teaching Hospital Peshawar. A total of 718 patients with established diagnosis of associated complications of hypertension were included. Relevant information were recorded from the patients with the help of a pre-designed questionnaire prepared in accordance with the objectives of study. A total of 718 patients were selected. Age ranged from patients was from 25 to 92 years with mean age of 58.5 years were included. Out of 718 sampling 433 were females and 285 were males. Three hundred and eighty three patients had more than ten years duration of the disease. The distribution of associated complications of hypertension was: coronary artery disease [61.42%], left ventricular hypertrophy/left ventricular failure [19.63%], stroke [11%], retinopathies [3.62%], end stage renal disease [1.39%], and multiple complications [2.50%]. Hypertension is a major modified risk factor for coronary artery disease, stroke, eye abnormalities and end stage renal disease, which require proper counseling and management of patients.

## Hypertension, Pregnancy-Induced

### **The relationship between pregnancy induced hypertension and congenital thrombophilia.**

Demir, Cansun; Evruke, Cuneyt; Ozgunen, Tuncay; Kadayifci, Oktay; Al Tintas, Umit; Kokangul, Sehim  
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Cukurova University Balcali, Adana, Turkey - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1161-1166 (41 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pre-Eclampsia-diagnosis; Eclampsia-diagnosis; Thrombophilia-congenital; Thrombophilia-diagnosis; HELLP Syndrome-diagnosis; Antithrombin III Deficiency; Protein C Deficiency; Protein S Deficiency; Hyperhomocysteinemia

**Abstract:** To investigate the relationship between some thrombophilic parameters and pregnancy induced hypertension [PIH]. The study took place at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Perinatology Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Cukurova University, Turkey, between January 2002 and December 2002. We evaluated 202 patients. Patients were divided into 2 groups: control group comprised 102 normotensive patients >20 weeks of pregnancy without any medical or pregnancy related pathologies and the study group comprised 100 patients over 20 weeks of pregnancy with PIH. These hypertensive patients were divided into 6 sub-groups as follows: eclampsia, severe preeclampsia, preeclampsia, chronic hypertension plus superimposed preeclampsia, eclampsia, and hemolysis elevated liver enzymes and thrombocytopenia [HELLP] syndrome. In all cases, complete blood count, antithrombin III, protein S levels, factor V Leiden mutation, prothrombin 20210 mutation, methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase [MTHFR] 677 mutation and homocysteine levels were studied. Statistical analysis of the data was carried out using SPSS version 11.0 program. In comparing the 2 groups we used Mann-Whitney U tests. In comparing the PIH subgroups we used Kruskal-Wallis tests. The levels of  $p < 0.05$  were accepted as statistically significant. Antithrombin III deficiency, protein C deficiency, hyperhomocysteinemia were found to be associated with PIH groups. But protein S deficiency, and homozygote factor V Leiden mutation, prothrombin 20210, MTHFR 677 mutation were not found to be related with PIH.



## Hyponatremia

### etiology

#### **Frequency and etiology of hyponatremia in adult hospitalized patients in medical wards of a general hospital in Kuwait.**

Vurgese, Thomas Abraham; Radhakrishnan, Sunil Bahl; Mapkar, Osman Abdul Wahab

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

Al Jahra Hospital - Department of Medicine

**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 211-213 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hospitals, General; Heart Failure, Congestive; Inappropriate ADH Syndrome; Hyponatremia-epidemiology; Kidney Failure; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** To determine the incidence and etiology of hyponatremia in adult hospitalized patients in medical wards of a general hospital. The four medical wards comprising a total of 140 beds in a 500 bedded general hospital in Kuwait. Retrospective study of hyponatremia analyzed and reported by the biochemistry laboratory from June to December 2004. All adult patients admitted to medical wards during the six month period from June to December 2004 having serum sodium < 130 mmol/l. Out of a total of 1825 patients analyzed over a six months period [from June - December 2004], 66 patients [3.6%] had hyponatremia. Of these 37 [56%] were male and 29 [44%] female. Their mean age was 57.05 years. The commonest age group was 45 - 64 years and the least affected group was 12-25 years. Their mean serum sodium level was 122 mmol/l. Among the major causes of hyponatremia was the Syndrome of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone [SIADH] with pneumonia. Next to SIADH, renal failure and cardiac failure were the two common causes. Overall incidence of hyponatremia was 3.6% in all medical patients reviewed. The commonest cause of hyponatremia was found to be SIADH due to pneumonia. Renal failure and cardiac failure were the other two common causes. Identification of the cause of hyponatremia is important in order to impart specific treatment. Correction of hyponatremia improves prognosis of the underlying disease and prevents further complications due to hyponatremia itself. It is important to be cautious not to correct hyponatremia too rapidly and also not to exceed a level of 120 to 125 mmol/l [acutely], in order to prevent the complication of osmotic demyelinating syndrome.

## Hypoproteinemia

### physiopathology

#### **Effect of hypoproteinemia on treatment outcome in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia.**

Khan, Atta ur Rehman; Sheikh, Moeen ul Haq; Intekhab, Kiran

[E-mail:rehmanatta71@skm.org.pk](mailto:rehmanatta71@skm.org.pk)

Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Center - Department of Ancillary Health Services

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 53-56 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Precursor Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma; Treatment Outcome; Child; Malnutrition; Prospective Studies; Serum Albumin

**Abstract:** Malnutrition is prevalent on large scale in hospitalized patients which increases morbidity and mortality, reduces the effectiveness of medical treatment in our hospitals and impairs the quality of life significantly. Early diagnosis and treatment of malnutrition is gaining the significance day by day. A prospective study was carried out to assess the effects of hypoproteinemia malnutrition on the treatment outcome of children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. One hundred and sixty three patients with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia [ALL] below the age of 14 years with L1 and L2 FAB morphology were included in this study. Treatment protocol used was FBM. Patients were classified according to Waterlow classifications of malnutrition [1976]. Group-I, as Well-Nourished children [WNC] and Group-II as Mal-nourished children [MNC]. Percentages in both groups were found out with respect to total expired, Relapses and completed treatment. In Group-I [WNC] 50 [81.96%] completed treatment and alive, 5 [8.19%] relapsed and 6 [9.8%] expired. In Group-II [MNC] 31[30.39%] completed treatment and alive, 8 [7.84%] relapsed and 63 [61.76%] expired. Overall, in WNC group-I 50[30.67%] completed treatment and alive, 5 [3.07%] relapsed and 6[3.68%] expired. In MNC group-II 31 [19.02%] completed treatment and alive, 8 [4.91%] relapsed and 63 [38.65 %] expired. Hypoproteinemia affects treatment outcome in children with acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia.

## Hypospadias

### surgery

#### **Comparative study of Mathieu and Snodgrass repair for anterior hypospadias.**

Anwar ul Haq; Akhter, Nadeem; Nilofer; Samiullah; Jaweria

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The Children Hospital - Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of Pediatric Surgery

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 50-52 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urologic Surgical Procedures, Male-methods; Urethra; Child

**Abstract:** This study was carried out to compare the operative time and rate of complications of Mathieu and Snodgrass procedures for the repair of primary anterior hypospadias. This study was carried out in the Department of Pediatric Surgery, The Children hospital, Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences Islamabad, from March 2003 to Feb 2005. We managed 90 patients with primary anterior hypospadias. Children between 2 years to 12 years were

included in the study. Those who had previous repair were excluded from the study. Only those patients were selected who never had their hypospadias repaired. Those with significant chordee were also excluded from the study. Patients were divided into two groups. Group I had Mathieu repair and Group II had Tubularized Incised Plate [TIP] urethroplasty [Snodgrass procedure]. Stent was kept patent by frequent irrigation. Operative time was calculated for both the procedures separately. Patients were followed for subsequent complications. A total of 90 cases were studied. Mathieu repair was performed in 45 patients and tubularized incised plate [TIP] urethroplasty [Snodgrass procedure] in the rest of 45 patients. Cosmetic results were excellent with Snodgrass repair with a normal looking slit like meatus. Meatal stenosis and wound breakdown was equal in each group whereas urocutaneous fistula and proximal urethral stricture were seen more frequently in Mathieu group.

## Hysterectomy

### **Combined abdominal hysterectomy, cholecystectomy and appendectomy: a study of 25 cases in Abbottabad.**

Griffin, Samson; Abbasi, Nasreen; Parveen, Zahida; Zafar, Arshad; Ali, Johar  
Ayub Medical College - Department of Surgery and Gynaecology

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 57-59 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cholecystectomy; Appendectomy; Prospective Studies; Hospitals, Teaching

**Abstract:** Gallstone disease is common in women. Many patients undergoing abdominal ultrasound for gynaecological diseases are found to have gallstones. This study was done to see the results of combined abdominal hysterectomy, mini-cholecystectomy and appendectomy in a set up lacking facilities of laparoscopic surgery. This prospective study was conducted in Ayub Teaching Hospital, Iltaf Hospital and Shahina Jamil Trust Hospital of Abbottabad from August 1998 to July 2004. All patients undergoing combined abdominal hysterectomy and mini-cholecystectomy were exclusively studied with reference to following variables. Age, Weight, Parity, Co-morbid conditions, peri-operative and post-operative complications, blood transfusion, hospital stay and mean extra time for mini-cholecystectomy and appendectomy after abdominal hysterectomy. There were 25 patients in the study group. The ages ranged from 35-50 years. Mean weight was 65 Kg. There were no operative complications. Mild postoperative complications occurred in 7[28%] patients. Mean extra time for cholecystectomy was 25 minutes. Mean hospital stay was 9 days. In selected women, combined abdominal hysterectomy, cholecystectomy and appendectomy is a safe, feasible and cost effective procedure.

## Iron

administration, dosage

### **Parenteral iron therapy in malnourished children.**

Iqbal, Muhammad Mahmood; Malik, Bashir Ahmed  
Combined Military Hospital Peshawar

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 271-275 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anemia, Iron-Deficiency-drug therapy; Injections, Intravenous-therapeutic uses; Nutritional Status; Hemoglobins-blood; Malnutrition; Blood Cell Count; Treatment Outcome; Ferritins-blood; Child

**Abstract:** To evaluate the safety and efficacy of intravenous iron sucrose complex in the treatment of iron deficiency anemia in malnourished children who are unable to tolerate oral iron supplementation or are unresponsive to oral supplementation because of gastrointestinal dysfunction or iron malabsorption. Prospective interventional study. This study was carried out at Department of Paediatrics Combined Military Hospital Quetta over 24 months of period from 1st November 2002 to 31st October 2004. Each selected patient was given total calculated amount of iron sucrose complex. The iron deficit was calculated by using following formula: Total Iron Deficit [mg] = Body wt [Kg] x [target Hb - Actual Hb] x 0.24 + Depot Iron [mg]. Target Hb is 13 G/dl and depot iron is 15 mg/Kg. Iron sucrose complex was diluted in 0.9% Normal saline and was given intravenously over 3-4 hours. To assess the efficacy of Iron sucrose complex serial samples were analyzed for Hemoglobin [Hb], Hematocrit [Hct], Red Blood cell indices, Reticulocyte count and serum Ferritin. Total iron deficit was administered over 2 to 3 weeks time. A total of 17 malnourished children with weight for age below -2SD, completed intravenous iron sucrose infusion. Tolerance of intravenous iron sucrose was good except in one, who had transient episode of lethargy. Mean Hemoglobin at presentation was 6.6G/dl [Range: 4.9G/dl-8.4G/dl]. Six weeks after giving intravenous iron therapy mean Hemoglobin was 10.5 G/dl, with average increase of 3.9G/dl [range 3.0G/dl-5.3G/dl]. Intravenous iron supplementation with iron sucrose complex is quite safe and efficient way of replenishing iron body stores and significantly increasing the hemoglobin concentration in malnourished iron deficient children.

## Journal Article

### **How to read a paper?**

Badr, El Sheikh

**Sudanese Journal of Public Health** 2006; 1 (4): 269-270 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Comprehension; Methods; Research; English Abstract; Bibliography

## Keratitis

### diagnosis

#### **Refractory keratitis in hot climate.**

Dar, Asad Jamal; Ahmed, Haseeb; Hanif, M.Kashif; Yasin, Ubaid Ullah

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 151-155 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Keratitis-therapy; Climate; Temperature; Diabetes Mellitus; Contact Lenses; Causality

**Abstract:** This article presents patients with unilateral painful red eye refractory to recommended standard treatment regimes in which staining, culture and sensitivity reports were inconclusive. On ocular examination hazy cornea with central corneal abscess was common in all cases. Corneal biopsy was reserved for cases with inconclusive laboratory reports as well as poor response to standard treatment regime. The former revealed fungal hyphae in all cases. Patients mentioned had general predisposition e.g. diabetes mellitus, hot climate [Multan] as well as predisposing factors such as contact lenses, dry eye syndrome, poor ocular hygiene, agricultural background were more prone to fungal keratitis, hence better diagnosed and confirmed early by contemplating corneal biopsy.

### etiology

#### **Microbial keratitis.**

Naimat, Khalid; Amin, Muhammad Shahbaz; Ahmad, Farooq

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 101-107 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Keratitis-microbiology; Keratitis -epidemiology; Photophobia; Iridocyclitis; Corneal Transplantation; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** To find out the incidence of microbial keratitis in patients with red eyes. randomized prospective study. 07 months ranging from 1st Jun 2001 to 31st Dec 2001. Eye Department, Military Hospital, Rawalpindi. Out of 857 patients with red eye 32 cases were found to have Microbial Keratitis [3%]. Preventive aspects of ocular infection should be taught to the people, like, proper washing of eyes, wearing of protective glasses. Patients coming with ophthalmic problems, i.e., red eye, photophobia, irritation and watering to the general practitioner should be referred as soon as possible to the ophthalmology department.

## Kidney

### injuries

#### **Conservative management of renal trauma: ten years experience.**

Al Bareeq, Reem; Zabar, Kadem; Al Tantawi, Mohammed

Kingdom of Bahrain - Salmaniya Medical Complex

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2006; 28 (3): 108-110 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Disease Management; Nephrectomy; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** To evaluate the feasibility of conservative approach for renal injury patients and its impact on nephrectomy rate. Salmaniya Medical Complex, Division of Urology, Department of Surgery. Retrospective study. A review of renal trauma patients from 1995 to 2005 was done. Data were collected from the records of these patients. Thirty-eight cases of renal trauma were reviewed; 29 were males and 9 were females. Most patients had renal injury due to blunt abdominal trauma [37 patients] and one patient had penetrating injury due to stabbing. On presentation, 24 patients had gross hematuria and 14 patients had microscopic hematuria. Renal injury Grading were: grade 1 [24 patients], grade 2 [4 patients], grade 3 [2 patients], grade 4 [6 patients], and grade 5 [2 patients]. Associated injuries were: rib fracture [3 patients], spleen injury [3 patients], liver injury [2 patients], pelvic fracture [1 patient], head injury [1 patient] and femur fracture [1 patient]. Most patients had CT scan or ultrasound on initial imaging for staging of renal trauma. Only five patients were admitted in the intensive care unit and nine patients received blood transfusions. Nephrectomy rate in this study was 5.2% [2 patients] and both had grade 4 blunt renal injury. Conservative management in renal injury patients with hemodynamic stability is a feasible option and can maintain a low nephrectomy rate.

## Kidney Calculi

### surgery

#### **The impact of stone radiodensity on the outcome of extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy for renal pelvic stones.**

Abouzeid, Hesham S.A.; El Mikkawy, Shawky; Omar Eltaher

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Urology Department

**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 265-272 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lithotripsy; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Fellow-Up Studies; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** To evaluate the outcome of extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy [SWL] for solitary stones  $\leq$  20 mm located within the renal pelvis based on their radiodensity. Between March 2004 and January 2006, one hundred and eight patients with solitary renal pelvic stones measuring  $\leq$  20 mm were enrolled into the study. ESWL was performed

using a Domier Compact Alpha lithotripter under sedation. Patients were grouped according to the size and radiodensity of the stone using the pre-operative KUB, into four groups. The first group of patients [n=22] had stones  $\leq 10$  mm and stone radiodensity less than or equal to the ipsilateral 12th rib. The second group [n=31] had stones  $\leq 10$  mm and stone radiodensity more than the ipsilateral 12th rib. The third group comprised 28 patients with stones between 11 and 20 mm and stone radiodensity less than or equal to the ipsilateral 12th rib. The fourth group included 27 cases with stones between 11 and 20 mm and stone radiodensity more than the ipsilateral 12th rib. Stone-free rates [SFR] were determined at 3 months by KUB. Follow-up SPR information was available in 102 patients. For stones with radiodensity less than or equal to the ipsilateral 12th rib [group 1] the overall SFR was 72% [36/50] while in cases with stone radiodensity more than the ipsilateral 12th rib the overall SFR was 67.2% [39/58]. Considering stone size, for stones  $\leq 10$  mm within the renal pelvis, the SFRs were nearly similar 77.3% [17/22] and 74.2% [23/31] regardless of stone radiodensity. For stones between 11 and 20 mm, the SFR was 59.3% [16/27] if the stone had a radiodensity  $> 12$ th rib compared to a SFR of 67.9% [19/28] if the stone radiodensity was  $< 12$ th rib. Stone composition was available in 68.5% of treated patients [n=74], but no correlation was found between stone radiodensity and stone composition. On the Domier compact alpha machine, stone radiodensity alone does not predict lithotripsy treatment outcome for stones  $\leq 10$  mm within the renal pelvis. This parameter is probably only useful as the stone size becomes larger than 10 mm, and should be used in conjunction with other stone parameters to select appropriate therapy.

## Kidney Failure, Acute

### etiology

#### **Fatal case of systemic salmonella infection with acute renal failure, hemolytic-uremic syndrome and rhabdomyolysis.**

Gupta, Ram Kumar; Nampoory, Narayanan; Johny, Kaivilayil Varghese  
Mubarak Al-Kabeer Hospital and Faculty of Medicine - Department of Medicine

**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 229-231 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Salmonella Infections; Hemolytic-Uremic Syndrome; Rhabdomyolysis; Fatal Outcome

**Abstract:** Acute renal failure [ARF] is an uncommon complication of typhoid fever. Reports of hemolytic-uremic syndrome [HUS] or rhabdomyolysis producing ARF in systemic salmonellosis are scanty in the medical literature. We report a case of a systemic salmonella infection complicated by HUS, rhabdomyolysis and ARF with a fatal outcome. A 27 year old male was transferred to the nephrology service with oliguria and rapid deterioration of renal function. He showed features of HUS and rhabdomyolysis. Blood and stool culture grew salmonella typhi. Ultrasound kidneys, CT brain, virological, immunological and cerebrospinal fluid studies showed normal findings. He was treated with ciprofloxacin, cefuroxime, haemodialysis and supportive measures including ventilatory support. He died six days after admission. Delayed presentation, severity of bacteremia and toxemia could have contributed to HUS, rhabdomyolysis and fatal outcome in our patient.

### Knowledge

#### **Self-reported knowledge and pattern of physical activity among school students in Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia.**

Taha, A.Z.A.

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King Faisal University - College of Medicine - Department of Family and Community Medicine

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 344-355 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Motor Activity; Cross-Sectional Studies; Students; Schools; Questionnaires; Body Mass Index; Obesity; Diabetes Mellitus-prevention and control; Hypertension-prevention and control

**Abstract:** The aim of this cross-sectional study was to determine the self-reported knowledge and pattern of physical activity among a sample of 1240 male and 1331 female intermediate and secondary school students in Al-Khobar city, Saudi Arabia. The majority of male and female students knew that physical activity is protective against diseases in general [92.9% and 91.8% respectively] and in the prevention of obesity [69.4% and 78.5%] but had poor knowledge about the role of physical activity in the prevention of diabetes mellitus and hypertension. Significantly more male students than female students practised physical activity 3+ times per week [45.6% versus 33.7%]. Age and the knowledge that exercise protects from obesity were the main determinants of the practice of physical activity among male students.

### Laboratory Personnel

#### **A profile of medical laboratory technologists.**

Bashawri, Layla A.M.

King Faisal University

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2006; 28 (3): 119-121 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laboratories, Hospital; Laboratories; Technology, Medical

**Abstract:** To analyze the profile of medical laboratory technologists working in the major hospitals of the eastern province including personal data as well as career patterns. A specially designed questionnaire was constructed in order to obtain personal and laboratory data of medical laboratory technologists in the eastern province during the period from 2002 to 2003. Three hundred questionnaires were distributed to five major hospitals in the Eastern Province, 215 were returned completed. Two hundred and fifteen technologists responded to the survey. The mean age was 35.99  $\pm$  8.6 years, 128 [59.5%] were female medical laboratory technologists, 135 [62.79%] were non-Saudi and 80 [37.2%] were Saudi. The majority of respondents were from King Fahd Hospital of the University, Al-Khobar 85

[39.5%]. The vast majority had a Bsc. degree as their highest degree 194 [90%]. One hundred eighty-three [85.1%] were staff technologists, 24 [11.2%] laboratory supervisors and six [2.8%] laboratory managers. A descriptive analysis of medical laboratory technologists' personal data showed a need for Saudi medical laboratory technologists.

## Laparoscopy

adverse effects

### **Abdominal access injuries in laparoscopic surgery, a retrospective study.**

Nashed, George A.; Rizk, Ibrahim N.; El Shayeb, Amr Y.; Soliman, Ehab M.

Cairo University - Department of Surgery

**Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery** 2006; 7 (1): 77-84 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Abdominal Injuries; Incidence; Blood Vessels-injuries; Viscera-injuries; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** This study was performed to assess the incidence, diagnosis, management and morbidity and mortality of laparoscopic access injuries. Using available injury based reports, patients documents and some available video tape recording of some laparoscopic procedures, 54 patients were collected and reported of having laparoscopic access injuries out of total 608 laparoscopic surgical and gynecological procedures done in Kasr Elaini teaching hospital during the period from August 2001 to April 2003 representing 8.8% of the total cases in comparison to what was reported in the literature which showed low incidence of these access injuries ranging from 5/10000 to 1.3%. Most of the reported injuries were minor vascular injuries [2.6%] and extraperitoneal gas insufflations [3.7%]. These minor complications caused only some technical difficulties during the procedures but they had no impact upon morbidity and mortality of the patients and were managed conservatively. Major retroperitoneal vascular injuries and visceral injuries, although represented minor incidence in our study 0.5% and 1.3% respectively, yet they were the major source of morbidity and mortality to the patients. Not only so but they also necessitate termination of the primary procedure and conversion to open surgery for their management. It seems that there is no single method of laparoscopic access safer than the other since there was no significant difference between them in inducing injury. In although laparoscopic access injuries seem to be of low incidence, yet they should be minimized. Since access injuries may be the result of integration between patient related factors, surgeons factors and the technique of access, so adoption of good laparoscopic technique, improvement of learning curve of junior surgeons proper site selection and port placement and proper choice of equipment, all may reduce the risk of access complications.

## Lead

blood

### **Blood lead level among children in Basrah.**

Ajeel, Narjis A.H.; Al Rudainy, Laith A.; Al Yassen, Asaad K.

University of Basrah - College of Medicine - Department of Community Medicine

**Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]** 2007; 25 (1): 7-10 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lead-toxicity; Environmental Exposure; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Socioeconomic Factors; Rural Population; Urban Population; Age Distribution; Prevalence; Child

**Abstract:** A cross sectional study to assess Blood Lead Levels [BLLs] among children in Basrah was carried out during July 2005. The study included children 1-6 years old attending three selected primary health care centres located at different socioeconomic areas in Basrah [representing both rural and urban communities]. Two of the health centres are located in the city centre, one in a relatively high socioeconomic area [Al-Razi health centre] and the second in low socioeconomic area [Al-Seef health centre]. The third health centre included in the study is located in Abul-Khasib district. The questionnaire method was used in collecting information regarding socioeconomic factors that may be related to environmental exposure to lead, and a blood sample was taken from each child to measure the blood lead level. The BLLs among children in this study ranged between 1 and 65 microg/dL [mean +/- SD, 11.59 +/- 9.1 microg/dL]. Overall, 40.4% of children had elevated blood lead levels  $\geq 10$  mg/dL]. The mean BLL was significantly higher for children who live in rural or in urban low socioeconomic area than that for children living in urban high socioeconomic area. Age above 2 years was significantly associated with elevated BLLs.

## Leeches

pathogenicity

### **An experience with leeches in the aerodigestive tract.**

Akhtar, Sunarays; Ul Haq, Inam

Combined Military Hospital Zhop

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 321-324 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Leeches-ultrastructure; Leeches-parasitology; Signs and Symptoms, Respiratory; Diagnostic Techniques, Respiratory System

## Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous

### epidemiology

#### **Emergence of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis due to *Leishmania major* in a New Focus of Southern Iran.**

Akhavan, A.A.; Yaghoobi Ershadi, M.R.; Hasibi, F.; Jafari, R.; Abdoli, H.; Arandian, M.H.; Soleimani, H.; Zahraei Ramazani, A.R.; Mohebbi, M.; Hajjaran, H.

School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research - Department of Medical Entomology and Vector Control

**Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases** 2007; 1 (1): 1-8 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** *Leishmania major*; Psychodidae; Ecology; Phlebotomus; Rodentia; Prevalence; Disease Vectors; Disease Reservoirs

**Abstract:** Reports from the health center of Kerman Province, southern Iran showed an increasing of cutaneous leishmaniasis cases in Orzuieh Rural District, southwest of the province in 2003. The report encouraged the team to carry out an epidemiological survey in the district during 2003-2004. The objectives were to determine the ecology of sand flies, potential reservoir hosts and human infection. A total of 1075 sand flies were collected by sticky traps and 7 species of sand flies were identified. They comprised 3 species of the genus *Phlebotomus* [*P. papatasi*, *P. mongolensis* and *P. bergeroti*] and 4 species of the genus *Sergentomyia* [*S. sintoni*, *S. clydei*, *S. tiberiadis* and *S. Baghdadis*]. *P. papatasi* was the predominant species of the genus *Phlebotomus* in indoors [90.3%] and outdoors [50.2%]. Susceptibility tests on *P. papatasi* with DDT 4%. Showed that the species was susceptible to this insecticide. A total of 13 rodents consist of *Tatera indica* [76.9%] and *Nesokia indica* [23.1%] were collected. A study of prevalence among 2441 inhabitants in four villages showed a rate of 1.1% for active lesions and 10.4% for scars during November- December 2003. In a separate study, examination of 1662 schoolchildren aged 6-12 years old showed 1.14% for ulcers and 14.7% for scars at the same time. The *Leishmania* parasites were isolated from man and characterized as *Leishmania major* using RAPD-PCR method. It seems that cutaneous leishmaniasis due to *L. major* [CLM] has been prevailed in the district.

## Leishmaniasis, Visceral

### epidemiology

#### **Clinical and epidemiological features of kala-azar in Thi-qar governorate.**

Raddam, Khlabus K.H.

University of Thi-Qar - College of Medicine

**Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]** 2007; 25 (1): 51-54 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Leishmaniasis, Visceral-diagnosis; Leishmaniasis, Visceral-prevention and control; Leishmaniasis, Visceral-blood; Retrospective Studies; Fever-diagnosis; Bone Marrow; Rural Population

**Abstract:** A retrospective study was conducted on 376 patients with history of prolonged fever who were admitted in Al-Nassiriya Pediatric Hospital during the year 2002; their clinical features were highly suggestive of Kala-azar. Bone marrow examination was done for 200 cases and the results were positive in 168 cases [84%]. Serological tests were not available to confirm cases diagnosed on clinical bases and those with bone marrow negative results for that reason the last two groups had been excluded from the study. It was found that the majority of cases [94.64%] were below the age of 3 years, 51.8% were males and 48.2% were females. A high percentage of cases 85% were from rural areas and only 15% were from city center. The number of cases recorded during the year 2002 was much greater than that recorded during the years 1989, and 1990. The study had elucidated one of the important health problems among children in Thi-Qar governorate. The importance of preventive measures was stressed.

#### **The seminested PCR based detection of *Leishmania infantum* infection in asymptomatic dogs in a new endemic focus of visceral leishmaniasis in Iran.**

Rassi, Y.; Azizi, K.; Motazedian, M.H.; Javadian, E.; Rafizadeh, S.; Fakhar, M.; Hatam, G.R.

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Tehran University - School of Public Health and Institute of Health Research, Medical Sciences - Department of Medical Entomology and Vector Control

**Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases** 2007; 1 (1): 38-42 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** *Leishmania infantum*; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Dogs; Disease Reservoirs

**Abstract:** Visceral Leishmaniasis [Kala-azar] is a serious health problem in some northern and South Western parts of Iran. The incidence of kala-azar caused by *Leishmania infantum* has recently increased in Nourabad-Mamassani district of Fars Province, in the south of the country. This study was designed to determine the role of asymptomatic dogs as host reservoir of *L. infantum* in this new formed focus and detection of prevalence of infection near them. A total of 20 asymptomatic stray and sheep dogs were randomly sampled. The Buffy coat layer of their peripheral blood was used for DNA extraction and PCR. A species-specific seminested PCR was used for DNA amplification using LINR4, LIN17 and LIN19 primers. These primers amplified variable area of the minicircle kDNA of *Leishmania* parasites. Of the 20 sampled dogs checked for leishmanial kDNA, six [30%] were found naturally infected. It is concluded that, dogs [*Canis familiaris*] even if asymptomatic, is considered as the domestic host reservoir of kala-azar in this endemic focus.

## Leukemia-Lymphoma, Adult T-Cell

### Comparison of antigenic sites of the envelope glycoprotein of the Iranian isolate of human T-cell leukemia virus type 1 with different subtypes of the virus.

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College of Sciences - Department of Biology

*Saudi Medical Journal* 2006; 27 (8): 1121-1124 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Glycoproteins-analysis; Antibodies, Viral-analysis; Antibodies, Viral-genetics; Binding Sites, Antibody; Retroviridae Proteins, Oncogenic; Viral Envelope Proteins-analysis

**Abstract:** Human T-cell leukemia virus type 1 [HTLV-1] is an enveloped retrovirus, which is associated with a T-cell malignancy known as adult T-cell leukemia [ATL]. Variation in the HTLV-1 envelope nucleotide sequence has been extensively documented and has been used to classify HTLV-1 isolates into different subtypes. The virus occurs in at least 3 subtypes, which have been named A, B, and C. We conducted this study to compare the antigenic properties of the Iranian isolate of HTLV-1 with the homologous region of different subtypes of the virus. This study took place in the Department of Biology, College of Sciences, Shiraz University, Iran in 2005. The predicted antigenic sites and secondary structure of the envelope glycoprotein of HTLV-1, present in Iran, have been compared with the antigenic sites and secondary structure of the homologous domains in subtypes A, B, C of the virus. To predict the epitopes of glycoproteins, 21 different scales were used. The number of helices in the Iranian isolate was equal to the number of these regions in all 3 subtypes, but the number of beta-sheets was more than other viruses. One potential glycosylation site, on all these studied envelope glycoproteins, was predicted. Antigenic sites in the Iranian isolate were almost similar to subtype A of the virus and the Iranian isolate of HTLV-1 may belong to subtype A. Our results indicate the similarities and differences between the Iranian and other subtypes of HTLV-1. Antigenic sites represent potential candidates for use in a peptide vaccine against HTLV-1 glycoproteins and since most of the properties of a particular protein depend on its structural properties, this type of study can help in better understanding of HTLV-1 isolates present in Iran.

## Lipids

### blood

#### Patterns of lipid changes among type 2 diabetes patients in Sudan.

El Nasri, H.A.; Ahmed, A.M.

University of Bahr Elghazal - Department of Medicine

*EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal* 2008; 14 (2): 314-324 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-chemistry; Weight Gain; Body Mass Index; Blood Glucose; Questionnaires; Triglycerides-blood; Cholesterol, HDL-blood

**Abstract:** This study investigated the patterns and determinants of lipid disorders among a group of 250 type 2 adult diabetic patients and 60 age- and sex-matched healthy controls in Sudan. Demographic and clinical data, body mass index and waist circumference, and fasting blood samples were taken to estimate the glucose and lipid profile. The mean duration of diabetes was 9.4 years and 46.0% of patients had poor glycaemic control. Compared to controls we detected a statistically significant increase in triglycerides level and a decrease in HDL-C levels. Other lipid values showed a slight increase compared to controls. There was a statistically significant association of triglycerides and HDL-C with increasing age, female sex, obesity, physical inactivity and poor glycaemic control of diabetes.

## Listeria

#### Occurrence of listeria species in fresh poultry in Gaza Strip.

El Manama, Abdel Raouf; Arafah, Hashem; Salama, Abdel Razig; Abunasser, Ahmad; El Faliit, Assad

Islamic University - Medical Technology Department

*Annals of Alquds Medicine* 2006; 1 (2): 46-52 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Poultry-microbiology; Listeria monocytogenes; Listeria Infections

**Abstract:** Listeria monocytogenes has gained worldwide interest because it causes food borne illnesses. Present study was performed on three hundred and seventy five samples of fresh poultry [turkey and chicken] collected from different poultry meat sales centers, in Gaza Strip. Results showed that Listeria species could be isolated from both internal and external parts of poultry samples with an incidence rate of 14.1%. Five Listeria species were isolated and identified by Listeria API system [*L. monocytogenes*, *L. ivanovii*, *L. grayii*, *L. innocua* and *L. welshimeri*]. Isolation of these species was higher in external parts than internal parts of poultry suggesting contamination from external sources. These findings suggest the need for implementing more strict measures to reduce contamination during processing, handling and storage.

## Lithotripsy

### methods

#### Survey of frequency and outcome of PCNL operations in Kurdistan province.

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (1): 8, 54-59 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urinary Calculi-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Surgery for removal of urinary system stones has improved very much. At the present time standard therapy for stones which do not respond to ESWL, and also for large or multiple stones is PCNL. In this method the stones are broken into small pieces and taken out. This method has a better outcome and minimal morbidity rate. The aim of this study was to assess the outcome of PCNL operations in Kurdistan province since 1383. This was a cross sectional descriptive analytic study. The study group comprised all the patients who had undergone PCNL from 1383 to 1385 [100 patients]. Sampling method was census. Data collected by reviewing the patients medical records and were registered in check lists. The collected data were analyzed by means of alpha and T-test using SPSS win soft ware. From 1383 to 1385, 100 PCNL operations had been done on 66 [66%] men and 34 [34%] women. The mean age of the patients was 38.33+/-12.81 [age range: 17-72 years old]. The mean operation time was 86.91+/-24.12 minutes and the mean size of the stones was 33.72+/-9.81mm. The mean hospitalization time was 2.33+/-0.65 days and the mean narcotic [petidin] dose was 57.6+/-24. 17% of the patients developed some kind of complication, but no problem observed in the other 83%. In general 91% of the operations were successful. 2% of the patients needed another surgery and in 7% of the patients, the remaining stones were treated by use of ESWL. The most common type of stones were calcium oxalate. There was a significant relationship between the operation time, dose of narcotic and duration of hospitalization [p=0.000]. The result of this study were compatible with previous studies and confirms PCNL as a successful surgical method for treatment of the urinary system stones.

## Liver Diseases

### diagnosis

#### A case of chronic liver disease. HEV induced or cryptogenic?

Saeed, Farrukh; Iftikhar, Raheel; Saif, Mohsin

Military Hospital, Rawalpindi

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 82-83 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chronic Disease; Hepatitis E virus; Hepatitis E; Hepatitis, Chronic

**Abstract:** Hepatitis E virus [HEV] infection is known to cause epidemic outbreaks as well as sporadic disease in many parts of the world. Clinical presentation of hepatitis E varies from acute icteric viral hepatitis to severe disease with fulminant hepatic failure, and anicteric infection [no jaundice but with ALT elevation]. According to available data HEV infection does not lead to chronic liver failure. We are reporting a case of 37 years old army soldier who was admitted as a case of HEV induced acute viral Hepatitis. Later he was found to have chronic liver disease [CLD] with persistence of HEV antibodies and absence of any other detectable cause of CLD.

## Lovastatin

#### Comparative effects of lovastatin and simvastatin on liver function tests in hyperlipidaemic patients.

Al Jubori, Zena Sattam Hamad; Mahmood, Isam Hamo

University of Mosul - College of Medicine - Department of Pharmacology

**Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]** 2007; 25 (1): 19-24 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Simvastatin; Hyperlipidemias; Liver Function Tests; Case-Control Studies; Liver-drug effects; Bilirubin-blood

**Abstract:** To evaluate the effect of lovastatin and simvastatin on liver function tests in a number of hyperlipidaemic patients. case control study. The study was conducted in Al-Salam Hospital in Mosul during the period from July 2003 to July 2004. Forty-two patients taking lovastatin and fifty-three patients taking simvastatin. Another fifty, apparently healthy subjects, were also involved as a control group. ALT, AST and ALP activities and bilirubin concentrations of patients on lovastatin, simvastatin and control group were compared. Measurement of serum of ALT, AST and ALP activities and serum bilirubin concentration in lovastatin, simvastatin and control groups. Results of the study revealed a minor elevation of ALT, AST and ALP activities and bilirubin concentrations above the upper normal limit values in a number of participants taking lovastatin or simvastatin therapy. A significant elevation of ALT, AST and bilirubin in the lovastatin group compared with the control group and a significant elevation of ALT and bilirubin in the simvastatin group when also compared with the control group were found. Stratification of the patients according to age, duration of treatment and dose, revealed a good correlation between some of the hepatic parameters and the age, duration of treatment and dose, though some of these elevations were not statistically significant. Therapy with lovastatin or simvastatin is associated with a mild effect on the liver and the effect is related to the variables of age, duration of therapy and dose. Periodic monitoring of biochemical hepatic parameters during therapy with lovastatin and simvastatin may be of value to observe any serious elevation of these parameters.



## Lymphoma, Mucosa-Associated Lymphoid Tissue

### **Regression of primary gastric low grade malt lymphoma after helicobacter pylori eradication.**

Daboul, Numair

Damascus University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Internal Medicine

**Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 49-64 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Helicobacter Pylori; Stomach Neoplasms; Remission Induction

**Abstract:** Multiple studies had proven the regression of the primary gastric El Mucosa Associated Lymphoid Tissue [MALT] Lymphoma after Helicobacter Pylori [HP] eradication even though this procedure has not been performed in the Middle East, where H.P. specially strains resistant to antibiotics [cag. +] are common, which are more associated with gastric lymphoma. 20 Syrian adult patients from both sexes underwent study at Al-Mouassat Hospital diagnosed with primary gastric El MALT lymphoma. Associated with H.P. and treated only with H.P. eradication. This treatment led to H.P. eradication in all patients [100%], and complete regression of 85% of Lymphoma. Relapse did not appear during follow up period which exceeded 5 years in all patients, 15% cured after chemotherapy without surgery nor radiotherapy. Our results agree with literature, therefore we recommend H.P. eradication first when treating primary gastric low grade MALT lymphoma El.followed by chemotherapy when failed.

## Malaria

### diagnosis

#### **The passive case detection of malaria at Tehsil Liaquetpur.**

Abdul Rehman

Tehsil Headquarter Hospital Liaquetpur

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 32-34 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Malaria-prevention and control; Malaria, Falciparum

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to compare the role of the doctors and the medical technicians/ dispensers in passive case detection [PCD] of malaria. This is a non randomized clinical trial. The PCD slides data of Malaria Control Programme Laboratory at Tehsil Headquarter Hospital Liaquetpur from 2001 to 2004 was divided into group A and Group B depending on whether the slides were advised by the doctors or the medical technicians/dispensers. P value less than 0.05 was taken as significant. The slide positivity rate [%] of Group A vs. Group B was 17.11 vs. 5.64 [p<0.0001] in 2001, 9.35 vs. 3.17 [p<0.0001] in 2002, 5.76 vs. 1.61 [p<0.0001] in 2003 and 5.74 vs. 1.33 [p<0.0001] in 2004. The falciparum rate [%] of group A vs. group B was 2.59 vs. 0.46 [p<0.0001] in 2001, 2.06 vs. 1.15 [p=0.0342] in 2002, 0.3 vs. 0.0 [p= 0.0767] in 2003 and 0.31 vs. 0.0 [p=0.1276] in 2004. The performance of doctors group was better than those of medical technicians/d ispensers group.

### prevention and control

#### **Deltamethrin impregnated bed nets in a malaria control program in Chabahar, Southeast Baluchistan, I.R. Iran.**

Moosa Kazemi, S.H.; Vatandoost, H.; Raeisi, A.; Akbarzadeh, K.

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University of Tehran - School of Public Health and Institute of Health Research Medical Sciences - Department of Medical Entomology

**Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases** 2007; 1 (1): 43-51 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nitrites; Pyrethrins; Anopheles-drug effects; Mosquito Control

**Abstract:** A field trial was carried out in the Chabahar District of Sistan and Baluchistan Province, southeastern Iran on the efficacy of mosquito nets treated with a suspension formulation of deltamethrin [K-O THRIN[R]] against malaria vectors. Treated nets were used in three villages, and in the two control villages, one used untreated nets and the other used indoor spraying with deltamethrin [WP 10%], without nets. Treatment of polyester mosquito net with a target dose of 25 mg/m<sup>2</sup> active ingredient, carried out in mid-April 2005. Bioassays repeated on domestically used nets over 7 months showed persistence of almost 100% mortality of Anopheles Stephensi over this period. Adult mosquitoes were collected by pyrethroid space spray catch of living quarters and stables, cattle bait and pit shelter catches. Overall, An. culicifacies Giles s.l. predominated [49.8%], followed by An. stephensi Liston s.l. [36.9%], An. pulcherrimus Theobald [7.3%], An. dthali Patton [5.7%] and An. fluviatilis James [0.3%]. Acknowledge, Attitude and Practice [KAP] study showed that about 97% of respondents in communities agreed that they would like to participate in malaria control activities such as personal protection using impregnation bed net. Therefore, in planning for future large scale trials, comparison of new compounds and formulations such as tablets and long lasting insecticides impregnated bed net is recommended.

#### **Protection against malaria due to innate immunity enhanced by cholesterol free diet.**

Ahmed Shawky, Yaseer

Niigata University School of Medicine, Niigata 951-8510, Japan - Department of Immunology

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 92-100 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Immunity, Natural; Mice; Cholesterol, Dietary; Autoantibodies; T-Lymphocytes

**Abstract:** To find out the effect of cholesterol free diet is provision of protections against malaria in mice. Animal faculty of Niigata University Japan. Two groups of mice were fed on normal and cholesterol free diet. Both groups of animals were injected infected erythrocytes. Hepatic lymphocytes, splenocytes and thymocytes were studied by immunofluorescence tests and auto antibodies were measured. Cholesterol of free diet fed mice had complete protection and survived the challenge. possible preventative measures against malaria, because cholesterol free diet rendered mice resistant to lethal strains of *P. yoelii* and even those of *P. berghei*.

transmission

### **Epidemiology of travel-related malaria in a non-malarious area of Saudi Arabia.**

Senok, Abiola C.; Ismaeel, Abdul Rahman Y.

Arabian Gulf University - College of Medicine and Medical Sciences - Department of Microbiology Immunology and Infectious Diseases

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1276 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Malaria-epidemiology; Travel; Retrospective Studies

## Malocclusion, Angle Class II

### **Dentoskeletal growth changes in untreated 7-12 year old individuals with CI II malocclusion.**

Amini, F.; Abtahi, S.A.

Islamic Azad University - Dental School - Department of Orthodontics

**Dental Journal - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 25 (2): 4, 144-154 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tooth-growth and development; Orthodontics; Growth

**Abstract:** Since making a proper orthodontic treatment plan is highly based on a thorough understanding of growth changes in dentofacial complex and due to relatively high prevalence of Class II malocclusion cases, this study was conducted to evaluate dentoskeletal growth changes in 7-12 year old class II subjects. In this longitudinal study, 8 schools were randomly selected in Tehran. After examination of 1886 students, 73 subjects were selected according to special criteria, all demonstrating a CI II molar and canine relationship. Lateral cephalogram radiographs were obtained from these individuals under NHP position in dental school of Islamic Azad University. After a period of 2 years 43 of them [23 males and 20 females] could be recalled and again lateral cephalograms were taken under the same condition. The two series of cephalograms were traced and 26 angular and linear measurements were evaluated. Data were analyzed using Paired t, Wilcoxon and Mann Whitney U test. All the 43 subjects in this research were categorized into 4 groups according to sex and age [7-9 and 10-12 year old]. The 26 evaluated parameters demonstrated different dental and skeletal growth changes. Anterior cranial base in 7-9 years old boys and girls was respectively increased 2.54 +/- 0.58 and 2.56 +/- 1.52 mm, and increased 2 +/- 0.67 and 2.33 +/- 1.34 mm in 10-12 year old group [p<0.05]. Effective maxillary length increased 4.13 +/- 2.01 and 3.06 +/- 2.46 mm in 7-9 years old boys and girls and 3.5 +/- 1.80 and 2.5 +/- 1.95 mm in 10-12 year old group [p<0.05]. Effective mandibular length increased 5.67 +/- 2.65 and 6.19 +/- 2.83 mm in 7-9 years old boy and girl and 5.82 +/- 2.40 and 5.50 +/- 2.49 in 10-12 years old group [p<0.05]. Ramal height significantly increased in the four groups [p<0.05]. Results of this study can be used as control data for evaluation of orthodontic treatment procedures, especially those involving growth modifications.

## Mastitis

etiology

### **Acute mastitis and breast abscesses among lactating women: occurrence and risk factors.**

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Hamad Medical Corporation - Emergency Department

**Middle East Journal of Emergency Medicine [The]** 2006; 6 (2): 31-33 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mastitis-therapy; Mastitis-diagnosis; Puerperal Disorders-complications; Abscess-diagnosis; Abscess-etiology; Risk Factors; Breast Feeding-adverse effects; Early Diagnosis; Ultrasonography

**Abstract:** This is a prospective study designed to assess the contributing factors for puerperal breast abscesses and mastitis as well as to evaluate treatment options. The study was conducted over a 2-year period, during which 176 nursing women with breast infection were followed. Of these, 140 had mastitis [79.6%] and 36 had breast abscesses [20.4%]. Ultrasonographic examination was performed in selected cases. Patient age, parity, localization of infection, cracked nipples, duration of lactation, duration of symptoms, treatment options and healing time were all recorded. All patients with mastitis were treated with antibiotics and anti-inflammatory drugs. Abscesses were treated by incision and drainage. No significant difference was observed between the mastitis and the abscesses groups in relation to age, parity, localization of breast infection, cracked nipples or lactation time. Duration of symptoms and healing were longer in cases of abscesses. However, multivariate analysis showed that the duration of symptoms was the only independent variable for abscess development. Delayed treatment of mastitis can lead to abscess formation and it can be prevented by early antibiotic therapy. Ultrasonography was observed to be helpful in detecting abscess formation in selected cases.

## Maternal Mortality

### **An assessment study of maternal mortality ratio databank in five districts of North Western Frontier Province Pakistan.**

Farooq, Nasir; Jadoon, Huma; Masood, Tayyeb Imran; Wazir, M. Saleem; Farooq, Umer; Lodhi, Mohammad Saqib  
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**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 64-68 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Retrospective Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Maternal mortality ratio is an indicator to measure the summary of information about mother and child health. It is estimated that about 500 maternal deaths occur per 100,000 live births each year in Pakistan. It is a well known fact that all health statistics coming out of the developing countries are calculated "guesstimates" some are perhaps more close to the real figures than the others. There is a dire need to help generate information that can be used by health professionals, health care planners and managers to save women's lives by improving the quality of care provided to turn away maternal mortality. The maternal mortality ratio for Pakistan as well as for NWFP is projected as 533 /100,000 live births for the year 1990-91 produced by National Institute of Population Studies, Pakistan. This was a retrospective cross-sectional quantitative study for the period [2001-2002] conducted in five districts of [NWFP] North Western Frontier Province, Pakistan. National HMIS data opened the maternal mortality ratio for; Haripur as 0.168 and 0.173, Mansehra 00 and 00, Battagram 00 and 00, Swat 0.051 and 0.524 and Swabi 00 and 0.968 per/1000 live births, respectively. The small part exercise outcome [the study] endorsed more shadowy side of the actual maternal mortality ratio for the same period in the same districts. In our country there is a urgent need to institute an efficient mode of operation to get accurate maternal mortality database. Verbal Autopsy method is cost effective and feasible approach for implementation in a country like Pakistan.

prevention and control

### **Maternal mortality reduction: what is the evidence?**

Fawzi, Hani Wahib

**Sudanese Journal of Public Health** 2006; 1 (4): 309-315 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Maternal Mortality-etiology; Maternal Mortality-statistics and numerical data; Infant mortality-prevention and control; Prenatal Care; Pregnancy Outcome; Family Planning Policy; Stillbirth; Pregnancy Complication-prevention and control; Developing World

## Maternal Nutrition Physiology

### **Maternal energy during labor intrapartum nutrition and nourishment: A clinical study.**

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2007; 41 (2): 75-79 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Labor, Obstetric; Delivery, Obstetric

**Abstract:** This study aims to explore the relationship between maternal oral intake during labor, and the duration of labor and to examine if oral intake does affect labor and the incidence of operative and instrumental deliveries. A clinical study was conducted on 2340 child bearing women. 390 women were allowed to oral liquids and soft diet intake and 1950 were considered as a control group and kept fasting according to the hospital routine. Type of delivery of each woman and duration of the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage of labor were recorded. There were fewer cesarean sections [7.9%] in the oral intake group than those in the fasting group [10.5%]. Of the oral intake group [2.1%] had instrumental deliveries versus 4% of the fasting group. The incidence of normal vaginal deliveries in the oral intake group was 90% while it reached 85.5% in the fasting group. Women who were allowed to oral intake had shorter 2<sup>nd</sup> stage of labor. For the average women in labor, fluids and light snacks can safely be given orally.

## Maternal-Fetal Exchange

### **Stereological study of mice placental barrier after protein malnutrition.**

Jbara, Khalida Khadhim; Jawad, Hassna Bader

University of Basrah - College of Medicine - Department of Anatomy, Histology and Embryology

**Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]** 2007; 25 (1): 33-40 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Protein-Energy Malnutrition; Fetal Nutrition Disorders; Mice; Placenta-abnormalities; Fetal Weight; Fetal Growth Retardation; Trophoblasts-pathology

**Abstract:** Investigations have been carried out on the effect of maternal protein free diet on the placenta of laboratory mice of Balb/C strain. The thickness of placental barrier was measured. Placental weight, fetal weight, fetal numbers were also calculated and histological study was also done. Animal husbandry and the day of conception were arranged. Pregnant mice were dissected at days [12[th], 14[th], and 18[th]] of gestation. Thirty placentas from mice on protein free diet and fifteen placentas from mice on control diet, were taken, stained by haematoxylin and eosin and examined under light microscope with screen. The following results are subsequently obtained: 1.Reduction in fetal number and weight of mice after protein malnutrition, in comparison to their control at the same stage of gestation. 2.Reduction in placental weight of mice after protein malnutrition, in comparison to their control at the same stage of

gestation. 3. Reduction in the thickness of trophoblastic layers of placental barrier in mice after protein malnutrition, which are measured by using light microscope with screen and scientific ruler. 4. Morphological changes showed thin placental barrier, with basophilic cytoplasm and degenerated nuclei. Areas of degeneration infiltrated with phagocytic cells with increase in the number and size of blood vessels were seen. These changes may affect the placental function, which may be the main cause of decrease in fetal weight [intra uterine growth retardation], placental weight and fetal number.

## Meningioma

### surgery

#### **Surgical management of tuberculoma sellae meningioma in a pregnant lady: Case report.**

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2007; 41 (2): 117-120 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Meningeal Neoplasms; Pregnancy Complications, Neoplastic; Pregnancy; Vision Disorders; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Disease Management

**Abstract:** Meningioma has an accelerated growth during pregnancy; this may become symptomatic, which may necessitate surgical treatment. We describe a 33-year-old female pregnant patient who presented with deterioration in vision of the left eye during her 28[th] week of gestation, treated surgically with uneventful recovery. Vision should be saved anytime during pregnancy, especially in the second trimester when the surgery is relatively safe for both the mother and the fetus.

## Mental Health Services

### utilization

#### **Frequency of and barriers to utilization of mental health services in an Iranian population.**

Ghanizadeh, A.; Arkan, N.; Mohammadi, M.R.; Ghanizadeh Zarchi, M.A.; Ahmadi, J.

Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Research Centre for Psychiatry and Behavioural Sciences - Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 438-446 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prevalence; Perception; Questionnaires; Educational Status; Health Promotion

**Abstract:** This study in 2005 compared the need for mental health services, actual use of services and barriers to use by 3 groups in Shiraz city in the Islamic Republic of Iran: a sample of the general population, parents of children with mental illness and primary-school teachers. Among the general population, 76.0% reported that they had wanted help in the previous 6 months and, of these, 50.0% actually sought it. The rates for parents of children with mental problems were 81.3% and 55.4% and for teachers were 60.0% and 35.0% respectively. The most common barriers to service use were logistic, especially the cost of and inconvenient access to services. Barriers related to perceptions of mental health services were also important, such as lack of trust and perceptions of friends/family.

## Mitomycin

### therapeutic uses

#### **Les Benefices de la mitomycine c dans la chirurgie endoscopique naso-sinusienne.**

Al hag, Naser

Damascus University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Otorhinolaryngology

**Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 9-18 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fibroblasts-drug effects; Endoscopy; Paranasal Sinuses-surgery; Nose-surgery; Nasal Polyps; Sinusitis

## Mouth Neoplasms

### diagnosis

#### **Oral cancer: a clinicopathological analysis of 723 cases.**

Jamal, Shahid; Mamoon, Nadira; Mushtaq, Sajid; Luqman, Muhammad

Army Medical College Rawalpindi

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 295-299 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mouth Neoplasms-pathology; Mouth Neoplasms-epidemiology; Prevalence; Age Distribution; Mouth Neoplasms-classification

**Abstract:** To determine the pattern of oral cancer in northern Pakistan. A descriptive study. All histologically diagnosed malignant tumours of oral cavity excluding salivary gland tumours were retrieved from the case files. Basic epidemiological data regarding each case was collected from the request forms. The data was then analysed for the site of involvement, age distribution and histological types of tumours. During the study period a total of 723 patients had oral malignancies, constituting 3.4% of all malignant tumours diagnosed during this period. Males and females were almost equally affected [M:F ratio 1.09:1]. Peak incidence was in 6th to 7th decades. Ten cases in paediatric age group were also found. Tumours of the tongue were most frequent [27.52%], followed by lips [16.18%], palate [8.16%] and gums and cheek [7.46% and 3.74% each]. The Histological pattern was predictable. Statistical analysis showed that there was significantly increased [ $P < 0.001$ ] registration of oral malignancies as compared to our previous analysis. Oral cancer is included in the first ten common tumours and its registration is increasing in our tumour registry. Tongue and lips are involved in about half of the cases and both genders are almost equally affected. Peak incidence is in 6th to 7th decade and histological pattern is predictable.

## Multiple Trauma

### epidemiology

#### **Polytrauma epidemiology and prognosis versus trauma score.**

Qureshi, Muhammad Azhar  
PAF Hospital Mianwali - Department of Surgery

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 57-62 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Wounds and Injuries-epidemiology; Trauma Severity Indices; Prognosis; epidemiology; Multicenter Studies

**Abstract:** To study the epidemiology of trauma and prognostic significance of various trauma score systems. A multi-center descriptive study. The study was conducted from July 1995 to March 2005 comprising almost 10 years in services hospitals of Lahore, Malir, Sialkot, and Mianwali. 271 patients of various age groups were studied. Cases were grouped as burns, head injuries and multisystem injuries and were managed according to Advance Trauma Life Support [ALTS] and parameters of various trauma scores recorded and compared with outcome. Probability of survival as calculated by TRISS methodology has better prognostic significance than various trauma score systems alone. The study revealed low specificity in all types of injuries showing late deaths and unexpected complications. Revised Trauma Score and TRISS methodology were more accurate in multiple injuries than in burn and head injuries. Revised Trauma Score [RTS] is useful tool as triage and prognostic indicator for multiple injuries but not in cases of burns and head injuries. We need to develop our own norms and coefficients for TRISS methodology and unexpected outcome should be minimized by sound clinical judgment. Moreover, we need radical improvement in burn care and neuro-surgical facilities in our country.

## Muscle, Skeletal

### ultrastructure

#### **Ultra structure evaluation of denervated skeletal muscle in the rat.**

Ewis, Sobhy Hassan Ali; Ali, Atif Ibrahim Mohamed  
Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Anatomy and Histology Department  
**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 273-284 (38 ref.)

**Keywords:** Muscle Denervation; Rats; Muscle Fibers; Histology; Microscopy, Electron

**Abstract:** This study describes the ultrastructure of denervated soleus muscle with particular emphasis on understanding the cellular basis for the reduced restorative capacity of long-term denervated muscle in the rat. Also this point play an important role in the muscle manipulation, transposition and muscle transplantation in the plastic surgery. In 20 male albino rats, body weight [200-250gm] the right leg was denervated for periods of 2, 4, 6, and 8 months before tissues were prepared for electron microscopy. Atrophy of muscle fibers was prominent by the second month post - denervation. At further periods of denervation, atrophy of all fibers was seen, and with increasing time of denervation the muscle fibers became surrounded by dense of collagen fibers. Muscle spindles persisted for 6 month of this study. At two and four months, satellite cells showed signs of activation, such as elongated cytoplasmic processes and an increased concentration of cytoplasmic organelles. As denervation progressed, activated satellite cells became more widely separated from their associated muscle fibers, and basal lamina material was deposited between the satellite cells and muscle fibers. Some satellite cells broke free from their muscle fibers, and others acted as bridges between two muscle fibers. Evidence was seen of both muscle fiber degeneration and the regeneration of new muscle fibers. As denervation progressed, the morphology of individual muscle fibers varied. Some contained wellordered lattice arrays of myofilaments, whereas in others considerable sarcomeric disorganization was evident. Mitochondria became smaller and rounded, elements of the sarcoplasmic reticulum proliferated and became more disorganized, lipid droplets, glycogen deposits and autophagic vesicles were all present in the cytoplasm of atrophic muscle fibers. In addition to muscle fibers atrophy, long-term denervated muscles show evidence of myofiber and capillary death, as well as the deposition of massive amounts of interstitial collagen. These changes, all of which would appear to reduce the restorative capacity of the denervated muscle, take place concurrently with the morphological activation of satellite cells.

## Mycobacteria, Atypical

### classification

#### **Atypical mycobacteria: classification, clinical syndromes and treatment.**

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**Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]** 2007; 1 (1): 3-10 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mycobacterium Infections, Atypical-therapy; Mycobacterium marinum; Mycobacterium ulcerans; Mycobacterium fortuitum; Mycobacterium haemophilum; Mycobacterium kansasii; Mycobacterium chelonae; Syndrome

**Abstract:** Atypical mycobacteria may cause many different types of infections such as septic arthritis, abscesses and skin and bone infection. Mycobacteria are classified according to their rate of growth and ability to produce yellow pigment in the dark or in the light. The varied and diverse group of cutaneous mycobacterial infections arise from a combination of the low innate pathogenicity of the organisms and opportune exposures of the hosts. Mycobacteria may pose an infectious risk for pedicure and manicure customers. Physicians should suspect this cause in patients with persistent furunculosis after exposure to whirlpool footbaths or pedicure procedures. Also an outbreak of M. abscessus was reported in a haemodialysis clinic in many clinics. All physicians should be alert to the current cluster of M. abscessus infections after injections for cosmetic purposes by nonmedical practitioners.

## Myelitis, Transverse

### diagnosis

#### **Acute transverse myelitis in children.**

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Louisiana State University - Department of Pediatrics

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 90-92 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Myelitis, Transverse-drug therapy; Child; Methylprednisolone-therapeutic uses

**Abstract:** A case of Acute Transverse Myelitis [ATM] is presented. ATM is a rare disease in childhood. The diagnosis stems from the clinical presentation, cerebrospinal fluid findings, appearance of the spinal cord on imaging and ruling out differential diagnoses like Guillain-Barre syndrome [GBS] and Poliomyelitis. The proposed treatment is intravenous [IV] methyl prednisolone with variable chances of recovery. A controlled multicenter study is suggested to assess epidemiology, etiology and prognosis of ATM.

## Myocardial Contraction

### drug effects

#### **The effects of dopexamine in bupivacaine and ropivacaine induced cardiotoxicity in isolated rat heart.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1194-1198 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Heart-drug effects; Bupivacaine-administration, dosage; Dopamine-analysis and derivatives; Anesthetics, Local-administration, dosage; Anesthetics, Local-toxicity; Amides-administration, dosage; Rats; Bupivacaine-toxicity

**Abstract:** To compare the inotropic and chronotropic effects of ropivacaine and bupivacaine in an isolated, spontaneously beating rat heart, and to determine the reversal effects of dopexamine on these effects. The study was conducted at the Department of Physiology, Medical Faculty, Osmangazi University, Eskisehir, Turkey in November 2001. Fifty animals were randomly assigned to 5 groups. Hearts were perfused with a modified Krebs Henseleit solution. In group I [n=10] hearts were exposed to bupivacaine  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  M and in group II [n=10] hearts were exposed to ropivacaine  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  M for 15 minutes. Group III [n=10] was the dopexamine control group and hearts were exposed to dopexamine  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  M for 5 minutes. In group IV [n=10] and in group V [n=10] hearts were exposed to dopexamine in  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  M doses immediately after the bupivacaine and ropivacaine infusions. Heart rates and contractile forces were recorded continuously during the study. Both of the local anesthetics had cardiac depressant effect on isolated hearts. Bupivacaine created more significant effect on heart rate and contractility than ropivacaine. Hearts receiving dopexamine after the infusion of local anesthetic, recovered more quickly. Bupivacaine had more depressant effects on cardiac contractility and chronotropy than ropivacaine. Dopexamine may provide an alternative to presently recommended pharmacological therapy in cases of bupivacaine and ropivacaine induced cardiotoxicity. But, the clinical impact of the use of dopexamine in this situation deserves further evaluation.

## Myocardial Infarction

blood

### **Significance of serum magnesium and electrolyte levels in acute myocardial infarction in first six hours.**

Ahmad, Aftab; Akram, Muhammad; Tanveer, Zafar.H.; Ahmad, Ljaz; Masud, Shahroona  
Department of Pathology Sheikh Zayed Medical College, Rahim Yar Khan

**PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology** 2006; 17 (1): 25-29 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Magnesium-blood; Electrolytes-blood; Hypokalemia

**Abstract:** In this study, serum magnesium and Na<sup>+</sup> and K<sup>+</sup> levels were studied in 88 patients of acute myocardial infarction [AMI] having their first episode and 37 healthy controlled subjects. All the AMI patients met the criteria of JSCC [2000]. They were carefully selected by strict inclusion and exclusion criteria. Patients of AMI were divided into three groups on the basis of their age. Methods:- All the patients were selected from the Emergency Department of Punjab Institute of Cardiology, Lahore. Prior to the starting of specific therapy streptokinase, a detailed history and general physical examination was performed and after meeting the AMI criteria for diagnosis consent proforma was filled, blood samples were collected in each case at the time of admission in the Emergency Ward. At the time of admission, serum magnesium levels were highly significantly lower [P < 0.001] as compared with the control group. Serum potassium levels were non significant [P > 0.05] in patients of AMI under the age of 60 years. While above the age of 60 years the serum potassium levels were significantly lower in the patients of AMI [P<0.05]. Conclusion: - It was concluded from this study that there was statistically significant hypomagnesemia [P<0.001] in the patients of AMI at the time of admission. It was also noted that there was significant hypokalemia in AMI patients [P<0.05] over the age of 60 years.

drug therapy

### **Delays in thrombolytic therapy among patients with ST-elevation myocardial infarction presenting to a tertiary care hospital.**

Habib, Sultana; Noor, Ahmed; Madin, Ali; Zaman, K.S.

National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases Karachi

**PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology** 2006; 17 (1): 30-35 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Thrombolytic Therapy; Electrocardiography; Time Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies

therapy

### **Changing trends in the management of acute myocardial infarction: a five-year study.**

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Mubarak Al Kabeer Hospital - Department of Medicine

**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 207-210 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Disease Management; Thrombolytic Therapy; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Over the past two decades, there has been considerable progress in the treatment of acute myocardial infarction [AMI] that led to substantially lower mortality and morbidity. Therefore, we carried out this study to evaluate the changes in our practice as related to AMI treatment over a five-year period. This is a retrospective analysis that included all patients with a diagnosis of AMI, admitted to the coronary care unit between the first of January 1998 and the end of December 2002. The total number of patients with AMI was 2,280. Comparing the first year to the last year of the study, the use of medications at discharge increased significantly for beta-blockers [76 vs 88, p < 0.0001]; for angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors [ACEI] [40 vs 45%, p = 0.02] and for lipid lowering drugs [25 vs 66%, p < 0.0001]. Similarly, the use of thrombolytic drugs increased significantly [60 vs 66%, p < 0.001]. The time to administration of thrombolytic treatment shortened significantly [104 vs 70 minutes, p < 0.001]. The use of in-hospital cardiac catheterization increased as well [7 vs 14%; p = 0.006]. Our study showed significant changes in the practice of AMI treatment over the five year study period. The use of therapies with proven benefit such as betablockers, ACEI, lipid lowering drugs, thrombolysis and in-hospital cardiac catheterization has increased. Although the time to thrombolytic treatment did shorten, it needs to be shortened further to obtain the maximum benefit from such therapy.

## Myocardial Ischemia

etiology

### **Assessment of risk factor in patients with ischemic heart disease in basrah [Hospital based study].**

Musa, Ala khatar; Abdul Bare, Abdul Ameer

University of Basrah - College of Medicine - Department of Medicine

**Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]** 2007; 25 (1): 41-45 (45 ref.)

**Keywords:** Risk Assessment; Risk Factors; Obesity-epidemiology; Hypertension-epidemiology; Smoking; Diabetes Mellitus; Lipids-blood; Body Mass Index; Sex Distribution; Hyperlipidemia

**Abstract:** Risk factors for ischemic heart disease in 421 middle aged and elderly patients attending three hospitals in Basrah were studied. Metabolic syndrome defined as the presence of three or more of these risk factors were studied too. Obesity, hypertension, smoking, diabetes and dyslipidemia were present in 46%, 42%, 40%, 30% and 30% of patients respectively. Most of these factors were uncontrolled. 161 [38%] of patients had no detectable risk factor. Metabolic syndrome was present in 118 [28%] of the studied patients.

## Neisseria meningitidis

### **Meningococcal carrier rate before and after hajj pilgrimage: effect of single dose ciprofloxacin on carriage.**

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Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Microbiology Research Centre

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 277-282 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Carrier State-prevention and control; Ciprofloxacin-therapeutic uses; Ciprofloxacin-administration and dosage; Islam; Travel; Disease Outbreaks-prevention and control

**Abstract:** We determined the carriage rate of *Neisseria meningitidis* before and after hajj pilgrimage among a group [1] of 674 randomly selected Iranian pilgrims, and the effect of 500 mg of ciprofloxacin given 24 hours before return on the reduction of meningococcal carriers among another group [2] of 123 randomly selected Iranian pilgrims. Throat specimens taken 1 hour before departure on the hajj and immediately on return were cultured. Carriage rates of *N. meningitidis* in group 1 were 5.2% before and 4.6% after pilgrimage [P = 0.65]; 3 new serogroups [Z, Z' and A] were identified on return. In group 2, the carriage rate decreased from 8.1% to zero before and after pilgrimage.

## Neoplasm Recurrence, Local

### **Recurrence in breast cancer. analysis with frailty model.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1187-1193 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms-mortality; Breast Neoplasms-pathology; Breast Neoplasms-surgery; Neoplasm Metastasis; Mastectomy, Modified Radical; Mastectomy, Segmental; Recurrence; Risk Factors; Models, Biological

**Abstract:** To determine the value of known prognostic factors for metastasis in breast cancer by accounting for patient-specific effect of patients who received surgical treatment followed by adjuvant treatment using the frailty model. One hundred seventeen women with breast cancer who underwent surgery followed by adjuvant therapy at 3 hospitals in Tehran, Iran between 1995 and 2003 were enrolled in this study. Women with defined breast cancer with no distant metastases at time of diagnosis that have undergone modified radical mastectomy or breast-conserving surgery were enrolled. Tumors were classified according to the Tumor, Node, Metastasis [TNM] system of the American Joint Committee on cancer. Grading was performed according to Scarff-Bloom-Richardson method. Estrogen receptor [ER] was measured by immunohistochemistry method. The patients have been followed regularly by routine clinical laboratory profile, serologic markers [CEA, CA15-3] and para-clinical examinations; furthermore, we have followed missing materials by other access ways such as calling. Median follow up time for patients was 26 months after surgery. During the follow up time 44 [38%] patients developed metastasis and 20 [45%] of these 44 patients experienced the second metastasis. The median disease-free survival for patients in the study was 49.6 month. The median time to experience second metastasis after the first one was 22.5 months. Risk of occurrence of a metastasis in the first year after surgery was 12%. Risk of experience a metastasis up to the second year was 32% and up to fifth years was 69%. Result of fitting a frailty model to data showed that size of tumor, number of positive lymph nodes and histologic grade had a significant effect on the risk of metastasis [p<0.05]. Patients with tumor size larger than 5 cm were in higher risk of metastasis compared with others. Increase in the number of positive lymph nodes to more than 10, increased risk of metastasis. Patients with moderate or undifferentiated histologic grade were in higher risk of metastasis to well differentiated patients. Age, family history, lymph node stage, and ER had no significant effect. It was found that there was heterogeneity between patients after adjusting for other covariates because variance of frailty was 0.315. It means that based on the variance of the distribution of frailty, the relative risk of high-risk patients to low-risk patients was 7.2, wherein high-risk group is defined as a cluster at the 95th percentile and low-risk to a cluster of 5th percentile of the frailty distribution. Known risk factors describe the risk of metastasis partly and other unknown or unmeasured factors, such as genetics or environmental factors are important to describe the risk of metastasis in breast cancer.

## Neoplasms

### **Three steps to cancer: how phosphorylation of tubulin, tubulin tyrosine ligase and P glycoprotein may generate and sustain cancer.**

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**Annals of Alquds Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 7-11 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tyrosine; Phosphorylation; P-Glycoprotein; Tubulin; Ligases



## diagnosis

**Significance of immunohistochemistry in accurate characterization of malignant tumors.**

Ahmed, Zubair; Azad, Najamul Sahar; Bhurgari, Yasmeen; Ahmed, Rashida; Kayani, Naila; Pervez, Shahid; Hasan, Sheema

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The Aga Khan University Hospital - Department of Pathology and Microbiology

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 38-43 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Immunohistochemistry; Retrospective Studies; Epidemiologic Studies

**Abstract:** To determine in a large series of surgical biopsies the role and significance of immunohistochemistry in the adequate and accurate characterization of malignant tumors. A retrospective study of 20,000 consecutive surgical biopsies reported in the Section of Histopathology, AKU in 2003. Data was obtained by retrieving the filed surgical biopsy reports in the section. Out of the 20,000 biopsies, 6534 [32.67%] were neoplastic. 4726 neoplasms [72.33%] were malignant, and 1808 [27.67%] were benign. Immunohistochemistry was performed on 29.49% of malignant tumors, and 4.97% of benign tumors. Immunos were performed on only 2.82% of routine squamous cell carcinomas and adenocarcinomas of various organs, and in only 1.9% of infiltrating breast carcinomas, the commonest malignant tumors in females. In contrast, immunos were performed on 97.12% of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, 97.94% of Hodgkin's lymphomas, 98.09% of malignant spindle cell neoplasms, 87.96% of small round blue cell tumors of childhood, 87.30% of neuroendocrine neoplasms, and 84.37% cases of malignant melanomas. In addition, immunos were performed on all cases of malignant undifferentiated neoplasms and were able to resolve the issue in over 89% of such cases. Immunos were also performed on 54.74% of metastatic tumors. Lymph nodes were the commonest organs on which immunos were performed i.e. 96.50% of lymph node tumors, followed by CNS and renal neoplasms with 33.01% and 25.92% respectively.

## immunology

**Neuronal degeneration in malignancy: An understanding for immune pathways.**

Parvez, Tariq; Parvez, Babar

King Fahad Hospital Al Madina Al Munawra Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 208-211 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neoplasms-physiopathology; Paraneoplastic Syndromes, Nervous System-immunology; Neurodegenerative Diseases; Paraneoplastic Syndromes, Nervous System-diagnosis; Paraneoplastic Syndromes, Nervous System-pathology; Neurons; Apoptosis; Neuroimmunomodulation

## mortality

**Cancer mortality in Basrah.**

Essa, Sajjad S.; Habib, Omran S.; Al Diab, Jasim M.A.; Al Imara, Kareem A.S.; Ajeel, Narjis A.H.  
Basrah Health Authority

**Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]** 2007; 25 (1): 55-60 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mortality; Early Diagnosis; Cross-Sectional Studies; Neoplasms-epidemiology

**Abstract:** This study aimed at determining the burden of cancer as a cause of death in Basrah over three selected years; namely 1989, 1997 and 2005. All death registries in Basrah city, Districts and sub districts were used as sources of information for data compiling. Every death recorded in the three years was checked for cause of death and all cases for which any type of cancer written as the cause of death were identified. Data related to age, sex, place of residence, type of cancer, place where death was certified and year of death were obtained. In addition, the numbers of total deaths due to all causes in each year were also recorded. The results indicate a total of 297 deaths in 1989, 499 deaths in 1997 and 649 deaths in 2005 could be attributed to cancer. Regarding sex distribution of deaths, slightly more deaths occurred in males [53.8%] than in females [46.2%] with significant rise of cancer in females in 2005. Cancer as a cause of death represents about 5% of all deaths with some degree of increase in 1997 and 2005 as compared to 1989, but no major change in the cancer specific death rates among different years. Geographically, the distribution shows significant but not substantial variation with years. The mean age of dead persons was similar in the three years. The leading cancer deaths were those of lung, urinary bladder, blood, breast, lymphomas and CNS. The overall risk of death is not much different in different years except for a slight increase in 1997 and 2005 in comparison to 1989. Most cancers show stable or slightly fluctuating level of risk of death with time. Slight rise in the risk of death may be noticed in cancers of CNS, blood [leukemia], Bones, lymphomas and Colon-rectum. The researchers suggest that the stable level of mortality could reflect some improvement in treatment based on early diagnosis of many cancers. A study covering at least ten years is highly recommended to establish more sound time trend in cancer mortality.

## Neoplasms, Germ Cell and Embryonal

diagnosis

### **Burned-out testicular germ cell tumor mimicking lymphoma.**

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McGill University - Department of Diagnostic Imaging

**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 235-237 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Testicular Neoplasms-pathology; Lymphoma-diagnosis

**Abstract:** Burned-out germ cell tumor of the testis is a rare entity which, with its metastatic spread often mimics other conditions such as lymphoma. Scrotal sonography is pivotal in the initial diagnosis of such a neoplasm with extragonadal metastases.

## Neoplasms, Muscle Tissue

pathology

### **Intranodal palisaded myofibroblastoma with metaplastic bone formation.**

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Karadeniz Technical University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pathology

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1249-1250 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bone and Bones-pathology; Lymph Nodes-pathology; Lymph Node Excision; Lymphoma-pathology; Groin; Immunohistochemistry

## Neural Tube Defects

epidemiology

### **Neural tube defects among infants delivered of mothers with tobacco smoke exposure.**

Mahmood, Abdul Kareem A.

University of Kufa - College of Medicine - Department of Community Medicine

**Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]** 2007; 25 (1): 25-28 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neural Tube Defects-etiology; Maternal Exposure; Tobacco Smoke Pollution; Smoking-adverse effects; Cross-Sectional Studies; Spinal Dysraphism-epidemiology; Risk Assessment; Anencephaly-epidemiology; Folic Acid; Risk Factors

**Abstract:** To verify the occurrence of congenital neural tube anomalies among the newborns of pregnant women who had experienced exposure to tobacco smoke. A cross sectional study of pregnant women at delivery considering their newborns as a gestational cohort. A systematic random sample of 2300 pregnant women who attended for labour at Maternity and Children hospital in Najaf city were interviewed for history of tobacco smoke exposure during the period 2002-2004. The sample was subdivided into exposed and unexposed women to tobacco smoke. The newborns were clinically examined by a pediatrician for presence of any congenital anomalies especially neural tube defects. The over all newly delivered newborns with congenital anomalies were 3.4% among smoker mothers, and 1.9% among nonsmokers [including small defects]. The most frequent neural tube defects among smoker mothers were anencephaly [1.8%] and spina bifida [1.2%], versus 0.7% and 0.6% respectively among non smokers or unexposed women [P<0.05]. There was some increase in the risk of such defects among exposed women to tobacco smoke who did not take folic acid in relation to unexposed in spite of no statistically significant difference. Also there was no significant difference in the distribution of neural tube defects between those women who live in urban or rural areas or between different age groups. Smoking is a risk factor for neural tube defects.

## Nocturnal Enuresis

### **Nocturnal enuresis and its treatment among primary-school children in Oromieh, Islamic Republic of Iran.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 376-380 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Students; Schools; Questionnaires; Sex Distribution; Cross-Sectional Studies; Prevalence

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to determine the frequency and treatment of enuresis among primary-school children living in Oromieh city, Islamic Republic of Iran. A questionnaire was answered by parents of 3500 selected students at the annual school enrolment in summer 2004. The frequency of nocturnal enuresis was 7.7%. Enuresis frequency was significantly higher among boys [8.6%] than girls [6.7%]. Treatment methods used were: medication, water restriction, awaking for voiding and enuresis alarm in 57.8%, 18.1%, 11.5% and 2.6% of cases respectively. The frequency of nocturnal enuresis is similar to other studies but treatment methods were different.

## Organophosphorus Compounds

poisoning

### **One year-study of patients with acute organophosphate insecticide poisoning admitted to the intensive care unit of Hamad General hospital, Doha, State of Qatar.**

Khan, Fahmi Yousef; Kamha, Ahmed M.; Ibrahim, Abdulsalam Saif; D'souza, Atlantic

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Hamad General Hospital - Department of Medicine [Doha - Qatar]

**Middle East Journal of Emergency Medicine [The]** 2006; 6 (2): 16-20 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Organophosphorus Compounds-toxicity; Pesticides-poisoning; Organophosphorus Compounds-antagonists and inhibitors; Intensive Care Units; Atropine-therapeutic uses; Pralidoxime Compounds-therapeutic uses; Insecticides

**Abstract:** Organophosphate poisoning continues to be one of the important problems of poisoning presenting to the intensive care unit. To describe the clinical course, diagnosis, outcome of acute organophosphate [OP] insecticide poisoning and to review the management measures taken in intensive care unit [ICU]. Descriptive prospective observational study. Intensive Care Unit of Hamad General Hospital, State of Qatar. Patients with acute OP poisoning admitted to the ICU from 1st January to 31st December 2005. Eight patients were admitted to the ICU; six males and two females. Seven had accidental exposure, while one was attempted suicide. The majority of patients exhibited the classic clinical features of parasympathetic overactivity. No patient had features of intermediate syndrome or Organophosphate Induced Delayed Neuropathy [OPIDN]. All patients received atropine, while pralidoxime was given to only 6 patients. Mechanical ventilation was required in 3 patients for respiratory failure, with mean ventilation duration of 2.3 +/- 1.5 days. No mortalities were recorded. The widespread use of organophosphates as a household and agricultural pesticide, in the absence of adequate regulations and education in their use is probably the most important reason for OP poisoning in a non-agricultural country like Qatar. Despite severe toxicity in most of our cases, there were no fatalities. This reflects the necessity of early diagnosis, treatment and the implementation of advanced supportive care in ICU.

## Osteoarthritis, Knee

surgery

### **Dome-shaped high tibial osteotomy guided by circular wire.**

Rashed, Rashed Emam; El Gushy, Aly M.; Yasseen, Ismail Ahmed; Moustafa, Ibrahim; Ghany, Tharwat A.

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**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 219-232 (41 ref.)

**Keywords:** Osteotomy; Tibia; Joint Deformities, Acquired; Fellow-Up Studies; Range Motion, Articular

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the early results of dome-shaped high tibial osteotomy in patients with medial compartment osteoarthritis of the knee with varus deformity. The average preoperative duration of symptoms was 5.1 years. The average age was 50.71 years [range, 42-59 years] at the moment of operation. The mean follow-up was 16.6 months [10 - 22 months]. We assessed the degree of arthrosis according to Ahlbäck in three-grade scale. The patients with varus deformity had mean preoperative and postoperative tibiofemoral angles of 4.4 WHITE BULLET varus [0 WHITE BULLET 11 WHITE BULLET] and 5.7 WHITE BULLET valgus [4 WHITE BULLET -100], respectively. The patients were assessed according to the system developed by the Knee Society Scoring System. The mean preoperative Knee Score was 52 and the Knee Functional Score was 53, while the mean postoperative Knee Score was 82 and the Knee Functional Score was 84. Although the indications for arthroplasty of the knee are more frequent nowadays, the authors recommend not to forget dome-shaped high tibial osteotomy in the treatment of angular deformity of the knee with osteoarthritis. After a mean duration of follow-up 16.6 months, we found that the dome-shaped high tibial osteotomy of the proximal part of the tibia provided satisfactory clinical results for patients with osteoarthritis of the knee.

## Ovarian Neoplasms

complications

### **Comparison of underlying lesions in pediatric and adult ovarian torsion.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1183-1186 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ovarian Neoplasms-diagnosis; Ovarian Neoplasms-surgery; Torsion-etiology; Torsion-diagnosis; Torsion-surgery; Ovarian Diseases-etiology; Cysts-complications; Ovary-pathology; Age Factors

**Abstract:** To compare the pediatric and adult ovarian torsion and explore a quantitative value to predict a possible underlying tumor. This study included 32 pediatric and 33 adult female cases diagnosed with ovarian torsion and underwent surgical treatment in Dr. Behcet Uz Children's Research Hospital and Atatürk Education and Research Hospital, Izmir, Turkey between 1989 and 2005. We evaluated the properties of the cases statistically. The mean age

of pediatric was 8 years and 3 months and adult cases was 39 years and 8 months. Six cases had an underlying tumor in both pediatric and adult group. The mean diameter and volume difference were 6.84 cm, 91 cc in pediatric and 12.69 cm and 1087 cc in the adult group. In statistical analysis, the diameter and volume increase were significantly higher in cases with underlying tumor in pediatric group. The cut-off value was 7 cm in diameter and 104 cc in volume increase. In the adult group, the diameter and volume increase were not significant in tumor positive and negative group. Torsion of the ovary requiring surgery, is rare and is the most common reason of abdominal/pelvic mass. These cases are often difficult to decide for surgical procedure especially in pediatric cases. We conclude that an underlying lesion more commonly occurs in children with an increase in ovarian volume of more than 104 cc and a diameter more than 7 cm. Great care should be taken for laparoscopic conservative management especially in these cases. The quantitative analysis is not predictive for the underlying solid lesion in adult cases.

## pathology

### **Twisted mixed germ cell tumor of the ovary in a child.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1240-1243 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ovarian Neoplasms-diagnosis; Ovarian Neoplasms-surgery; Teratoma-pathology; Dysgerminoma-pathology; Cystadenoma, Serous-pathology; Adenocarcinoma-pathology; Child

**Abstract:** We report an 8-year-old female patient with a mixed germ cell stromal tumor MGCT of the left ovary. Exploration revealed that the tumor had been twisted around its pedicle. These ovarian tumors are classified among interesting type of tumors due to the variability of neoplastic tissues in the same tumor mass, in the twisted ovarian tumor. Four histological types of tumor tissues were found: well-differentiated adenocarcinoma, dysgerminoma, immature teratoma, and focus of papillary serous cyst adenoma as well. During our review of the literature, this reported case of MGCT of the ovary was among the extremely rare cases, which had been reported. Mixed germ cell tumor is well documented in the literature since 1950.

## Pain Clinics

### standards

#### **Chronic pain clinic in Kuwait: are we prepared?**

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**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 169-170 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pain Clinics-organization and administration; Pain-therapy; Chronic Disease; Health Services

## Pain, Postoperative

### drug therapy

#### **Morphine sparing effect of paracetamol in surgical and trauma intensive care.**

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**Middle East Journal of Emergency Medicine [The]** 2006; 6 (2): 28-30 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pain, Postoperative-prevention and control; Morphine-administration, dosage; Morphine-therapeutic uses; Acetaminophen-analogs derivatives; Acetaminophen-therapeutic uses; Analgesia, Patient-Controlled-utilization; Intensive Care Units; Morphine-adverse effects; Acetaminophen-adverse effects

**Abstract:** Safe and balanced analgesia is one of the corner stones in the management of critically ill patients. Patient controlled analgesia has proven to be one of the methods in achieving this goal. Combined analgesic regimes have been shown to improve pain therapy. The aim of our study is to evaluate efficacy and tolerability of morphine PCA, when used with morphine paracetamol in surgical and trauma intensive care patients. Forty-two patients were included in this prospective randomized study. Two patients were later excluded. Twenty patients received 2 grams paracetamol every 6 hours and PCA morphine [paracetamol and morphine group]. Another 20 patients received PCA morphine only [morphine group]. Each group had equal number of trauma and postoperative patients. Patients with head injury, liver trauma and allergy to paracetamol were excluded from the study. The total amount of morphine required for 24 hours and pain relief were evaluated. Tolerability was assessed by monitoring heart rate, blood pressure, respiratory rate, adverse effects, renal and hepatic parameters. The total morphine requirement in the paracetamol and morphine group was significantly low [ $P < 0.001$ ]. Incidence of vomiting was also significantly lower in the paracetamol and morphine group, this may be related to the amount of morphine consumption. There was no significant difference in renal and hepatic parameters. Using paracetamol as adjuvant to patient controlled morphine analgesia, decreases total consumption and adverse effects of morphine in surgical and trauma intensive care patients.

## Pancreas

### blood supply

#### **Numerical variation of the celiac trunk and anatomical variation in origin and course of the dorsal pancreatic artery.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1232-1235 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Celiac Artery-abnormalities; Mesenteric Artery, Superior-abnormalities; Splenic Artery-abnormalities; Pancreas-abnormalities; Cadaver

**Abstract:** A numerical anomaly of the celiac trunk and anatomical variation in origin, and course of the dorsal pancreatic artery were encountered during a routine upper abdomen dissection of a 62-year-old male cadaver. The aim of this study was to describe a rare celiac trunk and dorsal pancreatic artery variation in detail, which can be a guide and precaution during operative procedures in this region. The abdominal aorta, its branches and the pancreas were cut and removed just above the celiac trunk and below the superior mesenteric artery to investigate the vascular distribution of the pancreas in detail. The celiac trunk divided into the left gastric, hepatic, splenic, and dorsal pancreatic arteries. The anatomical variation of the celiac trunk and splenic artery makes it vulnerable to iatrogenic surgery. Knowledge of the existing aberrations is important in planning and conducting surgical procedures.

## Pancreatic Neoplasms

### pathology

#### **Report of a case of Papillary cystic solid tumor of pancreas.**

Molanaie, N.; Mobaleghi, J.; Lotfi, M.; Karbasi, N.

Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences - Besat Hospital

**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (1): 11, 70-75 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cystadenocarcinoma, Papillary; Pancreatic Neoplasms-diagnosis; Pancreatic Neoplasms-surgery

**Abstract:** Papillary cystic tumor of pancreas is a rare neoplasm which principally affects young women. It has a good prognosis and has a low malignant potential. Because of its similarity to other cystic pancreatic lesions, preoperative diagnosis is difficult to make. Our patient was a 19 years old girl who presented with an abdominal mass. Definitive diagnosis was not made preoperatively. The diagnosis of papillary cystic neoplasm was made through histopathological examination of the specimen after surgery. The patient has had no evidence of recurrence during the last six months. This rare tumor may be symptomless or may present with vague symptoms such as feeling of abdominal heaviness. Complete removal of the tumor will culminate in a low recurrence rate.

## Panic Disorder

### diagnosis

#### **Clinical pattern of panic attacks in panic disorder in a tertiary care hospital.**

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**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 63-67 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Panic Disorder-epidemiology; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Panic disorder is a major cause of psychiatric morbidity. There are no local studies on the subject although clinical observations indicate that it is relatively common. To study the clinical characteristics of panic attacks in panic disorder in this part of the country and compare it with some of the previous studies. A descriptive cross-sectional study. Psychiatry outpatients department of Ayub Teaching Hospital, Abbottabad. March 2004 to June 2004. Characteristics of panic attacks in fifty consecutive panic disorder patients reporting to hospital outpatients department were studied using a semi-structured proforma and compared with western studies. Statistical analysis was done, using the Chi Square test and p-value was calculated. Statistically significant differences were found in fear of dying, parasthesia, and derealization/depersonalization between the present study and two western studies. As there are certain statistically significant differences from western studies, the study needs to be replicated on a larger more representative population.

## Parathyroid Gland

### immunology

#### **Thyroid autoantibodies in women with and without thyroid disorders in an iodine-replete area.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 325-332 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Autoantibodies-blood; Triiodothyronine-blood; Thyroxine-blood; Parathyroid Gland-abnormalities; Iodine

**Abstract:** To compare the prevalence of positive autoantibodies in patients with thyroid disorders and healthy subjects in an iodine-replete area of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we studied 930 women in a clinic-based study: 698 patients [286 hypothyroid, 140 hyperthyroid, 272 with simple goitre] and 232 healthy women. Serum thyroxine [T4], triiodothyronine [T3], thyroid stimulating hormone, and antithyroid antibodies were measured. Positive autoantibodies were detected in 75.5% of patients with hypothyroidism, 73.6% of those with hyperthyroidism, 48.9% of those with simple goitre and 35.8% of the control group [P < 0.001]. Autoimmunity may have a role in the genesis of common thyroid disorders.

## Parathyroid Neoplasms

### diagnosis

#### **Hyperfunctioning intrathyroidal parathyroid carcinoma.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1226-1229 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypercalcemia-etiology; Hypercalcemia-diagnosis; Carcinoma-diagnosis; Hyperparathyroidism-complications; Parathyroid Neoplasms-surgery; Parathyroid Neoplasms-radionuclide imaging; Radiopharmaceuticals-diagnostic use; Technetium Tc 99m Sestamibi-diagnostic use

**Abstract:** Intrathyroidal parathyroid carcinoma is an exceedingly rare cause of primary hyperparathyroidism with difficulties in the diagnosis and management. We report a case of hypercalcemia from intrathyroidal parathyroid carcinoma in a 63-year-old Saudi female. She was diagnosed 2 years earlier with osteoporosis in a primary care clinic and was on alendronate since then. This year she was noted to have hypercalcemia, but in retrospect she had more than 10 years history of multiple medical problems related to hypercalcemia. Parathyroid 99mTc-SestaMIBI scintigraphy revealed parathyroid adenoma in the left inferior parathyroid gland. She had successful video-assisted parathyroidectomy that relieved most of her symptoms. The extreme rarity of such a case, the interesting clinical presentation and review of the literature are discussed.

#### **Parathyroid carcinoma.**

Ahmad, Sajjad; Mufti, Tariq Saeed; Khan, Amjad A.; Ahmad, Shakil

Ayub Medical College and Teaching Hospital - Department of Surgery

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 84-85 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Adenoma; Hyperparathyroidism, Primary; Technetium Tc 99m Sestamibi

**Abstract:** Parathyroid carcinoma is a very rare cause of primary hyperparathyroidism and these tumors are usually hyperfunctioning as compared to other malignant endocrine tumors. Surgery is the only effective primary treatment. We report a patient, who presented with pathological fracture of femur, hypercalcemia, bilateral renal stones, markedly raised Parathormone levels and palpable mass in the neck. Parathyroid adenoma was initially diagnosed and localized at left lower gland by Sestamibi scan and ultrasonography. She underwent surgery and enlarged parathyroid gland was removed. Intra operatively there was no evidence of local invasion or lymph nodes involvement but biopsy report suggested malignancy.

## Patient Satisfaction

#### **Using SERVQUAL for assessing and improving patient satisfaction at a rural health facility in Pakistan.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 447-456 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Quality of Health Care; Rural Population; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** A cross-sectional study of patient satisfaction with care was conducted over a period of 1 year from March 2004 to March 2005 in a secondary-level hospital in a peri-urban area of Karachi, Pakistan. Using the SERVQUAL tool and exit interviews, data were collected quarterly from a total of 1533 patients. Results sharing and capacity-building workshops were arranged during the 4 phases of the survey to sensitize the staff of the hospital to work towards improving patient satisfaction. The level of satisfaction of the patients with the outpatient health services provided showed a gradual increase from 34.4% to 82.0% over the 1-year period.

## Peer Review, Research

standards

### Ensuring the quality of peer-review process.

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Department of Non-Communicable Diseases

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1253 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Publishing; Manuscripts; Quality Control

## Periapical Abscess

therapy

### Nonsurgical endodontic management of cutaneously draining odontogenic sinus.

Qazi, Shahid Shuja; Manzoor, Manzoor Ahmed; Qureshi, Rizwan; Arjumand, Bilal; Hussain, Syed Muzammil; Afridi, Zulqarnain

Armed Forces Institute of Dentistry, Rawalpindi

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 88-89 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Endodontics; Skin; Periapical Abscess-diagnosis

**Abstract:** Odontogenic cutaneous sinus tract is a rare but well documented condition. It is usually misdiagnosed as a local skin lesion and maltreated by systemic antibiotics and/ or surgical excision with eventual recurrence. This is because the primary etiology is incorrectly determined. We came across a 38 year old patient who presented with a cutaneous lesion on her left cheek with frequent purulent discharge and was not responding to systemic antibiotics. The case history, diagnosis and management of this condition is presented here.

## Peritonitis

etiology

### Study of spontaneous bacterial peritonitis etiologic agents and determination of their antibiotic resistance pattern.

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**Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology** 2007; 1 (2): VII, 43-48 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drug Resistance, Microbial; Liver Diseases; Ascites; Disk Diffusion Antimicrobial Tests; Escherichia coli; Staphylococcus; Streptococcus; Enterobacteriaceae; Child

**Abstract:** Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis [SBP] is a frequent and often fatal complication of ascites without a demonstrable intra abdominal cause. In adults, the organisms of SBP are usually gram-negative bacteria, but they may differ in children. Since these organisms are resistant to most antibiotics, identification of active antimicrobial agents and determination of resistance pattern are essential. The aim of the present study was also to determine the causative agents of SBP in children with liver disease and ascites, referred to pediatrics ward of Imam Khomeini hospital during 1384-85. In this study, ascites samples were taken from 85 patients with liver disease and ascites of Emam Khomeini Hospital, pediatrics ward, and they were examined by direct test, culture on different media and biochemistry tests. Antibiogram tests by disk diffusion were done on each positive sample. Of 85 examined samples, 32 bacterial and 2 yeast agents were isolated. Of bacterial cases, Escherichia coli [31.25%] and coagulase negative Staphylococci [18.75%] were the most isolated agents and the rest, included Streptococci and Enterobacteriaceae. Moreover, antibiogram tests identify that most of coagulase negative Staphylococci isolates as resistant to cotrimoxazol, amoxicillin, penicillin and cephalosporin [first generation]. The most of gram negative isolated bacteria were resistant to amikacin, vancomycin and gentamicin. Since the spontaneous bacterial peritonitis is not detectable by clinical signs, ascites samples should be examined in order to determine the etiologic agents. In general spontaneous bacterial peritonitis agents are mostly composed of normal flora bacteria, in our study most isolated bacteria were Escherichia coli and coagulase negative Staphylococci, two major normal flora of gastrointestinal tract and skin. The isolated bacteria showed a high antibiotic resistance against common drugs in our study. In general, this study showed that the major agents of spontaneous bacterial peritonitis should be identified by ascites examination and antibiogram test to establish a perfect treatment pattern in order to treat the patients rapidly.

## Peritonsillar Abscess

surgery

### **A retrospective study of peritonsillar abscess in riyadh medical complex toward setting up treatment protocol.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1217-1221 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Peritonsillar Abscess-diagnosis; Peritonsillar Abscess-pathology; Drainage; Retrospective Studies; Clinical Protocols; Tonsillectomy; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Sex Distribution

**Abstract:** To investigate and study the management pattern of peritonsillar abscess, the male to female ratio and incidence. Also, to evaluate the causative organism isolated from abscess and reported by culture/sensitivity [C/S]. This study has been designed as a single centered retrospective hospital based study. We carried out this study in the Department of ENT, Riyadh Medical Complex, Saudi Arabia from 2000 to 2004. We gathered the data via survey [5 years]. There were 81 patients admitted for the management of peritonsillar abscess. Mean age of patients was 22 years [range 10 to 60 years; 44 male, 37 female]. The hospital stay varies from 1-8 days with a mean of 4 days. The left side is more involved. Treatment consisted mainly incision/drainage under local anesthetic in 47 patients [58%], while 5 cases [6%] were carried out under general anesthetic. Aspiration and conservative treatment was noted in 25 [31%] cases, abscess tonsillectomy was carried out in 3 [4%] cases. The most common microorganisms isolated from C/S is Group A beta hemolytic streptococcus [17/81 [21%]]. Penicillin G + Flagyl [49/81 [60%]] were the most common antibiotics used. No case of bilateral peritonsillar abscess was found and there is no consensus regarding the best technique. Options include needle aspiration, incision and drainage and immediate tonsillectomy. Peritonsillar abscess remain one of the acute admission in the Department of Otolaryngology at Riyadh Medical Complex, Riyadh. Incision/drainage remains the gold standard treatment, Penicillin G + Flagyl combinations are the cornerstones.

## Plants, Medicinal

therapeutic uses

### **Antiviral effect assay of twenty five species of various medicinal plants families in Iran.**

Monavari, H.R.; Hamkar, R.; Norooz Babaei, Z.; Adibi, L.; Noroozi, M.; Ziaei, A.

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**Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology** 2007; 1 (2): VII, 49-59 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antiviral Agents; Plant Extracts-therapeutic uses; Herpesvirus 1, Human; Adenoviridae; Enterovirus B, Human; Measles virus; Rotavirus

**Abstract:** Medicinal plants have been traditionally used for different kinds of ailments including infectious diseases. There is an increasing need for substances with antiviral activity since the treatment of viral infections with the available antiviral drugs often lead to the problem of viral resistance. There is a need to search for new and more effective antiviral agents, therefore in the present study 25 plants with ethno-medical background from different families were screened for antiviral activity against HSV-1, Adenovirus type 5, Echovirus type 11, Measles virus and Rotavirus. Different parts of the plants collected from Iran were extracted with aqueous solvents to obtain crude extracts. These extracts were screened for their cytotoxicity against Vero, BSC-1, Hep-II and RD cell lines by micro-culture neutral red dye absorption and microscopically follow up for CPE. Antiviral properties of the plant extracts were determined by cytopathic effect inhibition assay and plaque reduction assay. Four plants extract; *Nymphaea alba*, *Rhus coriaria* L., *Chelidonium majus* and *Terminalia chebula* Retz exhibited significant antiviral activity against HSV-1 and adenovirus type 5 at non-toxic concentration. The extracts of *Chelidonium majus* showed great anti viral activity against HSV-1 and partial activity against adenovirus at higher concentrations. Some of the medicinal plants have shown antiviral activity. Further research is needed to elucidate the active constituents of these plants which may be useful in the development of new and effective antiviral agents.

## Plasmodium falciparum

### **The clonal composition of the Plasmodium falciparum population in the course of the in-vitro cultivation.**

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**Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]** 2007; 1 (1): 32-39 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Polymerase Chain Reaction; Ultraviolet Rays; Clone Cells; Malaria; Mutation

**Abstract:** In the present study, alterations in *Plasmodium falciparum* parasite population composition, caused by selective adaptation to the culture conditions, were examined by polymerase chain reaction [PCR]. In the course of these experiments such alterations were induced by potentially mutagenic UV-radiation imploring different U V doses for different periods of time. Six deep frozen stabilates of the NF5 4-strain of *P. falciparum* [named A, B, C, D, E, and F] as well as the clone TM106-R2 and the stabilate CH1501- were thawed and cultivated under various conditions for a period of 4 and 6 months. While cultivating, samples were taken several times for molecular biological typing of



presence of dominant parasite clones. In a parallel experiment, two of the cultivated stabilates [E and F] were exposed to different doses of UV-radiation. The UV-treatment of the cultures was performed with the DNA-Cross-linker FLUO-LINK while the open culture dishes were placed in the device drawer. Analysis of molecular biology of the clonal composition was performed by PCR. UV-light had an effect on the development of the parasites but this could not be verified on the DNA level. The presented different stabilates of the NF54-strain of *P.falciparum* displayed changes in the genotyping pattern caused by different culture conditions. The analysis of a small number of genetic markers [in this case four] is often sufficient to detect such changes in a culture. UV-light had an effect on the development of the malaria parasites but this could not be verified on the DNA level. Mutations induced by UV-radiation normally are point mutations which are not detectable by common gel electrophoresis. Further investigations are necessary to explain the complex processes induced in malaria parasites by UV-irradiation.

## Polycystic Ovary Syndrome

### surgery

#### **Effect of laparoscopic electrocautery of ovaries on ovarian response and fertility in poor response PCOS patients.**

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (1): 9, 60-65 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Electrocoagulation; Laparoscopy; Ovary; Cautery; Clomiphene; Infertility, Female; Ovulation; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** Polycystic ovary syndrome is one of the most common endocrine disorders which can cause oligoovulation and anovulation in infertile women. Treatment of PCOS at first step is medical and in resistant cases surgery by laparoscope and electro-cauterization of the ovaries will be considered. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of laparoscopic cauterization of ovaries on ovulation, pregnancy, ovarian response to induction of ovulation and menstrual regulation. In a semi-experimental- [before and after study], cauterization of the ovaries by laparoscope was done in 44 PCOS patients who were resistant to medical treatment. Ovulation, pregnancy and menstrual regulation were evaluated in these patients in a period of 3 months. Then pregnancy rate, ovulation and regularity of menses were evaluated before and after cauterization. Sampling method was census and data were analyzed by paired T-test, Wilcoxon, and Fischer's exact test using SPSS soft ware. 44 patients aged from 18 to 36 with unsuccessful medical induction of ovulation and irregular menses were selected for the study. After cauterization of the ovaries, ovulation was evident in 32 [%72] and 15 [%34.09] of them became pregnant, with twin pregnancy in 3 cases. Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome was not occurred in the patients. In spite of different results of different studies, our study revealed that the response of ovaries to medical treatment and also pregnancy outcome would be better after laparoscopic cauterization of the ovaries and this effect is better when combination of HMG and clomiphene citrate is used. Pregnancy and regulation of menses after cauterization had no relation to age and cause of infertility.

## Porphyria, Acute Intermittent

#### **A case of acute intermittent porphyria in the emergency department.**

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**Middle East Journal of Emergency Medicine [The]** 2006; 6 (2): 34-35 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Porphyrins-metabolism; Emergency Service, Hospital

**Abstract:** Acute Intermittent Porphyria [AIP] is a rare hereditary disorder of porphyrin metabolism, characterised by episodes of gastrointestinal, psychiatric, or neurologic symptoms. We report here a 40 year old male as a known case of AIP who had different presenting symptoms in each admission to our emergency department. Acute attacks of AIP are often precipitated by drugs like barbiturates, sulfonamides, diphenylhydantoin and many other drugs as well as fasting, acute infections and over indulgence in alcohol. In this case, we think that excessive alcohol consumption precipitated the acute AIP attacks.

## Precursor Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma

### complications

#### **Bacteremia due to *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* in patients with hematological malignancies.**

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**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 214-219 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bacteremia-etiology; *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*; Intensive Care Units; Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin-complications; Hematologic Neoplasms

**Abstract:** The incidence of *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* infections in immunocompromised cancer patients has increased recently. Treatment of these infections is usually difficult because drug resistance of *S. maltophilia* renders therapeutic options limited. A retrospective study of *S. maltophilia* bacteremia was carried out at the Riyadh Armed Forces Hospital between January 1993 and December 2002. The records of patients confirmed to have *S. maltophilia* bacteremia were reviewed. Seventeen episodes of bacteremia caused by *S. maltophilia* were identified. The main risk factors were: underlying hematological malignancy, administration of immunosuppressive therapy and broad spectrum antibiotics particularly carbapenems, having indwelling intravascular catheters and prolonged hospitalization. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing showed cotrimoxazole to be the most active agent, followed by ceftazidime, colistin and piperacillin/tazobactam. Eight episodes of bacteremia were successfully treated. *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* is a significant cause of morbidity and mortality in immunocompromised hosts especially those with underlying hematological malignancies receiving broad spectrum antibiotics. Early administration of appropriate antibiotics is vital to overcome these life threatening infections.

## epidemiology

### **Seroprevalence of herpes simplex virus types 1 and 2, Epstein-Barr virus, and cytomegalovirus in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia in Egypt.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1139-1145 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Herpesvirus 1, Human; Herpesvirus 2, Human; Herpesvirus 4, Human; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Epstein-Barr Virus Infections; Cytomegalovirus

**Abstract:** Viral infection, especially caused by herpes viruses, is now recognized as an important cause of morbidity and mortality in immunocompromised cancer patients. This study aimed at studying seroprevalence of 3 herpes viruses Herpes simplex virus types 1 and 2 [HSV 1 and 2], Epstein-Barr virus [EBV], and cytomegalovirus [CMV] in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia [ALL]. We conducted this study on 68 newly diagnosed pediatric patients with ALL presented to the Pediatric Oncology Service of National Cancer Institute, Cairo University, Egypt from November 2001 to June 2003. We used enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay in detecting HSV 1 and 2, CMV, EBV antibodies of both types immunoglobulin [Ig] M and IgG detection of DNA for both CMV and EBV by polymerase chain reaction was carried out. High seroprevalence of HSV-1 and 2, CMV and EBV IgG antibodies in both leukemic children and their control was observed [69%, 100%, 83%] and [80%, 100%, 95%]. Significantly higher percentage of HSV-1 and 2 IgM or reactivated infection was found among leukemic children 17/68 [25%] compared with normal control 0%. Analysis showed that prevalence of HSV 1 and 2 IgG increased from 18/33 [54%] in children <5 years to 11/13 [77%] in children >10 years, and reactivation of HSV-1 and 2 increased with increasing age from 1/33 [3%] in children <5 years to 4/13 [30%] in children >10 year. This was in contrast to seroprevalence of CMV and EBV IgG which were 100% and 83% in children <5 years. No difference in seroprevalence was found among both gender, and no difference was found in leukemic patients with granulocytopenia. The data show a higher exposure to HSV-1 and 2 both primary infections and reactivation among ALL children. Therefore, acyclovir prophylaxis could be highly effective for seropositive leukemic patients who are undergoing induction chemotherapy.

## Pregnancy

### **Adolescent pregnancy in West Turkey. Cross sectional surgery of married adolescents.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1177-1182 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Marital Status; Cross-Sectional Studies; Educational Status; Fertility-physiology; Risk Factors; Age Factors; Adolescent

**Abstract:** The purpose of this research was to determine both the fertility characteristics of married adolescent women in Denizli province center and the adolescent pregnancy rate and also some factors that could occur with adolescent pregnancy. This cross-sectional study was conducted in the Denizli province center in the year 2001. According to the Turkish Demographic Health Survey 1998 statistics, the percentage of married adolescents between 15-19 years of age who have begun to give birth is 9.3-10.2%. The sample size of 3471 was determined using Epi Info software. To reach this sample size, 5 of the 25 health clinics in Denizli province center were chosen by simple random sampling method. Approximately 6.4% of the adolescents were married, 4.9% had been pregnant as an adolescent, 4.8% had delivered a baby, 23.3% of the married adolescents had never been pregnant, 23.3% were pregnant with their first child, and 51.2% were mothers; 76.7% had been pregnant one or more times. The majority of the married adolescent women in the research group [57.2%] do not use any method of family planning, followed by 15.7% who use an intrauterine device. Age, lower degree of education [less than 8 years] and unemployment were identified as risk factors for adolescent pregnancy. The results of this study suggest that although the frequency of adolescent pregnancy in the region is lower than the mean value in Turkey, it is higher compared with other countries. Age, education <8 years and unemployment are risk factors for adolescent pregnancy.

## Pregnancy Outcome

### **Effect of calcium and vitamin D intake on maternal and neonatal anthropometric parameters.**

Sabour, H.; Nezhad, A. Hossein; Maghbooli, Z.h.; Larijani, B.  
Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Research Center

**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (1): 4, 26-31 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vitamin D; Calcium; Anthropometry; Infant, Newborn; Maternal Nutrition Physiology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Vitamin D is essential for the health of pregnant women and their newborns. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between the outcome of pregnancy and maternal calcium and vitamin D intake. This cross-sectional study included 449 healthy pregnant women at the time of delivery and also their newborns after delivery. Maternal and neonatal anthropometric data were collected and Calcium and Vitamin D intake was determined. The mean values for vitamin D and calcium intake in mothers were 2.26+/-1.87 microg/d and 816.284+/-370.47 mg/d respectively. Our findings showed that, the mean Apgar score and height of the newborns whose mothers had adequate calcium and vitamin D intake were higher than those of infants of mothers with inadequate intake [p=0.04, p=0.03; respectively]. Our study showed a significant correlation between adequate maternal calcium and vitamin D intake and appropriate neonatal birth weight, height and one-minute Apgar score. We found that mothers with adequate intake of calcium and vitamin D had greater weight gain. Therefore, proper nutritional plans for pregnant women are necessary. Consumption of foods rich in calcium and vitamin D, in particular dairy products, fortification of foods and addition of supplements to diet regimen of the population at risk of developing such nutritional deficiencies should be taken into consideration.

## Pregnancy, Ectopic

### diagnosis

#### **Heterotopic pregnancy.**

Akthar, Farkhunda

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 162-164 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy, Tubal-diagnosis; Ultrasonography, Prenatal; Laparotomy; Uterine Rupture; Choristoma

**Abstract:** A rare case of simultaneous tubal pregnancy and intrauterine pregnancy is discussed. Patient had an atypical presentation of abdominal pain and a abnormal uterine bleeding but no period of amenorrhea. On clinical examination there was suspicion of ectopic gestation but ultrasonography revealed early intrauterine pregnancy along with luteal cyst. Because of increase severity of pain she was reviewed again. Repeat sonography findings were consistent with heterotopic which was confirmed by laparotomy and histopathology.

## Prenatal Care

### **The effect of antenatal care on the probability of neonatal survival at birth, Wad Medani Teaching Hospital, Sudan.**

Yousif, Eisa Mohamed; Abdul Hafeez, Abdul Rahman  
University of Gezira - Faculty of Applied medical Sciences

**Sudanese Journal of Public Health** 2006; 1 (4): 293-297 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Survival Rate; Neonatal Mortality; Pregnancy Outcome; Stillbirth; Health Status; Socieconomic Factors; Live Birth; Women's Health Services

**Abstract:** This study is a comparative prospective cohort study testing the hypothesis that "there will be positive and established effects of each quality type of antenatal care intervention on neonatal survival at birth" by disproving the alternative hypothesis. A sample of 236 deliveries was selected. All the respondents were primigravidae with their quality type antenatal care recorded All pregnancies outcome [still-or-live birth] was examined and then recorded together with mothers' health state. Further analysis was carried out using log-linear and logistic regression. According to the applied scoring system 98 were sorted out as "good" women, 55 as "moderate" and 83 as "bad" in terms of their state of health. Women, who received "good" antenatal care, were 106. Only 2 [1.08%] had stillborn babies, while 57 who received "moderate" antenatal care had 8 [14.03%] stillbirths. Those who received no services [73] ended with 16 [21.09%] stillborn babies. Data was standardized for the influence of antenatci care, coded, computed and conclusions driven. Women having good health and receiving good antenatal care services are more likely to have live-born babies in opposition to those who had bad health and had no antenatal care. The odds of having a live-birth is 11.807 greater among women who had good antenatal care and good health than those who lacked good health and had no antenatal care services. Different combinations of variables could also show that antenatal care is the decisive variable in pregnancy desirable outcome [live-birth]. The frequency of stillbirth was very high [31.11%] among women categories "bad health" and "no antenatal care" Adequacy of antenatal care is strongly and consistently associated with birth outcome.

## Problem Solving

### Effect of problem solving skill training on social anxiety in unsupervised adolescents living in boarding houses of Kurdistan welfare office.

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (1): 3, 18-25 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anxiety; Adaptation, Psychological; Adolescent; Social Welfare; Interpersonal Relations

**Abstract:** Social anxiety is a common problem in the prime of youth. The aim of this study was to assess the effect of skill training programs in solving social anxiety related problems among the unsupervised adolescents living in the boarding houses of Kurdistan welfare office. This is a quasi-experimental study with comparison of the control and intervention groups before and after training. Before study, subjects were assessed by Libowitz questionnaire, 36 of them got scores of more than 55 and were randomly placed in the intervention and control groups. Training of problem solving skills was performed for the intervention group for twelve 45-minute sessions. The two groups were assessed by means of Libowitz questionnaire. Data were analyzed with SPSS soft ware by use of independent and paired T-tests. The results of this study revealed that mean values for social anxiety in the intervention and control groups were 39+/-13.9 and 70.43+/-10.2 respectively which was statistically significant [ $p < 0.0001$ ]. We concluded that problem solving training sessions can be effective in the prevention of social anxiety and its consequences and will help adolescents to manage their social problems.

## Prostatectomy

### methods

#### Open prostatectomy.

Iqbal, Javaid; Gulzar, Muhammad Rehman; Afzal, Muhammad; Ahmed, Irshad  
Punjab Medical College, Faisalabad

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 125-132 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prostatic Hyperplasia-surgery; Prostatectomy-adverse effects; Postoperative Complications; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** To study the morbidity of open prostatectomy. To assess the frequency of complications after open prostatectomy. Descriptive cross sectional. Surgical Unit-IV, DHQ Hospital, Faisalabad. 01-01-2003 to 31-12-2003 [One Year]. Patients of bladder outlet obstruction due to benign prostatic hyperplasia [PBH] were operated by open surgery [Transvesical or retropubic prostatectomy]. Open prostatectomy was performed in 54 cases. In 38 cases, suprapubic transvesical prostatectomy was performed, while in 6 cases, retropubic prostatectomy was done. Our youngest patient was 42 years old and oldest 90 years. Mean age was 62 years. In our study, the most common complications were wound associated seen in 7[12.96%] cases. They included cellulites in 3[5.56%] cases, stitch abscess in 1[1.85%] cases, seroma in 1[1.85%] cases, and abscess in 2[3.70%] cases. Other complications were bleeding in the form of reactionary haemorrhage/clot retention in 2[3.70%] cases and secondary haemorrhage in 3[5.56%] cases. Urinary fistula was seen in 5[9.26%] cases while retrograde ejaculation in 6[11.11%] cases, stricture urethra in 3[5.56%] cases, urinary incontinence in 4[7.41%] cases and urinary tract infection in 5[9.26%] cases. Epididymo-orchitis, deep vein thrombosis and osteitis pubis were not seen in our study. The average duration of hospital stay was 6 days. Most cases were discharged within five days of operation, while stitches were removed on the eighth postoperative day. The morbidity of open prostatectomy is higher than transurethral resection [TURF], as TURP is better procedure due to lower complication rate, short hospital stay, cost effectiveness and better tolerated by old and unfit patients, presenting with small fibrotic prostate. Open prostatectomy is still a good option for BPH where TURP facilities are not available.

## Prostatic Hyperplasia

### surgery

#### Surgical treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia: recent advances.

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**Middle East Journal of Emergency Medicine [The]** 2006; 6 (2): 8-10 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Surgical Procedures, Operative-methods; Surgical Procedures, Operative-utilization; Treatment Outcome; Urologic Surgical Procedures, Male; Transurethral Resection of Prostate

## Prostatic Neoplasms

### Angiogenesis and cellular proliferation in prostatic carcinoma.

Abdel Rahman, Magwa M.; Sabry, Khaled Mohamed; El Safy, Hala M.; Shaker, Soheir Saad  
Al Azhar University - Girls Faculty of Medicine - Pathology and Urology Departments

**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 185-190 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neovascularization, Pathologic; Immunohistochemistry; Antigens, CD34; Prognosis

**Abstract:** To evaluate the role of angiogenesis in the form of microvessel density [MVD] and proliferative activity in the form of argyrophilic nucleolar organizer region [AgNOR] as independent prognostic parameters in prostatic cancer, tumour tissue from 20 radical prostatectomy specimens was examined. Examination of CD34-immunostained sections was used to calculate MVD. Modified silver stain method was used to calculate AgNORs. The distribution of the microvessel and mean number were variable in benign and different grades of adenocarcinoma. In well differentiated carcinoma, the mean MVD was 34.33 +/- 3.83 while moderately differentiated and high grade lesions were associated with significantly increased MVD [mean 45 +/- 5 and 61.67 +/- 7.64 respectively]. Silver stain for AgNOR revealed non-significant increase in the mean count between benign prostatic hyperplasia [BPH], prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia [PIN], and low grade carcinoma [mean = 1.3 +/- 0.48, 1.67 +/- 0.58 and 1.5 +/- 0.55 respectively]. There was significant increase of AgNOR count in malignant cells versus BPH and PIN [mean = 2.09 +/- 0.94, 1.3 +/- 0.48 and 1.67 +/- 0.58 respectively]. There was non-significant difference in the mean number of AgNOR between low and intermediate group [mean = 1.5 +/- 0.55 and 2.33 +/- 0.58 respectively]. However, there was significant increased number in high grade carcinoma [mean = 4.33 +/- 1.53].

## Pseudomonas aeruginosa

### drug effects

### The effect of essential oil of *Matricaria chamomilla* L. on biofilm formation of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

Saderi, H.; Owlia, P.; Hashemi, S.R.

Shahed University - School of Medicine - Department of Microbiology

**Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology** 2007; 1 (2): II, 9-14 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** *Matricaria*; Oils, Volatile; Biofilms

**Abstract:** *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is an important opportunistic pathogen. The mucoid strains of *P. aeruginosa* produce hyperviscous substances consisting mainly of alginate which have important roles in formation of biofilm. We investigated the effect of essential oil of *Matricaria chamomilla* L. on biofilm production in *P. aeruginosa*. *P. aeruginosa* 8821M was used as standard strain for biofilm production. Antibacterial effects of essential oil of *M. chamomilla* L. [50% in DMSO] was tested by disk diffusion method. The effect of essential oil on biofilm formation of *P. aeruginosa* 8821M was evaluated following inoculation of bacteria in LB broth medium containing 0.5, 0.35 and 0.2 microgram/ml of oil which were incubated for 24h at 37°C. The biofilm formation was measured by Fonseca method. Bacteria inoculated and un-inoculated media without oil were used as positive and negative controls, respectively. The results showed that the essential oil did not have any antibacterial effect or reduction in biofilm formation in the presence of 0.35 and 0.2 microg/ml of oil. On the other hand, bacteria biofilm formation was significantly reduced in the presence of 0.5 microg/ml of oil in comparison with positive control. This research showed that the essential oil of *Matricaria chamomilla* L. had no antibacterial effect, but caused reduced biofilm formation in *P. aeruginosa*. Biofilm formation is an important virulence factor in mucoid strains and our results may suggest the possible use of essential oil in control of infections caused by *P. aeruginosa* or other related infections.

### *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* distribution in clinical sample and their antibiogram from Al-Shifa Hospital, Gaza, PNA.

El Manama, Abdel Raouf A.; Elaiwa, Najah M.; Abu Elamreen, Farid H.; El Ottol, Abed El Kader Y.

Islamic University - Al shifa Hospital - Medical Technology

**Annals of Alquds Medicine** 2006; 1 (2): 37-45 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drug Resistance; Drug Resistance, Bacterial; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Hospitals

**Abstract:** To assess antibiotic resistance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates from four types of clinical specimen at Al-Shifa hospital, and to compare susceptibilities of those isolates according to their source. Clinical specimens from Al-Shifa hospital in Gaza were analyzed between January and December 2002. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* were isolated and identified by conventional methods. The antibiotic resistance rates were measured by modified Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion method. Data were analyzed statistically using SPSS [version 11]. The number of isolated *P. aeruginosa* was 541, obtained from 4 types of clinical specimens. Pus was the major source of *P. aeruginosa* isolates [64%], followed by urine [24%], sputum [7.0%] and Blood [5.0%]. However, considering the number of specimens cultured, sputum showed the highest *Pseudomonas* isolation rate [49%], followed by Pus [23%], urine [8.0%] and Blood [6.0%]. The highest percentage rates of resistance were found against amoxicillin [99% of all isolates], cephalixin [98.5%], cefaclor [97.4%], doxycycline [96.2%], trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole [94.7%] and nalidixic acid [93.5%]. Ciprofloxacin was the most effective of all the tested antimicrobials, followed by Gentamicin and Amikacin. Significant statistical [P >= 0.05] difference in isolated strain susceptibility was detected among some of the antimicrobials depending on the specimen source. This study showed that antimicrobial resistance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was high and alarming. Significant difference in the resistance pattern of isolates from different specimen type can be useful in clearing the picture of resistance problem and suggests that due care must be taken in hospital settings to adequately diagnose pseudomonal infections and prescribe the antibiotic treatment most effective in preventing the increase in multidrug resistant organisms.

## Public Health

### What is public health?

Mohamed, Huda Hassan

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**Sudanese Journal of Public Health** 2006; 1 (4): 271-276 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Public Health Practice; Education, Public Health Professional; World Health Organization; Population Surveillance; Disease Outbreaks; Socioeconomic Factors; Immunization; Health Education; Environment and Public Health; Epidemiology

## Publications

### supply and distribution

#### Publication and dissemination of health research findings: strengthening post-trial benefit.

El Sayed, Dya Eldin Mohammed; Kass, Nancy E.

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Alzaiem Alazhari University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Community Medicine

**Sudanese Journal of Public Health** 2006; 1 (4): 298-303 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Research-supply and distribution; Information Dissemination; Journalism, Medical; Databases; Ethics, Medical; Paper; Questionnaires; Health Personnel

**Abstract:** There is a large discrepancy between the number of research studies being conducted in the Sudan and the number of scientific publications of research outcomes. This study explores the trends of Sudanese researchers toward publication and dissemination of research findings and post-trial benefit to the communities in which these research studies are conducted. We surveyed 95 researchers from different research and academic institutions and found that only 51% of researchers publish their research work in local and international professional journals. Approximately 20% of surveyed researchers provide feedback to the served communities and some of researchers [22.1%] make the tested interventions available to the communities. There is little structured support for dissemination of research findings in the Sudan, and research and academic institutions are generally left to create their own means of publication.

## Pulpotomy

### methods

#### Pulpotomy in the primary teeth: comparison of four techniques.

Al Tinawi, M.

Damascus University - Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Pediatric Dentistry

**Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 121-143 (43 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tooth, Deciduous; Formocresols; Ferric Compounds; Electrocoagulation; Lasers

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to evaluate the success of Formocresol pulpotomy compared with Ferric sulfate and Electro coagulation and Laser pulpotomy in primary teeth. Forty seven primary second molars of children aged 5-8 years, were divided randomly into four groups: 10 Formocresol, 13 Ferric sulfate, 13 Electro coagulation, 10 Laser. All teeth were filled with ZOE and sealed with Compomer, and S.S.Crown as final restoration. The success rate was 90% - 84.6% - 84.6% - 83.3% respectively. These differences were not statistically significant  $p=0.05$ , but there were a relation between the pretreatment physiologic resorption of roots and the type of hemorrhage during the amputation procedure. This study revealed that Ferric sulfate, and Electro coagulation, and Laser pulpotomy are good alternative to Formocresol pulpotomy.

## Pyloric Stenosis, Hypertrophic

### surgery

#### Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis: a comparison of laparoscopic and right upper quadrant pyloromyotomy.

El Barbaty, Mohamed M.

Cairo University - Department of Pediatric Surgery

**Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery** 2006; 7 (1): 71-76 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infant, Newborn; Laparoscopy; Postoperative Complications; Length of Stay

**Abstract:** Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis is a common condition that has been classically treated by a pyloromyotomy through a transverse right upper quadrant approach. with low associated morbidity and mortality. Recently, pyloromyotomy by laparoscopy was introduced and gained popularity among pediatric surgeons around the world. A comparative study was conducted to compare the two operative techniques and examines their advantages and complication rates. 157 patients underwent pyloromyotomy through laparoscopic [n=33] and right upper quadrant [n=124] approaches. Patient's characteristics were similar in the two groups. The complication rate, time to full feeding,

incidence of postoperative emesis, and postoperative length of stay did not differ substantially among the groups. Operating times in the open group were significantly longer than the laparoscopic group [32 +/- 9 v 25 +/- 9 minutes;  $P < 0.001$ ]. Laparoscopic wound lengths [umbilical + 2 working ports] were significantly shorter when compared with the right upper quadrant wounds [ $P < 0.001$ ]. The incisions associated with laparoscopic group also yielded excellent cosmetic results compared with the right upper quadrant approach. Although it requires experience with laparoscopy in infants, laparoscopic approach can be performed safely at teaching institutions. Its main advantage is the eventual cosmetic result because the 3-mm scars become almost invisible with time; the right upper quadrant technique leaves a scar that enlarges with the child. With more experience, the laparoscopic approach may result in shorter operative times and the potential for decreased operative and hospital costs in comparison with the other technique.

## Reishi

### immunology

#### **The immunomodulatory effect of Ganoderma Lucidum polysaccharide extract on BALB/c peritoneal macrophage function.**

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (1): 2, 10-17 (36 ref.)

**Keywords:** Polysaccharides-isolation and purification; Mice, Inbred BALB C; Macrophages, Peritoneal-physiology; Immunologic Factors; Nitrous Oxide; Glucosephosphate Dehydrogenase

**Abstract:** Ganoderma Lucidum has been regarded as a natural immunomodulator. The exact carbohydrate epitope responsible for the immunomodulatory activity and its receptor have not been identified, but it seems likely that it is the receptor CR3 [complement receptor 3] which can bind to beta-glucan polysaccharide. Because glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase [G6PD] activity has a critical role in the regulation of macrophage functions such as nitric oxide [NO] production, we assessed the immunomodulatory effect of GL-PS in BALB/c peritoneal macrophages. For this purpose, BALB/c mice peritoneal macrophages were isolated and treated with various concentrations of GL-PS [0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100 microg/ml]. After 24 hours, the viability of treated macrophages was measured by MTT assay at 540 nm and the effective dose was determined to be 0.1 microg/ml. Then, macrophages were sonicated and special activity of G6PD was measured in the cell extracts by measuring the alterations in NADPH absorption at 339nm and protein concentration by Bradford method. Also, NO production was determined by use of Griess-reagent after 18 hours. Results of this study showed that 0.1 microg/ ml of GL-PS had the maximal effect on cell viability [stimulation Index] in comparison to other doses [0.05<p]. Also, 0.1 microg/ ml of GL-PS increased G6PD special activity and NO production in macrophages [0.05<p]. Ganoderma Lucidum is widely used in traditional Chinese medicine to improve quality and length of life. We concluded that GL-PS extract had an immunomodulatory effect on macrophage functions. So, it can be a good choice to augment phagocytic system against infectious agents and pathogens such as Leishmania species, because nitric oxide production plays a critical role against these organisms.

## Rhinoplasty

### adverse effects

#### **Study of nasal tip dropping after rhinoplasty.**

Akhlaghi, F.; Tasnimi, S.

Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Dental School and Dental Research Center - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

**Dental Journal - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 25 (2): 2, 127-134 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nose

**Abstract:** Since tip projection is an important factor for the nose esthetics, one of the results in rhinoplasty is maintenance, increase or decrease of nasal tip. The aim of this research was to measure nasal tip dropping in profile after rhinoplasties done on Maxillofacial Department of Taleghani Hospital, Tehran in 2003-2004. In this quasi experimental study, nasal tip dropping 2 months and 6 months after surgery in comparison with 20 days post operation in 28 patients were measured via profile photographs. Various variables such as tip projection, nasal length [NL], nasolabial angle [NLA] and [nose+upper lip length]/projection [N+UL/P] were calculated by computer software with accuracy of 0.01 mm and 0.1 degree. Paired T and ANOVA tests were used to compare the changes. Tip projection diminished slightly within 20 days to 6 months after rhinoplasty which means the tip had a little posterior movement. Nasolabial angle showed significant decrease [ $P < 0.001$ ] and increase in nose length was apparent [ $P < 0.001$ ]. Changes indicated the inferior dropping of nasal tip. Nose tip change were seen after 2 months and continued 6 months postoperatively. The postoperative changes between 20 days and 2 months, 2 and 6 months, and 20 days and 6 months for NL, NLA, N+UL/P were significant in all cases [ $P < 0.05$ ]. Nasal tip changes were greater in male than female but patient's age seemed not important. Septoplasty and tip graft did not have significant effect on nose tip. Nose tip moved inferiorly and posteriorly within 20 days and 6 months after surgery but inferior movement was more than posterior movement.

## Rodentia

### parasitology

#### **Determination of rodent ectoparasite Fauna in Sarpole-Zahab district, Kermanshah province, Iran, 2004-2005.**

Telmadarraiy, Z.; Vatandoost, H.; Mohammadi, S.; Akhavan, A.A.; Abai, M.R.; Rafinejad, J.; Kia, E.B.; Naini, F. Faghih; Jedari, M.; Aboulhasani, M.

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University of Tehran - School of Public Health and Institute of Health Research, Medical Sciences - Department of Medical Entomology and Vector Control

**Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases** 2007; 1 (1): 58-62 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ectoparasitic Infestations; Arvicolinae; Mice; Rats; Gerbillinae; Fleas; Lice; Ticks; Mites

**Abstract:** Ectoparasites of various species of rodents were examined from Sarpole Zehab, Kermanshah Province Iran during 2005. This city is bordered with Iraq. A total of 139 rodents included 6 species of hosts were captured during all different seasons and examined for ectoparasites using live trap. The area of study was mainly plateau [70%] and mountainous. The hosts including: *Microtus socialis*, *Mus musculus*, *Rattus rattus*, *Nesokia indica*, *Meriones persicus* and *Tatera indica*. The 9 species of ectoparasites recovered included 3 fleas [*Pulex irritans*, *Xenopsylla buxtoni*, *Nosopsyllus medus*], one sucking louse [*Polyplax spinolosa*], two ticks [*Rhipicephalus* sp., *Hyalomma* sp.], and 3 mites [*Lealaps nuttalli*, *Dermanysus sanguineus*, *Ornithonussus bacoti*]. Among all arthropod collected, the lice and flea had the most and least frequency, i.e. 77.7% and 4.4%, respectively. The data showed that the ectoparasites on some rodent hosts tend to prefer particular host body sites, and that some ectoparasite species sites may overlap owing to their inaccessibility to the host.

## Rubella Syndrome, Congenital

### diagnosis

#### **Congenital rubella syndrome.**

Hussain, Nageen

University of the Punjab, Lahore-Pakistan

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 11-16 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rubella virus; Rubella Vaccine; Teratogens; Rubella Syndrome, Congenital-etiology; Rubella Syndrome, Congenital-pathology

**Abstract:** Rubella is a major public health problem which is usually a mild rash illness in children and adults. However, its seriousness and public health importance stems from the ability of Rubella virus to cross the placental barrier and infect fetal tissue, which may result in congenital rubella syndrome. The mechanism by which Rubella virus causes fetal damage is not well understood. Congenital rubella syndrome is an under-recognized public health problem in Pakistan and can be reduced by vaccinating all seronegative women.

## Salmonella Infections

### microbiology

#### **Development of an ultra rapid and simple multiplex polymerase chain reaction technique for detection of salmonella typhi.**

Ali, Karami; Zeynab, Ahmadi; Zahra, Safiri; Akbar, Khalilpour; Saeid, Morrovati

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1134-1138 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Salmonella Typhimurium-isolation and purification; Polymerase Chain Reaction-methods; Sensitivity and Specificity; Salmonella typhi-isolation and purification; Salmonella paratyphi A-isolation and purification

**Abstract:** To make a rapid and definite diagnosis of Salmonella enteritis, using an ultra rapid multiplex polymerase chain reaction [PCR] detection method for major Salmonella serotypes, such as Salmonella typhi, Salmonella Typhimurium and Salmonella Havana. We performed this study at the Research Center of Molecular Biology, Institute of Military Medicine, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Iran from June 2004 to July 2005. The PCR primers for *tyv* [*rfbE*], *prt* [*rfbS*] and *invA* genes were designed and used for the rapid identification of Salmonella enterica serovars Typhi and Paratyphi A with multiplex PCR. By using simple DNA extraction method in 10 minutes, rapid PCR cycles with total cycle times of 35 minutes and rapid electrophoresis procedure with simple and very cheap buffer used in 200 to 300 volts for 15 minutes to separate the PCR products. The results showed that all reference and clinical isolates of Salmonella serovars Typhi and Paratyphi were accurately identified by this assay. Specificity analysis revealed no cross-reaction with other Enterobacterial strains. The sensitivity of the PCR and the multiplex PCR was 1-10 cells. The total time of Multiplex PCR from sample preparation to final result is 45-50 minutes. These data indicate that the specificity and sensitivity of the PCR and the multiplex PCR make them potentially valuable tools for diagnosis of Salmonella typhi bacteria and that they may be used for the identification of Salmonella enteritidis responsible for sporadic enteritis cases.



## Scabies

### diagnosis

#### **Crusted [Norwegian] scabies in an HIV infected man: a case report.**

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**Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]** 2007; 1 (1): 54-55 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** HIV Infections; Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; Scabies-drug therapy; Sarcoptes scabiei; Mental Retardation

**Abstract:** Scabies is a disease caused by *Sarcoptes scabiei*. Crusted [Norwegian] scabies is a severe form of the disease that affects immuno-compromised patients like those with AIDS. Nowadays, it is becoming rare because of the availability of better hygienic conditions. Rare cases may be seen in mentally retarded patients as in our case.

## Scleroderma, Localized

### drug therapy

#### **Treating localized scleroderma by 5% minoxidine opically.**

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Damascus University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Dermatology and Venereology

**Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 19-25 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Administration, Topical

**Abstract:** This study was carried out on 27 cases of localized scleroderma which were chosen out of patients attending the university hospital of dermatology diseases at Damascus university. Patients ages ranged between 22 and 46 years [mean age 30,4 years]. 11 males [40,74%] and 16 females [59,26%] each case were studied thoroughly and treated by 5% topical Minoxidine twice daily carefully. Massaged into the involved areas for a period of 10 minutes, over a course of 6 months duration. Patients were followed up on a monthly basis. It was noticed that improvement occurred after 2 months of therapy, and in 17 cases [62,96%] regression of induction was achieved but no changes were noted in 10 cases [37,04%] at the end of the therapeutically course. Complete loss of induction leaving behind atrophic lesions were noted in 5 patients [18,59%]. The violaceous halo has disappeared along with noticeable increase in skin softness in 9 patients [33,34%]. There was true response in 3 patient [11,11%] and no response at all in 10 patient [37,04%]. Therefore we have come to the conclusion that treating localized scleroderma by 5% Minoxidine topically is of beneficial effects but there is still a need to carry out more studies in the future to prove the positive results.

## Scaphoid Bone

### injuries

#### **Percutaneous fixation of recent scaphoid fracture.**

El Gushy, Aly M.

Al Azhar University - Orthopaedic Department

**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 211-217 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fractures-surgery; Fracture Fixations-radiography; Bone Screwa; Bone Wires; Range Movement, Articular; Treatment Outcome; Follow-Up Studies

**Abstract:** Conservative treatment of fractures of the scaphoid often leads to an important physical and economic morbidity, especially in young active population. Acute percutaneous scaphoid fixation is a fast technique with minimal soft tissue damage, which allows immediate mobilization without prolonged casting. The study and the results are carried on 15 patients, presented with undisplaced B 1 or B 2 scaphoid fractures with minimally displaced fractures. Nine cases were treated by percutaneous pinning using K-wires and six cases were treated with cannulated screw. There was a short period of immobilization in below elbow cast. Union was obtained in all at a mean of 57 days [58 to 71]. The range of movement after union was equal to that of the contralateral limb. Grip strength was 95% of the contralateral side at three months. Patients were able to return to sedentary work within 6 weeks, and to manual work within 10 weeks. The results show that percutaneous fixation for recent scaphoid fractures is satisfactory and gives rapid functional recovery.

## Sepsis

### epidemiology

#### **Neonatal sepsis in Children Hospital of Damascus University.**

KAZAH, Jenhad

Damascus University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics

**Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 27-48 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infant, Newborn; Child; Hospitals; Gram-Negative Bacteria; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Drug Resistance, Bacterial; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Neonatal sepsis is the most common cause of morbidity and mortality in the newborn. The causative bacteria and its resistance differ from place to other and from time to time. A retrospective study over 3 years was conducted in NICU of Damascus university to explain any change in the bacteriological profile of neonatal sepsis and to prove the need to change the treatment policy. This study was carried out on the neonates admitted on NICU between 1/1/02 and 31/12/2004 who had the diagnosis of sepsis. We had the results of blood culture and the resistance report from the patients files and the archive of our bacteriological laboratory, we compared the results with chi square. The incidence of clinical sepsis was 43.5% with 20.26% positive blood culture. The mortality rate was 37.15% and 48.7% in proven sepsis. Gram negative bacteria [Klebsiella, Burkholderia, Enterobacter] were the most common causes of sepsis. Gram negative bacteria had increased resistance to 3ed generation cephalosporins. Klebsiella had high resistance to antibiotics except imipenem and ciprofloxacin. We found an increase in the neonatal sepsis caused by gram positive bacteria. Incidence and mortality of neonatal sepsis in our unit is higher than other countries. In our unit as in other developing countries the gram negative bacteria is the most common causes of neonatal sepsis. Gram negative bacteria especially Klebsiella had higher resistance to antibiotics than that reported in other studies. We recommend the excluding of the cephalosporins from the initial therapy of the neonatal sepsis. We emphasize that amikacin + amoxicillin/clavulanic acid should be considered for the initial therapy of neonatal sepsis and imipenem or ciprofloxacin + teicoplanin or vancomycin for the nosocomial sepsis.

### mortality

#### **Predictors of mortality outcome in neonatal sepsis.**

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University of Basrah - College of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics

**Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]** 2007; 25 (1): 11-18 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sepsis-microbiology; Sepsis-blood; Prognosis; Prospective Studies; Intensive Care Units, Neonatal; Time Factors; Survival Analysis; Birth Weight; Infant Mortality; Sclerema Neonatorum; Infant, Newborn; Risk Assessment; Pseudomonas; Thrombocytopenia

**Abstract:** A prospective study was carried out to determine the predictors of outcome in neonates with sepsis admitted to neonatal care unit at Basrah Maternity and Children Hospital over six months [from the first of November 2004 till the end of April 2005]. One-hundred twenty neonates were studied, sepsis was confirmed by clinical and laboratory measures. Seventy four [61.7%] neonates were males and 46 [38.3%] were females. Thirty three [27.5%] were preterm and 87 [72.5%] were full term. Sixty seven [55.8%] neonates were still alive during period of hospitalization and discharged home, while fifty three [44.2%] neonates died. Early onset sepsis was detected in 35[29.2%] neonates while late onset sepsis was detected in 85[70.8%] neonates, however, the mortality rate was higher in early onset sepsis [62.9%] compared to late onset sepsis [36.5%]. The mean body weight was significantly lower in neonates who died [1.97+/-0.67], compared to those who survived [2.79+/-0.6]. A significantly higher mortality rates were among premature neonates [69.7%], and those with intrauterine growth retardation [70.8%]. In addition, the death rate was higher in neonates with maternal history of prolonged rupture of membrane  $\geq$  24 hours [61.5%] compared to [39.4%] in neonates with maternal history of rupture membrane of < 24 hours before labor. The clinical signs that predict high mortality were scleremic skin [94.2%], signs of dehydration [82.8%] and prolonged capillary refilling time [68%]. Highest mortality was associated with positive blood culture for Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Staphylococcus aureus, where all neonates died [100%], followed by klebsiella spp. and Escherichia coli [71.1%] and [48.5%] respectively in comparison with neonates who have positive blood culture for Proteus and Enterobacter aeruginosa where only 7.9% and 11.1% of neonates died respectively. A statistically significant higher mortality was reported in neonates having thrombocytopenia, neutropenia and C-reactive protein  $\geq$  10 mg / dl. Regression analysis of different neonatal and maternal variables, hematological and microbiological tests, revealed that body weight, gestational age, thrombocytopenia, neutropenia, positive blood culture for klebsiella spp., prolonged capillary refilling time, sclerema and signs of dehydration are predictive factors of the outcome of death in neonatal sepsis.

## Serratia

### isolation and purification

#### **Antibiotic susceptibility testing of serratia species isolated from hospitalized patients in two hospitals in Al-Mosul, Iraq.**

Ali, Thikra S.

Mosul University - Veterinary Medicine College - Department of Microbiology

**Jordan Medical Journal** 2007; 41 (2): 121-128 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Serratia-drug effects; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Hospitals; Drug Resistance, Microbial

**Abstract:** A total of 150 samples [20 blood, 10 throat swabs, 20 sputum, 50 urine and 50 wounds] were collected from patients admitted Al- Salam and Al- Zahrawi hospitals in the city of Mosul, Iraq and examined for the presence of bacteria Serratia species. By using morphological, cultural and biochemical, it was possible to identify 25 Serratia isolates among the 150 samples. The identifications was confirmed by the API 20E system. The 25 isolates were identified as Serratia marcescens [12] [both pigmented and non pigmented], S. odorifera[10], S. odorifera 2[2], and 1 isolate S. plymuthica. Serratia marcescens isolates were highly sensitive to Cephtriaxone and Ciprofloxacin, and 100% resistant to Ampicillin, Nitrofurantoin, Refampicin and Tetracycline, but expressed variable degree of resistance to other antibiotics. S. odorifera 1 isolates, on the other hand, showed high sensitivity to Cephtriaxone, Chloramphenicol, Ciprofloxacin, Cotrimoxazol and Nalidixic acid, but high resistance to Ampicillin, Cephalexin, and Refampicin, and varied in its response to other antibiotic. S. ordoifera 2 isolates were highly sensitive to Cephalexin, Cephtriaxone, Chloramphenicol, Ciprofloxacin, Cotrimoxazol and Nalidixic acid, but highly resistant to Ampicillin, Refampicin. S. plymuthica isolate was sensitive to Cephtriaxone, Chloramphenicol, Ciprofloxacin, Cotrimoxazol, Gentamycin and Nalidixic acid, but resistant to Ampicillin, Cephalexin, Refampicin and Tetracycline.

## Shigella

### classification

#### **Increasing single and multi-antibiotic resistance in Shigella species isolated from shigellosis patients in Sana'a, Yemen.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1157-1160 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Shigella-drug effects; Shigella-isolation and purification; Drug Resistance, Bacterial; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Feces-microbiology; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Drug Resistance, Multiple

**Abstract:** The epidemiology and antibiotic susceptibility of Shigella species changes over time. Updated susceptibility knowledge is necessary for appropriate empirical antibiotic treatment. Thus, this research aimed to study these changes in 2 time periods with an interval of 10 years. Two hundreds and three Shigella strains, isolated from stool samples of diarrheic patients at the Central Health Laboratory in Sana'a, Yemen in 2 time periods [1993 and 2003] with a 10-year interval, were examined for serotyping and drug resistance pattern. Resistance patterns of the strains to 12 commonly used antimicrobial agents and minimum inhibitory concentrations of the antibiotics were tested. Shigella flexneri [60%] was found to be the most common isolate of the total Shigella species, followed by Shigella dysenteriae [28.6%] and Shigella boydii [11.3%]. In Shigella flexneri strains, Shigella flexneri 3 [30.5%] was the most prevalent serotype, followed by Shigella flexneri 6 [17.2%], and Shigella flexneri 1 [12.3%]. All strains were found equally susceptible to cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin, and gentamicin, but more than 80% of the strains of 2003 were resistant to tetracycline, co-trimoxazole, and 52% of the same strains were resistant to ampicillin. Resistance to chloramphenicol was found in 61%, cefuroxime in 56.2%, and cephadrine, 52% of the strains. Overall, Shigella species showed statistically significant increase in resistance against tetracycline, cephradine, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, nalidixic acid, and aztreonam [ $p < 0.05$ ] over the 10 years period. This indicates decreased efficacy of co-trimoxazole and nalidixic acid for the empirical treatment of shigellosis in Sana'a, Yemen. Almost 55.2% of the strains were resistant to 4 drugs. This is one of the first studies reporting epidemiological pattern of Shigella species in Sana'a, Yemen with regard to serotypes and antibiotic resistance patterns. Based on these antibiotic resistance pattern findings, it is suggested that the commonly in use antibiotics including ampicillin, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, tetracycline, and chloramphenicol should not be used for empirical treatment of shigellosis in Yemen.

## Shoulder Impingement Syndrome

### surgery

#### **Open versus arthroscopic acromioplasty with intact rotator cuff.**

El Gushy, Aly M.; Moustafa, Ibrahim; Yaseen, Ismail; Imam, Rashed; Nassar, Ibrahim  
Al Azhar University - Orthopaedic Department

**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 245-254 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Arthroscopy; Postoperative Period; Follow-Up Studies; Treatment Outcome; Range and Motion, Articular

**Abstract:** Twenty patients [22 shoulders] were selected for either open acromioplasty or for arthroscopic acromioplasty. All suffered from chronic impingement syndrome in the presence of intact rotator cuff, which conservative treatment had been unsuccessful. The minimum follow-up was 12 months for both groups. There was no statistical difference in mean postoperative shoulder scores between the two operative groups. However, there were more excellent and good results in the open group as compared with arthroscopic group [72.7%, vs 63.6%, respectively]. In addition there was a higher percentage of fair and poor results in arthroscopic group as compared to open group [36.4%, vs 27.3%, respectively]. As regard to the function and pain, postoperatively, there were a satisfactory results in around 80% of cases for either open or arthroscopic acromioplasty. Arthroscopic acromioplasty associated with shorter hospital stays and faster achievement of maximal pain relief as compared with open acromioplasty. Choice of the technique depends on expertise of surgeon.

## Skin Diseases

### psychology

#### **The pattern of psychiatric morbidity in attendees of a dermatology clinic.**

Bashir, Khalid; Rana, Mowadat Hussain  
Combined Military Hospital Bahawalpur

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 250-256 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prevalence; Morbidity; Risk Factors; Mental Disorders-epidemiology; Questionnaires; Depression; Anxiety; Early Diagnosis

**Abstract:** The purpose of the study was to document the prevalence and pattern of psychiatric morbidity in dermatology outpatient clinics and to identify the risk factors for development of psychiatric disorders in patients with skin diseases. Descriptive study. A random sample of one hundred and fourteen patients attending Out Patient Department [OPD] of Dermatology at C.M.H Lahore was screened for psychiatric complaints by using Urdu version of General Health Questionnaire - 12. Patients scoring "two" and above on GHQ-12 were selected for the stage two interview based on Present State Examination. The final diagnosis was on criteria of International Classification of Diseases - 10. Those who had no diagnosable psychiatric illness were placed in non-ill or group "N". Those scoring  $\geq 2$  on GHQ - 12 and confirmed to have psychiatric morbidity on clinical interview by a psychiatrist were placed in ill group "D". Out of 114 patients having dermatological disorders, 39 [34.11%] had psychiatric morbidity. Amongst psychiatric disorders depression was seen in 25 [21.9%], and Anxiety in 11 [9.64%], other diagnoses are uncommon. Commonest psychological symptoms reported by patients are loss of interest, reduced self-esteem, tendency to avoid people, depressed mood, disturbed sleep and ideas of self-harm. Extensive skin lesions on the exposed parts of the body and more than six months duration of skin complaints were major risk factors for psychiatric illness. Patients with chronic disfiguring lesions like acne, eczema, psoriasis and vitiligo have more chances to develop psychiatric morbidity. It is concluded that one-third of dermatology patients have significant psychiatric morbidity and with little training dermatologists can reliably identify psychiatric morbidity by simple inquiry and use of GHQ - 12, as screening instrument, which can be helpful in early detection and management of psycho-dermatological disorders.

## Skin Diseases, Bacterial

### microbiology

#### **Pathogens involved and antibiotic sensitivity pattern of isolates in community acquired common bacterial skin infections presenting in a tertiary care hospital.**

Hanif, Malik Muhammad; Butt, Tariq; Amjad, Mohammad  
Combined Military Hospital Peshawar

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 289-294 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Skin Diseases, Bacterial-drug therapy; Skin Diseases, Bacterial-transmission; Community-Acquired Infections-microbiology; Community-Acquired Infections-drug therapy; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Serologic Tests; Staphylococcus aureus; Streptococcus pyogenes

**Abstract:** To determine the bacterial pathogens involved and their antibiotic sensitivity pattern in commonly encountered community acquired superficial skin infections and determine the appropriate empirical antibiotics for such conditions. A descriptive study. A descriptive study was carried out at Department of Dermatology and Pathology Combined Military Hospital Peshawar from 1st Oct 2005 to 31st Jan 2006. Swabs from skin lesions of a total of 117 patients suffering from common primary pyodermas were collected for microbiological analysis. These were stained with gram stain and conventional biochemical and serological tests were performed for identification of different isolates after their culture followed by their antibiotic sensitivity testing with standard antibiotic discs using modified Kirby Bauer disk diffusion method as per National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards recommendations. A total of 117 cases were studied with age range from 6 months to 60 years [median age 12 years]. Male and female ratio was 1.8:1. There were 12 cases, which did not reveal any growth. Among 69 positive cases of impetigo/ecthyma, in 14 [20.3%] Staphylococcus aureus was isolated; in 26 [37.7%] Streptococcus pyogenes; in 27 [39.1%] both Staphylococcus aureus and Streptococcus pyogenes and in only 2 cases [2.9%] both Staphylococcus aureus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa together were isolated. Among 26 positive folliculitis/furunculosis cases, in 19 [73.1%] Staphylococcus aureus; in 4 [15.4%] Streptococcus pyogenes and in 3 [11.5%] both these organisms were isolated. Among 10 positive cases of cellulitis, in 3 each [30%] Streptococcus pyogenes and Staphylococcus aureus alone and in 4 [40%] both these organisms together were isolated. In 105 positive cases, 72 Staphylococcus aureus and 67 Streptococcus pyogenes were isolated. In 34 cases both these organisms were isolated together. All Staphylococci were found resistant to all b lactamase labile penicillins and there were 6 [8.3%] staphylococci resistant to oxacillin [MRSA]. However, all Staphylococci other than MRSA were susceptible to b lactamase stable penicillins like Amoxicillin-Clavulanic acid. All the MRSA were susceptible to vancomycin and fusidic acid and some of them were susceptible to gentamicin, amikacin, ciprofloxacin, chloramphenicol, doxycycline and clindamycin. All streptococci were susceptible to penicillins, fusidic acid and vancomycin. Almost half of them were resistant to erythromycin and most to doxycycline. First choice for an empirical treatment of community acquired superficial skin infections should be b lactamase resistant penicillins like Amoxicillin-Clavulanic acid. In patients allergic to penicillin, lincosamides [Lincomycin and Clindamycin] or fusidic acid can be a systemic and/or topical alternative.

## Smoking Cessation

### The effect of interventional measures for cessation of smoking on FEV[1] rate of the patients with COPD in medical health centers of sanandaj city in 1384.

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (1): 1, 1-9 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Forced Expiratory Volume; Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive; Smoking; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Cigarette smoking is the most important risk factor for COPD. Cessation of smoking is the most effective way for prevention or treatment of COPD. The study group consisted of 160 patients which was divided into 2 equal groups [intervention and control]. Sampling method was simple. In intervention group counseling for cessation of smoking was performed. The data were collected by use of the questionnaires, Fagrostrom test, registered FEV[1] rate and smoking rate. Measurement of FEV[1] before and 3 months after the study, was performed by using a hand spirometer device. Data were analyzed by means of descriptive and inferential methods, such as  $\chi^2$  exact fisher test, t-test and ect. using SPSS Statistic program. After 3 months of study, reduction in smoking rate in intervention group was 66%, while this figure for control group was 41.3% [ $p=0.001$ ]. 41.3% and 26.3% of the subjects of the intervention and control groups respectively, quit smoking. 3 months after study the rate of FEV[1] in intervention group was significantly [13.2%] higher than those of control group [0.5%] which revealed a significant statistical difference [ $p<0.05$ ]. The result of this study supported the use of such measures encouraging cessation of smoking which can lead to an increase in FEV[1] and a decrease in FEV[1] reduction with improvement of pulmonary function in COPD patients.

## Sodium Salicylate

### pharmacokinetics

### Effects of pharmaceutical excipients on the in vitro release rate of sodium salicylate from oily vehicles.

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2007; 41 (2): 90-100 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Excipients; Oils; Vehicles; Plant Oils; Cocos

**Abstract:** The work objective was to study the possible effects of different pharmaceutical excipients on the release of sodium salicylate from oily vehicles. Several formulations of Fractionated Coconut Oil [FCO] containing different pharmaceutical additives were prepared. The release rate behaviour of sodium salicylate from these oily formulations was investigated using a dialysis method. The time required for 30% and 50% of the salicylate to appear in solution outside the dialysis sac [t[30%] and t[50%]] respectively, were used as indices for estimating the release rate. The results of this study showed that the aluminium stearate retards the release rate of salicylate specially when its concentration is 1.5%w/v or more. Oily formulation containing 0.5% w/v aluminium stearate + 0.7%w/v lecithin + 0.35% w/v hydrogenated castor oil + 20% w/v sucrose in FCO and oily formulation containing 0.5% w/v Cab-o-sil + 20%w/v sucrose in FCO delayed the release rate of the drug. However, the inclusion of sucrose in the formulations complicates the situation and enhances the release rate especially at the later stages. The enhancing effect of sucrose on the release rate is nullified by the inclusion of 1% w/v Cab-o-sil. Possible reasons for these effects are discussed with particular reference to the tendency forming globules of sucrose, due to the osmotic effect inside the dialysis sac. Oily formulations [0.5% w/v aluminium stearate + 0.7%w/v lecithin + 0.35% w/v hydrogenated castor oil + 20% w/v sucrose in FCO] and [0.5% w/v Cab-o-sil + 20%w/v sucrose in FCO] can be used as a depot preparations for chronic disease conditions. The enhancing effect of sucrose on the release rate of salicylate can be beneficial if acute response is required. Extrapolation of this study on tablets, capsules and i.m. injection formulations is suggested.

## Spectrometry, Mass, Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption-Ionization

### Surface-Enhanced Laser Desorption/Ionization [SELDI]: A new comer into diagnostic medicine.

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2007; 41 (2): 110-116 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Proteomics; Genomics; Human Genome Project; Diagnostic Techniques and Procedures; Mass Spectrometry

**Abstract:** The completion of the Human Genome Project has marked the official start of the post-genomic era. Due to limitations obstructing DNA and RNA studies, the advent of proteomics, the large-scale analysis of proteins, is considered a crucial consequence and a chief player of post-genomic initiatives. The immediate goal of proteomic studies is understanding proteins including their expression, function, interaction, and structure. The final aim of proteomics is discovering protein biomarkers that can be used in the detection, prognostication, and treatment of diseases. However, the challenge of studying complete sets of proteins in cells, or proteomes, is driving the

development of newer technologies. In this review, a discussion of one proteomic biotechnology, Surface-Enhanced Laser Desorption Ionization [SELDI] mass spectrometry, and its clinical applications is offered. This instrument has been successfully utilized in analyzing human samples for the discovery of biomarkers and in disease diagnosis. Recent advancement in proteomics has added, and will continue to add, valuable information to our knowledgebase of the human biological system.

## Spermatic Cord

abnormalities

### **A rare case of spermatic cord leiomyoma.**

Sheikh, Irfan Ali; Wattu, Nasir Mehmood  
AK Combined Military Hospital Muzaffarabad

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 319-320 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Spermatic Cord-pathology; Spermatic Cord-ultrasonography; Leiomyoma-diagnosis; Leiomyoma-pathology

## Spondylitis, Ankylosing

adverse effects

### **Detection of vertebral fractures versus bone mineral density in early ankylosing spondylitis.**

Bassiouni Hassan Mohammed; Omar, Omar Hussein; Amin, Ragy Tantawy; Al Tamimy, Hegazy M.; Abdal Hammed, Hossam I.

Al Azhar University - Faculty Physical medicine and Rehabilitation - Department of Rheumatology

**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 177-184 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bone Density; Spinal Fractures-radiography; Lumbar Vertebrae; Disease Progressions; Bone Diseases, Metabolic; Femoral Neck Fractures

**Abstract:** To determine bone mineral density [BMD] in patients with mild ankylosing spondylitis [AS], to establish the prevalence of vertebral fractures and fracture risk in these patients, and to determine the relationship between BMD and vertebral fractures. Twenty patients were compared with five healthy subjects were included in the study as a control group. Bone mineral density [BMD] was evaluated at the lumbar spine, forearm and femoral neck by dual X-ray absorptiometry [DXA] and A clinical index of disease activity [BASDAI; Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Activity Index] was also evaluated and plain radiographs of the thoracic and lumbar spine were obtained in all subjects. In patients with AS, BMD was reduced in both the lumbar spine T score  $-1.0700 \pm 1.9572$  and femoral neck [T score  $-1.3850 \pm 1.2999$ ] and forearm [T score  $-0.9150 \pm 0.7969$ ] There was no correlation between BMD of the lumbar spine, forearm or femoral neck and duration of disease in patients with AS. four of 20 [20%] patients with AS had a vertebral fracture. Patients with AS with fractures were not significantly older [mean age  $34.0 \pm 2.120$  P=0.301], but had significantly longer disease duration [7.4500  $\pm$  1.1459, P<0.05] than patients without fractures. No significant correlation between indices of disease activity [ESR and BASDAI] and vertebral fractures in patients with AS. No significant correlation was observed between BMD of the lumbar spine, forearm or femoral neck and vertebral fractures in patients with AS. In addition, there was no significant difference in the lumbar spine, forearm or femoral neck BMD in AS patients with fractures compared with those without. Osteopenia of spine, forearm and femur and vertebral fractures are a feature of mild AS. However, there was no correlation between BMD and vertebral fractures in these patients. AS patients with mild disease had a higher risk of fractures compared with the normal population and this increased with the duration of disease.

## Staphylococcus aureus

drug effects

### **Comparison of susceptibility testing methods for the detection of methicillin/oxacillin resistance in Staphylococcus aureus.**

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King Khalid University Hospital - College of Medicine - Department of Pathology

**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 198-202 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Methicillin Resistance; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Cloxacillin-pharmacology; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Latex Fixation Tests; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** To compare the accuracy of disk diffusion method and E-test for the detection of methicillin resistance and low-level methicillin-resistance in Staphylococcus aureus [S. aureus] and the PBP2a latex agglutination test for confirmation. A total of 76 methicillin resistant S. aureus [MRSA] isolates from different clinical specimens were tested by disk diffusion method. Disk diffusion method was performed using methicillin [MET] 5 microg disk, oxacillin [OX] 1 microg disk, moxalactam [MOX], and cefoxitin [FOX] 30 microg each on Mueller Hinton agar [MHA] plates supplemented with 2% NaCl and incubated at 35 °C for 24 hours. Minimum inhibitory concentration [MIC] was performed by E-test for MET and OX on MHA plates containing 2% NaCl. Results for all tests were read according to NCCLS recommendations for zone of inhibition and break points. Low-level MRSA strains were confirmed by PBP2a

latex agglutination test. All strains were tested for  $\beta$ -lactamase production. All MRSA strains were detected by disk diffusion methods using MET, OX and FOX [100%]. Four [5.2%] strains were low-level MRSA by MOX disk. E-test detected 72 [94.7%] using MET and 74 [97.3%] MRSA strains using OX. No heterogeneous growth within the zones of inhibitions was noticed. One MRSA was misclassified as methicillin sensitive by MET E-test [MIC 6 microg /ml], but was 32 microg/ml by OX E-test. Two strains were low-level MRSA by E-tests but showed resistance by MET, OX and FOX disk diffusion method. One strain had MIC of 12 microg/ml both by OX and MET E-tests. All four strains showed low-level resistance by MOX disk and were positive for PBP2a latex agglutination test. All the strains produced  $\beta$ -lactamase. Conclusion: Disk diffusion method using MET, OX, and FOX can reliably be used to detect methicillin resistance in *S. aureus*. MOX and E-test can be used to detect lowlevel methicillin resistance and these can further be confirmed by PBP2a latex agglutination test in diagnostic laboratories.

## Stents

### adverse effects

#### **Applications and complications of polyurethane stenting in urology.**

Arshad, M.; Shah, Shahzad S.; Abbasi, Muhammad H.  
Combined Military Hospital, Kharian - Department of Surgery

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbottabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 69-72 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Polyurethanes; Urology

**Abstract:** As surgeons working in a developing country, we decided to review our experience with polyurethane stents instead of the more expensive ones on common urological procedures and analyzing our experience with respect to their usefulness versus their problems and outcome. This study was carried out at Armed Forces Institute of Urology, Rawalpindi and Combined Military Hospital, Kharian Cantonment, Pakistan through March 2002 through May 2004. During this period 342 of patients were operated requiring stent and 220 patients out of these had polyurethane as stent material for different urological operations. Among the 220 patients who underwent polyurethane stenting, early complications included fever, infection, voiding symptoms while stent migration, encrustation and stent stiffness was encountered as later complications. The benefits of Polyurethane stents are its strength, versatility and low cost. Poor biodegradability and biocompatibility only limit its use; these are reasonably effective in our setup but should only be used for short duration.

## Streptococcal Infections

### diagnosis

#### **Evaluation of PCR method for diagnosis of Group B Streptococcus carriage in pregnant women.**

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**Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology** 2007; 1 (2): 1, 1-8 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Streptococcus agalactiae; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Pregnancy; Carrier State; Sepsis; Sensitivity and Specificity; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

**Abstract:** Group B Streptococcus [GBS] [Streptococcus agalactiae] is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality of newborn infants and accounted as a leading factor causing septicemia after birth in mothers. Infections in infants are usually acquired by contact with the genital tract of the mothers during labor and delivery. In two last decades, significant progress toward detection, prevention and treatment of pregnant women carrying GBS has been achieved. A rapid screening test for GBS that could accurately identify pregnant women carrying the bacteria at the time of delivery would obviate the need for prenatal screening. The standard method for the diagnosis of GBS colonization consists of culturing vaginal and anal secretions in a selective broth medium which inhibits the growth of other microorganisms. Today, it is accepted that PCR has a high sensitivity and specificity in diagnosis. The goal of this study was to screen pregnant woman carrying GBS by PCR. Samples were taken from anal and vaginal mucus of 125 pregnant women who were at 28-38 weeks of gestation by swab. Samples were tested by standard culture using Todd Hewitt Broth and Blood Agar and also by PCR using primers specific for *cbf* gene. Culture identified 10 [8%] women as carriage of GBS out of 125 women tested. On the other hand, the PCR assay could identify 12 [9.6%] women positive for GBS. In comparison to culture results, sensitivity, NPV, specificity, and PPV of PCR were 100%, 100%, 98%, and 83%, respectively. The time required for PCR assay and culture were 2h and 36h, respectively. We found that GBS can be detected rapidly and reliably by a PCR assay using combined vaginal and anal secretions from pregnant women at the time of delivery. Also this study shows that the rate of incidence of GBS is high in Iranian pregnant women. We, therefore, recommend screening of pregnant women for detecting of GBS emphatically.

## Sunlight

### therapeutic uses

#### **Intentional sun exposure in infancy in Sakarya, Turkey.**

Cinar, Nursan D.; Filiz, Tuncay M.; Topsever, Pinar; Ucar, Fcar; Ahgul, Sukran; Gorpelioglu, Suleyman Kocaeli Univerity - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Family Medicine

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1222-1225 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sunlight-adverse effects; Infant care; Health Education; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** To determine the extent of intentional sun exposure in infancy, and the prevalence of maternal belief that potentially increases the children's harm risk from ultraviolet radiation. The major determinants of mothers' beliefs and behaviors regarding sunning were also assessed. Three hundred and ninety six Caucasian women mothering 0-12 month old infants, attending to Sakarya State Hospital Healthy Infant outpatient clinic in November 2003, filled in the questionnaire after giving their informed consent. Each mother was asked 11 structured questions regarding maternal education, beliefs regarding benefits or harms of sun exposure, use of sunlight for therapeutic purposes, use of sun protection, and source of knowledge. The mean age of the mothers was 27.37 +/- 5.36 years and the children was 5.71 +/- 3.53 months. Two hundred and thirty-five mothers [64.1%] believed that sunlight is harmful, but 296 [79.7%] named one benefit of intentional baby sunning. Sun causes cutaneous diseases was the most frequently [n=83/126] mentioned harm and sun strengthens bones and teeth was the number one [n=250/296] benefit according to the mothers. The leading source of knowledge for the beneficial effects of the sun was health care professionals [physician, midwife, nurse] 45.7% [130/284]. There was no significant correlation between mothers' sunning behavior and age, education level, being advised so by a health care professional or believing that the sun was harmful. As these results display being the leading source of knowledge and initiative of healthy/risky behaviors, primary health care physicians/workers have to be informed regarding the vitamin D supplementation and risks of sun exposure.

## Superior Mesenteric Artery Syndrome

### complications

#### **Superior mesenteric artery syndrome: an uncommon cause of intestinal obstruction; report of two cases and review of literature.**

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**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 241-244 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Intestinal Obstruction-etiology; Review Literature; Superior Mesenteric Artery Syndrome-diagnosis

**Abstract:** Superior mesenteric artery [SMA] syndrome is caused by the compression of the third part of the duodenum leading to upper intestinal obstruction which is aggravated when the patient is lying in the supine position. Predisposing factors include rapid weight loss, application of a body cast after spinal surgery, prolonged recumbency, and abnormal position of the ligament of Treitz. Diagnosis may be difficult but can be confirmed by upper gastrointestinal contrast studies. Treatment is mainly conservative and if failed, surgical intervention is warranted. We report two children who were diagnosed with SMA syndrome and discuss the clinical picture, ways of diagnosis and methods of treatment.

## Syphilis

### diagnosis

#### **Exuberant ulcerated lesions of secondary syphilis on the palms - an unusual presentation.**

Dar, Nasser Rashid; Masood, Sadia; Raza, Naeem

Combined Military Hospital, Bahawalpur - Department of Dermatology

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 80-81 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hand-pathology; Ulcer

**Abstract:** Ulcerated lesions in secondary syphilis are rare. Exuberant tissue is seen in condylomas of syphilis, which occur in flexural and occluded areas of the body and not in open areas such as palms. We report a case of secondary syphilis that presented with ulcerated exuberant lesions on palms, which on initial examination gave an impression of lesions of Orf and Milker's Nodule.



## Tachycardia

### diagnosis

#### **Persistent narrow complex tachycardia: what is the diagnosis?**

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**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 226-228 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tachycardia-etiology; Atrial Flutter-diagnosis; Tachycardia, Supraventricular; Electrocardiography

**Abstract:** Supraventricular tachycardia [SVT] with long RPinterval and short PR interval is a unique form of tachycardia. The differential diagnosis includes sinus tachycardia, focal atrial tachycardia, atrial flutter with two to one ventricular response and atrioventricular reciprocating tachycardia with slow retrograde ventriculoatrial conduction. In this report, we present a case of long RP SVT and a review of the electrocardiographic features of each type of tachycardia.

## Telangiectasia, Hereditary Hemorrhagic

### surgery

#### **Osler-Weber-Rendu and liver transplant.**

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**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 186-190 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Telangiectasia, Hereditary Hemorrhagic-complications; Liver Transplantation; Telangiectasia, Hereditary Hemorrhagic-diagnosis

**Abstract:** Osler-Weber-Rendu [OWR] or Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia [HHT] is a rare autosomal dominant disease characterized by angiodysplastic lesions that may affect many organs. Hepatic involvement in HHT is observed in 8-31% of cases and can lead to arteriovenous shunts within the liver causing high output cardiac failure. Liver transplantation may provide cure for patient with severe hepatic involvement, cholangitis and / or perturbed hemodynamics causing high output cardiac failure. The aim of this article is to review reported cases in the literature, the indication for liver transplantation and the outcomes. A MEDLINE search was performed [1970-present] for all case reports and case series of HHT requiring liver transplantation. A total of 22 cases were reported in the literature. 95.4% were females. Indications for transplantation included decompensated liver disease, congestive heart failure and biliary sepsis. Nine patients [41%] required transplantation for more than one indication. The overall survival was 90.9% ranging from one month to 7.5 years of follow up period. Liver transplant is a viable option for patients suffering from HHT with complications related to liver involvement.

## Temporomandibular Joint Disorders

### epidemiology

#### **Prevalence of temporomandibular disorders in clinics and health centers in Tehran during Summer 2002.**

Mahshid, M.; Edjlali, M.; Nouri, M.; Drodian, A.A.; Shalchizadeh, A.

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**Dental Journal - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 25 (2): 12, 200-208 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prevalence; Community Health Centers

**Abstract:** Temporomandibular disorders [TMD] are defined as a series of signs and symptoms related to masticatory apparatus disorders. The prevalence of TMD [signs or symptoms] is high. Prevalent diagnostic and simple treatment can prevent the occurrence of sequelae. Due to different statistics on prevalence of TMD in different societies, the aim of the present study was to investigate the prevalence of temporomandibular disorders in dental clinics of Tehran city [2002]. One thousand and five hundred and three subjects were collected from 20 clusters [clinics in Tehran]. The research methods were descriptive and analytical, three students with two supervising prosthodontists completed 2 questionnaires for signs and symptoms with ICC = 0.819 and kappa = 0.772 via observation and interview. For statistical analysis, t and chi - square tests were used. The most frequently reported symptoms were: joint sounds [18.6%], muscle tenderness [9.1%] and joint pain [7.7%]. The most frequently signs were: joint sounds [30.2%], deviation patterns in mouth opening [23.4%], muscle tenderness [17%], joint pain [6%] and limited mouth opening [1.94%]. The prevalence of symptoms and signs were 36.5% and 45.7%, with a significant relationship between them [P<0.001]. The prevalence of TMD was 58.7%. There were significant relationships between TMD and bruxism and TMD and history of trauma [P<0.001]. The prevalence of inflammatory disease of temporomandibular joint demonstrated significant difference between different age groups [P<0.001] and increased with age. The prevalence of TMD in clinical centers of Tehran was more than 50% of population. Due to the significant relationship between bruxism, trauma and prevalence of TMD, awareness of society for prevention and beginning the necessary treatments seems indispensable.

therapy

**Use of silastic as interpositional material in the management of unilateral temporomandibular joint ankylosis.**

Akhtar, Muhammad Usman; Abbas, Iram; Shah, Adnan Ali  
de' Montmorency College of Dentistry, Lahore

**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 73-76 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ankylosis; Dimethylpolysiloxanes-therapeutic uses; Silicones-therapeutic uses; Arthroplasty-methods; Disease Management; Jaw

**Abstract:** Ankylosis is a very common condition developed mainly after damage to mandibular condyles or temporomandibular joint [TMJ] at a growing age. Different autogenous and alloplastic interpositional materials have been attempted after the resection of the ankylotic bone to achieve desirable results. This condition is relatively common in Pakistan. We treated TMJ ankylosis with alloplastic medical grade silicone "silastic" interpositional arthroplasty. Eight joints accompanied ipsilateral or contralateral coronoidectomy to achieve desirable results. All patients were presented at Punjab Dental Hospital Lahore. Sixty-one joints with unilateral TMJ ankylosis were underwent surgery after careful examination and final radiographic confirmation. The preoperative CT scan was also performed in few patients. The postoperative measurements of the interincisal opening with lateral and protrusive jaw movements were criteria for success of surgery. The lateral and protrusive jaw movements were assessed as excellent, good and poor. Less than 25 mm interincisal opening was considered as poor jaw opening. The overall success rate was 98.4 % with 84 % desirable interincisal jaw opening. Less than 5 % patients were observed with poor jaw opening. The immediate late complications were transient and were included oedema, weakness of a branch of the facial nerve on the operated side. Two implants were infected along with one wire in the first month of surgery and were removed under local anaesthesia without further complication.

Tetralogy of Fallot

surgery

**Peri-operative management of adult tetralogy of Fallot.**

Naqvi, Shahab; Siddqi, Rashad  
Combined Military Hospital Bahawalpur

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 316-318 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tetralogy of Fallot-complications; Tetralogy of Fallot-diagnosis; Perioperative Care; Adult

Thrombocytopenia

surgery

**Thrombocytopenia in critically ill surgical patients; a study evaluating attributable patient's mortality and transfusion requirement.**

Siddique, Muhammad; Jaafri, Asad Ullah; Masood, Sayyed Naveed; Hussain, Fayyaz; Shaffi, Rubeena Nazli  
Combined Military Hospital Rawalpindi - Department of Anesthesiology and Intensive Care

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 138-144 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Critical Illness; Thrombocytopenia-etiology; Mortality; Surgery; Blood Transfusion

**Abstract:** Thrombocytopenia is a well known complication in the surgical intensive care unit [ICU] patients. The influence of thrombocytopenia on patient's mortality is difficult to assess. Thrombocytopenia results in increased mortality and transfusion requirement of platelets and other blood products, has not been confirmed by previous studies. We performed a case control study in surgical intensive care unit of Combined Military Hospital Rawalpindi in which 119 critically ill surgical patients developed thrombocytopenia of less than 50x10<sup>9</sup> platelets/L. These patients were carefully matched with control patients for the severity of underlying disease and important variables. Purpose of study was to evaluate attributable mortality and transfusion requirement in thrombocytopenic patients at that unit. Fifty-two [44%] cases died versus forty [33%] control patients. Eighty one [76%] matched pairs had a concordant outcome and in 25% of those pairs, the cases died [exact binomial probabilities 0.036]. The estimated attributable mortality rate was 18.4% [95% confidence interval 3.12-11.8] and the estimated odds ratio was 2.6 [95% confidence interval 1.02-7.10]. The estimated attributable transfusion requirement was 23% [95% confidence interval 5.3-43.5] and the estimated odds ratio was 1.51. This study suggests that thrombocytopenia of less than 50x10<sup>9</sup>/L seems to be a marker of severity the illness and increases risk of death. Thrombocytopenia also leads to more blood product consumption.

Tissue Expansion

**Tissue expansion; a versatile adjunct for reconstruction.**

Awwal, Rayhana; Khundkar, Shafquat Hussain; Joarder, Ruhul Hassan  
Dhaka Medical College Hospital - Department of plastic Surgery

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 87-91 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Surgery, Plastic; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** To study the use of tissue expansion for reconstruction in various sites of the body. Retrospective study. Hospital records of plastic surgery dept of Dhaka Medical college Hospital. Dhaka Medical College Hospital. Jan 2001-Dec 2004. 12 patients with various amount of tissue loss undergone tissue expansion to cover the defect. In this study successful reconstruction was possible in 10 out of 12 cases. In 2 case expander had to be taken out. It was possible to use expander in almost all sites of the body. Complication occurred in 7 patients of which major complication occurred in 3 cases.

## Tooth Erosion

### etiology

#### **Erosive potential of 2 Iranian and 2 imported drinks on enamel; a scanning electron microscopic and stereomicroscopy survey.**

Ghagari, M. Fallahinejad; Razavi, S. Nabavi

Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Dental School and Dental Research Center - Department of Pediatric Dentistry

**Dental Journal - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 25 (2): 10, 188-194 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dental Enamel; Beverages; Microscopy, Electron, Scanning

**Abstract:** The purpose of the present study is to evaluate the erosive potential of 4 fizzy drinks in Iran's Market by stereomicroscopy and SEM. Two Iranian made drinks [Cola zamzam and orange zamzam] and 2 imported ones [pepsi and Mirinda] were studied in this descriptive study as for their effects on tooth enamel [in vitro]. 120 intact premolar teeth, extracted for orthodontic reasons were divided in to 3 groups [A, B and C]. Each group exposed to one of the drinks for one out of 3 exposure times as follows: A: 15 minutes, B: 45 minutes and C: 12 hours. Each one of the 3 groups was subsequently divided in to 4 subgroups [each containing 10 teeth], each of which were exposed to 20 ml of one out of the 4 drinks. The surface exposed to drinks were the same in all tooth samples [a 5 mm in diameter semi circular window]. Out of each of the 12 groups 2 teeth were selected randomly to be observed by SEM. Morphological changes of enamel exposed to drinks were as follows: enamel discoloration, loss of glossy appearance and etching appearance of enamel in stereomicroscopic views. Variable degrees of loss of enamel prisms were observed in SEM views, affecting prism heads and sheaths primarily and then tails in longer incubation time. Depth and extent of erosion increased parallel with the rise in incubation time. All the drinks demonstrated a relatively high erosive potential on human permanent enamel.

## Tooth Extraction

#### **The relationship between first premolar extraction and third angulation in orthodontic treatment.**

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**Dental Journal - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 25 (2): 3, 135-143 (38 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bicuspid; Molar, Third; Orthodontics; Tooth, Impacted

**Abstract:** Extraction of first premolars and their influence on the third molars' eruption and impaction has been of concern to dental profession. The aim of this study, was to determine the relation between the changes of third molar angulation and the first premolar extraction in orthodontic treatment. This analytical study was carried out on a total 90 subjects selected from two orthodontic clinics. Forty five subjects [14 males and 31 females] 14.46+/-1.64 years old treated with extraction of four first premolars [extraction group] and the other 45 subjects [13 males, 32 females] 13.9+/-1.99 years old treated by non-extraction were studied. Lateral cephalometric and panoramic films were studied before and after treatment. Eight angles in panoramic, four angles and 4 linear variables on the lateral cephalometric films were measured. Age, gender, amount of crowding in both dental arches and treatment duration were matched in the two groups. Student t and chi square tests were used to analyze the data. The upper eruption space and the lower eruption spaces were more in extraction group and the difference was significant [P=0.02, P=0.004, P<0.001]. The changes of third molar angulation was not significant between the two groups. Eruption rate of the third molars in both arches were more in extraction group and the difference was significant [P<0.001]. Extraction of the first premolars did not influence the changes in the third molar angulation, while it affected the third molar eruption by space creation. It seems that extraction of the first premolars is not a way for secure eruption of the third molar.

## Tooth Injuries

### therapy

#### **Luxation dental injuries: review of treatment guidelines and endodontic considerations.**

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**Middle East Journal of Emergency Medicine [The]** 2006; 6 (2): 3-7 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tooth Avulsion-therapy; Endodontics-trends; Treatment Outcome; Emergency Treatment; Practice Guidelines; Tooth Injuries-classification; Tooth Avulsion

**Abstract:** Traumatic dental injuries can cause serious aesthetic, functional, and psychological consequences. Time is one of the most critical factors determining clinical outcome; all dental injuries should be considered as true emergencies. Luxated and avulsed teeth should be considered for immediate action in order to maximize the chance for long-term retention. Other injuries can be complicated if not treated shortly after the traumatic event. It is the responsibility of the emergency physician to direct patients to appropriate dental consultants in a timely fashion. Although dental interventions will usually follow management of life-threatening injuries, dental consultation in this situation should be sought as soon as possible especially in younger patients. This review will emphasize the emergency management of luxation dental trauma and its endodontic consideration for permanent dentition.

## Toothache

### drug therapy

#### **Clinical evaluation of various medication methods on the incidence of post-treatment endodontic pain in necrotic teeth.**

Zarrabi, M.H.; Ghaziani, P.; Salarpoor, M.

Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Dental School and Dental Research Center - Department of Endodontics

**Dental Journal - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 25 (2): 8, 174-181 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Root Canal Therapy; Endodontics; Necrosis; Tooth-pathology; Amoxicillin-therapeutic use; Beclomethasone-therapeutic use

**Abstract:** The pain after root canal treatment is one of the main problems for patient and dentist. Various drugs were studied for alleviating the pain after treatment. The purpose of this study was evaluation of various medication methods on the incidence of posttreatment endodontic pain in necrotic teeth. In this controlled double blind clinical trial, 120 patients with single canal teeth and necrotic pulps were selected. The patients were divided into six groups and randomly received drugs in one of the following ways: Group A, 2gr Amoxicillin one hour before treatment. Group B, 2gr Amoxicillin plus 4mg Betamethasone one hour before treatment. In group C, 2gr placebo [control group] one hour before treatment. Group D, 500 mg Amoxicillin immediately after treatment and continued every 8 hours for 4 days. Group E, the same treatment as group D was performed expect that, 4mg Betamethasone was added to Amoxicillin. Group F, the same treatment as group D was performed, but placebo were used instead of Amoxicillin. Root canal therapy was accomplished with step back technique and lateral condensation method. Evaluation of incidence of pain was recorded 6, 12, 24, 48 and 72 hours after treatment. Data were analyzed by Kruskall-wallis and Mann-whitney tests. The results of this study in various intervals showed that there was no significant difference in the incidence of posttreatment endodontic pain between those patients who received Amoxicillin or Betamethasone [A, B, D, E, F] and those who used placebo [control group C, F]. Most of patients that had severe pain received placebo [C and F groups]. Oral administration of corticosteroids plus antibiotic in cases with necrotic pulp did not significantly reduce posttreatment endodontic pain.

## Tracheal Stenosis

### surgery

#### **A unique management of tracheal stenosis.**

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**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 93-94 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Disease Management; Stents; Tracheostomy

## Tuberculosis

### diagnosis

#### **Clinical and laboratory profile of patients with tuberculosis/HIV coinfection at a national referral centre: a case series.**

Tabarsi, P.; Mirsaedi, S.M.; Amiri, M.; Mansouri, S.D.; Masjedi, M.R.; Velayati, A.A.

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National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 283-291 (40 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis-blood; Tuberculosis-radiography; HIV; CD4 Lymphocyte Count; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Hepatitis C; Questionnaires; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Flow Cytometry

**Abstract:** This case series describes the clinical and laboratory profile of 15 patients with tuberculosis [TB] HIV coinfection admitted to a referral centre in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Most of the patients [13] were male; the mean age was 36.9 years. Intravenous drug use was the route of transmission for all males and heterosexual intercourse for the 2 females; 12 patients had a history of imprisonment. All patients had pulmonary TB; 13 were smear-positive and all except 1 had atypical radiological presentation. Drug-induced hepatitis occurred in 3 patients and 12 had hepatitis C coinfection. Five patients died. The mean CD4 count was 229.2 [SD 199.5] cells/mm<sup>3</sup> and 78.6% had CD4 count < 350. TB may be an AIDS-defining illness in this country.

## Tuberculosis, Pulmonary

### diagnosis

#### **Peripheral blood-based polymerase chain reaction in diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis.**

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**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 25-28 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Polymerase Chain Reaction; Mycobacterium tuberculosis

**Abstract:** The rapid diagnosis of infectious diseases, particularly those that represent a public health problem, like tuberculosis, is a challenging problem. By using nucleic acid amplification techniques like PCR, one may be able to diagnose the disease on the day of arrival of specimen in the laboratory. For diagnosis of tuberculosis by direct methods like PCR, specimens from site of infection are required. In certain cases it is difficult to get the specimens from site of infection and in such situations; some researchers have tried to detect the DNA of Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex from blood of these patients. The purposive of this study is to determine the diagnostic efficacy of peripheral blood-based polymerase chain reaction for diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis. This was a simple descriptive study, carried out in Department of Microbiology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Rawalpindi from Jan 2004 to Dec 2004. Sputum and blood samples were collected from 96 suspected patients of pulmonary tuberculosis. Sputum samples processed for ZN staining and AFB culture [gold standard] and blood samples processed for PCR. Out of 96 cases, 60 [62.5%] were culture positive. PCR was positive in 14 [14.5%]. AFB smear positive were 34 [35.4%]. The overall sensitivity and specificity of the PCR assay was 20% and 94.4% respectively and the positive and negative predictive values were 85.71% and 41.46% respectively. The overall efficiency of the test was 47.91%. Due to low sensitivity; a negative PCR assay does not rule the disease. However, this test may be helpful in cases where specimens from the site of infection are not available.

## Tumor Markers, Biological

### blood

#### **Serum tumor markers.**

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Punjab Medical College, Faisalabad

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 1-10 (41 ref.)

**Keywords:** Carcinoembryonic Antigen-blood; Prostate-Specific Antigen-blood; CA-19-9 Antigen-blood; CA-125 Antigen-blood; alpha-Fetoproteins

**Abstract:** With the advent of new generations of chemotherapeutic agents and advances in radiation therapy in the management of malignancies, an understanding of tumor markers is becoming increasingly important. These soluble molecules in the blood are usually glycoproteins detected by monoclonal antibodies. Each tumor marker has a variable profile of usefulness for screening, determining diagnosis and prognosis, assessing response to therapy, and monitoring for cancer recurrence. Monoclonal antibodies are used to detect serum antigens associated with specific malignancies. These tumor markers are most useful for monitoring response to therapy and detecting early relapse. With the exception of Prostate-Specific Antigen [PSA], tumor markers do not have sufficient sensitivity or specificity for use in screening. Cancer Antigen [CA] 27.29 most frequently is used to follow response to therapy in patients with metastatic breast cancer. Carcinoembryonic antigen is used to detect relapse of colorectal cancer, and CA 1.9-9 may be helpful in establishing the nature of pancreatic masses. CA 125 is useful for evaluating pelvic masses in postmenopausal women, monitoring response to therapy in women with ovarian cancer, and detecting recurrence of this malignancy. Alpha-fetoprotein [AFP], a marker for hepatocellular carcinoma, sometimes is used to screen highly selected populations and to assess hepatic masses in patients at particular risk for developing hepatic malignancy. Testing for the beta subunit of human chorionic gonadotropin [b-hCG] is an integral part of the diagnosis and management of gestational trophoblastic disease. Combined AFP and b-hCG testing is an essential adjunct in the evaluation and treatment of nonseminomatous germ cell tumors, and in monitoring the response to therapy. AFP and b-hCG also may be useful in evaluating potential origins of poorly differentiated metastatic cancer. PSA is used to screen for prostate cancer, detect recurrence of the malignancy, and evaluate specific syndromes of adenocarcinoma of unknown primary. This review article describes the use of common tumor markers in primary care practice. Particular emphasis is given to when these tests should be ordered and to common factors that influence the interpretation of tumor marker levels.

## Tympanoplasty

#### **Paediatric tympanoplasty: anatomical and functional results.**

Aslam, Muhammad Azeem; Aslam, Muhammad Javed

Foundation University - Medical College Rawalpindi

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 276-279 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Treatment Outcome; Follow-Up Studies; Postoperative Complications; Hearing Tests; Surgical Procedures, Operative; Otitis Media with Effusion-surgery; Ear, Middle-anatomy and histology; Pediatrics

**Abstract:** To analyse outcome of tympanoplasty in children is with regard to graft success rate and hearing improvement. Interventional and descriptive. ENT department of Fauji Foundation Hospital, Rawalpindi, from March 2003 to November 2005. Thirty three children between the ages of 8 to 14 years undergoing 37 tympanoplasties. All of them had dry central tympanic membrane perforations of various sizes secondary to chronic tubotympanic suppurative otitis media. Post auricular approach and underlay technique of tympanoplasty was used to repair the tympanic membrane perforation in all cases. They were then followed up at monthly interval for up to at least 6 months. During that period, they were observed for the development of complications like graft failure, lateralization of graft and atelectasis. At the end of 6 months of follow up, pure tone audiogram with air and bone conduction thresholds was repeated to evaluate the change in air bone gap i.e., the difference between the average pre- and postoperative air bone gap at 0.5, 1 and 2 kHz. Results were statistically analyzed with paired sample t test using statistical software package SPSS 10.0. Thirty four out of 37 operated ears had full graft take at 6 months of follow up resulting in graft success rate of 91.9%. Average air bone gap closure was 13.5 dB [range 5 to 33.3 dB]. The change in pre and post-operative air bone gap was found to be statistically significant [ $p < 0.05$ ]. Tympanoplasty proved to be a useful intervention in children age 8 to 14 years. The procedure gave good anatomical and functional results.

## Ureteral Obstruction

### diagnosis

#### **The role of Magnetic resonance urography in the etiological diagnosis of upper urinary tract obstruction.**

Mohamed, Abdellah Nazeer Yassin; Badr, Alla El Din Mohamed; Amin, Moumen M.; Abdel Khalek, Mohammed A.; Aboul Fotouh, Abdel Maguid Aboul Fotouh

Al Azhar University - Department of Radiology and Urology

**Al-Azhar Medical Journal** 2006; 35 (2): 169-176 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urethral Obstruction-diagnosis; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Urography; Ureteroscopy; Urinary Calculi  
**Abstract:** We evaluated the role of magnetic resonance urography [MRU] in the diagnosis of the cause and level of upper urinary tract obstruction as non-invasive technique when the conventional IVU is non conclusive or contraindicated. Our study included 62 patients of them 33 patients with unilateral obstruction, 20 patients with bilateral obstruction and 9 patients with obstructed solitary kidney. Non enhanced T2-weighted MRU was done to diagnose the etiology of urethral obstruction compared to the gold standard of diagnosis of obstruction which was retrograde or antegrade urography, ureteroscopy or open surgery. We found that in calcular obstruction the sensitivity specificity and overall accuracy were respectively [70.6%, 97.1% and 83.5%] while for non-calicular obstruction were [95.8%, 97.1% and 96.3%] there was a statistically significant difference between the sensitivity of MRU in diagnosing the cause of obstruction in calcular and non-calicular etiology in favor of non-calicular obstruction [ $p$  value = 0.01]. The overall sensitivity of MRU in diagnosis of the cause of obstruction was 85.4%, specificity of 97.1% overall accuracy of 89.2%. In conclusion MRU is a sensitive test for diagnosis of the level and cause of upper tract obstruction when IVU is contraindicated or non-conclusive in non-calicular obstruction, but the sensitivity is lower in detection of calcular obstruction. The addition of KUB and abdominal ultrasonography increase the sensitivity of MRU in diagnosis of calcular upper urinary tract obstruction.

## Urethral Stricture

### ultrasonography

#### **Role of sonourethrography in evaluation of anterior urethral stricture and its comparison with retrograde urethrography.**

Khan, Muhammad Babar; Mahmood, Rashid; Abdul Ghaffar; Mahmood, Tariq

Combined Military Hospital Skardu

**PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal** 2006; 56 (3): 300-305 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urethral Stricture-radiography; Urethral Stricture-diagnosis; Urography-methods; Urography-diagnosis

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to compare retro grade urethrography [RUG] and sonourethrography [SUG] for assessment of urethral strictures and to evaluate whether RUG underestimates stricture length, as has been reported. Quasiexperimental study. The study was performed in the department of Radiology PNS Shifa Karachi from January 2004 till December 2004. Forty male patients diagnosed with anterior urethral stricture were assessed for presence of strictures and their length by conventional contrast urethrography and sonourethrography. Contrast urethrography was carried out by retrograde injection of Urografin 76% under fluoroscopic guidance. Sonourethrography was done with a 7.5 MHz small parts transducer. Stricture lengths were recorded and compared. Analysis of the results showed that the estimation of stricture length measured by contrast urethrography was under-estimated as compared to sonourethrography. The difference between the two tests was significant [ $P < 0.001$ ] and the correlation coefficient was poor [ $r = 0.493$ ]. When the strictures were grouped into penile and bulbar anatomical locations the results remained highly significant in the bulbar region [ $P = 0.0001$ ] however no significant difference was found in the estimated length for penile strictures [ $P = 0.25$ ]. Sonourethrography is a good adjunct investigation before definitive surgical therapy particularly in the bulbar region where conventional contrast urethrography was shown to underestimate stricture length significantly.

## Urinary Bladder Neoplasms

### Classification

#### **Urothelial neoplasia of the urinary bladder - comparison of interobserver variability for WHO classification 1972 with WHO/ISUP consensus classification 1998.**

Mamoon, Nadira; Iqbal, Muhammad Ashraf; Jamal, Shahid; Luqman, Muhammad

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**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 4-8 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Carcinoma, Transitional Cell; Urothelium-pathology; World Health Organization

**Abstract:** Classification of urothelial bladder tumours is an important factor in the treatment and prognosis of these lesions. Over the years many classifications have been proposed for this purpose. The objective of this study was to classify urothelial neoplasms of the urinary bladder using the latest WHO/ ISUP Consensus Classification 1998 and WHO Classification 1972 and compare the two regarding interobserver variability. This study included 100 consecutive biopsy specimens of urothelial neoplasms of the urinary bladder diagnosed at the department of Histopathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Rawalpindi. These were classified according to WHO Classification 1972 and WHO/ISUP Consensus Classification 1998 by 2 groups of pathologists independently. The tumour categories for WHO classification 1972; papilloma, and transitional cell carcinoma [TCC] grades I, II and III were compared with the WHO/ISUP Consensus Classification entities of papilloma, papillary neoplasm of low malignant potential, low grade and high grade papillary carcinomas. Kappa statistics were used to evaluate interobserver variability. Chi square test was used to calculate significance. There was agreement on 80 tumours between the two groups of histopathologists when using WHO classification 1972 while there was agreement on 95 tumours using WHO/ISUP consensus classification. The value of Kappa for WHO Classification was 0.68 [good agreement] whereas for WHO/ISUP Consensus Classification it was 0.91 [excellent agreement]. The difference between the two systems was statistically significant [ $p < 0.001$ ]. Kappa values were less for benign and borderline lesions using both systems. WHO/ISUP Consensus Classification 1998 showed less interobserver variability than WHO Classification 1972 in the evaluation of bladder tumours. It was found easier to apply by both groups. There was less agreement on the benign and borderline lesions using both the classifications.

## Urinary Incontinence, Stress

### surgery

#### **Tension-free vaginal tape and female stress urinary incontinence. Our initial experience in Pakistan.**

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**JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan** 2006; 18 (2): 77-79 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Suburethral Slings

## Urinary Tract Infections

### epidemiology

#### **Urinary tract infection in boys less than five years of age: a general pediatric perspective.**

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**KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2006; 38 (3): 220-225 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Succiner-diagnostic use; Urinalysis; Pediatrics

**Abstract:** To examine the pattern of urinary tract infection [UTI] in boys < 5 years admitted to general pediatric wards and to identify the approach to imaging investigations. During the period from January 2002 through December 2002, 34 boys < 5 years of age were admitted to Farwania Hospital with UTI. Age at diagnosis, presenting features, urinalysis, pathogens, acute phase reactants and imaging procedures were reviewed for these patients. All 34 patients in this study were less than one year. Fever was the most common presenting feature and was seen in 70.6% of patients. Pyuria was found in 77%, positive leukocyte esterase [LE] test in 85.7% and positive nitrite test in 45.7% of patients. Significant leukocytosis was found in 39.3%, high C-reactive protein [CRP] in 46.8% and high erythrocyte sedimentation rate [ESR] in 50% of children. Escherichia coli [E.coli] were the most common pathogen affecting 77.1% patients. Radiological investigations were recommended as follows: ultrasound scan [US] for all patients [94.2% did the test, 46.8% had normal scans and 43.7% had dilatation of pelvicalyceal system]; Early-scheduled 99mTc dimercaptosuccinic scan [DMSA] was done in seven patients. Five or 71% had evidence of acute pyelonephritis; Latescheduled DMSA was recommended for 25 patients. Only 52% did the test and out of those 46% had evidence of chronic involvement of the kidney[s]; Micturating cystourethrogram [MCUG] was advised for 32 patients. 43.8% failed to carry out the procedure. Vesicoureteric reflux [VUR] was found in 38.8% of those who performed the test.

Unexplained fever in young boys should suggest UTI. Absence of fever does not exclude UTI, if other suggestive features exist particularly in the very young. UTI is commonly suggested by findings on urinalysis; on the other hand, negative urinalysis should not exclude the infection. Empiric antibiotics should cover gram-negative bacilli. Innovative strategies to ensure compliance to radiological investigations are needed.

## Vaginal Smears

### **Attitudes and beliefs about cervical smear testing in ever-married Jordanian women.**

Amarin, Z.O.; Badria, L.F.; Obeidat, B.R.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 389-397 (36 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Questionnaires; Early Detection; Awareness; Mass Screening; National Health Programs

**Abstract:** To investigate attitudes and beliefs that affect a woman's decision to undergo cervical smear screening, we carried out a survey of 760 women attending general obstetrics and gynaecology clinics in Irbid, Jordan between June 2004 and April 2005. Knowledge of cervical cancer and the Pap smear test was inadequate in less-educated and older patients. Of the 109 women who had previously had the test, 104 [95.4%] had opportunistic testing. Around 95% of the sample had never had the test. Major barriers to Pap smear screening included inadequate knowledge about the test, not being referred by a health professional and fear of having a bad result. The current screening programme is not effective in reaching the majority of the population.

## Varicose Ulcer

### surgery

### **Comparative study between insufflation and gasless S.E.P.S. techniques.**

Abdel Samad, Hisham Mustafa; El Azizi, Hatem

Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of General Surgery

**Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery** 2006; 7 (1): 1-8 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Endoscopy; Insufflation; Gases; Postoperative Complications; Wound Infection; Recurrence; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Different techniques have evolved for subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery [SEPS] using either the concept of CO<sub>2</sub> insufflation or the gasless concept. In this prospective comparative randomized study, the gasless technique using a novel space maker self retaining endoscopic viewer [SSEV] was compared with the insufflation SEPS regarding technical simplicity, efficacy and safety. Twenty-four patients [19 males, 5 females] with a mean age of 40 years [range: 26- 54] were randomized between group A [13 patients, 15 limbs] in whom CO<sub>2</sub> insufflation was used and group B [11 patients, 13 limbs] in whom gasless SEPS technique was chosen with the aid of a space maker self retaining endoscopic viewer [SSEV]. Limb exanguination and tourniquet application was not needed at all in gasless SEPS technique [group B]. Also, space collapse, loss of orientation and abortion of the technique was not encountered. The operative time was shorter than in group A [28 +/- 12 minutes for group A and 15 +/- 9 minutes in group B]. In gasless SEPS, haematoma was not reported. However, mild wound infection and missed perforators were found in 3 and 2 limbs [23.07% and 15.38% respectively] and ulcer recurrence in 4 limbs [30.76%]. Compared to the insufflation SEPS technique, the gasless SEPS technique stands as an easier and safer technique with comparable efficiency. It obviates the need for limb exanguination and the use of tourniquet and keeps the optical field and orientation in the subfascial plane all-through the procedure without collapse or disorientation.

## Varicose Veins

### therapy

### **Duplex guided endo-luminal radiofrequency ablation of the varicose great saphenous vein "an old technique using the available new technology".**

Abdel Samad, Hisham Mustafa; Abdel Aziz, Ahmed; El Azizi, Hatem

Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of General Surgery

**Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery** 2006; 7 (1): 17-23 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Saphenous vein; Catheter Ablation; Postoperative Complications; Follow-Up Studies; Treatment Outcome; Ultrasonography, Doppler, Duplex

**Abstract:** Endo-luminal radiofrequency ablation [RFA] has been proposed as a minimally invasive alternative for treatment of refluxing great saphenous vein. The aim of the study is to evaluate applicability and efficacy of duplex guided endo-luminal radiofrequency ablation of the varicose great saphenous vein using the available technology and comparing this with the gold standard treatment. Over two years, forty-three patients with primary great saphenous vein varicosities had been selected and randomly divided into two groups; group A [20 patients, 26 limbs] who were planned for sapheno-femoral disconnection and endoluminal radiofrequency [RF] ablation of their great saphenous vein varicosities and group B [23 patients, 30 limbs] who were subjected to sapheno-femoral disconnection and stripping; The RF ablation in this study using a special catheter was done by open technique through one groin crease



incision without intraoperative bleeding, postoperative haematoma or ecchymosis. Thermal skin and saphenous nerve injury and superficial thromb-phlebitis were encountered in 2 limbs [7.69%], clinical and duplex recurrence in 3 limbs [11.54%], and cord like sensation in 6 limbs [23.07%]. Endovenous RF obliteration is more expensive, but the patients recovered faster and had significantly shorter sick leaves [3-7 days] than those in the stripping group [7-15 days]. Endovenous radiofrequency ablation using the available technology is effective in eliminating the great saphenous vein from the venous circulation with faster recovery and better cosmetic results than surgical stripping, yet it is still costly and has some adverse effects.

## Vasculitis

### diagnosis

#### **Immunological diagnosis of vasculitis.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2006; 27 (8): 1105-1115 (70 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vasculitis-immunology; Vasculitis-therapy; Immunologic Tests-methods; Antibodies, Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic; Anti-Granulocyte Basement Membrane Antibody; Cryoglobulins

**Abstract:** Inflammation of blood vessels, or vasculitis, is caused by a heterogeneous group of autoimmune conditions with wide spectrum of systemic, and often overlapping, clinical manifestations. Some of these conditions present acutely and result in major organ's damage and, therefore, require prompt diagnosis and treatment in order to avoid the high morbidity and mortality that otherwise occur. The clinical immunology laboratory plays a vital role in the diagnosis of vasculitis. Moreover, due to the availability of simple tests, with quick turn around time, immunological findings can provide an early picture of the type of vasculitis involved thereby allowing initiation of prompt treatment in life threatening situations. In the present review, we will outline the various tests available in the immunology laboratory for the investigation of vasculitides, discuss the assays used to carry out these tests and, finally, comment on the significance of the results produced in relation to the diagnosis, or exclusion, of vasculitis. We hope that such information would prove of great importance to physicians and immunologists alike and lead to more efficient diagnosis of these important and, often, life threatening conditions.

## Ventricular Dysfunction, Left

### radionuclideimaging

#### **Value of PET scan for semi quantitative assessment of myocardial viability before CABG in diabetics with severely impaired LV function.**

Shahid, Malik; Hegazy, H.; Refaei, A.; Elkum, N.; Al Halees, Z.

King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center Riyadh

**PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology** 2006; 17 (1): 16-24 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Positron-Emission Tomography; Diabetes Insipidus; Diabetes Mellitus-physis pathology; Tissue Survival; Myocardial Revascularization; Myocardium; Coronary Artery Bypass; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Retrospective analysis of outcome of 28 patients who underwent coronary artery bypass graft surgery between November 2000 and October 2004 at King Faisal Specialist Hospital. All patients had severely impaired left ventricular function as indicated by preoperative echocardiogram. Myocardial viability was assessed using PET scanning before CABG. All segments of decreased perfusion and/or metabolism in the PET scan were re-analysed based on 18 segment model. All patients had post operative clinical evaluation and follow-up echocardiography for assessment of changes in LVEF as an indicator of global LV function. The mean age was 61 +/- 11 years. Eighty-five percent were males, 44% had IDDM, and 56% with NIDDM, 63% had hypertension and 63% were with hyperlipidemia. Only 6 patients had previous revascularization with percutaneous interventions. None of study patients had prior CABG. Mean preoperative left ventricular ejection fraction was 29 +/- 9. Indication for surgery was severe angina in 74% of patients and refractory heart failure in the remaining 26%. Eighty-two percent of patients received >3 grafts. Mean hospital stay was 8.7 +/- 4 days. Postoperative course was uneventful in 82% of patients. One patient died in postoperative phase from non cardiac causes. The remaining 27 patients were safely discharged home. Mean follow-up duration was 3.5 +/- 1.6 years. Seventy-seven percent of patients remained asymptomatic. One patient had VT required ICD implantation. Five patients had ER visits but none required admission and no patient died during follow-up period. Postoperative LVEF improved to 40 +/- 9 [P < 0.0001]. Multiple regression analysis indicated that the only variable that predicted improvement in global LV function was presence of segments of decreased perfusion and normal metabolism [hibernating segments] at PET scan. It also indicated that the single variable that predicted deterioration of LV function was the number of segments with reduced perfusion and metabolism at PET scan./ Patients with > 4 hibernating myocardial segments had more significant improvement in LVEF compared to those with < 4 viable segments [P= 0.0001]. Myocardial PET scan is an accurate and reliable tool for prediction of global LV function recovery with good short and long-term outcomes after surgical revascularization in diabetic patients with extensive CAD and severely impaired preoperative LV function. The presence of > 4 viable segments identified patients who got the maximum improvement in LVEF.

## Vibrio cholerae

### isolation and purification

#### **Application of PCR for detection of Vibrio cholerae using primers targeted against the gene of outer membrane protein ompW and comparison with conventional methods.**

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**Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology** 2007; 1 (2): III, 15-20 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Polymerase Chain Reaction; Bacterial Outer Membrane Proteins-genetics

**Abstract:** *Vibrio cholerae*, the etiologic agent for the diarrheal disease of cholera, continues to be an important cause of mortality and morbidity in many parts of the world. *V. cholera* serotypes O1 and O139 are associated with classic cholera, however, other *V. cholera* strains, including non-agglutinable vibrios [NAG] are occasionally isolated from the cases of diarrhea. Identification of *V. cholera* is usually achieved through a series of culture and biochemical tests, but close relatedness among *V. cholera* and other member of *Vibrio* spp. or *Aeromonas* spp. has often made identification of the organism quite difficult. The objective of this study was evaluation of PCR targeting outer membrane proteins [ompW] for detection of *V. cholera* in comparison with conventional method of culture and biochemical tests. A total of 156 *V. cholera* isolates from both clinical and environmental sources identified on the basis of conventional culture, biochemical tests and serotyping. Polymerase chain reaction [PCR] assay was carried out using primers targeting the gene of outer membrane proteins. Second PCR assay was also performed using primers based on O139-rfb region within the *V. cholerae* chromosome. Based on the results from biochemical tests and serotyping, 6 isolates were identified as *V. cholera* O1, serotypes Ogawa [five cases] and Hikojima [one case] and 150 non-agglutinable vibrios [NAG]. PCR showed 136 isolates [87.9%] were positive for *V. cholera* and 20 others [12.1%] were negative. PCR results on NAG isolates revealed none of the isolates were belong to O139 serotype. In the present study, PCR assay showed no priority over the conventional methods. The prevalent *V. cholerae* isolates in the region of study were NAG and the least dominant isolates were O1 Ogawa-serotype. No O139 serotype was detected among the isolates.

## Vibrio cholerae O1

### isolation and purification

#### **Report on Clonal Dissemination of a New Vibrio cholerae Serotype O1 Biotype El Tor Strain in Kurdistan in Summer of 2007.**

Bakhshi, B.; Naseri, H.; Zahraei, M.; Afshani, M.T.; Pourshafie, M.R.

Pasteur Institute of Iran - Department of Bacteriology

**Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology** 2007; 1 (2): X, 67-69 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** *Vibrio cholerae*-isolation and purification; Clone Cells; Electrophoresis, Gel, Pulsed-Field

**Abstract:** Cholerae disease caused by toxigenic *V. cholerae*, is a major public health problem in developing countries including Iran. Epidemiological surveillance and comparative molecular analysis of isolates have demonstrated clonal diversity among epidemic strains and a continual emergence of new clones of toxigenic *V. cholerae*. A total of 20 *V. cholerae* strains were sent to Pasteur Institute of Iran in September of 2007 from Kordestan province which includes strains of different sub-serotypes. After biochemical identification, isolates subjected to molecular analysis including Pulsed-Field Gel Electrophoresis [PFGE] of NotI digested genomic DNA according to the standardized protocol by Centre of Disease Control [CDC]. PFGE results showed a single pattern for all isolates. The results were interpreted in comparison with patterns obtained by isolates of previous years and showed clonal dissemination of a new clone in Kordestan province in this year.

## Vitreoretinopathy, Proliferative

### surgery

#### **Proliferative vitreoretinopathy.**

Naqvi, Syed Abid Hassan; Shehzad, Sohail; Zafar, Omar

PAF Hospital, Rafiqui - Department of Ophthalmology

**Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]** 2006; 13 (1): 42-46 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Retinal Diseases; Silicone Oils; Intraoperative Complications; Postoperative Complications

**Abstract:** The objective of study to assess the success of pars plana vitrectomy with use of silicone Oil for internal tamponade in traumatic rhegmatogenous R D with severe PVR. This study was carried out in department of Ophthalmology Military Hospital Rawalpindi. Fifteen cases with severe proliferative vitreoretinopathy [PVR Grade C, according to up dated retina Society Classification of 1991] was included in study. All the patients had traumatic rhegmatogenous retinal detachment with history of blunt ocular trauma, without globe rupture, outcome of the treatment was assessed by post operative anatomical and physiological success. Anatomical success was encouraging in spite of advance disease and technically difficult and complicated intra-ocular maneuvers.

## Water Microbiology

### **Bacteriological Quality of Drinking Water Obtained from Mosques in Tripoli, Libya.**

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**Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]** 2007; 1 (1): 49-53 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drinking; Enterobacteriaceae; Escherichia coli; Pseudomonas; Streptococcus; Aeromonas; Klebsiella; Islam

**Abstract:** This study was carried out to determine the bacteriological quality of drinking water provided for worshipers by Mosques in Tripoli and the susceptibility of isolated bacteria to antimicrobial agents. Water samples taken from 50 mosques were examined for coliform, Escherichia coli, Enterobacteriaceae, Pseudomonas sp. and fecal streptococci counts. Also, samples were investigated for the presence of Aeromonas sp., Klebsiella sp. and Pseudomonas sp. Isolated bacteria were tested for their resistance to antibiotics by the disc diffusion method. Mean counts for coliforms, E. coli, Enterobacteriaceae and Pseudomonas sp. were  $2.2 \times 10^2$ ,  $6.2 \times 10^1$ ,  $2.5 \times 10^3$  and  $2.8 \times 10^2$  respectively. Fecal streptococci not detected. E. coli was detected in 7 [14%] samples, Klebsiella sp. in 13 [26%], Aeromonas in 9 [18%] and Pseudomonas sp. in 32 [64%]. More than 79% of the bacteria examined were resistant to at least one antibiotic. Presence of antibiotic-resistant pathogenic bacteria is not uncommon in drinking water provided for worshipers by mosques in Tripoli, Libya and may pose a health hazard to users of such water, particularly the aged and the immunocompromised.

## Wound Infection

prevention and control

### **Comparison of the effect of preoperative oral prophylactic antibiotic [Blast prophylaxis] and five days postoperative antibiotic treatment on the prevention of infections in bony impacted mandibular third molars surgery.**

Yaghmaei, M.; Mohabbatdar, H.

Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Dental School and Dental Research Center - Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery

**Dental Journal - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University** 2007; 25 (2): 14, 216-220 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tooth, Impacted; Molar, Third; Mandible; Antibiotic Prophylaxis; Surgical Wound Infection; Postoperative Complications-prevention and control; Postoperative Care; Anti-Bacterial Agents-therapeutic use; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Surgical removal of lower third molars is a frequently performed procedure but prescribing antibiotic in third molar surgery remains controversial. This study determined the effects of preoperative and postoperative antibiotic therapy on the prevention of infections in bony impacted mandibular third molars' surgery. In a prospective study of more than 9 months, a total of 100 bony impacted lower third molars were removed. The patient didn't show any sign of inflammation, swelling and systemic disease at the time of removal. Two groups were established. The first group [n=50] received 2 gr Amoxicillin one hour preoperatively. The second group [n=50] received oral Amoxicillin 500 mg for five days post-operatively. Clinical and radiologic features were recorded for each case. All patients were recalled on the seventh day after surgery to assess the pain, swelling, amount of mouth opening, the state of the wounds and the incidence of infection. Descriptive statistics, t and Mann-whitney tests were used to analyze the data. The incidence of infection was 2% in the patients. There was no significant difference regarding the evaluated parameters between the two groups. The study showed that preoperative prophylactic antibiotic therapy in comparison with post operative oral prophylactic antibiotic treatment in the removal of lower third molars doesn't contribute to a better wound state, less pain, decreased swelling, increased mouth opening and prevention of infection after surgery.

## Wounds and Injuries

epidemiology

### **Community-based study of unintentional injuries among preschool children in Damascus.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 398-405 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Wounds and Injuries-etiology; Wounds and Injuries-prevention and control; Risk Factors; Retrospective Studies; Questionnaires; Incidence; Environment; Child, Preschool; Mothers

**Abstract:** To assess injuries among 1125 preschool children in Damascus, and to investigate the risk factors, a retrospective home survey of childhood injuries for a period of 12 months was carried out in 4 areas of residence: agricultural rural, non-agricultural rural, periurban and urban. More than 75% of mothers believed that injuries were preventable. During the year preceding the study, 261 injuries were reported, an incidence of 23%. The most frequent injuries were from falls, 52.0%, and most injuries [73.9%] occurred inside the home. Area of residence was the only independent predictor for the occurrence of childhood injuries.

mortality

**Flying bullets and speeding cars: analysis of child injury deaths in the Palestinian Territory.**

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London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine - Department of Epidemiology and Population Health

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (2): 406-414 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Wounds and Injuries-etiology; Firearms; Death Certificates; Risk Factors; Accidents, Traffic; Socioeconomic Factors; Sex Distribution

**Abstract:** Despite the fact that children account for over half the Palestinian population, little attention has been paid to the problem of child injuries. We examined the types of injury mortality in children aged 0-19 years in the West Bank and Gaza Strip [Palestinian Territory] and compared these with similar data for children in Israel and England and Wales. We used data from death certificates covering 2001-2003. Death rates per 100 000 children per year were estimated. The leading cause of injury mortality in Palestinian children was accidents caused by firearms missiles [9.6]. In comparison, transport accidents were the leading cause of death in children in both Israel [5.0] and England and Wales [3.5].



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DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (adverse effects)
- Abdel Khalek, Mohammed A.**  
URETERAL OBSTRUCTION (diagnosis)
- Abdel Rahman, Abdel Rahman M.**  
CARCINOID TUMOR (epidemiology)
- Abdel Rahman, Magwa M.**  
PROSTATIC NEOPLOSMAS
- Abdel Samad, Hisham Mustafa**  
VARICOSE ULCER (surgery)  
VARICOSE VEINS (therapy)
- Abdel Sattar, Mohamed H.**  
CHROMIUM (deficiency)
- Abdoli, H.**  
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)
- Abdul Aziz, Ihsan**  
GINGER
- Abdul Aziz, Khalil**  
VASCULITIS (diagnosis)
- Abdul Bare, Abdul Ameer**  
MYOCARDIAL ISCHEMIA (etiology)
- Abdul Bary, H.**  
HERNIA, DIAPHRAGMATIC, TRAUMATIC (surgery)
- Abdul Hafeez, Abdul Rahman**  
PRENATAL CARE
- Abdul Qayyum**  
DYSLIPIDEMIAS (epidemiology)
- Abdul Rehman**  
BLOOD DONORS  
MALARIA (diagnosis)
- Abdul Ghaffar**  
URETHRAL STRICTURE (ultrasonography)
- Abdullah, Kassim Salih**  
ANTIOXIDANTS
- Abdulmoti, Sahar**  
HEPATITIS B, CHRONIC (epidemiology)
- Abdus Sattar**  
GROWTH HORMONE (blood)
- Abedel Kareem, Magdy**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 11 (adverse effects)
- Abeid, Salaheddin**  
WATER MICROBIOLOGY
- Abelaal, Sara A.**  
ANOPHELES (growth and development)
- Abid, Muhammad**  
DYSLIPIDEMIAS (epidemiology)
- Abolazm, Motaz**  
CARCINOID TUMOR (diagnosis)
- Abosena, Abdallah**  
HALLUX VALGUS (surgery)
- Aboul Fotouh, Abdel Maguid Aboul Fotouh**  
URETERAL OBSTRUCTION (diagnosis)
- Aboulhasani, M.**  
RODENTIA (parasitology)
- Abouzeid, Hesham S.A.**  
KIDNEY CALCULI (surgery)
- Abtahi, S.A.**  
MALOCCLUSION, ANGLE CLASS II
- Abu El Rub, Moh'd A.**  
MENINGIOMA (surgery)
- Abu Elamreen, Farid H.**  
PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA (drug effects)
- Abu Ghalyun, Younis**  
CRYPTORCHIDISM (ultrastructure)
- Abu Zidan, Fikri M.**  
ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (trends)
- Abubacker, Shefeek**  
BRONCHI (abnormalities)
- Abunasser, Ahmad**  
LISTERIA
- Acimis, Nurhan**  
PREGNANCY
- Adamek, Milan**  
HYPERTENSION (diagnosis)
- Adesiyun, Adebisi G.**  
ABSCESS (surgery)
- Adibi, L.**  
PLANTS, MEDICINAL (therapeutic uses)
- Affifi, Mustafa**  
PEER REVIEW, RESEARCH (standards)
- Afridi, Makki Muhammad**  
ABNORMALITIES (congenital)
- Afridi, Zulqarnain**  
PERIAPICAL ABSCESS (therapy)
- Afshani, M.T.**  
VIBRIO CHOLERAE O1 (isolation and purification)
- Afzal, Muhammad**  
HEMORRHOIDS (surgery)  
PROSTATECTOMY (methods)
- Aghamiri, S.**  
HELICOBACTER PYLORI (genetics)
- Ahgul, Sukran**  
SUNLIGHT (therapeutic uses)
- Ahmad, Aftab**  
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (blood)
- Ahmad, Farooq**  
KERATITIS (etiology)
- Ahmad, Imran**  
HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY (etiology)
- Ahmad, Ljaz**  
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (blood)
- Ahmad, Riaz**  
CALCANEUS (anatomy and histology)
- Ahmad, Sajjad**  
PARATHYROID NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Ahmad, Shakil**  
PARATHYROID NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Ahmad, youssef K.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (adverse effects)  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 11 (adverse effects)
- Ahmadi, J.**  
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (utilization)
- Ahmadi, S.**  
AORTA (drug effects)
- Ahmed Shawky, Yaseer**  
MALARIA (prevention and control)
- Ahmed, A.M.**  
LIPIDS (blood)
- Ahmed, Abdel Hafiz Ali**  
PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (drug therapy)
- Ahmed, Basharat**  
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)



- Ahmed, Ghufran**  
ANEMIA (therapy)
- Ahmed, Haseeb**  
KERATITIS (diagnosis)
- Ahmed, Imran**  
CALCANEUS (anatomy and histology)
- Ahmed, Irshad**  
PROSTATECTOMY (methods)
- Ahmed, Janbaz**  
CARCINOMA, ENDOMETRIOID (diagnosis)
- Ahmed, Maqbool**  
CELIAC DISEASE (diet therapy)
- Ahmed, Rashida**  
NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Ahmed, Saleem**  
CESAREAN SECTION
- Ahmed, Shafiq**  
BLOOD DONORS (psychology)
- Ahmed, Syed Afzal**  
CORONARY ARTERIOSCLEROSIS (diagnosis)
- Ahmed, Syed Kamran**  
BRACHIAL PLEXUS NEUROPATHIES (surgery)
- Ahmed, Zubair**  
NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Ahram, Mamoun A.**  
SPECTROMETRY, MASS, MATRIX-ASSISTED LASER DESORPTION-IONIZATION
- Ainsworth, Laurie M.**  
CESAREAN SECTION
- Ajeel, Narjis A.H.**  
LEAD (blood)  
HYPERSENSITIVITY  
NEOPLASMS (mortality)
- Akbar, Khalilpour**  
SALMONELLA INFECTIONS (microbiology)
- Akbar, Mousa A.J.**  
TACHYCARDIA (diagnosis)
- Akbarzadeh, K.**  
MALARIA (prevention and control)
- Akbulut, Gokhan**  
COMPARTMENT SYNDROMES (physiopathology)
- Akhavan, A.A.**  
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)  
RODENTIA (parasitology)
- Akhlaghi, F.**  
RHINOPLASTY (adverse effects)
- Akhtar, Muhammad Usman**  
TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS (therapy)
- Akhtar, Naveed**  
ANGINA PECTORIS (therapy)
- Akhtar, Sunarays**  
LEECHES (pathogenicity)
- Akhter, Nadeem**  
HYPOSPADIAS (surgery)
- Akram, Muhammad**  
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (blood)
- Akram, Muhammad Hamid**  
ABNORMALITIES (congenital)
- Aktas, Esin**  
BRUCELOSIS (epidemiology)
- Aktas, M. Sabih**  
ALCOHOL DRINKING
- Aktas, Safiye**  
OVARIAN NEAPLASMS (complications)
- Akthar, Farkhunda**  
PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (diagnosis)
- Al Alousi, T.M.**  
BREAST FEEDING
- Al Anazi, Khalid Ahmed**  
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (complications)
- Al Ansari, A.**  
PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (surgery)
- Al Ansari, Mariam A.**  
FLAIL CHEST (therapy)
- Al Arrayed, Osama**  
ANEMIA (therapy)
- Al Asadi, Jasim N.**  
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Al Baghdadi, Fakhri**  
CRYPTORCHIDISM (ultrastructure)
- Al Bareeq, Reem**  
KIDNEY (injuries)
- Al Boni, Roula**  
DENTAL LEAKAGE
- Al Dakhail, Abdul Aziz A.**  
PERITONSILLAR ABSCESS (surgery)
- Al Diab, Jasim M.A.**  
NEOPLASMS (mortality)
- Al Ekri, Enas**  
ANEMIA (therapy)
- Al Ghanem, Faisal**  
DRUG ERUPTIONS (diagnosis)
- Al Ghanem, Subhi M.**  
EMBOLISM, AIR (epidemiology)
- Al Guishy, Ali**  
HALLUX VALGUS (surgery)
- Al hag, Naser**  
MITOMYCIN (therapeutic uses)
- Al Haili, S.J.**  
BREAST FEEDING
- Al Halees, Z.**  
VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION, LEFT (radionuclideimaging)
- Al Hamami, Omran M.**  
SODIUM SALICYLATE (pharmacokinetics)
- Al Harasy, Abdullilah H.**  
SHIGELLA (classification)
- Al Hashash, Wafaa**  
TELANGIECTASIA, HEREDITARY HEMORRHAGIC (surgery)
- Al Humaidhi, Abdul Aziz**  
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (complications)
- Al Imara, Kareem A.S.**  
NEOPLASMS (mortality)
- Al Isa, A.N.**  
BODY MASS INDEX
- Al Janabi, Najah H.**  
SODIUM SALICYLATE (pharmacokinetics)
- Al Jasser, Asma M.**  
BETA-LACTAMASES (pharmacology)  
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (complications)
- Al Jassir, Fawzi F.**  
GIANT CELL TUMOR OF BONE (surgery)
- Al Jayefy, N.H.**  
EMERGENCIES
- Al Jubori, Zena Sattam Hamad**  
LOVASTATIN
- Al Kamel, Ahammed**  
GINGER
- Al Kharji, Fatma**  
DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (epidemiology)
- Al Khawaja, Safaa**  
HISTIOCYTIC NECROTIZING LYMPHADENITIS (diagnosis)
- Al Khulaifi, Yousef**  
BRONCHI (abnormalities)
- Al Kiat, H.S.**  
HELICOBACTER PYLORI (isolation and purification)
- Al Leithy Mohamed**  
CEREBRAL PALSY (surgery)
- Al Maghrabi, Jaudah A.**  
GIANT LYMPH NODE HYPERPLASIA (virology)

- Al Moyed, Khaled A.**  
SHIGELLA (classification)
- Al Mutairi, N.**  
DRUG ERUPTIONS (diagnosis)
- Al Naama, Lamia M.**  
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Al Naimi, A.**  
PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (surgery)
- Al Olaimat, Hani H.**  
MATERNAL NUTRITION PHYSIOLOGY
- Al Otaibi, Mohammed F.**  
GIANT CELL TUMOR OF BONE (surgery)
- Al Oweidi, Abdel Kareem S.**  
EMBOLISM, AIR (epidemiology)
- Al Qabandi, Wafa'a**  
SUPERIOR MESENTERIC ARTERY SYNDROME (complications)
- Al Qatan, Hanan Y.A.**  
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Al Rayes, Mahmoud**  
CEREBRAL PALSY (surgery)
- Al Rewaihi, K.**  
PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (surgery)
- Al Rudainy, Laith A.**  
LEAD (blood)
- Al Saad, Suhair Khalifa**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Al Sadoon, Maysloon A.**  
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS (epidemiology)
- Al Salam, Suhail N.**  
ESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS (drug therapy)
- Al Sanae, Abdulla**  
SUPERIOR MESENTERIC ARTERY SYNDROME (complications)
- Al Sanea, Osama**  
PARATHYROID NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Al Saweer, Abeer**  
DIABETIC FOOT
- Al Sayegh, Ali**  
TACHYCARDIA (diagnosis)
- Al Shamahy, Hassan A.**  
SHIGELLA (classification)
- Al Shammary, Shoa'a F.**  
ANTICONVULSANTS (therapeutic uses)
- Al Sheikhly, Ahmed Subhy Hammady**  
MASTITIS (etiology)
- Al Shemmeri, Nouria**  
DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (epidemiology)
- Al Sindi, Khalid A.**  
APPENDICEAL NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Al Sulami, A.**  
HELICOBACTER PYLORI (isolation and purification)
- Al Tamimy, Hegazy M.**  
SPONDYLITIS, ANKYLOSING (adverse effects)
- Al Tantawi, Mohammed**  
KIDNEY (injuries)
- Al Thani, Hassan**  
HERNIA, DIAPHRAGMATIC, TRAUMATIC (surgery)
- Al Tinawi, M.**  
PULPOTOMY (methods)
- Al Tintas, Umit**  
HYPERTENSION, PREGNANCY-INDUCED
- Al Turki, Enas**  
WATER MICROBIOLOGY
- Al Turki, Mustafa**  
HEPATITIS B (blood)
- Al Ukayli, Sawsan**  
DENGUE (epidemiology)
- Al Wazzeah, M.**  
CHLAMYDOPHILA PNEUMONIAE
- Al Yassen, Asaad K.**  
LEAD (blood)  
HYPERSENSITIVITY
- Al Zwaini, E.J.**  
BREAST FEEDING
- Alam El Din, Hanaa M.**  
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (epidemiology)
- Alam, Maqbool**  
BLOOD DONORS (psychology)
- Alamgir, W.**  
ALTITUDE SICKNESS (diagnosis)
- Alanezi, Khaled**  
HERNIA, DIAPHRAGMATIC, TRAUMATIC (surgery)
- Alawneh, Hussein F.**  
HEADACHE (epidemiology)
- Alborzi, A.**  
NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS
- Alborzi, S.**  
NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS
- Alfi, Adnaan Y.**  
DENGUE (epidemiology)
- Algau, Amna**  
WATER MICROBIOLOGY
- Ali, Abdellh Abu Srie**  
CHROMIUM (deficiency)
- Ali, Asif**  
CORONARY ARTERIOSCLEROSIS (diagnosis)
- Ali, Atif Ibrahim Mohamed**  
MUSCLE, SKELETAL (ultrastructure)
- Ali, Azam**  
BLOOD DONORS
- Ali, Jaffer Ismail**  
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY
- Ali, Johar**  
HYSTERECTOMY
- Ali, Karami**  
SALMONELLA INFECTIONS (microbiology)
- Ali, Khatoon**  
HISTIOCYTIC NECROTIZING LYMPHADENITIS (diagnosis)
- Ali, M. Asghar**  
URINARY INCONTINENCE, STRESS (surgery)
- Ali, Muhammad**  
TUMOR MARKERS, BIOLOGICAL (blood)
- Ali, Thikra S.**  
SERRATIA (isolation and purification)
- Alkout, Abdul Hamid**  
HELICOBACTER PYLORI (isolation and purification)
- Alotaibi, Saad**  
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Amarin, Z.O.**  
VAGINAL SMEARS
- Ameh, Charles**  
ABSCESS (surgery)
- Ameri, A.**  
FATTY ACIDS, OMEGA-3
- Amin, Khalid**  
DYSLIPIDEMIAS (epidemiology)  
ENDOSCOPY
- Amin, Mouden M.**  
URETERAL OBSTRUCTION (diagnosis)
- Amin, Muhammad Shahbaz**  
KERATITIS (etiology)
- Amin, Ragy Tantawy**  
SPONDYLITIS, ANKYLOSING (adverse effects)
- Amin, Zulfiqar Ali**  
HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY (etiology)
- Amini, F.**  
MALOCCLUSION, ANGLE CLASS II
- Amini, M.**  
PARATHYROID GLAND (immunology)
- Aminorroaya, A.**  
PARATHYROID GLAND (immunology)
- Amir Mozaffari, N.**  
STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS (diagnosis)

- Amiri, M.**  
TUBERCULOSIS (diagnosis)
- Amjad, Mohammad**  
SKIN DISEASES, BACTERIAL (microbiology)
- Anis ur Rehman**  
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Anjum, Mughees**  
HOOKWORM INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Ansari, Z. Jaberi**  
DENTIN-BONDING AGENTS
- Anwar ul Haq**  
HYOSPIADIAS (surgery)  
TRACHEAL STENOSIS (surgery)
- Anwar, Masood**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (diagnosis)
- Aouragh, Rachid**  
BLOOD COAGULATION (genetics)
- Aqrabawi, H.E.**  
FACE (abnormalities)
- Arab, M.R.**  
CALCIUM PHOSPHATES (therapeutic uses)
- Arabi, Mohamed**  
HEPATITIS B, CHRONIC (epidemiology)  
HEPATITIS B (blood)
- Arafa, Hashem**  
LISTERIA
- Arandian, M.H.**  
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)
- Aridogan, Buket C.**  
FASCIOLIASIS (diagnosis)
- Arjumand, Bilal**  
PERIAPICAL ABSCESS (therapy)
- Arkan, N.**  
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (utilization)
- Arshad, M.**  
STENTS (adverse effects)
- Arslan, Ismail**  
APPENDECTOMY (adverse effects)
- Asghar, Muhammed**  
CEREBRAL PALSY (etiology)
- Ashfaq, Shazia**  
CORONARY ARTERIOSCLEROSIS (diagnosis)
- Ashour, Fawzy**  
CHROMIUM (deficiency)
- Ashraf, Hafiz Muhammad**  
HEPATIC ENCEPHALOPATHY (etiology)
- Ashraf, Muhammad**  
BLOOD DONORS  
CHONDROSARCOMA, MESENCHYMAL (diagnosis)
- Ashraf, Tariq**  
CORONARY VESSEL ANOMALIES (epidemiology)
- Aslam, Muhammad Azeem**  
TYMPANOPLASTY
- Aslam, Muhammad Javed**  
TYMPANOPLASTY
- Aslan, Bahadir**  
ERYTHROPOIETIN (administration, dosage)
- Aslan, Gonul**  
BRUCELOSIS (epidemiology)
- Astaneh, B.**  
NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS
- Atashi, M.H. Ahangar**  
CEPHALOMETRY (methods)
- Atmani, Samir**  
BLOOD COAGULATION (genetics)
- Avval, F. Sargolzaei**  
CALCIUM PHOSPHATES (therapeutic uses)
- Awad, R.**  
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES
- Awan, Tariq Mahmood**  
GROWTH HORMONE (blood)
- Awwal, Rayhana**  
TISSUE EXPANSION
- Ay, Alaaddin**  
FUNGI
- Ayesha, Hina**  
CEREBRAL PALSY (etiology)  
CELIAC DISEASE (diet therapy)
- Aygenel, Gulbin**  
PORPHYRIA, ACUTE INTERMITTENT
- Ayyub, Muhammad**  
DENGUE (epidemiology)
- Azabi, Tareq**  
HERNIA, DIAPHRAGMATIC, TRAUMATIC (surgery)
- Azad, Najamul Sahar**  
NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Azam, S.I.**  
PATIENT SATISFACTION
- Azari Hamidian, S.**  
CULEX
- Aziz, Asia**  
BREECH PRESENTATION (etiology)
- Aziz, Sherif A.**  
CARCINOID TUMOR (epidemiology)
- Aziz, Sohail**  
ALTITUDE SICKNESS (diagnosis)
- Azizi, K.**  
LEISHMANIASIS, VISCERAL (epidemiology)
- Babay, Hanan Ahmed Habib**  
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (drug effects)
- Badar, Ahmed**  
EDITORIAL POLICIES
- Bader, Hanan El Sayed**  
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- Badr, Alla El Din Mohamed**  
URETERAL OBSTRUCTION (diagnosis)
- Badr, El Sheikh**  
JOURNAL ARTICALE
- Badria, L.F.**  
VAGINAL SMEARS
- Bagherzadeh, S.**  
HELICOBACTER PYLORI (genetics)
- Baghianimoghadam, M.H.**  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE
- Bahmanpour, S.**  
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- Baidass, Ghassan**  
TELANGIECTASIA, HEREDITARY HEMORRHAGIC (surgery)
- Bailey, Denis T.**  
GIANT LYMPH NODE HYPERPLASIA (virology)
- Baillie, Frank**  
HERNIA, DIAPHRAGMATIC, TRAUMATIC (surgery)
- Bakhshi, B.**  
VIBRIO CHOLERAEE O1 (isolation and purification)
- Bakhtiari, R.**  
STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- Bakker, L.K.**  
HELICOBACTER PYLORI (isolation and purification)
- Baktiroglu, Lutfu**  
ERYTHROPOIETIN (administration, dosage)
- Balci, Canan**  
COMPARTMENT SYNDROMES (physiopathology)
- Baldo, M.H.**  
CESAREAN SECTION
- Baloch, Ghulam Raza**  
CELIAC DISEASE (diet therapy)
- Bani Hani, Ibrahim**  
CRYPTORCHIDISM (ultrastructure)
- Bardal, R.**  
CEPHALOMETRY (methods)
- Barlas, Shahid**  
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- Bashawri, Layla A.M.**  
LABORATORY PERSONNEL
- Bashir Ur Rehman**  
FOREIGN BODIES
- Bashir, Khalid**  
SKIN DISEASES (psychology)
- Bashir, Masoud O.**  
ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (trends)
- Bashour, H.**  
WOUNDS AND INJURIES (epidemiology)
- Bassiouni Hassan Mohammed**  
SPONDYLITIS, ANKYLOSING (adverse effects)
- Bataineh, Hussein A.**  
HEADACHE (epidemiology)
- Bayanolhagh, Saeed**  
HIV INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- Bayraktar, Mehmet R.**  
BRUCELOSIS (epidemiology)
- Belhaj, Khalifa**  
WATER MICROBIOLOGY
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HEPATITIS B, CHRONIC (epidemiology)
- Bencheikh, N.**  
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- Bhandani, Mohit**  
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- Bhurgari, Yasmeen**  
NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Biglarian, F.**  
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- Bilir, Ayten**  
MYOCARDIAL CONTRACTION (drug effects)
- Bin Yousaf, Muhammad Bilal**  
CORONARY ARTERIOSCLEROSIS (diagnosis)
- Blackwell, Caroline**  
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- Bolzlar, Murat**  
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- Boota, Mohammad**  
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- Bosnak, Vusiat**  
BRUCELOSIS (epidemiology)
- Bouharrou, Abdelhak**  
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- Bukhari, Syed Muhammad Asad Shabbir**  
TRACHEAL STENOSIS (surgery)
- Buledi, Ghulam Qadir**  
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- Burud, Sajid**  
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- Butt, Muhammed Asghar**  
CELIAC DISEASE (diet therapy)
- Butt, Tariq**  
BORRELIA INFECTIONS (diagnosis)  
SKIN DISEASES, BACTERIAL (microbiology)  
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- Cadeddu, Manghireta**  
HERNIA, DIAPHRAGMATIC, TRAUMATIC (surgery)
- Caglar, Husnu**  
ANALGESIA, EPIDURAL
- Celik, Ahmet**  
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (blood)
- Celik, Ismail**  
ALCOHOL DRINKING
- Celik, Mustafa**  
DISABLED PERSONS
- Cetiner, Sadettin**  
APPENDECTOMY (adverse effects)
- Cicek, Hulya K.**  
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (blood)
- Cigari, N.**  
SMOKING CESSATION
- Cinar, Nursan D.**  
SUNLIGHT (therapeutic uses)
- Ciragil, Pinar**  
BRUCELOSIS (epidemiology)
- Cobanoglu, Umit**  
NEOPLASMS, MUSCLE TISSUE (pathology)  
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS
- D'souza, Atlantic**  
ORGANOPHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS (poisoning)
- Daboul, Numair**  
LYMPHOMA, MUCOSA-ASSOCIATED LYMPHOID TISSUE
- Dadelszen, Peter von**  
CESAREAN SECTION
- Danaei, S.H. Momeni**  
CYCLOSPORINE (pharmacology)
- Dar, Asad Jamal**  
KERATITIS (diagnosis)
- Dar, Nasser Rashid**  
SYPHILIS (diagnosis)
- Davoodi, P.**  
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- Davutoglu, Vedat**  
ATHEROSCLEROSIS (blood)
- Demir, Cansun**  
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- Demircan, Ahmet**  
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FASCIOLIASIS (diagnosis)
- Demirel, Reha**  
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- Demirhan, Ilter**  
DISABLED PERSONS
- Dhakam, Sajid**  
HEART SEPTAL DEFECTS, ATRIAL (surgery)
- Dhaliwal, I.J.K.**  
CHRONOTHERAPY
- Diab, Ahmad I.**  
CECAL DISEASES (surgery)
- Diaz, S.**  
BLOOD TRANSFUSION (standards)
- Dida, Moustapha**  
BLOOD COAGULATION (genetics)
- Ditta, Allah**  
BLOOD DONORS
- Donbak, Lale**  
DISABLED PERSONS
- Doosti, S.**  
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- Dowod, Tarek Abdel Hamed Mostafa**  
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY
- Drobian, A.A.**  
TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS (epidemiology)
- Ebrahim, Ahmmad S.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (adverse effects)
- Ebrahimi, M.**  
TOOTH EXTRACTION
- Edjlali, M.**  
TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS (epidemiology)
- Edrees, Haytham**  
GENETICS (history)
- Edris, Fawaz E.**  
CESAREAN SECTION
- Edwards, P.**  
WOUNDS AND INJURIES (mortality)
- Ekici, Neriman Z.**  
ANALGESIA, EPIDURAL
- El Aloui, Kaltoum**  
BLOOD COAGULATION (genetics)
- El Ansari, Mahmoud**  
CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC (adverse effects)

**El Azizi, Hatem**

VARICOSE ULCER (surgery)  
VARICOSE VEINS (therapy)

**El Barbaty, Mohamed M.**

PYLORIC STENOSIS, HYPERTROPHIC (surgery)

**El Batanouny, Ahmed K.**

CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS (adverse effects)  
FISSURE IN ANO (therapy)

**El Faliit, Assad**

LISTERIA

**El Ghareeb, Mohamed H.**

COLON (injuries)

**El Gushy, Aly M.**

SCOPHOID BONE (injuries)  
OSTEOARTHRITIS, KNEE (surgery)  
SHOULDER IMPINGEMENT SYNDROME (surgery)

**El Haig, Omar Mokhtar Ibrahim**

BLOOD VESSELS (injuries)

**El Hassan, Ahmed M.**

ANOPHELES (growth and development)

**El Hassan, Ibrahim M.**

ANOPHELES (growth and development)

**El Hassi, Ahmed**

HEPATITIS B (blood)

**EL Mabruk, Faraj**

HIV INFECTIONS (complications)

**El Maghraby, Tarek A.**

PARATHYROID NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

**El Manama, Abdel Raouf**

LISTERIA

PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA (drug effects)

**El Mikkawy, Shawky**

KIDNEY CALCULI (surgery)

**El Nageh, M.M.**

BLOOD TRANSFUSION (standards)

**El Nasri, H.A.**

LIPIDS (blood)

**El Ottol, Abed El Kader Y.**

PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA (drug effects)

**El Safy, Hala M.**

PROSTATIC NEOPLOSMAS

**El Sayed El Asaal, Amal**

AIR POLLUTANTS

**El Sayed, Dya Eldin Mohammed**

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**El Sebae, Magdy M.A.**

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**El Sebaie, Ashraf**

EYEBROWS (abnormalities)

**El Sebaie, Sameh B.**

COLON (injuries)

**El Shayeb, Amr Y.**

LAPAROSCOPY (adverse effects)

**El Teraifi, Hassan A.**

ESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS (drug therapy)

**El Zouki, Abdul Nasser**

HEPATITIS B (blood)

HEPATITIS B, CHRONIC (epidemiology)

**Elaiwa, Najah M.**

PSEUDOMONAS AERUGINOSA (drug effects)

**Eikum, N.**

VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION, LEFT (radionuclideimaging)

**Emekdas, Gural**

BRUCELOSIS (epidemiology)

**Enab, Ahraf Ahmed**

BUTTOCKS (surgery)

**Enab, Ashraf**

EYEBROWS (abnormalities)

**Erincler, Tuna**

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**Erkilic, Ezgi**

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effects)

**Ersöz, Safak**

NEOPLASMS, MUSCLE TISSUE (pathology)

**Eryilmaz, Mehmet**

APPENDECTOMY (adverse effects)

**Eslandari, M.**

VIBRIO CHOLERAEE (isolation and purification)

**Eslamian, L.**

TOOTH EXTRACTION

**Esmailzadeh, S.**

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**Esmat, Mohamed E.**

COLON (injuries)

**Essa, Sajjad S.**

NEOPLASMS (mortality)

**Evruke, Cuneyt**

HYPERTENSION, PREGNANCY-INDUCED

**Ewis, Sobhy Hassan Ali**

MUSCLE, SKELETAL (ultrastructure)

**Fahmy, Mohamed L.**

CEREBRAL PALSY (surgery)

**Faizal, Abdul Aziz**

VASCULITIS (diagnosis)

**Fakhar, M.**

LEISHMANIASIS, VISCERAL (epidemiology)

**Fakher, Osama**

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**Fallah, J.**

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**Fallahi, S.H.**

PERITONITIS (etiology)

**Farah, Husni S.**

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**Farhadifar, F.**

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NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

**Farooq, Muhammad**

ALTITUDE SICKNESS (diagnosis)

CORONARY ARTERIOSCLEROSIS (diagnosis)

**Farooq, Nasir**

MATERNAL MORTALITY

**Farooq, Tariq**

ANASTOMOSIS, SURGICAL (adverse effects)

**Farooq, Umer**

MATERNAL MORTALITY

**Fathy, Mohammed**

EYEBROWS (abnormalities)

**Fatima, Naheed**

BACTERIURIA (epidemiology)

**Fawzi, Hani Wahib**

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**Fikree, Majeda**

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**Filiz, Tuncay M.**

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**Gad, Hassan K.**

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**Gamil, Mohamed**

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**Gashot, Aisha**

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**Genaat, J.**

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**Ghadban, Wisam K.**

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**Ghadiri, M.**

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**Ghagari, M. Fallahinejad**

TOOTH EROSION (etiology)

**Ghani, Usman**

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- Ghanizadeh Zarchi, M.A.**  
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- Ghasemi, A.**  
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- Ghaziani, P.**  
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- Ghazvini, K.**  
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- Ghenghesh, Khalifa Sifaw**  
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- Golmohammadlou, S.**  
NOCTURNAL ENURESIS
- Gooya, M.M.**  
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- Griffin, Samson**  
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- Gulcek, Murat**  
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- Gulekon, Nadir**  
PANCREAS (blood supply)
- Gulzar, Muhammad Rehman**  
PROSTATECTOMY (methods)
- Gumus, Tulin**  
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- Gupta, Ram Kumar**  
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- Haani, sabah**  
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- Habib, Omran S.**  
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CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Habib, Sultana**  
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- Hadi, Ibrahim**  
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- Hafez, Mohamed**  
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- Hafez, Mohamed M.**  
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (epidemiology)
- Hafizullah, Mohammad**  
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)
- Haghighi, S.**  
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- Haider, Irfan Zafar**  
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- Hajikhani, S.**  
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- Hajjaran, H.**  
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- Hamadi, Nidal**  
SCLERODERMA, LOCALIZED (drug therapy)
- Hamdan Mansour, Ayman M.**  
HEALTH
- Hameed, Fakhar**  
HEMORRHOIDS (surgery)
- Hameed, Nazli**  
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- Hameed, Sadia**  
CARCINOMA, ENDOMETRIOID (diagnosis)
- Hamkar, R.**  
PLANTS, MEDICINAL (therapeutic uses)
- Hammouda, Ahmed**  
CEREBRAL PALSY (surgery)
- Hanafy Bojd, A.A.**  
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- Hanafi, Baderuldeen**  
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- Hanif, M.Kashif**  
KERATITIS (diagnosis)
- Hanif, Malik Muhammad**  
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- Harmal, Nabil S.**  
SHIGELLA (classification)
- Hasan, Sheema**  
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- Hashemi, A.**  
VIBRIO CHOLERA (isolation and purification)
- Hashemi, S.R.**  
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- Hashim, Kubra S.**  
ANEMIA (therapy)
- Hashish, Mahmmod A.**  
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- Hashmi, Pervaiz Mehmood**  
BRACHIAL PLEXUS NEUROPATHIES (surgery)
- Hasibi, F.**  
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- Hassan, Genan K.**  
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS (epidemiology)
- Hassan, Mea'ad Kadhum**  
SEPSIS (mortality)
- Hassan, Z. Mohammad**  
REISHI (immunology)
- Hatam, G.R.**  
LEISHMANIASIS, VISCERAL (epidemiology)
- Hayat, Abrar**  
NEOPLASMS, GERM CELL AND EMBRYONAL (diagnosis)
- Hayat, Azmat**  
ALTITUDE SICKNESS (diagnosis)
- Healy, M.**  
BLOOD TRANSFUSION (standards)
- Heawy, Ahmed Tarik**  
TOOTH INJUNIES (therapy)
- Hegazy, H.**  
VENTRICULAR DYSFUNCTION, LEFT (radionuclideimaging)
- Helmy, Ahmed Hazem I.**  
CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC (adverse effects)
- Helmy, Hatem M.**  
FISSURE IN ANO (therapy)
- Himeidan, Y.E.**  
ANOPHELES
- Hosseini, A. Zavarán**  
REISHI (immunology)
- Hosseini, M.**  
ANOPHELES
- Hosseyni, S.**  
FATTY ACIDS, OMEGA-3
- Hovsepian, S.**  
PARATHYROID GLAND (immunology)
- Hunoon, H.**  
HELICOBACTER PYLORI (isolation and purification)
- Husain, Aamir**  
ENDOSCOPY
- Hussain, Fayyaz**  
THROMBOCYTOPENIA (surgery)
- Hussain, M. Mazhar**  
ALTITUDE SICKNESS (diagnosis)
- Hussain, Nageen**  
RUBELLA SYNDROME, CONGENITAL (diagnosis)
- Hussain, Riaz**  
ANASTOMOSIS, SURGICAL (adverse effects)

- Hussain, Syed Muzammil**  
PERIAPICAL ABSCESS (therapy)
- Hussain, Tassawar**  
ANTIVIRAL AGENTS (adverse effects)  
ALTITUDE SICKNESS (diagnosis)
- Hussain, Zahid**  
CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC (adverse effects)
- Hussain, Zahra Ali**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (prevention and control)
- Hussein, Mousa A.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (adverse effects)  
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- Hussein, Wiam I.**  
PARATHYROID NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Hussin, Riaz**  
TUMOR MARKERS, BIOLOGICAL (blood)
- Ibrahim, Abdulsalam Saif**  
ORGANOPHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS (poisoning)
- Ibrahim, Mohammed F.**  
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (epidemiology)
- Ibrahim, Shahnaz**  
MYELITIS, TRANSVERSE (diagnosis)
- Idriss, Haitham Talaat**  
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- Iftikhar**  
TUMOR MARKERS, BIOLOGICAL (blood)
- Iftikhar, Raheel**  
LIVER DISEASES (diagnosis)
- Ijaz, Muhammad**  
FOREIGN BODIES
- Imam, Rashed**  
SHOULDER IMPINGEMENT SYNDROME (surgery)
- Iman, Rashid**  
HALLUX VALGUS (surgery)
- Intekhab, Kiran**  
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- Iqbal, Javaid**  
PROSTATECTOMY (methods)
- Iqbal, Muhammad Ashraf**  
URINARY BLADDER NEOPLASMS (classification)
- Iqbal, Muhammad Mahmood**  
IRON (administration, dosage)
- Iqbal, Muhammad Naeem**  
DYSLIPIDEMIAS (epidemiology)
- Ishak, A.A.**  
EMERGENCIES
- Ishrat, Shabnum**  
BACTERIURIA (epidemiology)
- Isler, Marc H.**  
GIANT CELL TUMOR OF BONE (surgery)
- Ismaeel, Abdul Rahman Y.**  
MALARIA (transmission)
- Izadpanah, E.**  
AORTA (drug effects)
- Izdes, Seval**  
ANESTHETICS, INTRAVENOUS (adverse effects)
- Jaafri, Asad Ullah**  
THROMBOCYTOPENIA (surgery)
- Jadoon, Huma**  
MATERNAL MORTALITY
- Jafari, R.**  
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)
- Jalal, Akbar A.**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Jamal, Shahid**  
MOUTH NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)  
URINARY BLADDER NEOPLASMS (classification)
- Jasim, Thamer M**  
GINGER
- Javadian, E.**  
LEISHMANIASIS, VISCERAL (epidemiology)
- Javed, Aqsa**  
ABNORMALITIES (congenital)
- Javed, Masood**  
DYSLIPIDEMIAS (epidemiology)  
ENDOSCOPY
- Jawad, Hassna Bader**  
MATERNAL-FETAL EXCHANGE
- Jawad, Naheda H.**  
SUPERIOR MESENTERIC ARTERY SYNDROME (complications)
- Jaweria**  
HYPOSPADIAS (surgery)
- Jazayeri Moghadas, A.**  
BK VIRUS
- Jbara, Khalida Khadhim**  
MATERNAL-FETAL EXCHANGE
- Jedari, M.**  
RODENTIA (parasitology)
- Jeddi, F.**  
PERITONITIS (etiology)
- Joarder, Ruhul Hassan**  
TISSUE EXPANSION
- Johny, Kaivilayil Varghese**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, ACUTE (etiology)
- Jumah, Duha Sabeeh**  
SEPSIS (mortality)
- Kaadon, Abdel Nasser**  
BONE AND BONES
- Kabalan, Y.**  
DIABETIC NEUROPATHIES
- Kadayifci, Oktay**  
HYPERTENSION, PREGNANCY-INDUCED
- Kadkhodzadeh, M.**  
CALCIUM HYDROXIDE (therapeutic uses)
- Kalaci, Aydiner**  
ERYTHROPOIETIN (administration, dosage)
- Kamaee, F.**  
VIBRIO CHOLERAE (isolation and purification)
- Kamel Reid, Suzanne**  
GIANT LYMPH NODE HYPERPLASIA (virology)
- Kamha, Ahmed M.**  
ORGANOPHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS (poisoning)
- Kamper, Helge**  
PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM
- Kanbak, Orhan**  
ANESTHETICS, INTRAVENOUS (adverse effects)
- Kanik, Arzu**  
BRUCELLA (epidemiology)
- Karabekir, Hamit S.**  
COMPARTMENT SYNDROMES (physiopathology)
- Karagoz, Feyza**  
COMPARTMENT SYNDROMES (physiopathology)
- Karakose, Mustafa**  
PANCREAS (blood supply)
- Karbası, N.**  
PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Karim, Farhat**  
FETAL MEMBRANES, PREMATURE RUPTURE (complications)
- Karimipour, M.**  
ARGININE

- Karti, Suleyman Sami**  
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS
- Kashinia, Z.**  
PROBLEM SOLVING
- Kass, Nancy E.**  
PUBLICATIONS (supply and distribution)
- Kaukab, Nabila**  
CALCANEUS (anatomy and histology)
- Kaviani, M.J.**  
NEISSERIA MENINGITIDIS
- Kaya, Selcuk**  
FASCIOLIASIS (diagnosis)
- Kayani, Naila**  
NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Kaygisiz, Ziya**  
MYOCARDIAL CONTRACTION (drug effects)
- KAZAH, Jehnad**  
SEPSIS (epidemiology)
- Kazi, Waqas Ahmed**  
ANALGESIA (methods)
- Keles, Ayfer**  
PORPHYRIA, ACUTE INTERMITTENT
- Keshavarz, A.**  
FATTY ACIDS, OMEGA-3
- Kettern, Manie Anne**  
PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (drug therapy)
- Khalid, Chishti N.**  
BRAIN ABSCESS (diagnosis)
- Khalid, Muhammad**  
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- Khan, Ahmed Ahson**  
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- Khan, Amjad A.**  
PARATHYROID NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Khan, Atta ur Rehman**  
HYPOPROTEINEMIA (physiopathology)
- Khan, Fahmi Yousef**  
ORGANOPHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS (poisoning)
- Khan, Hamzullah**  
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)
- Khan, Mohammad I.**  
PERITONSILLAR ABSCESS (surgery)
- Khan, Muhammad Ayub**  
BLOOD DONORS
- Khan, Muhammad Babar**  
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- Khan, Muhammad Najeeb**  
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- Khan, Shamrez**  
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- Kharouf, M.**  
WOUNDS AND INJURIES (epidemiology)
- Khattak, Ihsan Gul**  
GROWTH HORMONE (blood)
- Khattak, Muhammadiyah Irfan**  
ANTIVIRAL AGENTS (adverse effects)
- Khawaja, Mohammad Younas**  
PANIC DISORDER (diagnosis)
- Khazindar, Adel M.**  
DENGUE (epidemiology)
- Khodabkhsi, Reza**  
NEOPLASM RECURRENCE, LOCAL
- Khosravi, A.**  
VIBRIO CHOLERAE (isolation and purification)
- Khundkar, Shafquat Hussain**  
TISSUE EXPANSION
- Kia, E.B.**  
RODENTIA (parasitology)
- Kiani, J.**  
PERITONITIS (etiology)
- Kokangul, Sehim**  
HYPERTENSION, PREGNANCY-INDUCED
- Kokhaei, P.**  
BK VIRUS
- Konuk, Muhsin**  
FUNGI
- Koramaz, Ismail**  
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS
- Korcan, Elif**  
FUNGI
- Korkmaz, Metin**  
FASCIOLIASIS (diagnosis)
- Kozak, Orhan**  
APPENDECTOMY (adverse effects)
- Kuhail, Samir M.**  
FOREIGN BODIES (diagnosis)
- Kuhnert, W.L.**  
BLOOD TRANSFUSION (standards)
- Kundi, Asadullah**  
CORONARY VESSEL ANOMALIES (epidemiology)
- Kurt, Emel**  
FUNGI
- Kurtoglu, Gulhan**  
PORPHYRIA, ACUTE INTERMITTENT
- laji, Bashir**  
SCABIES (diagnosis)
- Lahidji, M. Ghavami**  
FLUORIDES
- Larijani, B.**  
PREGNANCY OUTCOME
- Lashari, Muhammad Nawaz**  
CORONARY VESSEL ANOMALIES (epidemiology)
- Lasheen, Ibrahim**  
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- Leblebicioglu, Gursef**  
BONE NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- Liapis, George C.**  
CECAL DISEASES (surgery)
- Liston, Robert M.**  
CESAREAN SECTION
- Liu, P.**  
BLOOD TRANSFUSION (standards)
- Lodhi, Faisal Bilal**  
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- Lodhi, Mohammad Saqib**  
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- Lodhi, Mohammad Saqib**  
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- Lotfi, M.**  
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- Loutfy, Samah A.**  
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- Lubbad, Eman H.**  
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- Luoun, Andre**  
PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (drug therapy)
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- Luqman, Muhammad**  
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- Luqman, Muhammad**  
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- Lutf, Abdo Qiad**  
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- Maani, Walid S.**  
EMBOLISM, AIR (epidemiology)
- Madani, A.**  
DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS, PATENT (drug therapy)
- Madin, Ali**  
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- Maghbooli, Z.h.**  
PREGNANCY OUTCOME
- Mahboudi, Fereidoun**  
HIV INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- Mahdi, Nadham K.**  
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- Mahgoub, Omer**  
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- Mahjour, J.**  
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE
- Mahmood, Abdul Kareem A.**  
NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS (epidemiology)
- Mahmood, Isam Hamo**  
LOVASTATIN  
ANTIOXIDANTS
- Mahmood, Rashid**  
URETHRAL STRICTURE (ultrasonography)
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TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS (epidemiology)
- Maier, Walter**  
PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM
- Majidpour, H. Soofi**  
LITHOTRIPSY (methods)
- Malik, Aslam Mahmood**  
BREECH PRESENTATION (etiology)
- Malik, Bashir Ahmed**  
IRON (administration, dosage)
- Malik, Ghazala**  
BREAST DISEASES (ultrasonography)
- Malik, Nasrullah**  
BORRELIA INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- Mamoon, Nadira**  
MOUTH NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)  
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- Mandeel, Mohammed**  
ANEMIA (therapy)
- Mansouri, S.D.**  
TUBERCULOSIS (diagnosis)
- Manzoor, Manzoor Ahmed**  
PERIAPICAL ABSCESS (therapy)
- Mapkar, Osman Abdul Wahab**  
HYPONATREMIA (etiology)
- Marmash, Lily R.**  
HEALTH
- Masjedi, M.R.**  
TUBERCULOSIS (diagnosis)
- Masjedian, F.**  
ESCHERICHIA COLI (drug effects)
- Masood, Aeysha**  
ANGINA PECTORIS (therapy)
- Masood, Sadia**  
SYPHILIS (diagnosis)
- Masood, Sayyed Naveed**  
THROMBOCYTOPENIA (surgery)
- Masood, Syed Asif**  
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- Masood, Tayyeb Imran**  
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- Masud, Shahroona**  
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- Mcps, Arif Hussain**  
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- Mehmood, Azhar**  
CORONARY ARTERIOSCLEROSIS (diagnosis)
- Mehnaz, Atiq**  
BRAIN ABSCESS (diagnosis)
- Mehrabi, Leyla**  
DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (epidemiology)
- Mian, Mohammad Aamir**  
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- Midrar Ullah**  
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- Mirnejad, R.**  
PERITONITIS (etiology)
- Mirsaeidi, S.M.**  
TUBERCULOSIS (diagnosis)
- Mirza, Muhammad Khalid Naseem**  
HEMORRHOIDS (surgery)
- Mirza, Sajjad Hussain**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (diagnosis)
- Mobaleghi, J.**  
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- Mobeen, N.**  
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- Mohammed, Kazem**  
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- Mohsen, Amr**  
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- Mojadadi, S.h.**  
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- Salem, Amr E.**  
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JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321

**EGYPT (119)**

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

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 Bronchology [The] <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1687-8426
Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285
Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine *	1110-1865
Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology *	1110-7650
Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0613
Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology *	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559
Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002
Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630
Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593
Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology *	1110-2179
Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704
Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The] *	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	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
El-Minia Medical Bulletin *	1110-2446

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397
EMJ - Egyptian Medical Journal [The]	1110-0095
Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The] *	1110-6638
Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region *	1014-9899
JESN - Journal of the Egyptian Society of Nephrology <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	N/A
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
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)**

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 (111)**

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
DENA - Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1735-8450
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
IJOBMT-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
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]	1735-9066
Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756
Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	N/A
Iranian Journal of 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 Behavioral Sciences <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1735-8639
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (ANDEESHEH VA RAFTAR)	1024-0047
Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556
Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554
Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065
Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	N/A
Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997
Iranian Rehabilitation Journal *	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 Health Administration <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	N/A
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 Sabzevar School of Medical Sciences <b>New</b>	1606-7487
Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448
Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-5370
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 Zahedan University of Medical Sciences <b>New</b>	1735-076X
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	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
Qom University of Medical Sciences <b>New</b>	1735-7799
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	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)**

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)**

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

**MOROCCO (6)**

Bulletin Epidemiologique *	0851-8238
Journal du Practicien *	1113-5667
Maroc Medical	0025-4053
Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique *	N/A
Revue Marocaine de Medecine et de Sante	0251-0758
Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant	N/A

**OMAN (2)**

Oman Medical Journal	N/A
SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	1029-4066

**PAKISTAN (63)**

Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241
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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
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
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 (24)**

Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947
Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737
Hematology, Oncology and stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876
Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The] *	N/A

Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683
Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1658-3612
Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences *	1319-1004
Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1319-9218
MEJO - Middle East Journal of Ophthalmology *	N/A
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	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-Arabiayh *	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 2005  
 Last update September 2008

IMEMR Journals Directory: <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

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
38	Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506
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	DENA - Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1735-8450
71	Diabetes Digest	1369-7501
72	Dirasat	1026-3772
73	DRJ - Dental Research Journal	1735-3327
74	Eastern Mediterranean Region Drugs Digest	1040-2312
75	Eastern Mediterranean Region Epidemiological Bulletin	1014-2347

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76	EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484
77	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The] *	1110-2144
78	Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering *	1012-5558
79	Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525
80	Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The] <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1687-8426
81	Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285
82	Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine *	1110-1865
83	Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology *	1110-7650
84	Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A
85	Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0613
86	Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology *	N/A
87	Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559
88	Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002
89	Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630
90	Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593
91	Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology *	1110-2179
92	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704
93	Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The] *	N/A
94	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	N/A
95	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	N/A
96	Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine *	1110-1881
97	Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences [The]	0301-5068
98	Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences *	0301-8660
99	Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The] *	1110-1105
100	Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278
101	Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The] *	1110-1121
102	Egyptian Journal of Urology *	1110-5712
103	Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222
104	Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center *	1687-1278
105	Egyptian Orthodontic Journal *	N/A
106	Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148
107	Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315
108	Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A
109	Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X
110	Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815
111	EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502
112	EJENTAS - Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences *	N/A

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113	El-Minia Medical Bulletin *	1110-2446
114	EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397
115	Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882
116	EMJ - Egyptian Medical Journal [The]	1110-0095
117	Garyounis Medical Journal *	0254-7198
118	Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The] *	1110-6638
119	Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	N/A
120	GJMS – Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973
121	Govaresh *	1560-7186
122	Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The] *	N/A
123	HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X
124	Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188
125	HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-2215
126	Health Information Management	1735-1847
127	Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region *	1014-9899
128	Heart Views	1995-705X
129	Hematology, Oncology and stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876
130	Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X
131	IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X
132	IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical *	N/A
133	IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668
134	IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844
135	IJHOBMT - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Bone Marrow Transplantation *	1735-1243
136	IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383
137	IJKD – Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582
138	IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education *	1608-9359
139	IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716
140	IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087
141	IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research *	1735-0328
142	IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal *	0304-4564
143	Infectious Disease Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299
144	International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism *	1606-7754
145	International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-9148
146	International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865
147	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472
148	International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155
149	IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581
150	IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal *	1608-8360

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151	Iran Journal of Nursing	1025-0581
152	Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502
153	Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179
154	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	1608-6015
155	Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043
156	Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases	N/A
157	Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X
158	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544
159	Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979
160	Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	N/A
161	Iranian Journal of Fertility and Sterility	1735-8094
162	Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612
163	Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824
164	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066
165	Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756
166	Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	N/A
167	Iranian Journal of Ophthalmic Research	N/A
168	Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology *	1560-1293
169	Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020
170	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	1018-4406
171	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587
172	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1735-8639
173	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (ANDEESHEH VA RAFTAR)	1024-0047
174	Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556
175	Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554
176	Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065
177	Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	N/A
178	Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997
179	Iranian Rehabilitation Journal *	N/A
180	Iraqi Army Medical Journal *	N/A
181	Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology *	N/A
182	Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine *	1684-5382
183	Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences *	1681-6579
184	Iraqi Journal of Microbiology *	N/A
185	Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	N/A
186	Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches *	1814-0823
187	IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395



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188	JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan	1025-9589
189	JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321
190	JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X
191	JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150
192	JDUHS - Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	N/A
193	JESN - Journal of the Egyptian Society of Nephrology <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	N/A
194	JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X
195	JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association *	1810-9632
196	JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341
197	JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A
198	JMJ - Juba Medical Journal *	N/A
199	JMR - Journal of Medical Research *	1728-1962
200	JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
201	Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The] *	N/A
202	JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi *	N/A
203	Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283
204	Journal du Practicien *	1113-5667
205	Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahavard Danesh	N/A
206	Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences – J.A.U.M.S	1727-1789
207	Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107
208	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	N/A
209	Journal of Basic and Medical Sciences *	1608-6015
210	Journal of Childhood Studies	N/A
211	Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The] *	N/A
212	Journal of Community Medicine *	N/A
213	Journal of Dentistry - Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X
214	Journal of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426
215	Journal of Dohuk University *	1812-7568
216	Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406
217	Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683
218	Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765
219	Journal of Health Administration <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	N/A
220	Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases *	1110-0796
221	Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363
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232	Journal of Medical Education	N/A
233	Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474
234	Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240
235	Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation *	N/A
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237	Journal of Sabzevar School of Medical Sciences <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1606-7487
238	Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X
239	Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448
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241	Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1658-3612
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243	Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217
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251	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	N/A
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257	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	N/A
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263	Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1735-076X
264	Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services *	1606-9366
265	JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014
266	JPC - Journal of Pediatric Club	N/A
267	JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292
268	JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences *	1683-6928
269	JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982
270	JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medicae Institute	1013-5472
271	JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710
272	JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995
273	JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242
274	Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	N/A
275	Khartoum Pharmacy Journal *	N/A
276	Kidney Forum *	1369-3050
277	KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776
278	KOOMESH - Journal of the Samman University of Medical Sciences *	1608-7046
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282	Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A
283	LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine	1819-6357
284	LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852
285	Maghreb Medical	0330-258X
286	Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318
287	Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X
288	Maroc Medical	0025-4053
289	Medical Arabization	N/A
290	Medical Channel	1681-5491
291	Medical Forum	1029-385X
292	Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The] *	N/A
293	Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759
294	Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803
295	Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360
296	Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	N/A
297	Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	1726-7536
298	Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671

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303	Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University *	1023-5922
304	Medical Spectrum [The] *	0254-8534
305	Medicine Today	1813-9876
306	MEJO - Middle East Journal of Ophthalmology *	N/A
307	Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440
308	Middle East Journal of Emergency Medicine [The]	1729-6455
309	Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A
310	Minoufiya Medical Journal	1110-2098
311	MJFCT - Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology *	1110-5437
312	Mother and Child *	0379-2617
313	National Cancer Institute Journal	0027-8874
314	Neonatology *	1687-0492
315	Neurosciences	N/A
316	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946
317	New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1917-5562
318	Nursing and Midwifery Research *	1753-5001
319	Oman Medical Journal	N/A
320	Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	N/A
321	PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648
322	Pakistan Heart Journal *	0048-2706
323	Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry *	0300-8185
324	Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A
325	Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X
326	Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The] *	N/A
327	Pakistan Journal of Health *	N/A
328	Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Services	1996-7195
329	Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X
330	Pakistan Journal of Neurology *	N/A
331	Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A
332	Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry *	1608-134X
333	Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985
334	Pakistan Journal of Pathology	N/A
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342	Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700
343	Pakistan Paediatric Journal	0304-4904
344	Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995
345	Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912
346	Pan Arab Medical Journal *	N/A
347	Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022
348	PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244
349	PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842
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351	PMJ - Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A
352	Population Bulletin of ESCWA *	0258-1914
353	Population Researches and Studies	N/A
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357	Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]	1024-8919
358	Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253
359	Qom University of Medical Sciences <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1735-7799
360	Quarterly Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918
361	Rehabilitation International *	N/A
362	Research Centre Bulletin *	1019-5335
363	Research Journal of Aleppo University - Medical Sciences Series	N/A
364	Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611
365	Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La] *	N/A
366	Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A
367	Revue Marocaine de Medecine et de Sante	0251-0758
368	Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant *	N/A
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379	Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The] *	1319-6308
380	Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284
381	Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The] *	1110-2381
382	Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457
383	Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X
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386	Scientific Nursing Journal *	N/A
387	SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052
388	SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489
389	Shaheed Beheshti University Dental Journal	1735-7683
390	Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941
391	SHAMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
392	Social Welfare Quarterly	N/A
393	South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529
394	SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164
395	SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	1029-4066
396	SST - Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A
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398	Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
399	Sudan Medical Journal *	0491-4481
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401	Sudanese Journal of Dermatology *	N/A
402	Sudanese Journal of Public Health	N/A
403	Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999
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414	Yakhteh Medical Journal	1561-4921
415	Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The] *	N/A
416	YHMRJ - Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A
417	YJMHR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research *	N/A
418	YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal *	N/A
418	Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X
420	Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	1110-5089
421	Zagazig Medical Association Journal *	1110-2322
422	Zagazig University Medical Journal *	1110-1431
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