

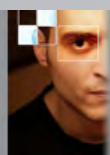
# Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



## IMEMR Current Contents December 2008 Vol. 7 No. 4

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# **Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region**

with Abstracts

**IMEMR Current Contents**

December 2008

Vol. 7 No. 4



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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/Imemr.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

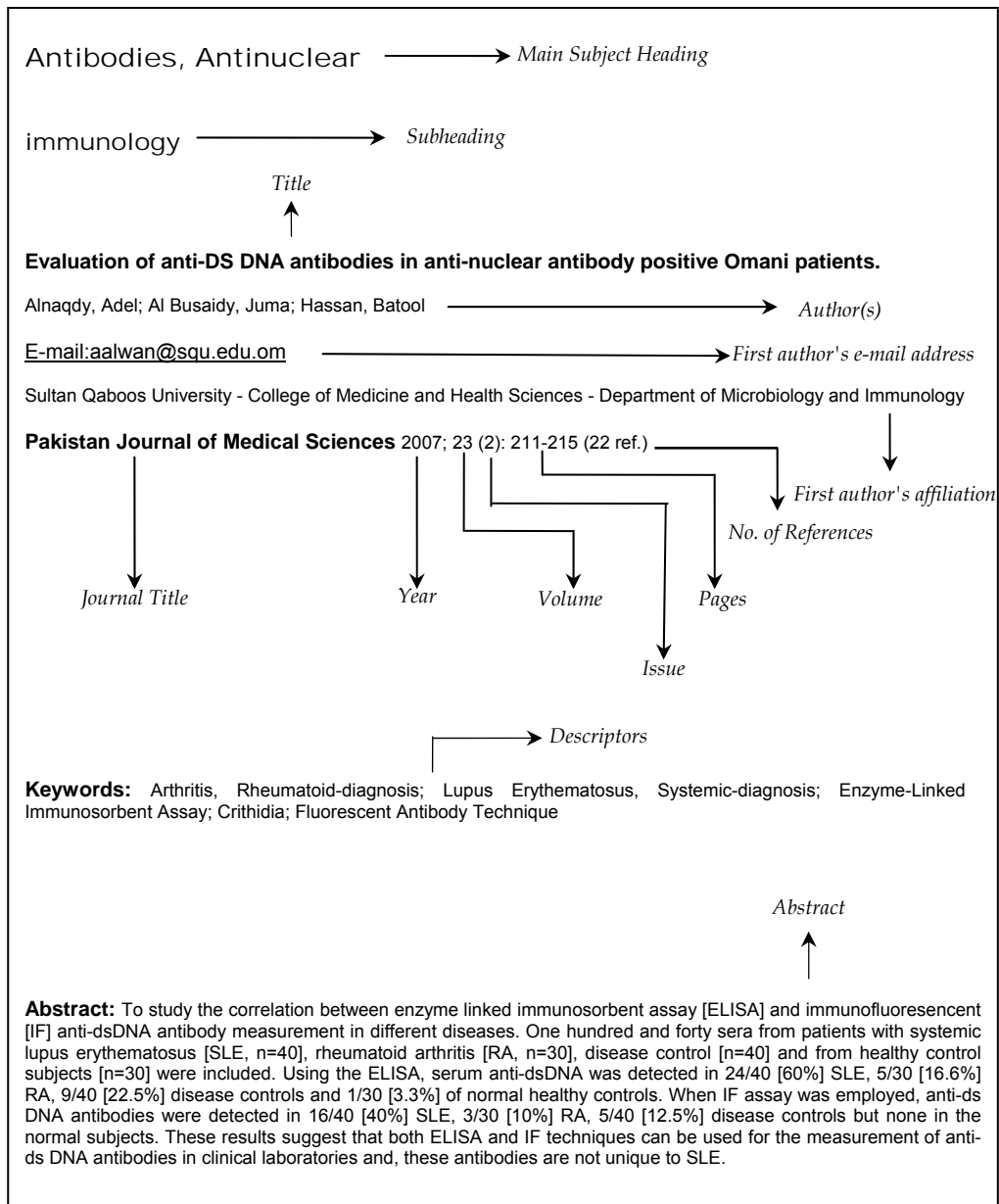


Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

# Subject Index



## Acinetobacter

### drug effects

#### **Comparison of disk susceptibility test of gram-negative rods with MIC for cefoperazone-sulbactam combination.**

Noman, Fatima; Usman, Uzma; Ahmed, Altaf

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

Liaquat National Hospital, Karachi - Department of Microbiology

**Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan** 2007; 16 (1): 3-5 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cefoperazone; Sulbactam; Drug Therapy, Combination; Gram-Negative Bacteria; Sensitivity and Specificity; Disk Diffusion Antimicrobial Tests; Prospective Studies; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

**Abstract:** Multi drug resistance [MDR] Acinetobacter to almost all antibiotics has now become a major problem in most hospitals world wide. Cefoperazone /sulbactam and Polymyxin are among the only antibiotics still sensitive against MDR Acinetobacter species. Since Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute [CLSI] and British Society of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy [BSAC] working party have not included these antibiotics, most clinical laboratories are not performing in-vitro susceptibility against them. We performed a comparative study to find out the sensitivity and specificity of disk diffusion [DD] for in vitro susceptibility test of cefoperazone /sulbactam with MIC against isolates of Acinetobacter. Material and Methods: In-vitro susceptibilities of a total of 42 isolates of Acinetobacter species were performed by MIC [Estrip method] and DD methods. Sensitivity and specificity of the DD was calculated with MIC as standard. Results were analyzed on SPSS version 13.0 and expressed as scattergram. Results: A total of 42 Acinetobacter species were isolated. All were resistant to Cefoperazone alone when checked by DD method. Twenty two were sensitive to Cefoperazone/sulbactam by MIC [ $< 32/16$   $\mu$ g/ml] and 20 were resistant to Cefoperazone/sulbactam [ $> 32/16$   $\mu$ g/ml]. 19 [86%] of sensitive isolates were also sensitive by DD, 18 [86%] of resistant isolates were also resistant by DD. Sensitivity and Specificity of DD were 86% each. Correlation was significant at the 0.01 level [2-tailed]. Among 6/42 discrepancies, 5 were minor and 1 was major. DD method for reporting antimicrobial sensitivity of Acinetobacter species against Cefoperazone/Sulbactam is consistent with MIC with a sensitivity and specificity of 86% each.

## Adenocarcinoma

### secondary

#### **Secondary adenocarcinomas of the urinary bladder.**

Haddad, Farid S.

[E-mail: haddadmd@cox.net](mailto:haddadmd@cox.net)

**LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal** 2008; 56 (1): 48 (2 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urinary Bladder Neoplasms; Neoplasm Metastasis; Urinary Bladder

## Adenomatous Polyposis Coli

### surgery

#### **Outcome of ileal pouch-anal anastomosis for familial adenomatous polyposis.**

Rathore, Munir A.; Andrabi, Syed-Imran H.; Maxwell, Roy J.

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

Royal Victoria Hospital - Department of Colorectal Surgery

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 145-146 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anastomosis, Surgical; Ileum-surgery; Proctocolectomy, Restorative; Treatment Outcome

## Adrenal Gland Diseases

### surgery

#### **Open versus laparoscopic techniques in treatment of adrenal cyst: review of 19 cases.**

El Garba, Muftah M.; El Hefnawy, Ahmed; Ebohlenien, Hassan; El Zalwy, El Hussainy

University of Omar Elmokhtar - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Medicine

**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 221-223 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Adrenal Glands-abnormalities; Adrenal Glands-surgery; Surgical Procedures, Operative; Retrospective Studies; Follow-Up Studies; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Treatment Outcome; Cysts-surgery; Laparoscopy

**Abstract:** To study the effectiveness of laparoscopic management of adrenal cyst disease versus open surgery. Adrenal cysts are rare benign lesions, mostly asymptomatic and nonfunctioning. Surgery is indicated when the cyst is functioning, the aspirate is haemorrhagic, cyst wall is irregular or if pheochromocytoma is suspected. 19 patients

were admitted to Mansoura Urology and Nephrology Centre in Egypt between 1982 and 2005 with adrenal cyst disease and indicated adrenalectomy either surgically or laparoscopically. Retrospective study on these cases as regarding the presentation, indication of intervention procedure, pre and postoperative complication and follow up. 10 cases had open adrenalectomy and 9 cases had laparoscopic transperitoneal adrenalectomy. The mean cyst size was 9.5 +/- 3.5 cm in the open technique while it was 8.3 +/- 3.9 in the laparoscopic technique. Histopathology showed that 10 cases were haemorrhagic pseudocysts and 9 cases were endothelial cysts. The follow up showed that all cases were symptom free postoperatively without radiological evidence of recurrence. Only one case developed postoperative pulmonary infection and fever after laparoscopic adrenalectomy. Haemorrhagic pseudocysts presented 53%, while endothelial cysts presented 47% of cases. 84% of cases presented with ipsilateral upper quadrant abdominal pain. CT scanning succeeded to rule out malignancy in 100% of our cases. Laparoscopic adrenalectomy is a safe and effective means of treatment with advantages of less blood loss, more cosmesis and less hospital stay over the open technique.

## Adrenal Glauad Neoplasms

### complications

#### **Dopamine-secreting adrenal ganglioneuroma presenting with paroxysmal hypertension attacks.**

Erem, Cihangir; Kocak, Mustafa; Cinel, Akif; Ersoz, Halil O.; Reis, Abdulkadir

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

Karadeniz Technical University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 122-125 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Adrenal Glauad Neoplasms-secretion; Adrenal Glauad Neoplasms-diagnosis; Adrenalectomy; Dopamine-secretion; Ganglioneuroma-complications; Ganglioneuroma-secretion; Hypertension-etiology; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

**Abstract:** Adrenal ganglioneuromas are rare tumors originating from the neural crest tissue of the sympathetic nervous system. The clinical presentation for most patients is asymptomatic, and most of these tumors are hormone silent. We report a case of dopamine-secreting adrenal ganglioneuroma associated with paroxysmal hypertensive attacks in an adult patient. A 46-year-old woman was admitted to our hospital with a 2-month history of right flank pain, and a 2-year history of paroxysmal hypertensive attacks associated with headaches, palpitations, nervousness, and sweating. Abdominal CT and MRI revealed a solid round tumor approximately 4 cm in diameter on the upper pole of the right kidney. Urinary levels of dopamine and homovanillic acid were slightly elevated, although urinary levels of metanephrine and normetanephrine were suppressed. The urinary levels of epinephrine, norepinephrine, and vanillylmandelic acid were within normal limits. Right adrenalectomy was performed for treatment purposes. Histological diagnosis of the tumor was a ganglioneuroma originating from the adrenal medulla. In conclusion, this is a case of dopamine-secreting adrenal ganglioneuroma associated with paroxysmal hypertensive attacks in an adult patient.

## AIDS-Related Opportunistic Infections

### drug therapy

#### **Treatment outcome of tuberculosis patients diagnosed with human immunodeficiency virus infection in Iran.**

Tabarsi, Payam; Baghaei, Parvaneh; Mirsaedi, Mebdi; Amiri, Majid; Alipanab, Narges; Emami, Habib; Noviu, Atieb; Mansouri, Davood; Masjedi, Mohammad R.; Velayati, Ali A.

[E-mail:tabarsi@nritld.ac.ir](mailto:tabarsi@nritld.ac.ir)

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Mycobacteriology Research Center

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 148-150 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** AIDS-Related Opportunistic Infections-epidemiology; Tuberculosis-epidemiology; Tuberculosis-drug therapy; Treatment Outcome; Survival Rate; Antiretroviral Therapy, Highly Active; Antibiotics, Antitubercular-therapeutic use

## Alkaptonuria

#### **Alkaptonuria in a 5-year-old boy in Iraq.**

Al Mefraji, S.H.

[E-mail:sabeehamefraji12@yahoo.com](mailto:sabeehamefraji12@yahoo.com)

Al-Nahrain University - College of Medicine - Department of Paediatrics

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 745-746 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tyrosine-metabolism; Homogentisic Acid; Urinalysis; Early Diagnosis; Ascorbic Acid-therapeutic use; Arthritis

## Alzheimer Disease

### drug therapy

#### **Treatment strategies in Alzheimer's Disease with a special emphasis on severe stages of the disease.**

Winblad, Bengt

Karolinska University Hospital - Department of Neurotec

**SHAMS - Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; : 7-11 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Memantine-therapeutic use; Dementia; Cholinesterase Inhibitors; Indans; Piperidines; Phenylcarbamates; Galantamine

### genetics

#### **An appraisal of the importance and effect of the amyloid hypothesis of alzheimer's disease.**

Hardy, John

National Institute on Aging Porter Neuroscience - Laboratory Neurogenetics

**SHAMS - Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; : 19-22 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Amyloid

## Anesthesia, Epidural

#### **A comparison of epidural bupivacaine and ropivacaine in equivalent concentration and dose for cesarean section.**

Ahmed, Elham Ebrahim

El Galaa Teaching Hospital - Anaesthesiology Department

**New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]** 2008; 38 (1): 10-12 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cesarean Section; Bupivacaine; Safety; Amides

**Abstract:** Forty healthy full term pregnant female of ASA I and II were studied. Patients were divided according to the local anesthetic drug used for extradural analgesia into two equal groups. Group I receiving extradural bupivacaine 0.5% and group II receiving ropivacaine 0.5% for elective cesarean section [C.S.]. The result showed that there was no difference in onset time, segmental spread of sensory block and analgesic supplement among the two groups but ropivacaine produce less motor block than 0.5% bupivacaine, degree of abdominal relaxation assessed by obstetrician were not different among the two groups. Apgar scores for the babies were comparable in the two groups, we concluded that the use of 0.5% ropivacaine and 0.5% bupivacaine in equivalent concentration and dose both can be used safely for C.S, inspite of the result that ropivacaine produce less motor block and duration than bupivacaine.

## Aneurysm, False

### diagnosis

#### **Pseudoaneurysm of the abdominal aorta following blunt trauma.**

Amini, Mahmood

[E-mail:dr.amini2224.28@yahoo.com](mailto:dr.amini2224.28@yahoo.com)

Arak University of Medical Sciences - School of Medicine - Department of Surgery

**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 115-117 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Wounds, Nonpenetrating; Aorta, Abdominal; Aortic Aneurysm, Abdominal; Aneurysm, False-surgery; Abdominal Injuries-complications

**Abstract:** Pseudoaneurysm of the abdominal aorta may occur as a consequence of blunt abdominal trauma. Immediate surgery should be performed, once the diagnosis of aortic disruption is made because it is potentially lethal injury. We present a case of a young man, who underwent successful surgical treatment of abdominal aortic pseudoaneurysm following blunt trauma.

## Angina Pectoris

#### **Anticardiolipin and antiphospholipid antibodies in Iraqi patients with angina pectoris.**

Mohammed, Sabah Nima; Mousawy, Khalida M.; El Bayati, Ayden Kamel Muhammed; Shawki, Hilal B.; Ghanim, Nahla

[E-mail:dr\\_sabah\\_nima@yahoo.com](mailto:dr_sabah_nima@yahoo.com)

Al Sadar Teaching Hospital of Najaf

**IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology** 2008; 5 (1): 68-69 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antibodies, Anticardiolipin; Antibodies, Antiphospholipid; Angina, Unstable; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay



## Antioxidants

### analysis

#### **Antioxidant status in type 2 diabetic neuropathy.**

Mahmood, Isam Hamo; Al Neaimy, Kassim Salih Abdullah  
University of Mousl - College of Medicine - Department of Pharmacology

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2008; 30 (1): 12-15 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Diabetic Neuropathies; Case-Control Studies; Blood Glucose

**Abstract:** To measure the concentration of total antioxidant status [TAS] in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients complicated with peripheral neuropathy. Case-control study. The College of Medicine and Al-Wafaa Center of Diabetes, Mosul. Thirty type 2 diabetic patients, having evidence of distal symmetrical polyneuropathy and thirty sex and age-matched healthy volunteers participated in the study. Serum glucose concentration and total antioxidant status [TAS] was measured in both groups. Mean fasting blood sugar of the patient group [11.31 $\pm$ 2.84 mmol/L] was significantly higher [ $p < 0.001$ ] than that of the control group [4.97 $\pm$ 0.95 mmol/L]. Mean TAS of the patient group [1.31 $\pm$ 0.42 mmol/L] was significantly lower [ $p < 0.001$ ] than that of the control group [1.98 $\pm$ 0.16 mmol/L]. The present study demonstrated that type 2 diabetic patients with peripheral neuropathic complications have lower levels of TAS. This low value of TAS may be due to oxidative stress caused by hyperglycemia that reduce the concentration of the antioxidant status of the body.

## Antisickling Agents

#### **Comparative studies on antisickling properties of thiocyanate, tellurite and hydroxyurea.**

Oyewole, O.I.; Malomo, S.O.; Adebayo, J.O.

E-mail: ioluoye@yahoo.com

University of Sierra Leone - College of Medicine and Allied Health Sciences - Department of Biochemistry

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 18-22 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Thiocyanates-pharmacology; Tellurium-pharmacology; Hydroxyurea-pharmacology; Anemia, Sickle Cell

**Abstract:** Thiocyanate, hydroxyurea and tellurite are among chemical agents being used as antisickling drugs and currently receiving attention for research. The antisickling properties of these drugs was investigated and compared in this study. Human sickle blood was incubated with the drugs in vitro at concentrations related to the dose used by patients in vivo. Haemoglobin function and specific aspects of the sickling process were then measured by employing standard methods used in screening potential antisickling agents. All the drugs significantly inhibited [ $P < 0.05$ ] sickling of deoxygenated sickle blood and formation of irreversibly sickled cell in a dose and time-dependent manner. Thiocyanate, hydroxyurea and tellurite inhibited sickling optimally at 20mM, 40mM and 50 $\mu$ M respectively. Thiocyanate and hydroxyurea prolonged sickle red blood cell life span as indicated in the significant decrease in haemolysis and osmotic fragility while tellurite increased these blood parameters. The three drugs also caused significant prolongation of delay time of haemoglobin S [HbS] polymerization while thiocyanate and hydroxyurea significantly increased [ $P < 0.05$ ] both solubility ratio and oxygen affinity of HbS. Results obtained in this study suggest that the three drugs have remarkable antisickling potential in vitro with thiocyanate being the most efficient followed by tellurite.

## Anxiety

### therapy

#### **[Effects of sensuous stimulation on anxiety in the patients hospitalized in coronary care unit]**

Abolhasani, S.H.

E-mail: sh\_abolhassani@yahoo.com

Azad University of Flavorjan

**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (2): 6, 46-52 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anti-Anxiety Agents; Massage; Music Therapy; Coronary Care Units

**Abstract:** Patients hospitalized in coronary care unit experience various stressful events which may lead to anxiety in the patients. Anxiety affects recovery and disease prognosis. The object of this study was to determine the effects of music and massage therapy on anxiety in the patients hospitalized in the coronary care unit of selected hospitals of Isfahan University of medical sciences. In a Quasi experimental research 90 patients were selected by simple method and were divided into 3 equal groups: back massage, music and non-intervention groups. A questionnaire was designed to register required information. All three groups were interviewed at the beginning of the research and the questionnaires were completed at the time of admission. In the massage group, massage was used for two days, each day for two times. In the music group, cassette tape was broadcast two times a day for two days. The questionnaires were completed once again at the end of the first 48 hours of admission. Statistical analysis was performed by means of SPSS software using one-way ANOVA. The results of this study showed significant statistical differences in the mean scores of anxiety after 48 hours among the three groups. Also there was a significant difference in the mean score changes of anxiety at the time of admission and after 48 hours. Music and massage therapy are effective methods for reducing anxiety of the patients in the coronary care unit.

## Arthritis, Reactive

### Post-streptococcal reactive arthritis versus acute rheumatic fever.

Mustafa, Ashraf Ismail; Abdul Fattah, Abdul Hamie; Zayed Khaled Mahmoud Salem  
Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Rheumatology Department

**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 685-693 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rheumatic Fever; Streptococcal Infections; Comparative Study; Echocardiography; C-Reactive Protein; Blood Sedimentation; Streptolysins

**Abstract:** A migrating polyarthritis after throat infection with group A beta-hemolytic streptococci is classically attributed to acute rheumatic fever [ARF]. Sterile non-migratory arthritis may occur as a separate entity, the so called post-streptococcal reactive arthritis [PSRA]. To identify clinical and serological differences of reactive arthritis patients after infection with Lancefield group A beta-hemolytic streptococci, as compared with acute rheumatic fever. The study was conducted of 120 patients who were recruited for the study. They were equally divided into two groups according to the diagnosis of ARF or PSRA. They were consecutively seen in the Rheumatology and Rehabilitation and the Pediatric wards. Clinical and laboratory data were assessed through a questionnaire. The diagnosis of rheumatic fever was made based on the revised modified Jones criteria, while the diagnosis of post-streptococcal reactive arthritis was made based on Deighton criteria; these associated with laboratory data, electrocardiography, chest X-rays and bi-dimensional echocardiography. There was no significant difference between both groups as regard age where  $p > 0.05$ , while there was a significant difference regarding the date of antecedent upper respiratory tract infection [ $p < 0.05$ ]. Clinical assessment showed that the duration of disease and Enthesitis, joint tenderness and joint swelling counts have a highly significant difference [ $p < 0.01$ ]. As regard to the response to aspirin, indomethacin and steroid there were significant differences between both groups [ $p < 0.05$ ]. Also, as regard the laboratory assessment ESR, CRP, ASOT, the differences between both group were highly significant for ESR, ASOT [ $p < 0.01$ ] and significant for CRP [ $p < 0.05$ ]. No significant difference was found between both groups regarding specific laboratory assessment [Anti deoxyribonuclease-B liter or anti-Hyaluronidase] [ $p > 0.05$ ]. Regarding the cardiological changes P-R interval on ECG was prolonged in 19 patients 31.67 % and Echo study showed changes in 12 patients, 20% of cases of ARF patients only. Also there were no chest or CNS changes either in ARF or PSRA patients, so, chest X-ray changes showed no significant differences  $p > 0.01$ . Post-streptococcal reactive arthritis and acute rheumatic fever are actually having different presentations and managements.

## diagnosis

### Atypical reiter's syndrome.

Al Mahroos, Mona  
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**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2008; 30 (1): 33-35 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ulcer; Genital Diseases, Male; Groin; Low Back Pain; Skin Ulcer; Scrotum-pathology; Penis-pathology; Sacroiliac Joint-pathology

**Abstract:** Genital ulceration is a rare manifestation of Reiter's syndrome [RS]. We report a case of a young Asian male with atypical Reiter's syndrome who presented with painful and malodorous perianal and genital ulcerations, low back pain, and psoriasiform skin lesions. A review of the literature revealed only 4 reported cases of Reiter's syndrome and genital ulceration, all in females. To our knowledge perianal and genital ulceration in a male patient with RS has not been described before.

## Arthritis, Rheumatoid

### Non-traditional risk factors of carotid atherosclerosis in rheumatoid arthritis.

Kassem, Elham; Ghoniemy, Raghda; Adel, Mona; Al Sharnouby, Giehan  
Tanta University - Faculty of Medicine - Rheumatology Departments

**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 641-651 (47 ref.)

**Keywords:** Risk Factors; Arteriosclerosis; Carotid Arteries; Questionnaires; Antioxidants; Interleukin-6; Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecules-1; Vitamin A; Vitamin E

**Abstract:** To investigate inflammatory markers, markers of endothelial dysfunction, antioxidant vitamins and rheumatoid arthritis-related factors as non traditional risk factors for occurrence of carotid atherosclerosis in rheumatoid arthritis patients. Thirty RA patients were included in this study all of them were females and their ages ranged from 23 to 62 years with a mean of 43.95  $\pm$  7.2 years. All of them were subjected to full history taking, thorough clinical examination, laboratory investigations, disease activity assessment, bone erosion assessment by Modified Larsen score and functional assessment by Health assessment questionnaire [HAQ] score. Carotid Duplex was done to measure the intima-media thickness [IMT] and carotid plaques. The patients who proved to have carotid atherosclerosis by ultrasound were subjected to ultrasound examination of brachial artery flow mediated dilatation [FMD] to confirm presence of endothelial dysfunction in those patients. Ten out of 30 RA patients [33.3%] had carotid atherosclerosis in whom there was impaired FMD denoting endothelial dysfunction. Among those patients, the risk factors that associated with occurrence of carotid atherosclerosis included higher levels of inflammatory markers [CRP, ESR and IL-6] and VCAM-1 [a marker of endothelial dysfunction], lower levels of antioxidant vitamins A and E, and RA-related factors as longer duration of disease, increased RF titer, increased HAQ-score, bone erosion, duration of prednisone use and prednisone cumulative dose. The prevalence of carotid atherosclerosis in rheumatoid arthritis patients was 33.3%. Among those patients, a statistically significant association was found between occurrence of

carotid atherosclerosis and inflammatory markers, endothelial dysfunction, antioxidant vitamins and rheumatoid arthritis related factors.

blood

### **Serum and synovial fluid concentrations of soluble granzyme B in early rheumatoid arthritis.**

Ganeb, Sahar Saad; Abdul Aziez, Yasser Abdul Hamied; Al Girgawy, Sherine Abdul Fattah; Al Rabbat, Abla Banha University - Faculty of Medicine - Rheumatology Department

**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 665-675 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Synovial Fluid-cytology; C-Reactive Protein; Blood Sedimentation; Rheumatoid Factor; Disease Progression; Coenzymes-blood

**Abstract:** Cytotoxic cells possess specialized granules which contain perform and a group of serine proteinases termed granzymes. Granzyme B is a serine protease that have been identified in synovial fluid and tissue of rheumatoid arthritis [RA] patients, where they may play an important role as mediators of granule-mediated apoptosis, extracellular proteolysis, and cytokine induction. To assess plasma and synovial fluid soluble granzyme B concentrations in early RA patients and its association to seropositivity, ESR, C-reactive protein [CRP], disease activity and the rate of radiological progression. This was in an attempt to throw light on its possible role as predictive factor for disease severity and joint outcome. This study included 80 early RA patients presenting with knee effusion and 30 matched osteoarthritis [OA] patients presenting with traumatic non-hemorrhagic knee synovial effusion as a control group. Serum and synovial fluid granzyme B concentrations were determined with ELISA. Assessment of disease activity. Rheumatoid factor [RF], CRP and ESR were measured. Radiographs of the hands, wrists and forefeet were taken for all RA patients at baseline and after one year. Radiographical damage and scoring were evaluated. There was a highly significant increase in serum and synovial fluid concentrations of soluble granzyme B in RA patients as compared to OA control group. Also, there was a highly significant increase in synovial fluid concentrations of granzyme B as compared to serum concentrations in RA patients. There was a highly significant increase in serum and synovial fluid concentrations of granzyme B in seropositive RA patients as compared to seronegative patients. There were highly significant elevations in the mean serum and SF granzyme B concentrations at the entry of the study in patients showing radiological progression than non-progressive group. There was a statistically significant positive correlation between serum granzyme B concentration and CRP and a highly significant positive correlation as compared with disease duration, number of swollen joints, Ritchie articular index [RAI], general health status, ESR, disease activity score, RF, radiological progression or granzyme B synovial fluid concentration. High soluble granzyme B concentrations are found in early rheumatoid arthritis patients. Increase in serum concentrations of granzyme B in seropositive RA patients as compared to seronegative patients and increased concentrations associated with the development of radiographic erosions in those patients raise the attention to the importance of granzyme R as a marker for prediction of radiographic joint damage. So granzyme B concentration can be considered as a useful prognostic marker in early rheumatoid arthritis patients.

### **Tissue plasminogen and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 serum level in osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis patients.**

Mustafa, Sami Abdul Hakiem; Abdul Moniem, Ashraf; Ali, Eihab Al sayyed  
Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Department

**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 599-608 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Osteoarthritis; Biological Markers; Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor 1-blood; Tissue Plasminogen Activator; Disease Progression

**Abstract:** The activity of tissue plasminogen activator [t-PA] and plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 [PAI-1] in the plasma of 40 rheumatoid arthritis [RA] patients [G1] and 10 osteoarthritis [OA] patients [G2] was measured. Group I mean age was 40.95+/-3.57 and the duration of disease was 91.65+/-37.93 weeks. Group II mean age was 50.87+/-5.39 and the duration of disease was 77.43+/-12.75 weeks. Ten apparently healthy subjects were examined as a control group [G3]. Their mean age was 25.44+/-10.45. The relationship between plasma t-PA and PAI-1 and their correlation with disease activity were studied in patients with rheumatoid arthritis [RA=G1] and [OA=G2], and control group a comparative study group showed that, RA G1 increased t-PA and PAI-1 activity, in comparison with OA patients and control group. In addition, there was an imbalance between plasminogen activator inhibitor-type 1 [PAI-1] and t-PA in RA than OA patient or control. These results show an alteration of the PAI-1/t-PA system in RA, which increases with disease activity. This alteration may play a role in joint destruction in RA.

complications

### **Traditional and nontraditional cardiovascular risk factors in women with active rheumatoid arthritis: relation to disease activity.**

Aabdul Khalek, Manal Ali; Heidar, Tarek; Adedje, Oluwole O.  
King Abdullah Hospital - Rheumatology Department

**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 609-623 (85 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cardiovascular System; Risk Factors; Body Mass Index; Hypertension; Cholesterol; Triglycerides; Interleukin-1; Interleukin-6; Tumor Necrosis Factors; C-Reactive Protein; Disease Progression; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Cardiovascular event rates are markedly increased in rheumatoid arthritis [RA], and RA atherogenesis remains poorly understood. The relative contributions of traditional and nontraditional risk factors to cardiovascular disease [CVD] in RA await elucidation. To compare traditional and nontraditional cardiovascular risk factors in RA patients Vs age and sex-matched healthy control population and in seropositive Vs seronegative RA patients and to

correlate these potential risk factors with the disease duration and activity. Thirty nine active RA women were divided according to the presence or absence of rheumatoid factor into two groups and twenty nine age- and sex-matched apparently healthy control women. After controlling for age and menopausal status, traditional cardiovascular risk factors including body mass index [BMI], waist circumference, hypertension, fasting lipids [Triglycerides [TG], Total cholesterol [TC], Low density lipoprotein cholesterol [LDL-C] and High density lipoprotein cholesterol [HDL-C]], and insulin sensitivity [IS], and nontraditional cardiovascular risk factors, including high-sensitivity C-reactive protein [hs-CRP], IL-1, IL-6 and tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  were compared in RA patients versus healthy control individuals and in seropositive versus seronegative RA patients. Insulin sensitivity was determined by the Quantitative Insulin Sensitivity Check Index [QUICKI]. Traditional and nontraditional risk factors for CVD were correlated with disease duration and activity. Rheumatoid factor was positive in twenty six [67%] of RA patients. Significant higher percentage of individuals with hypertension [ $p < 0.05$ ], significant lower levels of HDL-C and QUICKI [ $p < 0.001$ ,  $< 0.05$  respectively] and significant higher levels of LDL-C and hs-CRP, IL-1, IL-6 and TNF- $\alpha$  concentrations [ $p < 0.05$ , 0.001, 0.001, 0.001 and 0.001 respectively] were observed in RA patients Vs controls. Significant lower HDL-C [ $p < 0.05$ ] and higher hs-CRP, and IL-6 concentrations [ $p < 0.01$ , 0.05 respectively] were observed in seropositive Vs seronegative RA patients. No correlation was found between traditional and nontraditional risk factors for CVD and duration of disease. HDL-cholesterol, hs-CRP, Interleukin -1 and Interleukin -6 correlated significantly with disease activity score [ $p < 0.05$ ,  $< 0.01$ ,  $< 0.05$  and  $< 0.02$  respectively]. Excess traditional and nontraditional cardiovascular risk factors were observed in RA patients as compared with controls and in seropositive RA patients as compared with seronegative RA patients. This results in a tendency towards increased frequency of CV death in RA patients, more commonly in seropositive patients. Non-traditional risk factors play a more important role than traditional risk factors in cardiovascular disease in RA.

## microbiology

### **Staphylococci in rheumatoid arthritis.**

Badre, Nevine Mohammad; Mahmoud, Mustafa

Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Immunology Department

**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 543-546 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Staphylococcus aureus-pathogenicity; Mouth; Arthritis, Infectious; Prevalence

**Abstract:** To determine the prevalence of oral staphylococcal carriage in rheumatoid arthritis [RA] patients compared with healthy controls. The study was performed on 27 RA patients and 25 healthy volunteers. Clinical and laboratory data of RA activity were studied. Tongue and anterior nasal swabs were obtained for culture on blood agar. Isolates of Staphylococci were identified and collected from the oral cavity of 96.3% of RA patients, 53.8 % of whom carried staphylococcus aureus. The carriage rate of staphylococcus aureus was significantly higher in RA patients than in healthy controls [ $p < 0.05$ ]. The oral carriage of staphylococcus aureus was common in RA patients, which might be the source of septic arthritis in such patients.

## Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip

### **Importance of putting a registry for hip arthroplasty in Lebanon.**

Chamseddine, Ali; Jawish, Roger; Taha, Assad

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Sahel Hospital

**LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal** 2008; 56 (1): 49-53 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Registries; Disease Management; Hip Prosthesis-economics; Hip Prosthesis-utilization

**Abstract:** A registry for hip arthroplasty is an excellent method for the surveillance of complications and of short-, mid- and long-term results of a procedure which is becoming increasingly more frequent. Surveillance may lead to improvement of results, reflected by a decrease in the rates of revisions performed after primary surgery, and of health expenses. In addition, registry data can be used for epidemiological studies. This article proposes a financial projection of savings which can be obtained as a result of hip revision rate reductions.

## Arthroscopy

### **Intra-articular drain versus no drain after arthroscopic anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction: a randomized prospective clinical trial.**

El Khalifa, Tarek; Al Mahozi, Ahmed; Dhaif, Bassim

Orthopedic Surgery

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2008; 30 (1): 9-11 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drainage; Anterior Cruciate Ligament-surgery; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Prospective Studies; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Pain Measurement; Range of Motion, Articular; Hemarthrosis; Analgesia

**Abstract:** A significant proportion of surgeons use intra-articular drains after arthroscopic anterior cruciate ligament [ACL] reconstruction. Recent studies have not encouraged the routine use of postoperative drain after arthroscopic surgery. The aim of this study is to assess the validity of intra-articular drain use after arthroscopic anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction. Orthopedic Department, Salmaniya Medical Complex. A prospective randomized study. In this study, forty consecutive arthroscopic ACL reconstruction patients were randomized alternately for either intra-articular suction drain group or non-drain group. All arthroscopic ACL reconstructions using a four strands hamstrings graft as auto graft were included in the trial. The outcome was evaluated in the first three days, first week, fourth week and eighth week. The results were evaluated through pain assessment, range of motion [ROM], and grade of haemarthrosis. The two groups were comparable in surgical findings and procedures performed. In the first three

days, the non-drain group used nearly double the amount of analgesia compared to the drain group. The grade of hemarthrosis was less by one grade in drain group than in non-drain group according to Coupen and Yates grading[1]. However, there were no differences in pain and range of movement at week four or eight. During the study period, there were no complications in either group. This study showed that pain and hemarthrosis are less in the drain group than the non-drain group. The range of movements is better in the drain group than the non-drain group in the first week.

## Asthma

### epidemiology

#### **Prevalence of respiratory symptoms among schoolchildren in Sirt.**

Fallah, Nagib; Mahmoud, Rabia; Farag, Om Saad  
Al Tahadi University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Medicine

**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 180-183 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Signs and Symptoms, Respiratory; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Schools; Students; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Consanguinity; Medical History Taking; Smoking-adverse effects; Cough-epidemiology; Child

**Abstract:** This study was carried out in Sirt, which is a small city in Libya, with a population of about 90,000. It is situated on the south of the Mediterranean sea and the Northern great desert. Sirt is characterized by absence of industrial pollutant; high humidity and dusty weather in the summer season; and a history of high consanguineous [cousin] marriage. To estimate the prevalence of asthma among Libyan schoolchildren in Sirt city. A cross-sectional study was carried out using the ISAAC [International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood] written questionnaire with additional questions on father's smoke history, cousin marriage, and family history of asthma and school performance. Parents of 12384 Schoolchildren from 11 to 16 years completed a questionnaire on the respiratory health of their children. The prevalence of wheezing is 3.6%, and breathlessness is 6.5% with no statistically significant difference between boys and girls. Sleep disturbance is 8.7%, and nocturnal dry cough is 11.4%. Asthmatic symptoms were found to be high in children with positive family history of allergic diathesis and significant difference between girls and boys. But no association was found with age. The prevalence of asthma among schoolchildren living in Sirt city is low compared with other African and Middle Eastern countries.

### therapy

#### **Immunotherapy of chenopodium album induced asthma by intranasal administration of CpG oligodeoxynucleotides in BALB/c mice.**

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**IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology** 2008; 5 (1): 57-63 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Immunotherapy; Chenopodium Album; Oligonucleotides; Administration, Intranasal; Mice, Inbred BALB C; Interleukin-10; Immunoglobulin E; Immunoglobulin G; Interferon Type II; Cytokines

**Abstract:** There are many therapeutic methods for allergic conditions. CpG oligonucleotides play a critical role in immunity via the augmentation of Th1 and suppression of Th2 responses. In the present study we aimed to estimate the effectiveness of intranasal administration of CpG ODN plus Chenopodium album allergen in allergic asthma compared with the administration of allergen alone and to find out how CpG ODN therapy is useful in the treatment of allergen induced asthma. BALB/c Mice were intraperitoneally and intranasally sensitized with allergenic extract precipitated on aluminum hydroxide. Therapy with CpG/Ag was performed intranasally. After antigenic challenge, a number of Immunologic variables such as serum IgE and IgG, systemic and local IL-10 and IFN-Gamma were studied in splenocytes, and lung tissue culture supernatants, respectively. Our study indicated that intranasal administration of CpG/Ag had significant increases in both systemic and local levels of IL-10 and IFN-Gamma [ $p < 0.001$ ], but showed no significant effect on the levels of IgE, IgG2a, and IgG1 in serum [ $p = 0.06$ ]. This study demonstrated that CpG ODN has therapeutic effects not only on splenocytes but also on nasal lymphocytes to produce IFN-Gamma as a Th1 cytokine, and IL-10 as a regulatory cytokine. According to these data from the mouse model, we conclude that intranasal administration of CpG motifs before allergen exposure may be useful for the control of allergic asthma. Therefore, further investigations on humans using CpG motifs are recommended in order to modulate the allergic effects of Chenopodium album as well as other regional allergens.

### Attitude

#### **[Attitudes of Tunisian medical students to medical practice: gender differences]**

Ajmi, Th. Nabli; Bougmiza, M.I.; Mtiiraoui, A.

Ambulant Research Unit Medical Practise - Faculty of Medicine of Sousse - Department of Community Medicine

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 686-696 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Professional Practice; Students, Medical; Sex Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** To better understand the impact of gender change in medical practice on health care in Tunisia, we conducted a cross-sectional study on the attitudes of 512 medical students [40% female] to medicine and medical practice in the Faculty of Medicine, Sousse. Female students attached more value than males to the intrinsic aspects of a physician's job, such as the desire to help others and to work with people. Regarding the dimensions of

comprehensive care [psychosociological aspects of care, health education, patient-centred approach and medical prevention], there were wide differences between men and women. At the end of their training cycles, both male and female students ascribed less importance to these aspects than in the beginning.

## Attitude to Computers

### **Attitudes of dental students towards using computers in education-a mixed design study.**

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University of Alexandria - Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Paediatric and Community Dentistry

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 675-685 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Students, Dental; Questionnaires; Sex Factors; Health Education, Dental

**Abstract:** This mixed design study explored attitudes of dental students towards use of computers. It employed quantitative analyses of a questionnaire answered by 979 students and qualitative analysis of suggestions by a subgroup of 339. Positive attitudes towards computers were predicted by "computer use for > 1 year" and "year of study". Qualitative analysis of students' suggestions confirmed these findings and brought up new issues such as the need for establishing a website for the faculty. The results indicate that careful planning is needed to improve students' skills and incorporate computer applications in educational curricula.

## Bacillus Thuringiensis

### **Bioinsecticide production by the bacterium bacillus thuringiensis [patttern of cell growth, toxin production and by-product synthesis]**

Amin, G.; Alotaibi, S.; Yousef, NarmenA.; Saleh, W.D.

Taif University - Faculty of Sciences - Department of Biotechnology

**Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences** 2008; 4 (1): 27-31 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Insecticides; Cell Growth Processes; Toxins, Biological; Spodoptera-drug effects; Acetic Acid; 3-Hydroxybutyric Acid; Glutamic Acid; Succinic Acid; Insects

**Abstract:** To develop a cost-effective process for the production of *Bacillus thuringiensis* based insecticide, it is important to cultivate the bacterial strain in rich medium to obtain the highest yields of spore-crystal complexes. It was found that cultivation of the bacterium in medium with high concentrations of glucose [50-90 g. l<sup>-1</sup>] resulted in much lower bacterial spores, crystal protein and their toxicity, when tested against *Spodoptera littoralis* and *Anagasta kuehniella* larvae. The best results was obtained with glucose concentration of 20.0 g.l<sup>-1</sup> as 7.1 x 10<sup>11</sup> spores/ml [-1] and 3.4 g/l of crystal protein were achieved with LC[50] of 40.1 and 50.2 mg/Kg mail against *S. littoralis* and *A. kuehniella* respectively. However, > 21% of the consumed glucose were diverted into by-product synthesis at the expense of spore-crystal protein mixture. Only 78.3 % of consumed glucose was converted into spores and crystal protein. Among by-products formed, acetic acid and beta-hydroxybutyric acid [PHB] that were produced during the phase of active growth and glutamic acid and succinic acid during the phase of active toxin production.

## Bell Palsy

### therapy

### **Effectiveness of combination of physiotherapy and steroids in the treatment of Bell's palsy, Benghazi experience.**

Bofarrag, Mabrouka A.M.; Elgwel, Aisha A.; Sheiba, Ali A.O.; El Amari, Mailud; Mkhoulouf, Rima

El Tawra Central Hospital

**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 184-187 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Steroids-therapeutic use; Physical Therapy Modalities-utilization; Treatment Outcome; Prednisolone-therapeutic use

**Abstract:** The present study was conducted with dual objectives to compare the initiation of an early recovery and final out come [full recovery], among patients with Bell's palsy treated by a combination of physiotherapy with steroid and physiotherapy alone. Effectiveness clinical trial included 46 patients with Bell's palsy who attended neuroclinic at Al Fateh childrens Hospital Benghazi [2000-2001]. From patients accompanier data on; demographic characteristics, history of trauma and an attack of respiratory infection [10 days prior to the development of symptoms] was obtained, blood pressure of each patient was measured, otoscopic examination was carried out, clinical evaluation was done for evidence of Herpes simplex, also peripheral blood smear and monospot test were performed for IMN and CMV, respectively. The patients alternately assigned to group A to receive a combination of prednisolone and physiotherapy and B group to receive physiotherapy alone. Objective outcomes were measured in terms of mean time required for initiation of improvement in signs [clenching teeth, blowing of mouth, movement of eyebrows, closure of eyelids] and complete recovery. The inferences on statistical significance of observed differences in the outcomes between the groups, were based on the result of unpaired t-test. Of the 46 patients, analysis was inclusive of 42 patients as four patients [two from each group] didn't recover up to 6 months. There was a female predominance [73.8%]. Despite, the female patients were administered interventions significantly earlier, because of early, seeking medical advice, as compared to male patients it didn't hasten the recovery process [initial improvement in signs or complete recovery] in female patients. The mean time in days required for initiation of improvement of signs was comparable for group A [9.15] and B group [10.2]. Complete recovery was significantly ahead for the patients who received physiotherapy

alone. It was deduced from the trial that physiotherapy alone was effective in complete recovery studied patients. Instead of treating all patients with prednisolone [present practice at neuroclinic], etiology may be identified and patients without an evidence of inflammation may be managed by only physiotherapy. However further research is necessary and if present evidence is supported, this will help in better management of patients and also in logical use of our resources.

## beta-Cyclodextrins

### pharmacokinetics

#### **Influence of Beta-cyclodextrin complexation on lovastatin release from osmotic pump tablets[OPT]**

Mehramizi, A.; Asgari, Monfared E.; Pourfarzib, M.; Bayati, Kh.; Dorkoosh, F.A.; Rafiee Tehrani, M.  
University of Tehran - Faculty of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Center

**DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 15 (2): 71-78 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lovastatin-pharmacokinetics; Osmosis; Tablets

**Abstract:** An extended-release osmotic dosage form was designed and the effect of beta-cyclodextrin [BCD] inclusion complexation on the solubility of lovastatin in aqueous media was investigated. The lovastatin BCD solid systems were prepared by kneading method. The elementary osmotic pumps [EOPs] were prepared with lovastatin BCD complex with cellulose acetate [CA] and polyethylene glycol as plasticizer. The effect of the BCD molar ratio on enhancement of lovastatin dissolution rate and the influences of various parameters [e.g. drug -BCD ratio, molecular weight and amount of PVP, coating weight gain] on drug release profiles were investigated. The solubility and dissolution rates of lovastatin were significantly increased by using inclusion complexation. It was found that PVP K90 was a suitable hydrophilic polymer with thickening effect and had profoundly positive effect on drug release. The present results confirmed that dissolution rate of lovastatin BCD were greatly enhanced and this system has suitable solubility behavior in EOP tablet formulations.

## beta-Thalassemia

### blood

#### **Evaluation of some essential element levels in thalassemia major patients in Mosul district, Iraq.**

Al Samarria, Abdulmunaim H.; Aday, Mohaisen H.; Al Tikriti, Khudhair A.; Al Anzy, Muayed M.  
Tikrit University - College of Medicine - Department of Biochemistry

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 94-97 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Trace Elements-blood; Zinc-blood; Magnesium-blood; Copper-blood; Potassium-blood; Prospective Studies; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** To evaluate the levels of some essential elements in thalassemic patients in Mosul, Iraq. One hundred and five thalassemic blood transfusion dependent children, 2.5-18 years of age attending Ibn-Al-Atheer teaching hospital in Mosul City, Iraq, during 2005, were used in this study. Fifty-four healthy subjects served as a control group. Patients were allocated in a non-randomized prospective cross-sectional hospital based study. Essential elements levels were estimated. The mean, standard deviation, correlation coefficient, and z-test were used. P-values <0.05 were considered statistically significant. Low serum zinc, and magnesium, and high serum copper, and potassium levels were found among the 105 thalassemic patients compared to the 54 controls. Levels of calcium, phosphate, and sodium were within normal limits. Fluctuations in the essential elements levels seem to be related to the different complications associated with the disease. Zinc deficiency may be attributed to hyperzincuria resulted from the release of Zn from hemolyzed red cells. Hypercupremia occurs in acute and chronic infections and hemochromatosis, which is a principal complication of thalassemia. Increased Na levels may be due to renal damage. Hypomagnesemia may occur due to hypoparathyroidism.

## Bipolar Disorder

### therapy

#### **[Treatment of bipolar depressions - between treatment urgency and therapeutic risks]**

Masmoudi, J.; Aloulou, J.; Ben Thabet, J.; Ayadi, N.; Jaoua, A.  
Hedi Chaker Central University Hospital - Psychiatry Hospital

**Maghreb Medical** 2008; 28 (387): 27-31 (44 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antidepressive Agents; Depression; Suicide

**Abstract:** The depression is the subject of a conceptual bursting, and authors propose a dichotomy "unipolar/bipolar" depression, with sometimes unclear limits. Moreover, within the group of the bipolar depression several under groups were identified, with revolutionary therapeutic repercussions. In this article, we propose to: point out the bipolar spectrum - Give a progress report on the incurred risks of the prescription of the antidepressants for a depression belonging to the bipolar spectrum - Propose therapeutic recommendations, while referring to a recent literature.

## Bleomycin

### toxicity

#### **Influence of ondansetron on the antitumor activity and lung toxicity of bleomycin.**

Suddek, Ghada M.; Salem, Hatem A.; Ahmed, Wafaa A.; Badary, Osama A.; Gameil, Nariman M.; El Kashef, Hassan A.

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**Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences** 2008; 4 (1): 33-44 (59 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antineoplastic Agents; Ondansetron-pharmacology; Lung-drug effects; Carcinoma, Ehrlich Tmor; Pulmonary Fibrosis; Trachea-drug effects; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Mice; Collagen; Lipid Peroxidation; Superoxide Dismutase; Nitric Oxide; Glutathione

**Abstract:** Bleomycin [BLM] is well known by its antitumor activity both in vitro and in vivo. However, pulmonary fibrosis has been considered the dose limiting toxicity of the drug. Moderate nausea and vomiting occur in virtually all patients taken BLM. Ondansetron [OND] is a highly selective 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptor antagonist with significant antiemetic activity. This study was conducted to investigate the effect of OND administration on the antitumor and lung toxicity of BLM. The antitumor activity was evaluated both in vitro and in vivo using Ehrlich ascites carcinoma [EAC] cells. Ondansetron did not alter the antitumor effect of BLM in vitro or in vivo. The lung toxicity of BLM was evidenced by decrease in the body weight, increase in the lung/body weight ratio, decrease in the response of pulmonary arterial rings to 5-HT and increase in the contractility of tracheal smooth muscles induced by ACh. The toxicity was also confirmed biochemically by marked increases in hydroxyproline and lipid peroxidation in rat lung and the decrease in GSH level. Pretreatment with ondansetron decreased lipid peroxidation and normalized GSH level and hence enhanced the percent survival of rats. The results of the present study indicate that OND did not modify the antitumor effect of BLM but ameliorated the increase in some biochemical markers associated with BLM-induced lung toxicity.

## Blood Donors

#### **Attitude, belief and knowledge about blood donation and transfusion in Saudi population.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 74-79 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Blood Transfusion; Attitude; Culture; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Knowledge

**Abstract:** Blood donation and transfusion are remarkably safe medical procedures. However, attitudes, beliefs and level of knowledge associated with blood donation and transfusion may affect such procedures. Therefore, the aim of this study was to determine the attitude, belief and knowledge about blood donation and transfusion in Saudi Population. The present study was conducted in the Department of Physiology, College of Medicine, King Saud University Hospitals, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. A well structured Arabic questionnaire was used to assess the attitude, belief and knowledge regarding blood donation and transfusion. The sample consisted of 335 male [55%] and 274 female [45%]; the majority of the sample [65.84%] were non-donors. These non-donors [78.98%] were between the ages of 15-30 years. The 88.5% of the people who participated in the study believed that blood donation was not harmful, 20% of them stated that they would refuse blood transfusion even if they were in need because of the risk of acquiring infectious disease. 84.5% preferred direct donation, [49%] of the sample stated that they would accept blood donation only from relatives, 55.1% believed that blood transfusion was safe. However, 11.6% claimed to have acquired infectious disease after blood transfusion, 58% female in addition to 11.34% male preferred to receive blood from female donor and 69.5% did not know if the blood banks were in need of blood or not and 17.4% believed that all surgical procedures require blood transfusion. Different fears, mistrust in hospital and lack of information may serve as an important issue to be addressed when developing donors recruitment programs or campaigns to clear misconceptions about blood donation. In addition, public should know that numerous screening measures are implemented to ensure that blood donation is safe for the donor and that transfusion of the donated blood is safe for the recipient.

## Blood Proteins

### diagnostic use

#### **[Protein profile - concept and clinical interest]**

Bahlous, A.; Bouzid, K.; Zorgati, MD. Majdi; Bahri, S.; Abdel Moula, J.; Ben Ammar, S.

Charles Nicolle Hospital - Clinical Biochemistry Department

**Maghreb Medical** 2008; 28 (387): 24-26 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Inflammation; Hemolysis; Immunity; Cholestasis; Liver Failure

**Abstract:** The protein profile consists in a simultaneous assay of many proteins in serum that explores many physiopathological axes. The results are expressed in percentage of the median value [100%] related to the patient's age and sex. There are two types of protein profiles: a directed profile and a targeted profile. This exam which is based on the study of the correlation between proteins, has ameliorated the screening, the diagnosis and the survey of many



biologic syndromes. The aim of this article is to review the concept of protein profile in the different biological syndromes.

## Body Fat Distribution

### [Association of waist circumference and blood pressure]

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**IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism** 2007; 9 (3): 279-284, 333 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Adipose Tissue; Body Mass Index; Obesity; Hypertension-epidemiology; Risk Factors; Hypertension-etiologic; Blood Pressure

**Abstract:** Obesity is a risk factor for the incidence of hypertension. Waist circumferences [WC] reflect abdominal fat distribution and provides a simple yet effective measure of truncal obesity, WC being correlated to blood pressure. In this study the relation between blood pressure and WC has been evaluated. The study is part of the Isfahan Healthy Heart Program [IHHP] and included 7806 persons; demographic data were collected by questionnaires and body weight, height, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure and WC were measured. Statistical analysis was performed using correlation, logistic regression and general linear regression. In all groups, systolic and diastolic blood pressure were correlated to WC. In younger patients, WC was correlated more with systolic blood pressure [ $r=0/119$  for male and 0.248 for female] [ $P<0.001$ ]; in older people [over 55 years], WC was correlated more to diastolic blood pressure [ $P<0.001$ ]. This effect was independent of BMI, sex, age and daily energy intake. WC which is related to total body fat especially abdominal distribution of fat, is correlated positively to systolic and diastolic blood pressure; any increase of WC, even in persons with normal BMI could predict development of hypertension.

## Body Mass Index

### [Body mass index in veterans exposed to chemical warfare agents with chronic bronchiolitis]

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**IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism** 2007; 9 (3): 285-290, 334 (36 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chemical Warfare; Bronchiolitis; Obesity-epidemiology; Chronic Disease; Mustard Gas; Cross-Sectional Studies; Risk Factors; Prevalence; OverWeight

**Abstract:** One of the leading risk factors for various diseases is obesity, a nutritional burden and an independent factor which increases mortality. Patients with chronic bronchiolitis due to mustard gas have low levels of physical activity, owing to respiratory problems, and comorbidities like psychological disorders. The aim of this study was to assess obesity in veterans exposed to chemical warfare agents. In a descriptive cross-sectional study, 434 veterans exposed chemical warfare agents, admitted to the chest of clinic of Baqiyatallah Hospital during 2006 were studied. Patients were divided into three age groups as follows: 30-39, 40-49 and 50-59 years. Respiratory symptoms, including dyspnea, cough, sleep fragmentation and bloody sputum, pulmonary function and body mass index [BMI] were assessed in subjects. Mean BMI was 26.4 +/- 3.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup> in patients, 26.3 +/- 4.1 kg/m<sup>2</sup> in 30-39, 26.3 +/- 3.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup> in the 40-49, and 27.1 +/- 3.9 kg/m<sup>2</sup> in 50-59 year olds. In addition, 32.9%, 35.9%, 32.9% and 17.6% of patients had normal weight, and 54.7%, 61.3%, 64.8% and 82.4% were overweight or obese in all patients, 30-39, 40-49 and 50-59 age groups. BMI was not correlated with the severity of cough, sleep fragmentation, dyspnea, the presence of bloody sputum and respiratory volumes. The prevalence of obesity and overweight in was veterans exposed to chemical warfare agent seems to be higher than in the normal population. Given the importance of obesity, there should be more focus on balancing weight in patients with chronic pulmonary diseases; in this regard, such patients will benefit greatly from collaboration between nutritionists, endocrinologists, pulmonologists and psychologists.

## Bone Transplantation

### Antibiotic-loaded bone allograft: personal experience.

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**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 206-210 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anti-Bacterial Agents-therapeutic use; Antibiotic Prophylaxis; Treatment Outcome; Sepsis-prevention and control; Vancomycin-therapeutic use; Materials Testing; Prostheses and Implants; Polymethyl Methacrylate

**Abstract:** The main purposes are to present the objective principle of this work which emphasized the antibiotic loaded bone allograft experience and the results of a research on the characteristics "in vitro" and "in vivo" of this material [morecellized antibiotic loaded bone allograft with PMMA] related to our orthopaedic field. Since 1998 in the Rizzoli Institute morecellized bone graft has been used for the treatment of bone loss caused by different pathologies. Since 1998 to 2002, in Rizzoli Institute 249 patients have been operated for different orthopaedic pathological reasons, in most of the cases treated to restore the septic bone defect, a large quantity of morecellized antibiotic loaded bone allograft was used. The good outcome from the use of the morecellized-defatted and antibiotic loaded allograft invited our mind to a research about physical and clinical characteristic of a new composite [which we called CAMB]: morecellized allograft with vancomycin impregnated in PMMA, in order to search for a bio-artificial substance similar to human bone. The outcome of morecellized bone allograft with vancomycin and PMMA [CAMB] "in vitro" and in human plasma was best antibiotic carrier compared to PMMA impregnated in antibiotic only, both in human plasma and saline

solution. The mechanical characterization of the composite CAMB established a compressive strength of 13,6 mega-Pascal, comparable to the compressive strength measure for human cancellous bone. Since these peculiarities, we have considered useful to verify the biocompatibility in vivo of the CAMB. Morcellized bone graft has a high resistance to septic breakdown, but low resistance to mechanical strength. It has a good affinity to antibiotic release and a good bone-induction. About its carrier properties, we think that it is necessary to have much more experience to evaluate its efficiency. About CAMB composite we can emphasize it for the best antibiotic delivery in human plasma for the high resistance to mechanical loading and a good "in vivo" biocompatibility.

## Bowen's Disease

diagnosis

### Medical quiz. Bowen's disease.

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**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2008; 30 (1): 28 and 40 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bowen's Disease-etiology; Bowen's Disease-therapy; Bowen's Disease-pathology; Genital Diseases, Female; Genitalia, Female-pathology; Diabetes Mellitus; Hypertension; Skin Neoplasms

## Breast

pathology

### Vacuum-assisted stereotactic macrobiopsy 11-gauge. How to make biopsy for small breast?

Zografos, George C.; Zagouri, Flora; Sergentanis, Theodoros N.; Giannakopoulou, Georgia; Koulocheri, Dimitra; Al Galaohi, Mohamed

Athen's National University - Hippokratia Hospital - First Department of Propedeutics Surgery

**LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal** 2008; 56 (1): 47 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Biopsy-methods; Stereotaxic Techniques; Mammography

## Breast Neoplasms

diagnosis

### Carcinoma of breast co-existing with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma of axillary lymph nodes.

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 138-141 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms-pathology; Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin-pathology; Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin-diagnosis; Axilla; Lymphatic Metastasis; Neoplasms, Multiple Primary-diagnosis

**Abstract:** The co-existence of breast carcinoma and lymphoma in the axillary lymph nodes, without a history of previous chemotherapy or radiotherapy is rarely described. We present a case of a 50-year-old female with right breast mass, proved by pathological examination to be invasive mucinous carcinoma. Examination of the axillary lymph nodes as axillary clearance showed concomitant small lymphocytic lymphoma and chronic lymphocytic leukemia, with no evidence of metastatic mammary carcinoma deposits.

pathology

### Comparison of the clinical and pathological features between patients with recurrent metastatic breast carcinoma and patients with initially metastatic breast carcinoma.

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 81-86 (41 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neoplasm Metastasis; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local; Neoplasm Staging; Immunohistochemistry; Prognosis; Survival Rate; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** To compare initial metastatic breast carcinoma [MBC] with recurrent MBC and assess their biologic phenotypes and clinical behaviors. A comparison of clinical and biological characteristics and median overall survival times were assessed in the 251 patients with MBC at the Division of Medical Oncology, Ege University School of Medicine, and the Division of Radiation Oncology, Tepecik Government Hospital, Izmir, Turkey between 1995 and 2004. Hormone receptors, c-erbB-2, Ki-67, and p53 expressions were performed by immunohistochemistry. Out of 251 MBC patients, 206 patients had recurrent MBC, and 45 had initial MBC. Regarding survival, there was no difference between the recurrent MBC group and the initial MBC group. The initial MBC group had a higher proportion of T4

tumors [46% versus 27%], a lower proportion of T1-2 tumors [31% versus 55%;  $p=0.01$ ], and a higher percentage of patients with high Ki-67 expression [64% versus 49%;  $p=0.05$ ]. Multivariate analysis showed that T stage was an independent prognostic factor [ $p=0.02$ ]. Patients with initial MBC tended to present with larger tumors. This relationship can be explained by delayed diagnosis. The potential for reducing death rates from breast cancer is contingent on educational improvement and increased screening rates.

## therapy

### [Conservative treatment of breast cancer - study of 160 cases]

Damak, T.; Ben Hassouna, J.; Chargui, R.; Slimane, M.; Ayadi, M.A.; Chkr, M.; Mtaalah, M.; Gammoudi, A.; Khomsi, F.; Dhiab, T.; Hechiche, M.; Rahal, K.

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**Maghreb Medical** 2008; 28 (387): 8-13 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Carcinoma, Ductal, Breast; Retrospective Studies; Follow-Up Studies; Survival Analysis; Prognosis; Palliative Care

**Abstract:** To study the impact of conservative treatment of the breast cancer on overall survival and recurrence free survival and trying to determine the prognostic factors. With a retrospective study over a period of six years [1995 to 2000], about 160 patients diagnosed and treated in Salah Azaiz Institute for early breast cancer. Only 9% of patients had a breast conserving therapy for breast cancer. The mean age was 47 years. The most frequent motive of consultation was breast nodule. The tumour was located in the upper outer quadrant in 43% of the cases. Local excision of the tumour with re excision of the tumour bed associated with lymph node dissection were performed in all patients. Invasive ductal carcinoma was found in 83% of the cases, grade I in 23% of the cases and grade III in 32% of the cases. On the other hand, 35.4% of the removed axillary lymph nodes were involved. Hormone receptors were positive in 61% of the tumours. The follow up of the patients was from 18 to 98 months with a mean period of 55 months. The 5 year overall survival was 92% with recurrence free survival of 94%. The recurrence rate was 3.7% within a period of 5 to 60 months. The 5 year metastases free survival was 82% with metastases rate of 10%. The most frequent localization was the bone [43.5%]. The mean delay of metastases went from 11 to 62 months. The univariate study of prognostic factors showed that histological tumour size had a significant impact on metastases free survival. The invariant study of the prognostic factors on overall survival showed that the tumour size < 3 cm, the absence of the lymph node involvement [ $P = 0.02$ ], positive hormone receptors [ $P=0.02$ ] represented good prognostic factors. The rate of conserving therapy remains low in our country, and this is because of the importance of the tumour size at the diagnosis, with survival rate and locoregional recurrence rates similar to the literature data. The augmentation of the number of the patients that can benefit with conserving therapy must imperatively pass through the development and the promotion of early diagnosis and screening by mammography.

## Bronchoscopy

### adverse effects

#### Bronchoscopy in patients on anti-platelet agents.

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**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 168-172 (60 ref.)

**Keywords:** Aspirin; Ticlopidine-analogs and derivatives; Cardiovascular Diseases-prevention and control; Risk Assessment; Biopsy; Risk Factors; Stents; Hemorrhage; Thromboembolism-prevention and control; Blood Coagulation Tests; Platelet Aggregation Inhibitors

**Abstract:** With increasing use of anti-platelet therapy in primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular, and venous thrombo-embolic disease there is an increased interest to study the risk of unwanted bleeding events during invasive pulmonary procedures for patients on anti-platelet therapy. Continuation of this medication increases the risk of bleeding during procedures while their suspension increases the chance of thromboembolic vents. This article reviews the literature conducted to evaluate the risk of bleeding after bronchoscopic lung biopsy for patients on anti-platelet therapy and the risk of thromboembolic events after suspension of that therapy and also sets up a proposed guideline for the management.

#### Yield and complications of flexible fiberoptic bronchoscopy in a teaching hospital.

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 55-59 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fiberoptics; Lung Diseases-diagnosis; Hospitals, Teaching; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** To assess the diagnostic yield and safety of flexible fiberoptic bronchoscopy [FFB]. A retrospective review of bronchoscopy reports and corresponding patients charts over 3 years from January 2004 - December 2006 in King Khalid University Hospital, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Indication for procedure, suspected diagnosis, final diagnosis, and complications were reported. Out of 720 patients, 707 [98.2%] patients had a full follow up. Five hundred and ninety-two [83.7%] underwent FFB for diagnostic purposes and 115 [16.3%] for therapeutic purposes. The mean age was 42  $\pm$  18 years. Infection, including mycobacterium tuberculosis, and malignancy were the 2 main indications for FFB [35.9% and 25.9%]. The overall diagnostic yield was 58%. Tuberculosis was diagnosed in 67% of

suspected cases, whereas bacterial pneumonia was diagnosed in 40.5%. Malignancy was confirmed in 61.2% of suspected cases. Bronchoscopy diagnosed 37 [43%] of 86 patients with interstitial lung disease. The diagnostic yield was 57% for sarcoidosis, 40% for usual interstitial pneumonia and 88% for bronchiolitis obliterans organizing pneumonia. The overall complication rate was 5%; pneumothorax occurred in 0.56% and was associated exclusively with transbronchial biopsy. No mortality was observed. Flexible fiberoptic bronchoscopy is a useful diagnostic tool with a low rate of complications. The diagnostic yield in our institution is similar to that reported in Western series.

## Bufonidae

### **Studies on the Sudanese indigenous African toad bufo SPP. [amphibia]: partial characterization of antibacterial peptides and proteins of the parotoid gland.**

Abugabr, Husam Eldin Elhag; El Hussein, Salah Ahmed; Osman, Nour Ahmed; Mahmoud, Zuheir Nour Eldaim  
Shendi University - Faculty of Science and Technology - Department of Zoology

**Gezira Journal of Health Sciences** 2007; 3 (1): 29-41 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Amphibia; Amphibian Proteins; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Peptides; Proteins; Chromatography, Gel; Chromatography, Thin Layer; Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel

**Abstract:** The parotoid gland secretion of Bufo spp., obtained by manual compression, was found to contain 23.1-41.2% [w/w] of total protein. Gel filtration chromatography showed the existence of four fractions of peptides and proteins responsible for antibacterial activity. Thin layer chromatography showed seven Ninhydrin-positive spots in addition to the origin, in the parotoid gland secretion of Bufo spp. Sodium Dodecyl Sulphate Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis revealed the existence, in the crude secretion, of 2 bands of proteins [P[1] and P[2]] and 2 bands of peptides [P[3] and P[4]] with various molecular weights.

## Calcinosis

### diagnosis

#### **Cardiac calcifications in pediatrics.**

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**LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal** 2008; 56 (1): 59-60 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cardiomyopathies; Mucocutaneous Lymph Node Syndrome-diagnosis; Pediatrics; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Coronary Artery Disease; Questionnaires; Dyspnea; Fever of Unknown Origin; Lymphatic Diseases; Conjunctivitis; Exanthema

## Carcinoembryonic Antigen

### metabolism

#### **[Mechanism of CEA release from the malignant cells of colorectal carcinoma].**

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (2): 8, 61-76 (39 ref.)

**Keywords:** Colorectal Neoplasms; Tumor Markers, Biological; Phospholipase D

**Abstract:** Carcinoembryonic antigen [CEA] is one of the most frequently used tumor markers which is over-expressed in a variety of human cancers with epithelial origin such as colorectal, gastric, pancreatic, lung and breast cancers. The precise mechanism by which CEA is released from the cell surface into serum in cancer patients has not been clarified so far. CEA is attached to the plasma membrane by a glycoposphatidyl inositol [GPI] anchor. There have been some evidences indicating a possible role for involvement of an enzyme in CEA release from the cell surface. The GPI-anchor is a substrate for specific phospholipases. According to these information, we investigated the possible role of GPI-specific PI-PLD [GPI-PLD] in hydrolysis and CEA release. We have, therefore, used reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction [RT-PCR] to verify GPI-PLD expression in some cell lines of colorectal adenocarcinoma. The amount of CEA released from a high CEA producing cell line in the presence or absence of specific activators/inhibitors of this enzyme was measured. Using RT-PCR, expression of GPI-PLD gene in these cell lines can be demonstrated. The amount of CEA released from high producing cell lines are increased or decreased in the presence or absence of specific activators/inhibitors. According to this study there are evidences implicating the role of GPI-PLD enzyme in releasing CEA from the surface of the cells of colorectal carcinoma.

## Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung

### diagnosis

#### **Unilateral blindness as a presenting symptom of lung cancer treated with erlotinib.**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 125-126 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lung Neoplasms; Neoplasm Metastasis; Retina; Blindness; Receptor, Epidermal Growth Factor-antagonists and inhibitors; Retinal Neoplasms-secondary

**Abstract:** A non-smoker young man presented to the ophthalmologist with loss of vision in his left eye. Clinical work-up revealed metastatic deposits in left retina. Broadened workup also showed metastatic disease in the skull and brain. The search for the primary concluded on the histopathological evidence of Non-Small Cell Lung Carcinoma [NSCLC] in the upper lobe of the left lung. After the diagnosis and ascertaining disease extent, localized radiotherapy to whole skull and retina was given, followed by conventional chemotherapy [Gemcitabine, Carboplatin]. The results of radiation and chemotherapy were not satisfactory, therefore, patient was placed on a new agent [tyrosine kinase inhibitor] Erlotinib [150 mg per day orally in a single dose]. The response was evaluated using clinical and radiological parameters and was found to be satisfactory.

### drug therapy

#### **Docetaxel and irinotecan as first-line chemotherapy in patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer: a pilot study.**

Abou Mourad, Yasser; Otrock, Zaher K.; Makarem, Jawad A.; Kattan, Joseph G.; Farhat, Fadi S.; Jalloul, Rahif; Mokaddem, Walid T.; Ghosen, Marwan G.; Taker, Ali T.; Chehal, Aref A.; Shamseddine, Ali I.

American University of Beirut Medical Center

**LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal** 2008; 56 (1): 16-21 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lung Neoplasms-drug therapy; Taxoids-therapeutic use; Camptothecin-analogs and derivatives; Antineoplastic Combined Chemotherapy Protocols; Antineoplastic Agents; Taxoids-toxicity; Camptothecin-toxicity; Neutropenia; Pleural Effusion; Diarrhea; Follow-Up Studies

**Abstract:** The aim of this study is to evaluate the activity and toxicity of the combination docetaxel and irinotecan as first-line therapy for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer [NSCLC]. Twenty-two chemotherapy-naive patients with stage IIIB with pleural effusion or stage IV NSCLC received irinotecan 50 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on days 1, 8, and 15, and docetaxel 50 mg/m<sup>2</sup> on day 2, every 28 days until disease progression. Median follow-up was 10 months [range: 2-28 months]. The overall response rate was 36.4% [8/22 patients; 95% confidence interval: 16.8-56.0], with no complete responses. Median time to disease progression was 5 months [range: 1-24 months] and median overall survival was 10 months [range: 2-28]. Grade 3-4 diarrhea was observed in 2 patients [9.1%]. Grade 3-4 neutropenia occurred in 2 patients [9.1%]; 1 episode of febrile neutropenia in one patient, and 1 death due to neutropenic sepsis in another patient. One patient received transfusion for grade 4 anemia. Irinotecan showed a moderate response rate and overall survival of clinical interest. Diarrhea was the main toxicity. This regimen may be suitable for patients unable to tolerate cisplatin-based therapy, for elderly and/or for patients with poor performance status, and should be investigated in a larger trial.

## Carcinoma, Papillary

### pathology

#### **Rare site of papillary carcinoma.**

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**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 227-228 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Carcinoma, Papillary-diagnosis; Thyroglossal Cyst-pathology; Thyroglossal Cyst-diagnosis; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Ultrasonography; Biopsy, Fine-Needle

**Abstract:** Papillary carcinoma of the thyroglossal cyst is a rare disease found in a 21 year-old female patient. Histopathological examination of a completely excised thyroglossal cyst established the diagnosis. Clinically, no differentiation between a benign cyst and malignancy could be made. Neck ultrasonography demonstrates a solid-cystic mass at the midline of the neck and may give the possibility of malignant changes in a thyroglossal cyst and may help in the preoperative diagnosis. Complete excision of the cyst with its tract and a central portion of the hyoid bone is usually sufficient. Long term follow up of the patient is recommended.

## Carcinoma, Squamous Cell

### genetics

#### **P53 Expression in benign, dysplastic and malignant oral squamous epithelial lesions.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 130-135 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mouth Neoplasms; Genes, p53; Tumor Suppressor Protein p53; Epithelium-pathology; Mouth Mucosa-pathology; Gene Expression; Retrospective Studies; Immunohistochemistry

**Abstract:** To observe the frequency of benign, dysplastic and malignant oral squamous epithelial lesions and to calculate p53 expression in these lesions. This was a retrospective study. All the oral biopsies received during the period 1st July 2000 to 30th June 2005 were reviewed. Histopathological parameters were noted. Immunohistochemical staining was performed to see the p53 expression in these lesions. There was a single case of benign lesion/papilloma, which showed basal p53 immunopositivity. The dysplastic lesions account for 10 cases. p53 immunopositivity was positive in 75% cases of the dysplastic lesions. Squamous cell carcinoma was found to be the commonest malignant oral epithelial lesions accounting for 412 cases. Malignancy grading was also performed which showed maximum number of cases between score of 9-12. p53 immunopositivity was found positive in 76.8% cases of squamous cell carcinoma. Squamous Cell Carcinoma [SCC] was found to be the commonest oral malignant epithelial lesion. p53 immunopositivity was found in 76.8% cases of oral squamous cell carcinoma. The p53 immunopositivity was increasing as the grade score was rising but decreasing further as the tumor became poorly differentiated. Combining histological analysis with p53 immunopositivity, evaluation of dysplastic lesions could be improved.

## Cardiopulmonary Bypass

### adverse effects

#### **N-acetyl-beta-D-glucosaminidase and inflammatory response after cardiopulmonary bypass.**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 74-77 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Coronary Artery Bypass; Cytokines; Granulocyte-Macrophage Colony-Stimulating Factor; Inflammation; Acetylglucosaminidase; Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** To determine the changes in activity of plasma N-acetyl-Beta -D-glucosaminidase, a marker for inflammation as well as renal, pulmonary and cardiac damage and proinflammatory cytokines in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting and find out the relationship between their plasma levels with clinical outcome of patients. Cross-sectional study. The Aga Khan University, Karachi, from January to June 2003. N-Acetyl-Beta -D-glucosaminidase [NAG] activity and concentrations of tumor necrosis factor-alpha of [TNF alpha], interleukin 6 [IL-6], interleukin 8 [IL8] and granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor [GM-CSF] were monitored in plasma samples of 12 angina patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting [CABG], before, immediately after and 5 days post-surgical procedure. Serum glucose concentrations were also monitored in those patients. Patient's clinical condition was monitored during this time period. No significant increase was observed in plasma NAG activity [a marker of inflammation] or in plasma levels of TNF alpha, IL-6, IL-8 and GM-CSF immediately after surgery, indicating that cardiopulmonary bypass itself does not produce any significant amount of inflammation immediately after CABG. However, 5 days post surgery, there was a significant increase in plasma NAG activity [p=0.001], TNF alpha [p=0.047] and GM-CSF [p=0.045]. There was no relationship between plasma NAG activity and clinical outcome because various parameters of renal, cardiac and pulmonary functions, though slightly affected, remained within the normal limits. Increased levels of NAG and TNF alpha did not affect clinical outcome. However, data suggest that NAG can be a potential marker for inflammation and end organ damage following CABG. An increase in GM-CSF on day 5 following CABG indicates enhanced body's defense mechanism against infection.

## Cardiovascular Diseases

### epidemiology

#### **[Prediction of cardiovascular disease in individuals aged over 40 years according to fasting and postchallenge glycemia: Tehran lipid and glucose study]**

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**IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism** 2007; 9 (3): 243-250, 329 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cardiovascular Diseases-diagnosis; Blood Glucose; Glucose Tolerance Test; Hyperglycemia; Risk Factors; Cohort Studies

**Abstract:** Hyperglycemia is a known risk factor for cardiovascular disease [CVD], including coronary heart disease [CHD] and stroke. This risk is continuous and graded across the distributions of fasting plasma glucose [FPG], and levels of plasma glucose after an oral glucose challenge. Both fasting and 2-h postchallenge glucose [2hpg] levels contribute to average glycemia, but the relative contributions of fasting and postchallenge hyperglycemia to CVD risk remain uncertain. Considering the high prevalence of cardiovascular disease [CVD] in Tehran, this study was designed to evaluate the effects of difference levels of fasting and postchallenge hyperglycemia in prediction of cardiovascular disease. In this cohort study, all participants of the Tehran Lipid And Glucose Study [TLGS] [3694 subjects], aged over 40years, free from clinical CVD [coronary heart disease, stroke] or medication-treated diabetes were assessed for prediction of incident CVD events. We used the interquartile range [IQR] as a unit of exposure for continuously distributed glycemic measures in predicting CVD risk. Also, the Framingham Risk Score [FRS] was determined in this population at baseline. We recorded the cardiovascular events in 6.1 +/- 0.6 years of follow up for all subjects. Finally, we assessed ability of fasting and postchallenge hyperglycemia in prediction of cardiovascular disease. Mean age of the study population was 53.9 years; undiagnosed diabetes in this population was present in 346 [9.3%] of the 346 subjects; 172 [49.7%] had 2hPG  $\geq$  200mg/dL without FHG. There were 148 CVD events. In separate sex- and CVD risk-adjusted models, ] hazard ratio [HR] for CVD with fasting plasma glucose [per [14 mg/dL] increase] was 1.15 [95% CI: 1.08-1.22]; and HR for CVD per 49 mg/dL increase in 2hPG was 1.23 [95% CI: 1.14-1.33]. When modeled together, the HR for FHG decreased to 1.03 [95% CI: 0.93-1.13] and for 2hPG remained significant [95% CI: 1.20, 1.05-1.38] . In this study, postchallenge hyperglycemia was an independent risk factor for CVD.

## Carotid Artery Diseases

### epidemiology

#### **Frequency of carotid atherosclerosis in cerebral infarction.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 69-73 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cerebral Infarction; Stroke; Ultrasonography, Doppler, Color; Risk Factors; Hypertension; Diabetes Mellitus; Smoking; Obesity

**Abstract:** To know the frequency of carotid atherosclerosis in ischaemic stroke patients in our population using color Doppler ultrasound. This is an observational study conducted in Medical Unit-II of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre [JPMC], Karachi from Oct 2003 to Feb 2004 in collaboration with Radiology Dept. All the patients admitted during this duration with CT scan proof of stroke were included in the study. Risk factors in all these patients were stratified. Doppler ultrasound was performed on all patients with ischaemic stroke according to the study protocol. A total of 100 patients were included in this study over a period of five months. 66% of these were having cerebral infarction. Hypertension [72%], diabetes [35%], smoking [29%] and obesity [20%] were the common risk factors. The frequency of significant carotid atherosclerosis in acute ischaemic stroke patients was 21%. Carotid atherosclerosis is one of the most important indicators, predictors as well as an independent risk factor in the development of ischaemic stroke.

## Carpal Tunnel Syndrome

### diagnosis

#### **Electrophysiological procedures in diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome.**

Mohasseb, Deyaa Mohammad; Gaballah, AbdulLatief Ahmad; Shafshak, Tarek Saad; Mohammad, Wahied Labieb; Al Gafy, Rieham Mohammad Abdul Samie

Alexandria University - Faculty of Medicine - Rheumatology Department

**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 563-576 (38 ref.)

**Keywords:** Electrophysiology; Neural Conduction; Median Nerve; Ulnar Nerve; Sensitivity and Specificity

**Abstract:** To evaluate some electrophysiological procedures adopted for the diagnosis of carpal tunnel syndrome [CTS] in Egyptian patients. The study was conducted on forty-one patients diagnosed as primary CTS according to the criteria proposed by the American Academy of Electrodiagnostic Medicine [AAEM, 1993]. The control group included thirty apparently healthy volunteers, of matching age and sex to the patients group. All patients and controls were subjected to: history taking, thorough clinical examination and electrophysiological studies that included: 1] Median and ulnar motor study, F-wave and axillary F central latency, 2] Median and ulnar sensory study, 3] Median and ulnar mixed study and 4] Median lumbrical and ulnar interosseous study. Median motor conduction study revealed delayed distal latency, reduced CMAP amplitude and slowing in the forearm conduction velocity. Median sensory conduction studies revealed delayed sensory peak latency, slowed sensory conduction velocity of the median nerve in the distal segment and reduced SNAP amplitude. Motor and sensory nerve conduction studies of the ulnar nerve were all normal thus excluding the presence of peripheral neuropathy. Median nerve latency to the second lumbrical was prolonged and CMAP amplitude was reduced, also the difference between the median lumbrical and ulnar interosseous distal motor latency was prolonged whereas the ulnar to first palmar interosseous distal latency and CMAP amplitude were within normal. The median mixed palm to wrist peak latency was prolonged and the difference between the median and ulnar mixed peak latencies was prolonged, the ulnar mixed palm to wrist peak latency and CMAP amplitude were

within normal limits. The sensitivity and specificity for some tests were calculated and the results revealed that the highest sensitivity was for the median sensory peak latency to digit II versus the ulnar peak sensory latency to digit V 91.43%, followed by the median versus ulnar mixed palm to wrist peak latency 87.5%, the median lumbrical versus the ulnar interosseous distal latency 86.11%, median sensory peak latency to digit II 84.29% and lastly the median motor distal latency to the APB muscle 80.65%. The highest specificity was for the median versus ulnar mixed palm to wrist peak latency 100%, that is to say there were no false positive cases. So this test is highly specific, followed by the median sensory peak latency to digit II 95.0%, the median lumbrical versus the ulnar interosseous distal latency 92.5%, the median distal motor latency to the APB 92.5% and lastly the median sensory peak latency to digit II versus the ulnar peak sensory latency to digit V 87.5%. The conventional motor and sensory conduction studies of the median nerve are sensitive and that calculating the difference between the median peak latency to digit II and the ulnar peak latency to digit V increases the diagnostic yield of the sensory study and increases the sensitivity of digit II sensory study. The median versus ulnar mixed palm to wrist peak latency is a very specific test that can be used as a screening test in cases of unilateral CTS. The median lumbrical versus ulnar interosseous distal latency is of high sensitivity and specificity.

## Cerebral Infarction

### epidemiology

#### **Frequency of risk factors of cerebral infarction in stroke patients: A study of 100 cases in Naseer Teaching Hospital, Peshawar.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 109-113 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Stroke; Risk Factors; Hospitals, Teaching; Hypertension; Smoking; Myocardial Ischemia; Hyperlipidemias; Diabetes Mellitus; Carotid Stenosis; Atrial Fibrillation; Obesity

**Abstract:** To study the risk factors of cerebral infarction in stroke patients. It is a descriptive hospital based study conducted at the Department of Medicine, Naseer Teaching Hospital, Peshawar from January 2005 to December 2005. One hundred patients of stroke with cerebral infarction confirmed on C.T. scan brain and more than twenty years of age were included. Risk factors for cerebral infarction were defined in terms of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, ischemic heart disease, smoking, dyslipidaemia, tias [transient ischemic attacks], carotid artery stenosis and family history of stroke. Data of 100 cases with cerebral infarction was recorded. Most of the patients had more than one risk factors for cerebral infarction. hypertension was commonest risk factor [55%], smoking [30%], ischemic heart disease [34%], diabetes mellitus [26%], hyperlipidaemia [30%], atrial fibrillation [25%], carotid artery stenosis [27%], obesity [15%] and family history of stroke [12%]. 39% of patients had physical inactivity. Males were slightly predominant than females [51% vs 49%] and mean age was 50 years. females were rather older with mean age of 53 years. Cerebral infarction accounts for 80 to 85% of cases of stroke, which is a common neurological disorder. It increases a burden of disability and misery for patients and their families. Most of the risk factors of cerebral infarction are modifiable, its prevention should be the main cause of concern for the community.

## Chickenpox

### complications

#### **Onset of adult varicella in relation to rural or urban origin and its complications.**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 95-97 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chickenpox-epidemiology; Rural Population; Urban Population; Cross-Sectional Studies; Adult; Risk Factors

**Abstract:** To determine area of origin of adult varicella patients, whether rural or urban, to compare the mean interval between leaving the area of origin and onset of varicella in adults of rural origin in comparison with those of urban origin and to observe its complications. A cross-sectional study. Combined Military Hospital, Abbottabad, from January to December 2006. All patients over the age of 18 years, presenting with acute illness clinically, suggestive of varicella were included in the study. A specially designed proforma was filled for each patient separately, which included demographic features as well as area of origin, whether rural or urban, and the age at which they left the area of origin. These patients were examined, treated and assessed clinically on regular basis for the progress of the disease as well as for its possible local or systemic complications. Data analysis was done by using statistical programme SPSS-10. Out of 9155 adult patients, 156 [1.70%] had varicella, including 128 [82.1%] males and 28 [17.9%] females. Origin was rural in 125 [80.1%] and urban in 31 [19.9%] patients. Mean interval between leaving area of origin and developing varicella in those of rural origin was 01.79+01.78 years and that in patients of urban origin was 03.37+05.72 years [p+0.009]. None of the patients developed any complication of the disease. Varicella in adults is generally a benign illness. It is more common among adult males of rural origin and the interval between leaving the area of origin and onset of varicella in these patients is significantly less as compared to that in adults of urban origin.



## Child Abuse

### Consequences of child abuse and neglect: can we afford to ignore them?

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Bahrain Child Protection Center - Salmaniya Medical Complex

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2008; 30 (1): 1-2 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Child Abuse, Sexual; Violence; Child

prevention and control

### Excerpts of the 2007 Lebanese report on the prevention of child abuse and neglect [CAN] and violence against children [VAC]

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**LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal** 2008; 56 (1): 54-57 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Violence; Child; Decision Making

**Abstract:** The prevention of child abuse and neglect [CAN] is a sustained and long-standing teamwork. Since the regional 2005 UNSV conference in Cairo, the CRC Geneva meeting in 2006 and the UNSV remarks in 2007, Lebanon has continued to join efforts in order to control CAN and VAC. This report summarizes the realizations and pitfalls in the Lebanese experience, in terms of needs, analysis, procedures, networking, challenges and vision. These initiatives were hindered by the war on Lebanon in July 2006 and are still challenged by the current unstable socio-political situation. Despite many obstacles, the multisectoral perspective still works, in the presence of a high level of common understanding of child rights. Within the Higher Council for Childhood, the grass rooting initiative still relies on political decision, local and national human resources, regional expertise and international cooperation, seeking for a national strategy for child protection in Lebanon. Health professionals in Lebanon have a prominent role in this framework, in terms of diagnostic skills, referral, networking, awareness and advocacy.

## Child Mortality

### Factors affecting child mortality in Saudi Arabia.

Al Mazrou, Yagob Y.; Al Hamdan, Nasser A.; Al Kotobi, Abduelelah I.; Nour, Osman El Hassan M.; Farag, Mohamed A.

Ministry of Health - Department of Curative Medicine

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 102-106 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infant Mortality; Questionnaires; Risk Factors

**Abstract:** To estimate levels and trends, gender differentials, effect of modes of living, regional differentials, and the effect of parental educational on infant and child mortality. A nationwide stratified random sample was used to estimate levels, trends and differentials of infant and child mortality in Saudi Arabia. The study was executed during the period February 2006 to June 2006 and covered all the 20 health regions of Saudi Arabia. The randomly selected sample was limited to ever married Saudi women in the reproductive age group [15-49 years]. The findings show a continuous and considerable infant and child mortality decline during the 1994-2004 period. The infant mortality rate has decline from 22 per 1000 live births in 1994 to 17 per 1000 live births in 2004; while the child mortality rate has declined from 34 to 22 per 1000 live births in the same period. There is a strong relation between infant and child mortality and the mode of living and parental education. The study proves the continuous decline of infant and child mortality during the study period and affirms the effect of parental education on these indicators.

## Chlamydia trachomatis

isolation and purification

### Detection of chlamydia trachomatis in endocervical specimens by an enzyme- linked polymerase chain reaction assay.

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**DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 15 (2): 100-104 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Uterine Cervicitis-microbiology; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Cervix Uteri-microbiology; Sexually Transmitted Diseases; Immunoenzyme Techniques

**Abstract:** Chlamydia trachomatis [CT] is the most common cause of sexually transmitted infections [STI] worldwide and its early detection and treatment can reduce the high morbidity associated with this infection. In this study a sensitive diagnostic polymerase chain reaction [PCR] -based enzyme immunoassay [PCR-EIA] method was developed which detects CT in women with cervicitis. Endocervical swabs collected from 123 women [20-55 years] with cervicitis were tested by both conventional PCR, and PCR-EIA assays, using identical sets of primers to amplify a CT-specific plasmid. For the conventional PCR, amplicons were detected by agarose gel electrophoretic analysis and the PCR-EIA assay used biotin-labeled primers, streptavidin-coated plates, a digoxigenin-labeled probe, and a final enzyme-linked colorimetric analysis [405 nm] was used to measure the CT amplicon. The frequency of positive CT infection by

conventional PCR and PCR-EIA assay was 7% and 17%, respectively. The highest frequencies of CT infection were among women of 31-40 years old group [25%]. The PCR-EIA limit of detection, calculated by linear regression analysis, was 10 pg of CT DNA [ $r^2=0.9642$ ]. The degree of agreement [Kappa] between the conventional PCR and PCR-EIA method was 0.556 [ $p<0.0001$ ].

## Cholera

### diagnosis

#### **Case report and discussion of a pregnant woman with cholera.**

Dildar, Babar; Abubaker, Jawed; Noman, Fatima  
Liaquat National Hospital, Karachi - Department of Pulmonology

**Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan** 2007; 16 (1): 20-21 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cholera-drug therapy; Pregnancy Complications, Infectious; Pregnancy; Octreotide-therapeutic use; Somatostatin

## Cholestasis, Intrahepatic

### epidemiology

#### **[Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy]**

Bdioui, F.; Loghmani, H.; Saffar, H.  
Fatouma Bourguiba Hospital - GIT Department

**Maghreb Medical** 2008; 28 (387): 19-23 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cholestasis, Intrahepatic-diagnosis; Cholestasis, Intrahepatic-physiopathology; Cholestasis, Intrahepatic-therapy; Pregnancy; Pruritus; Transaminases-blood; Bile Acids and Salts-blood; Ursodeoxycholic Acid-therapeutic use

**Abstract:** Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy is a pregnancy specific hepatic disorder. It occurs mainly in the third trimester of pregnancy by pruritus and elevated serum levels of aminotransferases and total bile acid which completely regresses few days or weeks after delivery. Intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy is regarded as a benign disease with meaningful consequences to the mother but associated to increased perinatal risk with increased rates of preterm birth and perinatal mortality. The pathogenesis of disease is unclear yet but likely involves a genetic hypersensitivity to estrogen or progesterone metabolites. Treatment is focused on reducing symptoms in mother and to provide an adequate obstetric management in order to prevent fetal distress. Currently, only ursodeoxycholic acid treatment has been proven to be useful and safe and should be the first choice treatment.

## Chronic Disease

#### **Chronic conditions management in Bahrain - a word of truth.**

Al Saweer, Abeer  
Ministry of Health - Family Physician

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2008; 30 (1): 29-32 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Disease Management; Cause of Death; Diabetes Mellitus; Glucose Intolerance

## Colorectal Neoplasms, Hereditary Nonpolyposis

### genetics

#### **Colorectal carcinomas from Middle East. Molecular and tissue microarray analysis of genomic instability pathways.**

Bavi, Prashant P.; Abubaker, Jebad A.; Jeban, Zeenath D.; Al Jomah, Naif A.; Siraj, Abdul K.; Al Harbi, Sayer R.; Atizado, Valerie L.; Abdul Jabbar, Alaa S.; Al Homoud, Samar J.; Ashari, Luai H.; Al Dayel, Fouad H.; Uddin, Shahb; Al Kuraya, Khawla S.; Al Sanea, Nasser A.

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 75-80 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Colorectal Neoplasms; Microarray Analysis; Genes, P53-genetics; Microsatellite Instability; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Immunohistochemistry; Genetic Markers; Incidence; Mutation

**Abstract:** To evaluate the overall incidence of microsatellite instability [MSI], hereditary non polyposis colorectal cancer, and tumor suppressor gene [TP53] mutations in Saudi colorectal carcinomas. We studied the MSI pathway in Saudi colorectal cancers [CRC] from 179 unselected patients using 2 methods: MSI by polymerase chain reaction, and immunohistochemistry detection of mutL homologs 1 and mutS homologs 2 proteins. The TP53 mutations were studied by sequencing exons 5, 6, 7, and 8. Of the 150 colorectal carcinomas analyzed for MSI, 16% of the tumors showed high level instability [MSI-H], 19.3% had low-level instability [MSI-L] and the remaining 64% tumors were stable. Survival of the MSI-H group was better as compared to the MSI-L or microsatellite stable group [ $p=0.0217$ ]. In the MSI-H group, 48% were familial MSI tumors, which could be attributable to the high incidence of consanguinity in

the Saudi population. The TP53 mutations were found in 24% of the cases studied. A high proportion of familial MSI cases and a lower incidence of TP53 mutations are some of the hallmarks of the Saudi colorectal carcinomas, which need to be explored further.

## Combretaceae

### **Effect of anogeissus leiocarpus leaf extract on blood glucose level in rats.**

Mahgoup, N.M.; Mohamed, A.H.; El Mahdi, B.

**Gezira Journal of Health Sciences** 2007; 3 (1): 71-73 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Blood Glucose-drug effects; Plant Leaves; Rats, Wistar; Plant Extracts; Methanol

**Abstract:** The effect of the methanolic leaf extract of *Anogeissus leiocarpus* was studied in normal wister albino rats pretreated with a loading dose of glucose to explore its hypoglycaemic activity. Significant hypoglycemic effect was observed [ $P < 0.05$ ] at a dose of 100 mg/kg B.W. 2 hours following treatment. At a dose of 200mg/Kg B.W. the plant extract showed no significant change in blood glucose level, while at a dose of 400mg/kg B.W. there was hyperglycemic effect 2 and 4 hours following/after treatment.

## Common Variable Immunodeficiency

### diagnosis

### **Co-existence of common variable immunodeficiency [CVID] with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura [ITP]**

Hegazi, Mohamed Osama; Kumar, Ramesh; Alajmi, Mubarak; Ibrahim, Eman

Al Adan Hospital - Department of Hematology

**IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology** 2008; 5 (1): 64-67 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Purpura, Thrombocytopenic, Idiopathic-diagnosis; Epistaxis; Gingival Hemorrhage; Radiography, Thoracic; Lymphocytes; Blood Cell Count; Immunoglobulins

## Communicable Disease Control

### **[How can the health systems respond to the increase in chronic diseases]**

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**Sudanes Journal of Public Health** 2007; 2 (4): 236-248 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus-epidemiology; Hypertension-epidemiology; Obesity-epidemiology; Cardiovascular Diseases-epidemiology; Smoking; Human Development; Health Planning; Mortality; Health Education; Public Health Informatics

## Congenital abnormalities

### epidemiology

### **Congenital malformations among live births at Arvand hospital, Ahwaz, Iran - Aprospective study.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 33-37 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Live Birth; Infant, Newborn; Musculoskeletal Abnormalities-epidemiology; Central Nervous System-abnormalities; Urogenital Abnormalities-epidemiology; Digestive System Abnormalities-epidemiology; Prospective Studies; Chromosome Aberrations

**Abstract:** The aim of the study was to determine the profile of congenital malformations [CM] among live births at Arvand hospital, in Ahwaz city. In this prospective study all of the neonates born at Arvand hospital in Ahwaz from 2004 to 2006 were registered. Stillbirths and those who died in a few hours after birth were excluded and finally 4660 newborns were enrolled. Of the 4660 live births 94 [20.2/1000] had at least a CM. The predominant systems involved were musculoskeletal [7.9/1000], followed by genitourinary [7.1/1000], central nervous [2.4 /1000], digestive [1.1/1000] and chromosomal anomalies [0.9/1000]. Although the frequency of malformations in the study was approximately similar to other investigations, if we include abortions, stillbirths and if we used screening tests and genetic studies, this rate was more than 20.1/1000.

### Occurrence of congenital anomalies and genetic diseases in a population of Ghazvin Province, Iran: A study of 33380 cases.

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 80-85 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Genetic Diseases, Inborn-epidemiology; Central Nervous System-abnormalities; Genitalia-abnormalities; Metabolism, Inborn Errors; Heart Defects, Congenital; Chromosome Aberrations; Neuromuscular Diseases; Hematologic Diseases; Cleft Lip; Cleft Palate; Sensation Disorders; Cross-Sectional Studies; Child

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to determine the incidence of congenital and genetic anomalies in two major referral hospitals and medical Genetic center in a population of Ghazvin Province. A cross sectional study was performed between 2000- 2004 on 33380 children from infancy to age 8 years. The precise and confirmed diagnosis of genetic and congenital anomalies was elaborated by reviewing pedigree of family population screening, genetic records of family data, routine tests such as application of molecular and karyotype and other essential information have been approached. In total, the more frequent malformation associated congenital anomalies among our patients was inborn error of metabolism [7.18%] followed by disorder of congenital hearth defects [6%]. We suggest a possible role of various factors such as different geographical may influence dissimilarities between present study and other population. Also the necessity of particular attention and emphasize on special screening program that helps to identify early stages of genetic and congenital malformation. These results together provide information to physicians and genetic counselors to realize contribution of congenital abnormalities and setting priorities of screening individual cases.

### Coronary Artery Bypass

#### The influence of intact pleura on postoperative respiratory dysfunction after coronary artery bypass grafting [CABG] using bilateral internal mammary arteries [BIMA]

El Tawil, Tarek; Sewielam, Mohamed; Balbaa, Yahia; Khallaf, Ahmed; Mansy, Mostafa; El Khashab, Khaled; Khedr, Hisham; Abo Zeid, Amany

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**New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]** 2008; 38 (1): 13-25 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Transplants; Myocardial Revascularization; Mammary Arteries; Postoperative Period; Respiratory Function Tests; Pleura

**Abstract:** Bilateral internal mammary artery harvesting for coronary artery bypass graft had shown to be superior compared to venous grafts in regard to cardiac events, however the major drawbacks from such technique is early postoperative complications; namely bleeding, wound infection [deep or superficial] and impairment of respiratory function. We tested the hypothesis of modifying the surgical technique when harvesting bilateral mammary arteries with maintaining pleural integrity [Npo group A n=25] and conventional technique with pleura opened [po group B n=25] and its effect on early postoperative complications. Patients in group A [Npo] had demonstrated more favorable early postoperative outcome compared to group B [po] evidenced by better PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>, dynamic spirometry function [FEV<sub>1</sub> 72.5% versus 59.9% of expected and FVC 64.5% versus 52.3% of expected], less morbidities [4 incidences versus 10 incidences], less postoperative bleeding [461 ml versus 570.8 ml] and better cough score. Meticulous harvesting of bilateral internal mammary artery with preservation of pleura could dramatically decrease early postoperative complications associated with such technique.

### Creutzfeldt-Jakob Syndrome

#### mortality

#### Ten-year mortality from Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in Cyprus.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 715-719 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Creutzfeldt-Jakob Syndrome-diagnosis; Incidence; Population Surveillance; World Health Organization

**Abstract:** We report the mortality from sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in Cyprus for a 10-year surveillance period [1995-2004]. In that time, 5 cases were identified out of a population of 749 000, giving an incidence of 0.7 cases per million population per year. Our sporadic incidence matches that expected according to global epidemiological surveillance. No cases of variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease were found but 1 familial case was diagnosed.

## Cross Infection

### Pattern of nosocomial infection in two intensive care units of tertiary care hospital in Karachi.

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 134 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Intensive Care Units; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Methicillin Resistance; Staphylococcus Aureus-drug effects; Pseudomonas Aeruginosa-drug effects; Correspondence as Topic; Risk Factors

## Curcumin

### pharmacology

#### The uterine relaxant effect of curcumin in rats ; An in vitro study.

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**Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences** 2008; 4 (1): 45-48 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Uterus-drug effects; Oxytocin; Uterine Contraction-drug effects; Rats

**Abstract:** Addition of curcumin in concentrations of  $1.4 \times 10^{-5}$  M,  $2.8 \times 10^{-5}$  M and  $5.6 \times 10^{-5}$  M to the organ bath, resulted in significant inhibitions in the normal uterine contractions of non-pregnant rats in the diestrus stage. The recorded decline in the frequency of uterine contractions were 32%, 47% and 67%, while the inhibitions were 50%, 67% and 76% for the amplitude respectively. The reductions in area under the curve [AUC] of contractions were 67%, 71% and 86% for the added concentrations. Pretreatment with curcumin revealed inhibitory effects on the uterine response to oxytocin [10-11M] amounting to 77%, 78% and 72% in AUC with respect to that obtained post-addition of oxytocin alone. These results indicate that the tocolytic potential of curcumin may involve oxytocin receptor-dependent pathway.

## Curriculum

### Introducing the IMCI community component into the curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Gezira.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 731-741 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Consumer Participation; Child Health Services; Child Welfare; Schools, Medical; Child Mortality; World Health Organization; Teaching; Family Practice

**Abstract:** In 2001 the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Gezira [FMUG] started to introduce the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness [IMCI] strategy into its medical curriculum. The emphasis was on pre-service training that addresses standard case management and the IMCI community component. This report presents the experience of FMUG in integrating such a training package into the medical curriculum. It explains the rationale for introducing the IMCI community component and the guiding principles for doing so. It describes the community-based courses into which the community component was integrated, the implementation and impact of the programme and the constraints faced.

## Cuscuta

### [Spasmolytic effect of Cuscuta pentagona fruit aqueous extract on rat ileum].

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (2): 2, 9-20 (36 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plant Preparations-therapeutic use; Fruit; Plant Extracts; Rats; Ileum-drug effects; Gastrointestinal Transit

**Abstract:** Cuscuta pentagona [convulvulaceae] has been used in Iran for gastrointestinal disorders. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of Cuscuta pentagona fruit aqueous extract [CPE] on rat ileum contractility. The fruit extract was prepared according to the traditional method by boiling the fruits in distilled water. Ileum was dissected from adult male Wistar rat, mounted in an organ bath [10 ml] containing Tyrode solution [37°C, pH 7.4]. Ileal contractions were recorded under 1 g initial tension, by an isotonic transducer. In many in-vitro studies, potassium chloride and acetyl cholin induced contractions of rat ileum in the absence or presence of some antagonists had been assessed. In some in vivo studies gastrointestinal transit time in different groups of rats after administration of saline, three doses of fruit extract or atropine, had been measured. Cumulative concentrations of CPE [0.5-8 mg/ml] reduced the ileal contractions induced by KC1 [60 mM] and ACh [1 microM] revealing a dose dependent effect [p<0.0001]. The spasmolytic effect of CPFAE was not reduced after 20-30 minutes of tissue incubation with phentolamine [1microM],

propranolol [1microM] L-NAME 100 microM] and naloxone [1 microM]. In a Ca<sup>2+</sup>-free Tyrode solution the ileum depolarized by KC1, 120 mM was contracted by addition of cumulative concentration of CaCl<sub>2</sub> [0.225 to 3.6 mM] but CPE [2 and 4 mg/ml] reduced the contractions in a dose dependent manner [ $p < 0.0001$ ]. Furthermore, fruit extract in concentrations of 250, 500 and 750 mg/kg [p.o.] reduced the transit time of charcoal meal in small intestine in a dose dependent manner. Our results suggest that the CPE spasmolytic effect is mediated via calcium channels without involvement of adrenoceptors [alpha and beta] or opioid receptors or any influence on NO synthesis. The results of the present study showed that *Cuscuta pentagona* fruit aqueous extract reduces rat ileum motility in both in vivo and in vitro studies.

## Cystadenoma, Mucinous

### diagnosis

#### **Mucinous cystadenoma of the ovary in a 12-year-old girl.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 126-128 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cystadenoma; Mucinous-pathology; Ovarian Neoplasms-diagnosis; Ovarian Neoplasms-pathology; Ovarian Neoplasms-surgery; Diagnosis, Differential

**Abstract:** Benign mucinous cystadenomas MCA are rare benign neoplasms in the pediatric age group. Only 19 cases have been described before, and they often present as large abdominal masses. We present a 12-year-old patient that had a huge mass arising from the left ovary causing bilateral hydronephrosis and renal insufficiency. The final pathology revealed a benign MCA. Patients with mucinous tumors usually present late, this may lead to renal insufficiency secondary to urinary outflow obstruction. Unilateral salpingo-oophorectomy is usually sufficient treatment for these cases. The diagnosis of MCA should be considered in children who present with huge pelvi-abdominal masses. Early recognition and intervention are necessary to avoid potential complications.

## Cytokines

#### **Role of cytokines in pathogenesis and treatment of Peyronie's Disease, erectile dysfunction and tissue reprogramming.**

El Sakka, Ahmed I.

Suez Canal University - School of Medicine Ismailia - Department of Urology

**SHAMS - Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; : 55-58 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Penile Induration-etiology; Penile Induration-therapy; Penile Induration-physiopathology; Erectile Dysfunction-etiology; Erectile Dysfunction-therapy; Erectile Dysfunction-physiopathology; Transforming Growth Factor beta; Impotence, Vasculogenic; Risk Factors; Comorbidity

## Dental Caries

### epidemiology

#### **Dental caries in Gezira province.**

Yousif , Mugahid Abd El Rahman

Faculty of Dentistry U. of G.

**Gezira Journal of Health Sciences** 2007; 3 (1): 61-70 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** DMF Index; Prevalence; Oral Health; Rural Population; Urban Population

**Abstract:** The present study was aimed: 1. To update information on the present status and prevalence of dental caries disease. 2. To assess the oral health situation of the study area by assessing the dental caries prevalence: i.e. DMFT and DMFS formulate strategy and policy for promoting dental health services aiming at achieving a good standards of oral health to attain appropriate reduction in dental caries prevalence. Thirty study sites in rural area in Gezira province were chosen from five study councils including Alhosh, Wad Alnaeem, Alhag Abdalla, Almadina Arab and Hantoub. The study sample was randomly selected to include 10% of patients attending Wad Medani Dental and Military Dental Hospitals during a week time [6 days]. All patients attended El Gadaiea and Marinjan Health Centres [n = 201] and sampled patients at rural health institutions during the same period were recruited [n = 448]. The study tools were direct pre-coded questionnaires, and a checklist. The procedure involved dental clinical examinations to estimate the dental health services assessed by measuring, the decayed, missing and filled teeth [DMFT] index. The results revealed a poor level of oral health services as reflected by the presence of a high level of decayed and missing components of DMFT. The missing teeth were mainly due to increased extraction of dental caries. The mean DMFT index was 6.2 and 6.7 in urban and rural populations respectively. This DMFT score exceeds the WHO stated DMFT goal for standard oral health. This results of the present study showed a high DMFT score in Gezira Province both in rural and urban areas. In conclusion that there was a high prevalence of dental caries due to poor provision of dental services in both availability and quality in Gezira Province. We may recommend that preventive measure has to be restructured to decrease the dental caries prevalence in rural and urban areas.

## Desensitization, Immunologic

### Recent progress in allergen immunotherapy.

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**IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology** 2008; 5 (1): 1-24 (159 ref.)

**Keywords:** Allergens; Hypersensitivity-therapy; Immunoglobulin E; Rhinitis-therapy; Disease Management; Mast Cells; Basophils; Cytokines; Antibody Formation; Immunotherapy

**Abstract:** The efficacy of allergen immunotherapy for the treatment of allergic rhinoconjunctivitis with or without seasonal bronchial asthma and anaphylaxis caused by the sting of the hymenoptera class of insects has been clearly demonstrated in numerous well-designed, placebo-controlled trials. Immunotherapy whether by subcutaneous injection of allergen extract or by oral/sublingual routes modifies peripheral and mucosal T[H]2 responses in favour of T[H]1 responses and augments IL-10 synthesis by T[Regs] both locally and by peripheral T cells. Recent researches into the cellular and molecular basis of allergic reactions have advanced our understanding of the mechanisms involved in allergic diseases. They have also helped the development of innovative approaches that are likely to further improve the control of allergic responses in the future. Novel approaches to immunotherapy that are currently being explored include the use of peptide-based allergen preparations, which do not bind IgE and therefore do not activate mast cells, but reduce both T[H]1 and T[H]2-cytokine synthesis, while increasing levels of IL-10. Alternative strategies include the use of adjuvants, such as nucleotide immunostimulatory sequences derived from bacteria CpG or monophosphoryl lipid A that potentiate T[H]1 responses. Blocking the effects of IgE using anti-IgE such as omalizumab, a recombinant humanized monoclonal antibody that selectively binds to IgE, has been shown to be a useful strategy in the treatment of allergic asthma and rhinitis. The combination of anti-IgE-monoclonal antibody omalizumab with allergen immunotherapy has proved beneficial for the treatment of allergic diseases, offering improved efficacy, limited adverse effects, and potential immune-modifying effects. This combination may also accelerate the rapidity by which immunotherapy induces T[Reg] cells. If allergic diseases are due to a lack of allergen-specific T[Reg] cells, then effective therapies should target the induction and the development of T[Reg] cells producing cytokines such as IL-10.

## Diabetes Mellitus

### Association of diabetes mellitus and dyslipidaemias in the Tehran population.

Ghoddousi, K.; Ameli, J.; Kachuee, H.; Pourfarziani, V.; Saadat, A.; Karami, Q.

Baqyatallah University of Medical Science - Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 647-653 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dyslipidemia-etiologic; Blood Glucose; Triglycerides-blood; Cholesterol-blood; Cholesterol, LDL-blood; Cholesterol, HDL-blood; Prevalence; Obesity-complications; Risk Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** The aim of this survey was to evaluate the role of diabetes in the lipid profiles of the Tehran population. Measurements were carried out on 10 136 people aged 20-69 years for blood sugar, triglycerides, total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, and HDL cholesterol and data were collected on medical history, physical activity, smoking and obesity. The prevalence of any type of dyslipidaemia in the whole group was 68.5% and of diabetes mellitus was 11.0% [10.6% in men and 11.3% in women]. The prevalence of dyslipidaemia in diabetics was 88.9%. There was strong association between diabetes mellitus and dyslipidaemia [ $P < 0.05$ ]. In regression analysis, diabetes was the second most important factor after obesity in secondary dyslipidaemia.

### An audit of diabetes care at 3 centres in Alexandria.

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University of Alexandria - High Institute of Public Health - Department of Health Administration and Behavioural Sciences

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 636-646 (39 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Services; Medical Audit; Quality Indicators, Health Care; Quality of Health Care; Questionnaires; Blood Glucose; Diabetes Complications; Patient Compliance

**Abstract:** Selected indicators for structure, process and outcome of care were used to audit diabetes care in 3 centres in Alexandria. Structure was poor: main problems included absence of appointment and recall system, deficiencies in laboratory resources and lack of educational material. Process of care was poor for 69.2% of patients: deficiencies included absence of essential information in records and missing some essential clinical examinations. Degree of control was poor for 49.2% of patients and only 30.6% had no complications. Compliance to appointment was good for about 80% of patients. Better outcome [fewer complications and higher compliance] was significantly associated with poor process of care. This cannot, however, be considered a valid predictor of outcome as good care might be initiated by the presence of complications.

## Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

### [Quality of control and treatment of blood pressure in type 2 diabetes patient with hypertension]

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**IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism** 2007; 9 (3): 235-241, 328 (41 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypertension-drug therapy; Hypertension-prevention and control; Risk Factors; Diabetes Complications-prevention and control; Quality of Health Care

**Abstract:** Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular and microvascular complications. Recent studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of blood pressure in treatment in reducing the complications of diabetes. The aim of this study is to assess the quality of blood pressure control in type 2 diabetic patient with hypertension. We studied data from 602 type 2 diabetic patients who had had at least four regular clinic visits every year for medical care in the outpatient clinics of the Isfahan Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Centre during the period 1999-2004 years. Blood pressure was measured of a systolic and/or diastolic blood pressure of  $\geq 130$  and/or  $\geq 80$  mmHg by standardized protocols, and hypertension was defined as at least two consecutive measurements within 2 months and/or taking anti-hypertensive medication. At initial registration the mean age of participants was 57.4  $\pm$  9.3 years, with a mean duration of diabetes of 9.4  $\pm$  4.7 years. Of the patients, 338 [56.2%] who more than four visits per year, had high blood pressure and 13.9 percent of these had a blood pressure  $\geq 130/80$  mmHg at initial registration. Among the 5 years of follow up, hypertensive patients increased to 452 [75%], of whom 24.5% had controlled blood pressure. The mean values of age, BMI, HbA1c, urine albumin and prevalence of retinopathy in controlled hypertensive patients were significantly lower in the uncontrolled. Our findings showed that many type 2 diabetic patients with hypertension have inadequately controlled blood pressure. Effective intervention efforts are needed to improve blood pressure control in these patients.

therapy

### Quality improvement of diabetes care using flow sheets in family health practice.

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Al Hada Armed Forces Hospital - Department of Family Medicine

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 98-101 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Family Practice; Disease Management; Quality Indicators, Health Care; Practice Guidelines as Topic; Health Services Research; Documentation; Health Promotion

**Abstract:** To show that the use of a flow sheet would improve performance of family physicians in diabetes care. This is a one-year intervention study conducted in 7 family practice clinics in Taif Armed Forces Hospitals, Taif, Saudi Arabia from March 2006 to June 2007. Diabetic flow sheet was developed based on the clinical practice guidelines of Canada for the management of type 2 diabetes. Patients' records were selected by systematic random sampling technique. Four hundred and fourteen medical records of patients with type 2 diabetes were included in the study. Compliance with the quality indicators was audited using 9 quality improvement indicators. Significant improvement was detected in the indicators of body mass index, glycosylated hemoglobin, microalbuminuria, lipid profile, retinoscopy, foot examination, and peripheral neuropathy examination. Flow sheet can be effective in improving quality of care not only for diabetes but also for other chronic conditions.

## Diabetes, Gestational

epidemiology

### [Prevalence and risk factors for gestational diabetes mellitus in pregnant women of Isfahan, Iran]

Tabatabaei, A.; Fallah, Z.; Haghighi, S.; Farmani, M.; Horri, N.; Eslamian, Z.; Emami, T.; Zadeh, A.A. Hassan; Amini, M.

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**IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism** 2007; 9 (3): 251-259, 330 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Risk Factors; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Glucose Tolerance Test

**Abstract:** There are limited studies concerning the prevalence of gestational diabetes [GDM] in Iran. This study was performed to investigate the prevalence and risk factors for GDM in Isfahan, and to compare the results of selective and universal GDM screening methods. In a cross - sectional study conducted between June 2003 and March 2005, GDM universal screening [based on the Carpenter and Coustan criteria] was done for pregnant women between 24 and 28 weeks of gestation, referred to the Isfahan Endocrine and Metabolism Research Center; 1112 pregnant women with no history of diabetes underwent 50 gr glucose challenge test [GCT]. Cases with blood sugar  $\geq 130$  mg/dL were considered positive and underwent a 3-hour, 100 gr glucose tolerance test [OGTT]; this was also done randomly in some of negative GCT cases. OGTT was performed in 245 GCT - positive cases and 130 women with negative G.C.T. GDM was diagnosed in 67 and 6 women respectively, showing a total prevalence of 6.76% for GDM. Of all pregnant women, 23.2% were classified as a low-risk group, including only 2 diagnosed cases of GDM [2.7% of all GDM cases]. Among risk factors, only age, pre-pregnancy BMI and gravidity were significantly correlated with GDM. There is a moderate prevalence of GDM in Isfahan; a selective GDM screening method seems to be more appropriate for this community.



## Diabetic Ketoacidosis

diagnosis

### **Euglycemic ketoacidosis.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 161-162 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Blood Glucose; Ketone Bodies-urine; Ketones-urine; Bicarbonates-blood; Diabetic Ketoacidosis-drug therapy; Disease Management

**Abstract:** The purpose of this article is to highlight the importance of not relying exclusively on blood glucose measurements when assessing sick type I diabetics. Urinary ketones and venous bicarbonate are essential in making the diagnosis of relatively low blood glucose plus ketoacidosis, that we call euglycaemic ketoacidosis.

## Diarrhea

microbiology

### **Factors associated with acute diarrhoea in children in Dhahira, Oman: a hospital-based study.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 571-578 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diarrhea-therapy; Shigella; Salmonella; Acute Disease; Prospective Studies; Feces-analysis; Dehydration

**Abstract:** To elucidate the bacterial etiology of childhood diarrhoea in Dhahira, 856 children < 12 years admitted for diarrhoea to Ibra Regional Referral Hospital from 2000 to 2002 were studied. The mean age was 2.4 [SD 2.3] years; the majority [92.9%] were < 5 years. Bacterial etiology was found in 15.2% of cases; 10.6% due to Shigella and 2.1% to Salmonella. *Sh. sonnei* was the commonest Shigella serogroup isolated. Salmonella infection was significantly associated with cramps, while Shigella infection was associated with fever, bloody stools and cramps. Antibiotics were prescribed in 36.2% of cases and the resistance to the common antibiotics tested was low.

## Drug Design

### **Designing a model of drug quality assurance for Iran.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 167-172 (47 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pharmaceutical Preparations; Quality Assurance, Health Care

**Abstract:** To take up the project for designing a Drug Quality Assurance Model [GMP] for Iran. It is a descriptive and comparative study. GMP models from USA, EU, Australia and Iran, and WHO, ICH and PIC/S were selected for the comparative study. Internet sites and scientific journals were used for data collection. The comparative study determined the primary proposed model. Then, based on Delphi technique, the primary model was evaluated by experts and eventually the final model was designed, for application in Iran. The comparative study and feedbacks of experts determined the final proposed model for pharmaceutical quality assurance [GMP] for Iran, which consisted of two parts. The first part included thirteen chapters consisting sixty-two major titles. The second part consisted of sixteen annexes. Establishment of standards of the final model of GMP in the drug industry could lead to the improvement of quality of national manufactured drugs, hence, promoting the population health levels.

## Ductus Arteriosus, Patent

epidemiology

### **The silent patent ductus arteriosus.**

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**LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal** 2008; 56 (1): 7-10 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Outcome Assessment [Health Care]; Child; Echocardiography, Doppler

**Abstract:** To describe the characteristics and outcome of children with an isolated silent patent ductus arteriosus [SPDA], with comparison to non-silent ducts. Between 1999 and 2004, all consecutive cases of isolated silent and non-silent-patent ductus were recorded at the National Register of Pediatric and Congenital Heart Disease, Lebanese

Society of Cardiology. Patients with a SPDA were followed clinically and by Doppler echocardiography while all non-SPDA were percutaneously or surgically closed. Twenty-four cases of isolated SPDA and 50 cases of isolated non-SPDA ducts were recorded. Male sex was significantly predominant in the silent group [70%]. First-cousin consanguinity rates were not different between both groups, with 20.4% for the silent group versus 22% for the non-silent group. Down's syndrome was associated in three cases of SPDA. No cases of endocarditis were noted during a mean follow-up of 33.3 months. Four patients with a SPDA experienced spontaneous closure at the age of 25,30,36 and 58 months. SPDA is a relatively benign disease. The risk of endocarditis cannot be totally ignored, but the systematic closure of the SPDA is not warranted. Larger series and longer follow-up are needed in order to draw conclusions. Spontaneous closure occurred in four patients with SPDA.

## Echinococcosis

blood

### Glutathione and malondialdehyde levels in patients with hydatid cyst.

Atambay, Metin; Karaman, Ulku; Kiran, Tugbu R.; Colak, Cemil; Karabulut, Aysun B.; Daldal, Nilgun; Celik, Tuncay  
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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 87-89 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Glutathione-blood; Malondialdehyde-blood; Case-Control Studies; Statistics, Nonparametric

**Abstract:** To investigate the levels of glutathione [GSH], and malondialdehyde [MDA] in the sera of patients diagnosed with cyst hydatid. Forty-six hydatid cyst patients who were indirect hemagglutination [IHA] and indirect fluorescence antibody [IFA] test positive constituted our study group in 2007. Patients diagnosed with hydatid cyst in the Inonu University School of Medicine, Department of Parasitology were re-called for the study. Forty healthy subjects who were negative for hydatid cyst by IHA and IFA methods, and who did not have any parasites on stool inspection formed the control group. The MDA level was analyzed in the sera by Uchiyama and Mihara method. The GSH activity was measured by the Ellman method. The GSH level was 11.31  $\pm$  3.80  $\mu$ mol/L and the MDA level was 67.94  $\pm$  106.70  $\mu$ mol/L in the study group, while they were 24.95  $\pm$  6.55  $\mu$ mol/L and 26.52  $\pm$  19.42  $\mu$ mol/L in the control group. An increase in MDA levels and a decrease in GSH activity in patients with hydatid cyst was observed.

surgery

### Management of cardiac hydatid cyst disease.

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 150-152 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Echinococcosis-epidemiology; Heart Diseases-parasitology; Heart Diseases-epidemiology; Heart Diseases-surgery; Incidence; Recurrence; Treatment Outcome

## Echinococcosis, Hepatic

blood

### Evaluating the trace elements in preoperative and postoperative duration of hydatid surgery.

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 69-74 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Echinococcosis, Hepatic-surgery; Trace Elements-blood; Case-Control Studies; Copper-blood; Zinc-blood; Magnesium-blood

**Abstract:** To evaluate the preoperative and postoperative values of serum levels of zinc, magnesium, and copper in patients with cystic echinococcosis [CE]. This study was conducted on patients with CE between 2000-2005 at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Cukurova, Adana, Turkey. Serum levels of zinc, copper, and magnesium of 85 patients with CE were measured both before and one year after the operation. Patients with liver CE [85 patients, 48 males] and healthy adults [40 adults, 17 males] as the control group were enrolled in the study. When compared with the control group, the mean serum levels of zinc and magnesium were lower and the mean serum level of copper was higher in the preoperative period. It was found that as duration of symptoms increased, serum zinc and magnesium levels decreased and copper levels increased. The serum levels of these elements in postoperative and control patients after one year compared equally with the levels in the initial control. The probability of increased consumption of zinc and magnesium and secretion of copper by the parasite may lead to evaluating the follow up of hydatid surgery in addition to radiological and serological methods.

## Electromagnetic Fields

### **Determination of the effects of extremely low frequency electromagnetic fields on the percentages of peripheral blood leukocytes and histology of lymphoid organs of the mouse.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 36-41 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Leukocytes-radiation effects; Lymphatic System-radiation effects; Mice; Spleen-radiation effects; Organ Size-radiation effects

**Abstract:** To determine the effects of very weak, extremely low frequency [50 Hz] electromagnetic field [ELF-EMF] on the relative spleen weight, lymphoid organ histology, peripheral blood leukocyte and alpha-naphthyl acetate esterase positive [ANAE- positive] lymphocyte percentages of the mouse. The study was carried out in Scientific Research and Application Center of Selcuk University, Konya, Turkey in 2005. A total of 120 Swiss albino mice were divided into 6 groups [20 in each group]. The experimental animals were exposed to 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 uT flux intensities [rms] of EMF at 50 Hz for 40 days. In the exposure groups with 20 animals, the body weight [BW] increased gradually in higher field intensities and reached at peak level in the 4 uT, and then slightly decreased. The relative spleen weight [% of the BW] was not affected. The ELF-EMF treatment did not cause any significant change in lymphocyte, monocyte and ANAE-positive lymphocyte ratios, whereas percentages of neutrophils and basophiles changed non-linearly. Any change in the lymphoid organ histology, which is attributable to the field effect, was not observed in the exposure groups. Extremely low frequency-EMF exposure with the flux intensities between 1-5 uT for 40 days did not cause any effect on the relative spleen weight, lymphoid organ histology, leukocyte and ANAE-positive lymphocyte percentages of the mouse.

## Electrolysis

### **[Study of the efficiency of electrolysis process in phosphorus removal from the wastewater effluent of treatment plants]**

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (2): 5, 36-45 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Electrocoagulation; Waste Management; Waste Products; Industrial Waste; Phosphorus

**Abstract:** Although primary and secondary treatment processes when completed by disinfection can remove 85% of both BOD, SS and inactivate nearly all of the pathogenic microorganisms, few pollutants such as soluble COD, nitrogen, phosphorus, and heavy metals are not completely removed from effluent. This may be regarded as a cause of trouble when larger volumes of these effluents are discharged into a small flow or a sensitive ecosystem. The aim of this study was to determine the efficiency of electrolysis process in removal of phosphorus from the wastewater effluent of treatment plants. This was an experimental study carried out by establishing a pilot reactor in the laboratory of water and wastewater microbiology of the school of public health [TUMS]. The capacity of this reactor was 20 liters. The reactor was put into operation under different conditions of influent flows, electrical potentials and pollutants concentrations. In all of these experiments, flow was continuous. All plates embedded in anode pole as a flocculating agent, revealed a 90% removal of phosphorus. The future of electrolysis process for removal of phosphorus and other similar pollutants from effluents will be promising. Application of this technology can lead to a much more perfect and economical wastewater treatment with no [or less] sludge production and a favorable environmental health condition.

## Embryonic Stem Cells

### cytology

#### **A novel method for reprogramming somatic cells into embryonic stem cells.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 146-148 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pluripotent Stem Cells-cytology; Pluripotent Stem Cells-metabolism; Cell Culture Techniques; Cell Differentiation; Cell Lineage; Mice; Cell Proliferation; Genomic Imprinting

## Encephalitis

### diagnosis

#### **Rasmussen encephalitis.**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 123-124 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Epilepsy; Hemiplegia; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Disease Progression; Status Epilepticus

**Abstract:** Rasmussen syndrome or Rasmussen encephalitis is a rare, progressive gray matter disease of childhood. A case of 4-year-old boy is reported here, who presented with recurrent episodes of status epilepticus of simple partial fits along with progressive left sided hemiplegia. EEG showed focal discharges from right hemisphere. Serial MRI brain showed progressive atrophy of right cerebral hemisphere with dilatation of ipsilateral ventricle.

## Endometrial Hyperplasia

### pathology

#### **Hysteroscopic view of endometrial hyperplasia.**

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Ahwaz University of Medical Science - Emam Khomani Hospital - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Ward

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 65-68 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hysteroscopy; Endometrium-pathology; Uterine Hemorrhage

**Abstract:** To determine the hysteroscopic appearance of endometrial hyperplasia in women with subsequently confirmed diagnosis of endometrial hyperplasia. This study was done in Aria Hospital in Ahwaz,Iran from January 21, 2003 to May 24th 2005. Fifty women underwent hysteroscopy with eye direct biopsy of the endometrium. Cause of hysteroscopy was Abnormal Uterine Bleeding [AUB] in 93.5% of cases. Specimens were sent for histology assessment. From these patients five cases had pathologic diagnosis of endometrial hyperplasia. Hysteroscopic features of these five cases were reviewed. In case one which was simple cystic hyperplasia, there was obvious cystic bizarre view. In case two, three and four there were minimal hysteroscopic abnormal view. In case 5 which was endometrial hyperplasia with atypia, there were obvious white endometrial elevations in the endometrial lining. Endometrial hyperplasia may produce obvious space occupying lesions in which diagnosis is easy with hysteroscopy, but it may be not very obvious especially in early stages of the disease. In all these 5 cases there were white areas with markedly reduced or absent vascularity.

## Endometriosis

### diagnosis

#### **Adenomyosis uteri in infertile women: Experience in a tropical community teaching hospital.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 38-43 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Endometriosis-surgery; Endometriosis-pathology; Uterus-pathology; Infertility, Female; Hospitals, Teaching; Hospitals, Community; Prospective Studies; Leiomyoma

**Abstract:** To determine the demographic pattern and clinical presentation of 23 infertile women with intraoperative diagnosis of adenomyosis followed by histopathologic confirmation. A review of 23 consecutive infertile women that underwent surgery due to preoperative misdiagnosis for uterine fibroids over a period of 5 years. The patients mean age was 37.3 years with age range of 26 to 47 years. Only five patients [21.7%] had delivered before. Eighteen patients [78.3%] had had abortion[s] in the past. Secondary infertility accounted for 78.3% and 21.7% had primary infertility. Past gynaecological procedures included dilatation and curettage or manual vacuum aspiration in 17 [73.9%] patients, previous adhesiolysis for uterine synechiae in 3 [13.1%] patients and past history of myomectomy in 5 [21.7%] patients. Preoperative hysterosalpingogram showed only 2 patients [8.7%] with bilateral tubal patency and 17 patients [73.9%] had bilateral tubal blockage. Unilateral patency of the fallopian tube was observed in 4 [17.4%] patients. Amongst patients with bilateral tubal blockage, cornual blockages were mostly encountered in 15 [88.2%] of the 17 patients. The modes of clinical presentation were abdominopelvic mass 100%, dysmenorrhoea 82.6%, menorrhagia 60.9%, dyspareunia 47.8% and metrorrhagia in 34.8% of cases. Intraoperatively adenomyosis encountered were diffuse adenomyosis in 13 [56.5%] patients, multiple focal adenomyosis in 7 [30.4%] patients and unifocal adenomyosis in 3 [13.1%] patients. Co-existing uterine fibroid were found in 17 [73.9%] of the 23 patients. Two patients [8.7%] had coexisting endometriosis. At surgery, significant pelvic adhesion was encountered in 7 [30.4%] patients. In infertile women, adenomyosis is significantly associated with proximal tubal occlusion and tends to co-exist with insignificant uterine fibroids.

## Endophthalmitis

### drug therapy

#### **Efficacy of intravitreal ceftazidime in acute postoperative endophthalmitis.**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 98-101 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative complications; Ceftazidime-therapeutic use; Vitrectomy; Ceftazidime-administration and dosage; Risk factors; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** To assess the efficacy of intravitreal ceftazidime in acute postoperative endophthalmitis. Quasi experimental study Department of Ophthalmology Unit I, Eye Hospital, Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences, Hyderabad, from November 2004 to November 2006. Twenty-one eyes of 21 patients of acute postoperative endophthalmitis were treated with intravitreal antibiotic ceftazidime. The inclusion criteria of the patients was the clinical diagnosis of acute postoperative endophthalmitis within 15 days of postoperative period with visual acuity better than or equal to hand movement close to face. After enrollment, vitreous tap was carried out in all cases followed by intravitreal ceftazidime injection. The outcome was measured in terms of clinical resolution of endophthalmitis and postresolution best corrected visual acuity. Mean of difference was tested by paired t-test. Nineteen eyes [90.5%] responded to intravitreal ceftazidime therapy alone, while an additional pars plana vitrectomy was required in one eye. Sixteen eyes [84%] retained a visual acuity of 6/60 or better at 3 months after the initiation of the therapy [p<0.001]. Retinal detachment developed in one eye receiving intravitreal therapy. Ceftazidime was effective as intravitreal therapy for the management of acute postoperative endophthalmitis.

## Ephedrine

### therapeutic use

#### **The efficacy of prophylactic ephedrine in prevention of hypotension during spinal anaesthesia for caesarean delivery: IM versus IV routes.**

Lfeituri, Masoud A.; Issa, Abdul Mutaleb B.; Al Magrbrri, Fathi M.

Garmyounis University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Surgery

**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 188-191 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ephedrine-administration and dosage; Hypotension-prevention and control; Cesarean Section; Treatment Outcome; Heart Rate; Blood Pressure; Anesthesia, Spinal-adverse effects; Injections, Intramuscular; Injections, Intravenous

**Abstract:** Spinal anaesthesia [SA] for caesarean section [CS] is commonly associated with hypotension [HT]. This HT is treated commonly by vasopressor agents especially ephedrine. We aimed to study the effect of prophylactic ephedrine, injected intramuscularly or intravenously, on the incidence of maternal HT during SA. According to the route of ephedrine injection, forty ASA1 singleton parturients who presented at term for elective CS under SA were randomly assigned into two groups, each consist of 20 patients: group [IM] received intramuscular ephedrine 30mg at 15 minutes before SA, and group [IV] received intravenous ephedrine 15 mg at the second minute after the SA. Patient's monitoring included continuous ECG, heart rate, non-invasive blood pressure, and peripheral arterial oxygen saturation. SA was performed at the level of L3/L4 using a G25 spinal needle. All patients were injected intrathecally with 2.5 ml of hyperbaric 0.5% bupivacaine using the midline approach. Three patients [15%] in group IM and five patients [25%] in group IV developed HT and treated with IV bolus doses of ephedrine for 5 and 10 occasions respectively. Total extradoses of ephedrine therapy required for treatment of hypotension were lower in IM group [14 mg +/- 9.16] than IV group [18 mg +/- 8.49], but the difference was statistically insignificant [P = 0.55]. IM is as similar as IV ephedrine for decreasing the incidence, maternal hypotension during SA. Regardless to the injection route, HT can not be completely eliminated by the prophylactic doses of ephedrine used in our study.

## Epidural Abscess

### diagnosis

#### **[Primary spinal epidural abscess - a case report]**

Laarouchi, B.; Messai, L.; Zouaoui, W.; Tayahi, B.; Ben Harrath, M.; Fersi, M.; Ben Selem, K.; Aoun, S.; Gandoura, N.; Khamassi, I.; Cheour, M.; Hedhli, N.; Daghfous

Bizerte Regional Hospital - Pediatrics Department

**Maghreb Medical** 2008; 28 (387): 37-38 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Child; Back Pain; Fever; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Lumbar Vertebrae; Staphylococcus aureus

**Abstract:** Spinal epidural abscess is a rare affection in child. Bacteria gain access to the epidural space through contiguous spread or hematogenous dissemination. It is more common in thoracolumbar than cervical areas. The organisms most frequently encountered are Staphylococcus aureus. Back pain, fever and neurologic deficit are the three most common symptoms. MRI is the imaging method of choice in diagnosing spinal epidural abscess. Surgical

drainage with systemic antibiotics is the treatment of choice. We report the case of a 8 years old children, without any pathological antecedent, hospitalized in the service of Pediatrics for back pain, fever and lameness. The clinical examination found a lumbar rachis painful to the palpation with limited mobility, there was no neurologic deficit. Laboratory investigations showed that inflammatory markers were uniformly elevated. MRI showed a spinal epidural abscess in L3-L4. No micro-organism was isolated in blood cultures. A diagnosis of spinal epidural abscess was suspected and a medical treatment was indicated for 3 months. The outcome was favorable. On the light of this observation, the authors make a review of literature.

## Epilepsy

### Women and epilepsy.

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**Sudanese Journal of Public Health** 2007; 2 (4): 227-231 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy; Phenytoin-therapeutic use; Phenobarbital-therapeutic use; Valproic Acid-therapeutic use; Women; Eclampsia-etiology

## Escherichia coli

### drug effects

### Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of Escherichia coli strains isolated from urinary tract infections to fluoroquinolones and detection of gyrA mutations in resistant strains.

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**DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 15 (2): 94-99 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urinary Tract Infections; Fluoroquinolones; DNA Gyrase-isolation and purification; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Mutation; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Polymerase Chain Reaction

**Abstract:** Widespread uses of fluoroquinolones have resulted in increasing incidences of resistance against these agents all over the world. The aim of this study was to assess, susceptibility of Escherichia coli strains from patients with Urinary Tract Infection against common fluoroquinolones and detection of mutations in the gyrA gene. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing of 164 E.coli isolates from patients with UTI, was evaluated by disk agar diffusion [DAD] and MIC methods. Polymerase chain reaction of E.coli strains were performed by amplification of Quinolone Resistance Determining Region [QRDR] of gyrA gene. PCR products were tested by Conformational Sensitive Gel Electrophoresis [CSGE] and those with heteroduplexes were selected and examined by DNA sequencing. According to disc agar diffusion, 49.3% were resistant to nalidixic acid, 41.4% to norfloxacin, 44.5% to ofloxacin and 40.2 % to ciprofloxacin. By Minimal Inhibitory Concentration [MIC] testing a high-level of resistance [42.1%] to ciprofloxacin was observed. Mutations in codons 83 and 87 in all 81 isolates were positive by CSGE method.

## Esophageal Neoplasms

### etiology

### Risk Factors associated with esophageal cancer in North of Iran.

Al Dabbagh, Taher Q.

University of Mosul - Mosul College of Medicine

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 153 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Risk Factors; Social Class; Residence Characteristics; Diet; Climate

## Ethics, Medical

### Saudi Medical Journal and the burden of ethics misconduct.

Al Deeb, Saleh M.; Alokaily, Fahdah

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 5-6 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ethics, Research; Journalism, Medical; Editorial Policies; Scientific Misconduct

## Evidence-Based Medicine

### Evidence - based medicine [practice/care].

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**Gezira Journal of Health Sciences** 2007; 3 (1): 14-17 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Medicine

**Evidence based medicine [part two] [the five steps]**

Sagher, Fauzi A.

Al Fateh University - Faculty of Medicine

**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 158-161 (33 ref.)**Keywords:** Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Research; Literature; Meta-Analysis as Topic

**Abstract:** Practical EBM requires, in sequence, a clear delineation of the relevant clinical question, a thorough search of the literature relating to the question, a critical appraisal of available evidence and its applicability to the clinical situation and a balanced application of the conclusions to the clinical problem. Balanced application of the evidence involves integrating research data with clinical expertise, judgment and with patient and social values. EBM is not an end in itself, but a principle, a tool that helps clinicians distinguish ignorance of evidence from real scientific uncertainty and distinguish evidence from unsubstantiated opinions and ultimately provides better patient care. This article expands on the above five steps of EBM.

## Fabaceae

**In vitro antifungal activity of deterium microcarpum.**

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Federal University of Technology - School of Pure and Applied Sciences - Department of Microbiology

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 91-95 (14 ref.)**Keywords:** Antifungal Agents; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Trichophyton; Aspergillus Niger; Penicillium; Candida albicans; Cryptococcus neoformans

**Abstract:** To evaluate the antifungal activity of root extracts of *Deterium microcarpum* against some pathogenic fungi. Soxhlet extraction of the active principles of the plant was carried out using petroleum ether, methanol and 70% methanol in water and tested for antifungal activity against some pathogenic fungi namely; *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Penicillium digitatum*, *Fusarium moxysporum*, *Candida albicans* and *Cryptococcus neoformans* at varying concentrations of 100, 200, 500, 1000, and 2000  $\mu$ g/ml using the filter paper disc diffusion method. The minimum inhibitory concentration [MIC] and the minimum fungicidal concentration [MFC] was also determined at extract concentration range of 65-1000  $\mu$ g/ml at room temperature and 37°C for *C. albicans*. The extracts were active against all the fungi tested at all concentrations of the extract used with *Candida albicans* showing the least susceptibility. The MIC and MFC values for the extracts ranged between 50-1000  $\mu$ g/ml. Antifungal substances can be sourced from *Deterium microcarpum* for possible development of antifungal drugs for the treatment of fungal infections such as candidiasis, cryptococcosis and skin infections.

## Fallopian Tube Diseases

## diagnosis

**[Isolated torsion of fallopian tube managed laparoscopically - a case report]**

Attia, L.; Bennour, G.; Makhlof, T.; Ben Temime, R.; Chachia, A.; Koubaa, A.

Charles Nicolle Hospital - Gynaecology and Obstetrics Department

**Maghreb Medical** 2008; 28 (387): 39-40 (15 ref.)**Keywords:** Torsion Abnormality-diagnosis; Fallopian Tube Diseases-surgery; Disease Management; Laparoscopy; Ovarian Cysts; Pelvic Pain; Nausea; Vomiting; Fallopian Tubes

**Abstract:** Isolated torsion of the fallopian tube is an uncommon event. Its incidence is estimated at 1 per 1 500 000 among women in genital activity. We report a case of isolated torsion of fallopian tube caused by a paraovarian cyst in a 24 years old patient presenting an acute pelvic pain, nausea and vomiting. The clinical examination revealed a mass of 7cm. Pelvic ultrasound showed an adnexal mass. The laparoscopy performed revealed a severe torsion of the left fallopian tube caused by a paraovarian cyst. Based on this experience as well as on other similar reported cases, characteristics of isolated torsion of the Fallopian tubes are discussed. This pathology should be considered in the differential diagnosis of acute pelvic pain in the female patient. Prompt surgical intervention may allow preservation of the tube.

## Familial Mediterranean Fever

## diagnosis

**An overview of familial mediterranean fever with emphasis on pyrin and colchicine.**

Dbouk, Hashem A.; Uthman, Imad W.

American University of Beirut - Department of Biology

**LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal** 2008; 56 (1): 35-41 (67 ref.)**Keywords:** Familial Mediterranean Fever-genetics; Familial Mediterranean Fever-drug therapy; Cytoskeletal Proteins; Colchicine-therapeutic use; Genotype; Phenotype

**Abstract:** Familial Mediterranean fever [FMF] is the earliest known autoinflammatory disease, characterized by symptoms such as arthritis, peritonitis, pleuritis, erysipelas-like erythema, and most importantly amyloidosis. This disease is very common in populations of the Mediterranean area, and due to its high carrier frequency and occurrence

rate in these populations, it has been the focus of much research work. Such research has allowed greater insights into the genetics of FMF, leading to the discovery of the responsible gene in 1997 and the determination of mutations and their effect on the phenotype of patients, as well as the interactions and roles of the pyrin protein, which seems to have various roles in regulation of innate immunity, inflammation, and apoptosis. Colchicine has been used as preventive treatment since 1972, and recent studies have allowed the determination of its mode of action.

## Fat Necrosis

### diagnosis

#### **Subcutaneous fat necrosis of the newborn complicated with hypercalcaemia.**

Karimi, Abdullah; Sayyahfar, Shirin; Jadali, Farzaneh; Fahimzad, Alireza; Armin, Shahnaz; Ghorubi, Javad; Jahromi, Mana Hadipour; Saket, Sasan  
Shahid Beheshti University - Faculty of Medicine

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 178-180 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Subcutaneous Fat; Hypercalcemia; Fat Necrosis-complications; Hyperuricemia; Infant

**Abstract:** Subcutaneous fat necrosis of the newborn [SCFN] is an unusual disorder which occurs in term or post-term newborns due to perinatal stress. SCFN appears by firm nodules over the trunk, arm, buttock, thigh and cheeks in the first several weeks of life. Prevalence of SCFN is unknown. Race and sex do not play a role in this condition. Hypocalcaemia and rarely hypercalcaemia are considered as major causes of morbidity and mortality in cases of SCFN. We report a case of SCFN in a two month male infant complicated with hypercalcemia and hyperuricemia.

## Fatty Acids, Omega-3

### therapeutic use

#### **[Effects of purified omega-3 fatty acids in postmenopausal women with type 2 diabetes]**

Shidfar, F.; Yarahmadi, S.H.; Jalali, M.; Eftekhari, M.H.; Hosseini, S.H.; Ahari, L.

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**IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism** 2007; 9 (3): 229-234, 327 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postmenopause; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Lipoproteins; Blood Glucose; Insulin Resistance; Cardiovascular Diseases-prevention and control; Overweight

**Abstract:** Omega 3 fatty acid [O3FA] consumption has been shown to reduce risk factors for cardiovascular disease. TYPE 2 diabetes confers an adverse cardiovascular risk profile particularly in women after menopause. The aim of this study was to determine whether a dietary supplement with omega 3 fatty acids affected insulin resistance, glycemic control and cardiovascular risk markers in postmenopausal women with type 2 diabetes. A total of 32 postmenopausal overweight women with diet-controlled type 2 diabetes completed a randomized double blind parallel trial of purified omega 3 fatty acid supplementation [2g/day] versus placebo for 10 weeks. Evaluated were serum triglycerides [TG], HDL-c, total cholesterol [TC] and glucose using the enzymatic method, Insulin by radioimmunoassay and insulin resistance using the Homeostasis Model Assessment method [HOMA-IR] were calculated. Relative to those in the placebo group, TG decreased significantly [P=0.03] in the O3FA group. O3FA supplementation had no significant effect on serum LDL-c, HDL-c, glucose and insulin resistance but there was a significant increase in serum insulin and TC in the O3FA group at the end of study compared to the beginning [P=0.04, P=0.04 respectively]. Intake of 2g O3FA had favorable effects on serum TG and TG/HDL-C, no effect of LDL-C, HDL-C, glucose and insulin resistance but did have an adverse effect on serum insulin and TC. Recommendation of O3FA intake in diabetic postmenopausal women needs further investigation.

## Fatty Liver

### complications

#### **[Acute fatty liver of pregnancy complicated with ascites and bilateral pleural effusion]**

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (2): 10, 84-90 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy Complications; Ascites; Pleural Effusion

**Abstract:** Acute liver failure may be caused by fulminant viral hepatitis, drug-induced hepatic toxicity, or acute fatty liver of pregnancy. Acute fatty liver of pregnancy is a rare condition that is estimated to affect 1 in 7000 to 16000 pregnancies in the third trimester of pregnancy. The maternal mortality rate has been estimated to be 18%, and neonatal mortality rates have ranged from 7% to 58%. Early diagnosis and treatment, will improve the consequences of the disease in fetuses and mother. A 24-year old woman, gravid 1, was admitted in our hospital with term pregnancy because of labour pain, nausea, vomiting and jaundice. Diagnosis of acute fatty liver of pregnancy was made in this case on the basis of the clinical and para clinical findings. After correction of the coagulation defect with 3 units of FFP, caesarean section was performed because of lack of progression of labour and presence of meconium stain in



amniotic fluid. 3 days after the operation, the patient developed ascites and bilateral pleural effusion. Intensive care and supportive measures after caesarean section led to improved hepatic function. We recommend evaluation of liver and kidney function tests and a complete blood count in all patients with nausea, persistent vomiting, or epigastric pain in the third trimester of pregnancy to rule out the diagnosis of acute fatty liver of pregnancy.

## Femoral Fractures

therapy

### **Short term outcome of treatment of femoral shaft fractures in children by two methods: Traction plus casting, versus intramedullary pin fixation - A comparative study.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 147-151 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Femoral Fractures-surgery; Traction; Casts, Surgical; Fracture Fixation, Intramedullary; Child; Bone Nails; Treatment Outcome; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** There is no consensus on treatment of closed femoral shaft fractures in children 6-12 years old. The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the short term results of pediatric femoral shaft fractures at above ages with two different methods of treatment: skeletal traction followed by a hip spica cast and surgical treatment by intramedullary pin fixation and to determine which of these methods results in earlier union of fracture and independent ambulation of the patients. This study was performed prospectively at two hospitals during a period of 32 months from 2003 through 2006. Sixty six children with closed fractures of the femoral shaft were treated and followed at least through the time of fracture healing, spica cast removal and onset of unprotected walking in two separate groups: [A] skeletal traction by 90 - 90 technique followed by spica cast [n=30], [B] open reduction and internal fixation with intramedullary pin and cast [n=36]. The length of hospital stay, casting period, union of fractures, time to start walking and the rate of complications was evaluated and compared using Chi-Square test. Mean age of all patients was 7.4 years old. Average follow-up was 6 months. Healing of the fractures was observed in all cases of both groups between 8 and 12 weeks. The length of immobilization was longer in traction versus surgery group. Average treatment duration from admission to hospital till independent walking was 75.3 days for the traction and 61.2 days for surgery group. Limb shortening and malrotation were more in traction versus intramedullary pin patients. Both methods of traction plus spica casting and intramedullary pinning can be used to treat femoral shaft fractures in 6-11 years old children. Intramedullary pin due to its less hospital stay, earlier walking and less complication rates can be used as the first choice in treatment of this fracture at school aged children.

## Fluorides

### **Fluoride release from glass ionomer cements and compomers in vitro.**

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Prince Aeshah Medical Center - Department of Dentistry

**Jordan Medical Journal** 2007; 41 (1): 5-12 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Glass Ionomer Cements; Compomers; Dental Materials

**Abstract:** To measure the fluoride released from a group of glass ionomer cements and compomers, in vitro using the fluoride ion specific electrode over a period of four months. The daily fluoride release of three conventional glass-ionomer cements [Ketac-Fil, Fuji IX GP and Fuji VII], two light cured glass-ionomer cements [Fuji II LC and Vitremer] and two compomers [Dyract AP and F-2000] was measured over a period of four months. Ten cylindrical specimens [surface area = 1.996 cm<sup>2</sup>] were made of each of the materials, 10 mm in diameter and 1.5 mm in thickness using the same mould. Measurements of the fluoride release in 5 ml of deionized water [25°C] were performed at intervals of one day, weekly for the rest of the first month, and monthly for the remaining three months. A burst effect of fluoride release was observed initially with at least a ten-fold decrease occurring for all the materials by the end of the first week. Compomers were found to release significantly less fluoride than the glass-ionomer cements during the first four months. The [mean +/- SD] daily fluoride release for the materials at four months was: Fuji VII [0.31 +/- 0.06 ppmF], Ketac-Fil [0.31 +/- 0.08 ppmF], Vitremer [0.27 +/- 0.05 ppmF], Fuji II [0.12 +/- 0.03 ppmF], Fuji IX [0.09 +/- 0.05 ppmF], F2000 [0.07 +/- 0.05 ppmF] and Dyract [0.06 +/- 0.01 ppmF]. The most fluoride was released by Fuji VII and Ketac-Fil. Dyract released the least fluoride of all the materials.

## Gastroenteritis

### virology

#### **Characterization of rotavirus strains detected among children and adults with acute gastroenteritis in Gizan, Saudi Arabia.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 90-93 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gastroenteritis-epidemiology; Rotavirus Infections; Feces-virology; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Population Surveillance; Genotype; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

**Abstract:** To assess the circulating rotavirus strains among hospitalized children and adults in Gizan City. This cross-sectional study was based in 5 hospitals in the Gizan area. Stool samples were collected between November 2004 and March 2005, from sequential patients with acute, dehydrating diarrhea. Rotavirus antigen was detected in stool by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The diversity of rotavirus strains was investigated using electropherotyping and reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction amplification of the VP7 and VP4 genes [G and P genotyping]. Rotavirus was detected in 54 of 454 [12%] subjects. The ages of those infected with rotavirus ranged from 15 days to 20 years, with a median age of 36 months. The highest rotavirus detection rate [24%] occurred in children aged 48-59 months. Overall, 50 [93%] of strains could be assigned both a G- and P-type; G1P[8] was the most frequently detected strain type [n=48, 89%] with one rotavirus each of G2P[4] and G9P[8]. Rotavirus strains circulating in Gizan would be well covered by current rotavirus vaccines. Rotavirus serotype G9 has been detected in Saudi Arabia for the first time. Continued surveillance of rotavirus strains is required.

## Glaucoma, Open-Angle

### surgery

#### **Argon laser trabeculoplasty as primary therapy in open angle glaucoma.**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 102-104 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lasers, Gas-therapeutic use; Lasers, Excimer-therapeutic use ; Trabeculectomy-methods; Intraocular Pressure; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** To determine the effect of Argon Laser Trabeculoplasty [ALT] as a primary mode of therapy in reducing the intraocular pressure [IOP] of patients diagnosed with Primary Open Angle Glaucoma [POAG]. Quasi experimental study. The study was carried out at Isra Postgraduate Institute of Ophthalmology, Karachi, from July 2003 to July 2004. A total of 35 eyes of 35 patients with the gender distribution of 27 men and 8 women who were newly diagnosed with POAG, were included in this study. Mean age of the patients was 55.2 years with the range of 32 to 76 years. All of them were treated with argon laser trabeculoplasty as a primary mode of therapy. Intra ocular pressure was measured objectively using Goldman applanation tonometer, pre-and-post laser therapy. The pre-laser mean IOP was 27.63 mmHg [range 21-40 mmHg]. The post-laser mean IOP measured at 6 months follow up was 15.5 mmHg [range 11 - 33 mmHg] with mean decrease of 12.1 mmHg. The decrease in IOP was seen in 32 eyes [95%] with no change observed in 3 [5%] eyes. The result shows a marked decline in IOP in patients with POAG who underwent ALT as a primary mode of treatment. Further studies with large sample size and longer follow-up will help in making future recommendations.

## Goiter, Substernal

### epidemiology

#### **Retrosternal goitre: analysis of 48 patients.**

El Taktuk, Salah; Abuzaloot, Tawfik; Abuzeid, Issa; Taleb, Saad; El Refai, Nasser

University of Garyounis - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Surgery

**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 218-220 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Goiter, Substernal-diagnosis; Goiter, Substernal-surgery; Postoperative Complications; Incidence; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Retrosternal goiter is defined as any goiter in which at least 50% of the thyroid resides below the level of the thoracic inlet, and it is a common cause of compression of adjacent structures. To highlight the epidemiology, clinical features and surgical complications of retrosternal goiter. All patients operated for thyroid disease in period from June 1996 to Dec 2003 in the surgical department of 7[th] October Hospital were retrospectively analyzed age, gender and clinical features were noted. Out of 1898 thyroidectomies performed, 48 patients were found to have retrosternal goiter [2.5%]. The mean age was 42 yrs [25-77 yrs]. 41 [85.5%] were females and 7 [14.5%] patients were males. A 43 [89.6%] patients were euthyroid, 4 [8.3%] patients were toxic and 1 [2.1%] patient hypothyroid. About one fourth of the

patients were asymptomatic. Commonly observed symptoms were, shortness of breath, hoarseness, dysphagia and superior vena cava obstruction. In all patient the goiter was resected through cervical incision, except one patient who needed partial sternotomy. Near total thyroidectomy was performed in 29 [60%] cases. There were three complications and no death. The incidence of retrosternal goiter with respect to thyroidectomy patients is [2.5%]. Cervical incision is nearly always adequate. Retrosternal goiter doesn't seem to be associated with increased incidence of postoperative complications.

## Health

### **Health, poverty and human development.**

Badr, Elsheiks

**Sudanese Journal of Public Health** 2007; 2 (4): 199 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Poverty; Human Development; Economics, Medical; Health Priorities; Health Care Costs

### **Health, poverty and human development : a review and further analysis of effects of poverty on health: Clinical manifestations and management of a patient of malnutrition in Khartoum, Sudan.**

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University of Medical Sciences and Technology, Khartoum, Sudan - Department of Physiology

**Sudanese Journal of Public Health** 2007; 2 (4): 207-211 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Poverty; Human Development; Malnutrition; Socioeconomic Factors; Health Policy; Human Rights; Disease Management

**Abstract:** Health-damaging effects of economic poverty can lead to, exacerbate and perpetuate poverty. Because the health sector generally has little or no control over many of the most powerful influences on health, such as education, food supply, housing, environmental hazards, and work conditions, it faces the practical challenge of identifying how, alone and in coordination with other sectors, it can most effectively work to interrupt the vicious cycle of poverty-ill-health-poverty. In order to review and further analyze the effect of poverty on health we had a detailed case study to evaluate and assess the clinical manifestations and management profile in a patient of malnutrition in Khartoum, Sudan with relevance to his socio-economic status. We also took into account his past history of frequent illness and poor food intake. Malnutrition, which is mainly attributed to poverty and lower socio-economic group is one of the global causes of child mortality and a major concern in developing countries like Sudan. Effective government policy for combating such situations, more participation by international agencies and more health education and public awareness regarding immunization and nutrition will help to reduce the incidence and mortality of malnutrition in Sudan.

### **[Health, Development and Poverty]**

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**Sudanese Journal of Public Health** 2007; 2 (4): 232-235 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Human Development; Poverty; Socioeconomic Factors

## Health Care Reform

### **Libyan healthcare system to reform or to transform? That is the question.**

Ben Irhuma, Amer Eltwati

Sebha Medical School

**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 162-163 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Promotion; Health Resources; Health Personnel; Job Satisfaction; Behavior; Health Policy; Health Planning; Health Status Indicators; Delivery of Health Care; Patient Satisfaction

## Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

### **Information-seeking behaviors and attitudes of physicians toward drug information centers in Saudi Arabia.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 107-115 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drug Information Services-utilization; Physicians; Questionnaires; Statistics, Nonparametric

**Abstract:** To assess the drug information-seeking behavior of physicians in Saudi Arabia and the information resources they were using to obtain information about new drugs. The physicians' awareness of the existence of drug information centers [DICs] and their attitudes toward these centers were also investigated. Physicians were also surveyed concerning their future information needs. The study was conducted between September 2002 and June 2003. A questionnaire was sent to 2000 registered physicians. Data were collected on demographics, drug information resources currently used by physicians, attitudes towards DICs and future information needs. Response rate was 65.9%. Only 70% of the physicians were aware of the existence of DICs in KSA and 33.9% have used this service before with request rate of 0.3/month during the last 6 months prior to survey. Physicians relied heavily on books [79%], periodicals [59.2%], symposia [55.1%] and pharmacists [35.3%]. Physicians searched for information 17.5 times

during the last 6 months and only 57.3% were using computers and 40% had no access to the Internet at work. Physicians in KSA had passive attitudes toward DICs. These centers are under-utilized by health care professionals, in part due to the lack of awareness of their existence by physicians. Drug newsletters and continuing education programs in information-retrieval and evaluation based on evidence-based medicine techniques to promote DIC's services should be instituted.

## Health Services Needs and Demand

### **Health equity audit-20 [HEA-20] : A methodical tool for tackling health inequality.**

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Public Health

**Sudanese Journal of Public Health** 2007; 2 (4): 203-206 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Priorities; Medical Audit; World Health Organization

## Health Services Research

### **National health research system mapping in 10 Eastern Mediterranean countries.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 502-517 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** World Health Organization; Research-utilization; Research Design; Health Priorities; Health Promotion; Quality Assurance, Health Care; Delivery of Health Care

**Abstract:** Health research systems in the Eastern Mediterranean Region are not well developed to generate and use knowledge to improve health, reduce inequity and contribute to economic development. This study aimed to provide core data on National Health Research Systems [NHRS] in 10 Eastern Mediterranean countries in order to inform actions to strengthen health research system governance and management. Whilst there were examples of good practice, few countries had a formal NHRS and many basic building blocks needed for an effective system had not been put in place. Although limited in focus, the study provides useful information for countries to initiate action to strengthen their NHRS.

## Helicobacter pylori

### **Relationship between the serologic status of Helicobacter pylori with the presence of unstable angina.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 29-32 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Angina, Unstable-blood; Serological Tests; Case-Control studies; Immunoglobulin G

**Abstract:** To determine whether unstable angina is co-related to seropositivity to chronic Helicobacter pylori [HP] infection. It is a case control, descriptive study conducted at CCU in Razi Hospital in Ahwaz a city southwest Iran, from 2004 to 2005. We measured serum HP- IgG levels of participants in CCU in a hospital. Blood samples were drawn during study period from 96 patients [mean age 56 years] with Unstable Angina [UA] according to American Heart Association criteria and from 96 participants free of cardiovascular disease [mean age 58 years] and stored at "20°C. Serology results were studied in relation to UA. Using chi squared test, odds ratios [OR] and 95% confidence intervals [CI] were calculated, adjusting for age, gender, and established risk factors. Seventy nine [82.3%] of patients with unstable angina and 55[61.1%] in the control group presented a positive anti HP-IgG. Odds ratio was 3 with 95% CI: 1.9 to 4.3. There was significant relation between HP-IgG positivity and unstable angina [P<0.001]. There was no sex and age significant difference in HP-IgG positivity in patients and controls [P>0.05]. Our study revealed relationship between seropositivity of HP-IgG and unstable angina.

## drug effects

### **Prevalence and antibiotic resistance among helicobacter pylori clinical isolates from main hospitals in the western region of Saudi Arabia.**

Momenah, Aiman M.; Asghar, Atif H.

Umm Al Qura University - Faculty of Medicine and Medical Sciences - Department of Medical Microbiology

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 100-103 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drug Resistance, Microbial; Prevalence; Amoxicillin; Tetracycline; Metronidazole; Clarithromycin

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the antimicrobial susceptibility patterns amongst H. pylori clinical strains isolated from the main hospitals in the western region of Saudi Arabia. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed for 137 clinical isolates of H. pylori recovered from 368 Saudi patients undergoing endoscopic examination. The antibiotics used were amoxicillin, tetracycline, clarithromycin and metronidazole. A high percentage of resistance were observed against metronidazole [48.2%] followed by clarithromycin [27.7%], amoxicillin [14.6%] and tetracycline

[9.5%]. A total of 12 [8.8%] multidrug-resistant *H. pylori* isolates were observed in this study. Moreover, a warning sign of emerging resistance to amoxicillin, tetracycline and clarithromycin were noted. The clinician need to be aware about resistance pattern in their region when they select empiric antibiotics regimen for *H. pylori*.

pathogenicity

### **Helicobacter pylori: could it be the missing piece of the puzzle?**

Ibrahim, Wanis H.; Raza, Tasleem

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**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 231-232 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pulmonary Fibrosis-pathology; Lung Diseases, Interstitial; Prevalence; Cytokines; Fibroblasts; Sensitivity and Specificity; Gastroesophageal Reflux; Feces; Bronchoalveolar Lavage; T-Lymphocytes, Helper-Inducer

Hemangioma

ultrasonography

### **[Placental chorioangioma and ultrasound diagnosis - case report and review]**

Mrad, M.; Zouaoui, B.; Gharbi, I.; Sfar, E.; Chelli, D.; Chennoufi, M.B.; Chelli, H.

Rabta National Centre - Maternity Department

**Maghreb Medical** 2008; 28 (387): 41-45 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Placenta Diseases-diagnosis; Placenta; Pregnancy; Ultrasonography, Doppler, Color; Arteriovenous Malformations; Polyhydramnios; Pre-Eclampsia; Hematoma; Review Literature as Topic

**Abstract:** Placental chorioangioma is the most frequent benign vascular placental tumor. Its prenatal diagnosis can be made by ultrasound. After analysing our case, we describe clinical and sonographic features of this kind of tumor, maternal and fetal complications and finally, therapic issues. Chorioangioma can be identified by ultrasound as a well-circumscribed solid mass. Its vascular origin can be established by use of color Doppler imaging. Fetal complications are caused by arteriovenous shunting. Maternal complications are polyhydramnios, preeclampsia and placental hematoma. Therapeutic possibilities are reduced. Ultrasound is helpful for diagnosis and follow-up of these tumors who are associated with severe consequences.

Hemorrhagic Disease of Newborn

diagnosis

### **Clinical presentation of late haemorrhagic disease of newborn.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 52-55 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hemorrhage; Seizures; Reflex, Abnormal; Prospective Studies; Vitamin K-therapeutic use; Prothrombin Time; Partial Thromboplastin Time; Vitamin K Deficiency; Intracranial Hemorrhages

**Abstract:** To observe the clinical presentation of late haemorrhagic disease of the newborn [LHDNB], and clinical improvement after the administration of vitamin K1. This is a prospective descriptive study. All the children older than seven days who presented with bleeding were admitted in pediatrics ward of Isra University Hyderabad from April 2006 to April 2007 were included. Data collection was done by means of detailed proforma. Analysis was done on SPSS version 11. Thirty five cases were included. Commonest site of bleeding was subcutaneous followed by oral and injection site. Mean age of late haemorrhagic disease of newborn was 109 days and minimum age of presentation was 28 days. Common clinical presentations were irritability, convulsions, poor reflexes and poor feeding. Mostly recovery was within 24 hours after vit K. Late HDN results in severe hemorrhage especially hemorrhage in the central nervous system. Administration of Vitamin K [1mg, IM] at birth can present these severe complications.

Hemorrhagic Fever, Crimean

drug therapy

### **Some evidences about Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever.**

Jabbari, Ali; Besharat, Sima; Abbasi, Abdollah

Golestan University of Medical Sciences - Golestan Research Center of Gastroenterology and Hepatology

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 187-188 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hemorrhagic Fever Virus, Crimean-Congo; Ribavirin-therapeutic use; Adrenal Cortex Hormones-therapeutic use

## Hepatic Encephalopathy

### etiology

#### **Precipitating factors of hepatic encephalopathy in patients with chronic liver disease at civil Hospital Karachi.**

Rohra, Dileep K.; Jaipal; Khowaja, Ameer A.; Mahmood, Khalid; Ahuja, Kanya Lal

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 130-131 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Liver Diseases-complications; Precipitating Factors; Chronic Disease; Hepatitis C, Chronic; Risk Factors; Prospective Studies

## Hepatitis B

### diagnosis

#### **Hepatitis 'B' infection: experience in a tertiary care hospital of Peshawar.**

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**Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan** 2007; 16 (1): 6-9 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatitis B-complications; Risk Factors; Prospective Studies; Hospitals

**Abstract:** Hepatitis B virus infection is one of the major health problems in the developing countries including Pakistan. The present study was conducted to determine the symptomatology, risk factors and complications of hepatitis B infection in a tertiary care hospital in Peshawar. A prospective observational study was conducted in the Department of Medicine, Khyber Teaching Hospital Peshawar, from January 2006 to November 2006. A total of 180 HCV positive patients were selected, 123 were males and 57 females. Relevant information was obtained from the patients with the help of a pre-designed questionnaire prepared in accordance with the objectives of the study. A total of 180 hepatitis B surface antigen [Hbs Ag] positive were included. 68.33% were males and 31.67% females. The age range was 7 to 85 years, with mean of 50 years. The risk factors distribution were: intravenous drug abuse 33.88%, Hbs Ag positive sexual partners 23.33%, blood transfusion 14.44%, dental procedures [tooth extraction or root canal treatment [RCT] 9.44%, shaving from community barbers 8.33%, past surgical history 6.67%, medical endoscopy 5.56%, occupational exposure 5%, tattooing 1.6%, and history of homosexuality and hemodialysis 0.5% each. No risk factors were recorded in 10.56% and multiple risk factors were observed in 20% cases. Clinical presentations at time of interview were fever 47.78%, jaundice 43.33%, malaise 37.77%, maculopapular rash 5.56%, urticaria in 3.8% and polyarthritis in 1.66% patients. Multiple complaints were recorded in 9.44%, and 28.88% were asymptomatic. Complications due to hepatitis B infections were: chronic healthy carriers 31.67%, chronic hepatitis 14.44%, liver cirrhosis 6.11%, acute hepatitis 5.56%, acute fulminant hepatitis 0.5%, and hepatocellular carcinoma in 1.10% cases, while 40.55% were clinically asymptomatic or with sub-clinical features. Chronic HBV infection coexistence with chronic HCV infection was recorded in 8.89%. Intravenous drug abuse, positive sexual partners, blood or blood product transfusion and dental procedures are main risk factors for HBV infection. Fever, jaundice and malaise are main symptoms while chronic carrier state, chronic hepatitis and liver cirrhosis are main sequelae of the disease.

#### **Serological markers of Hepatitis B infection: a study to reduce cost and improve interpretation.**

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**Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan** 2007; 16 (1): 17-19 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Serologic Tests; Cost-Benefit Analysis; Hepatitis B Surface Antigens; Hepatitis B Core Antigens; Hepatitis B e Antigens; Immunoglobulin M

**Abstract:** Serological markers of hepatitis B infection are useful markers for the diagnosis and monitoring of infection, but complex interpretation and high cost limit their clinical usage in the developing world. The objective of the study was to develop simple and cost effective panels for the diagnosis of hepatitis B infection to improve its interpretation and reduce cost. All those persons who were serologically investigated for the diagnosis or exposure to Hepatitis B infection on a standard panel at the clinical laboratory of Liaquat National Hospital, Karachi during the period 1997-2002 and found reactive for any of these markers were included in the study. Six cost effective sub panels of different serological states of hepatitis B infection were developed and their efficiency and cost evaluated against the performance and cost of a standard panel of hepatitis B serological states. Out of 511 serological presentations of hepatitis B tests evaluated, 434 [85%] presentations were easily interpretable on the standard panel and 475 [93%] on the proposed cost effective sub panels. Proposed sub panels reduced the cost ranging from 80% to 50% Appropriate and judicious selection of hepatitis B markers against the use of standard panel of 6 markers altogether can improve the interpretation of the test and reduce the cost effectively.

## Hepatitis C

### epidemiology

#### **Hepatitis C virus infection: a single center experience.**

Abdulla, Maheeba A.M.; Al Qamish, Jehad R.A.

Chief Resident in Gastroenterology

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2008; 30 (1): 3-8 (41 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepacivirus; Retrospective Studies; Risk Factors; Blood Transfusion; RNA, Viral; Genotype; Viral Load

**Abstract:** HCV infection is increasing and the number of patients evaluated is a fraction of the total population. There is no previous study in Bahrain documenting the characteristics of these patients, their risk factors, presentation, source of referral, viral load and genotyping, response to therapy and their follow up. The aim of this study is to evaluate the characteristics of patients with hepatitis C virus infection and their response to therapy. Gastroenterology Unit, Department of Internal Medicine at SMC. Retrospective study. One hundred and eighty-three patients with hepatitis C virus infection identified based on positive HCV RNA test, were reviewed between January 2002 and March 2006. Only adult patients with records have been included. Children were excluded. One hundred and twenty-five males [68.3%] and 58 [31.7%] females with HCV infection were reviewed. The mean age was 42 years. The most common risk factor was history of blood transfusion in 64 patients [35%]. Primary health care was the main source of referral in 39 [21.3%]. The average period between exposure to presentation was 12.7 years. Many patients 77 [42.1%] had signs or symptoms of liver disease at presentation. The HCV RNA viral load was low [ $<600,000$  IU/ml] in 79 [43.2%] patients. Most patients had genotype one 67 [36.6%]. Only 54 patients had their treatment documented and their records were available for analysis. Twenty-three patients 23/54 [42.6%] had achieved sustained viral response [SVR]. One hundred and twenty-nine patients [70.5%] had inadequate records on treatment and follow-up. This study showed that blood transfusion is the main risk factor for HCV infection in Bahrain. HCV genotype one is the most common and many patients presented with low viral load. Many patients with HCV were not on treatment and many were not referred for further evaluation.

## Hepatitis C, Chronic

### diagnosis

#### **Chronic hepatitis C with associated renal disease : Suggested recommendations for the development of local guidelines.**

Danish, Fazal A.; Koul, Salman S.; Subhni, Fazal R.; Rabbani, Ahmed Ehsan; Yasmin, Saeeda

Southampton General Hospital - Human Genetics Division

**Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences** 2008; 4 (1): 53-56 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Kidney Diseases; Guidelines as Topic; Hepatitis C, Chronic-drug therapy; Interferons

**Abstract:** HCV infection is estimated to be the commonest liver disease in renal dialysis patients with a prevalence rate of 5% to as high as 50% in some centres. Although no local Pakistani data exists, any estimation of  $<50\%$  would probably be an underestimation. Since, end-stage-kidney disease is generally an immunocompromised state, antibodies to hepatitis C virus [HCV] may not develop despite the presence of active hepatitis C infection. The diagnosis of HCV infection thus requires reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction [RT-PCR]. As far as treatment is concerned, ribavirin has traditionally been considered contraindicated in advanced kidney disease patients because it causes hemolytic anemia in a significant number of patients. Also, pegylated interferon, which is the current standard in the management of chronic hepatitis C cases, is generally not advised in renal disease patients owing to its prolonged half life and thus increased probability of side effects. It is thus clear that chronic hepatitis C infection in association with renal disease poses a special diagnostic and managerial problem. In the recent past, many landmark studies have greatly increased our insights in the diagnosis and management of hepatitis C cases and many conditions previously considered to be contraindications for antiviral therapy are no more considered contraindicated. The current evidence is enough to warrant a thorough revision on this subject. In this article, the current state-of-the-art standards on this subject are given followed by a few suggested recommendations at the end.

### pathology

#### **Association of interstitial pulmonary fibrosis and rheumatic disorders in chronic hepatitis c virus infection patients.**

Affi, Abdul Moety Aly; Abdul Khalekm, Manal Aly; Kasemm, El Ham A.; Al Sergany, Mervat; Abdullah, Hamdy Meliegy; Ahmad Nancy Abdul Fattah; Al Sharief F. Abdullah; Adedje, Oluwole O.

King Abdullah Hospital - Rheumatology Department

**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 625-640 (65 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rheumatic Diseases; Pulmonary Fibrosis; Respiratory Function Tests; Creatine Kinase; Antibodies, Antinuclear; Complement C4; Thorax

**Abstract:** To investigate the association of idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis [IPF] and rheumatological disorders in patients with chronic hepatitis C virus [HCV] infection via clinical laboratory and radiological studies. Fifty one patients, 36 males and 15 females, with documented HCV and 25 healthy subjects, 18 males and 7 females, were enrolled in the study. Clinical examination, laboratory investigations [biochemical, virological and immunological] and plain chest

X-ray [CXR], high resolution computed tomography [HRCT] and pulmonary function tests [PFT] were performed in all subjects. The presence of arthralgia, myalgia, fibromyalgia, polymyositis [PM], type II mixed cryoglobulinaemia [MC], purpura, and Raynaud's phenomenon and pulmonary fibrosis, were observed in 8/51, 10/51, 4/51, 5/51, 9/51, 2/51, 1/51 and 9/51 of HCV-positive patients, respectively. The presence of high serum creatinine kinase [CK], RF, ANA, complement-4 [C4] reduction and Anti-Jo-1 antibodies were observed in 5/51, 5/51, 2/51, 3/51 and 3/51 of HCV-positive patients, respectively. There was a significant difference between controls and patients with HCV for the presence of arthralgia, myalgia, polymyositis, type II MC and IFF on HRCT [ $p < 0.01$ ,  $< 0.01$ ,  $< 0.05$ ,  $< 0.01$  and  $< 0.01$  respectively]. Pulmonary fibrosis was found in 3/5 and 5/9 patients with polymyositis and type II MC respectively. HRCT findings of IFF consisted of nodular areas of high attenuation, ground-glass attenuation, consolidation, septal lines, non-septal lines, and honeycombing in 6/51, 2/51, 1/51, 2/51, 4/51, and 1/51 patients with HCV, respectively. Our nine patients with interstitial pulmonary involvement had HRCT scores consistent with mild parenchymal abnormalities in 3, moderate in 5 and severe in one patient. Only one case in the controls [1/25] had ground-glass attenuation on HRCT. PFT abnormalities were present in only 13 patients [-26%]. PFT measurements revealed that VC, FVC, FEV1, and FEF25-75 were below 80% of the predicted value in 10/51, 11/51, 8/51 and 16/51 patients with HCV, respectively. DLCO was decreased in 21/51 patients. However, there was no significant difference between controls and patients with HCV infection in mean PFT parameters. No correlation was found among HRCT features and PFT abnormalities. The results of this study suggest that chronic HCV infection appears to be involved in the pathogenesis of rheumatic diseases and pulmonary fibrosis. An association between interstitial lung disease [ILD] and polymyositis and/or type II mixed cryoglobulinemia seems to occur frequently in patients with chronic HCV infection. HRCT provides a sensitive and noninvasive technique than PFTs for detecting pulmonary involvement in HCV despite absence of symptoms, normal chest radiograph, and normal pulmonary function testing.

## Histiocytosis, Non-Langerhans-Cell

### diagnosis

#### **Generalized eruptive histiocytosis presenting with warty lesions on face.**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 110-112 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Face-pathology; Warts; Histiocytoma; Cryotherapy

**Abstract:** Generalized eruptive histiocytosis is a benign proliferative disorder of non-Langerhans cells. It is a very rare disease. The disease presents with soft to firm fleshy papules on face, neck and upper trunk. Biopsy is often needed to make the diagnosis because of its rarity and diverse presentation. There is tendency for the disease to regress spontaneously without treatment. Treatment, if any needed, suffices to topical modalities. We report here a case of generalized eruptive histiocytosis which presented with lesions of dual morphology. This is a very rare disease with diverse presentation being reported first ever in our country.

## HIV Infections

### physiopathology

#### **The relationship between skin manifestations and CD4 counts among HIV positive patients.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 114-117 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** HIV; CD4 Lymphocyte Count; HIV Infections-immunology; Skin Diseases; Skin; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Skin manifestations are common clinical features among HIV positive patients. The aim of this study was to document skin manifestations and their relationships with CD4 cell counts among HIV positive patients in Sanandaj. This was a descriptive study. The patients were examined for skin disorders by a dermatologist and CD4 counts were obtained from the patient's medical records. Independent samples T test were used for data analysis. In this study 66 [94.3%] patients had at least one skin problem. Fungal infections were the most common cause. The eight most common types of mucocutaneous problems were gingivitis, pallor, itching, photosensitivity, seborrheic dermatitis, candidiasis, folliculitis and tinea versicolor. The most common manifestation was gingivitis. Mean CD4 cell counts were lower in individuals with viral and bacterial skin diseases [ $P < 0.05$ ]. The results of this study indicated that skin problems were common among HIV positive patients. Patients with advanced stages of skin disorders had relatively lower CD4 counts. Therefore examination of skin is recommended for all HIV positive patients for early detection of skin disorders, as early diagnosis and management of dermatologic problems will improve the quality of life in HIV positive patients.



## Hodgkin Disease

### epidemiology

#### **Hodgkins lymphoma in cervical lymphadenopathy.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 118-121 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lymphatic Diseases; Lymph Nodes; Neck; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** To determine the proportion of Hodgkins lymphoma in cervical lymphadenopathy. This is a prospective study conducted at Isra University Hospital, Hyderabad between January 2002 to December 2006. The data was collected for all patients presenting with cervical lymphadenopathy during the above mentioned period. All the patients with cervical lymphadenopathy were subjected to detailed history, clinical examination, investigations and histopathological examination. Out of 498 patients presenting with cervical lymphadenopathy, 40 patients were found to be having Hodgkin's lymphoma. The gender distribution was predominantly male making up about 80%. About 50% patients had mixed cellularity whereas about 37.5% patients had nodular sclerosis. Most of the patients were having stages II and III disease. The over all five years survival rate was about 75%. The proportion of Hodgkin's lymphoma in cervical lymphadenopathy is relatively low in our population as compared to the western world.

## Hospital Bed Capacity

#### **How to estimate the number of newborn bed needs in different Hospitals in Jordan.**

Khalefeh, Ahmad

Al Hussein Hospital

**Jordan Medical Journal** 2007; 41 (1): 52-57 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infant, Newborn; Health Services Needs and Demand; Incubators, Infant-utilization; Equipment and Supplies, Hospital

**Abstract:** To find a mechanism by which we can assess the number of incubators and cots needed in different hospitals in Jordan. Data collected from newborn units of 23 Jordanian MOH hospitals. Directorate of Information Studies and Research collected these data in the year 2003.[1] The role of each of the following parameters calculated to find the best indicator for the number of newborn beds needed in each hospital, the number of population in that catchments area of each hospital, [2] the number of newborns delivered in that hospital, [3] number of admission to newborn units [4] and the average days of admission and occupancy rate.[5] The most important and significant parameter indicating the actual number of beds needed in newborn units in different hospitals studied, is the number of newborns delivered in that hospital per year. Needs of newborn units to incubators and cots is best calculated according to the number of newborns delivered in that hospitals. The need was found to be one bed for 222-303 newborn deliveries [3.3-4.5 bed per 1000 newborn delivered per year].

## Hyperoxaluria, Primary

### diagnosis

#### **[Primary type 1 hyperoxaluria - about two particular cases]**

Ben Meriem, C.H.; Haddad, S.; Ghedira, L.; Chouchene, S.; Hammami, S.; Jouini, R.; Hafsa, Ch.

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**Maghreb Medical** 2008; 28 (387): 34-36 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nephrocalcinosis; Transaminases; Kidney Failure; Thrombocytopenia; Intussusception

**Abstract:** Primary hyperoxaluria type I is an autosomal recessive disease due to congenital defect in alanine glyoxylate aminotransferase [ACT]. It is a rare disorder in which only combined liver-kidney transplantation is curative. Our two cases of primary type I hyperoxaluria were particular by the early renal failure, thrombocytopenia and intestinal invagination. On the basis of our two cases we discuss diagnostic and therapeutic methods.

## Hypertension

### Genetics

#### **Genetic predisposition hypertension in the Arab world: a brief review.**

Mondry, Adrian; Loh, Marie

National University of Singapore - Bioinformatics Institute

**SHAMS - Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; : 47-53 (54 ref.)

**Keywords:** Genetic Predisposition to Disease; Arab World; Hypertension-epidemiology; Prevalence; Awareness; Genes; Polymorphism, Genetic; Arabs

**Abstract:** Heredity contributes to 30% of blood pressure variation. Arabs are a little studied population in hypertension research. Prevalence of hypertension varies between 7.4% in the Emirates, and 39.6% in Morocco.

Disease awareness, treatment and control levels are low. Major risk factors are smoking and obesity. Blood pressure was lower in people with traditional life style. Association with hypertension of 15 polymorphisms on eleven genes has been studied in Arabs, and positive association was found for four polymorphisms. Research into familial hypertension should be promising due to large, multi-generational families. Public health initiatives should focus on raising awareness, treatment and control.

## Hyperthyroidism

veterinary

### [Hematology and osmotic fragility of red blood cells in hyperthyroid rats]

Habibi, G.; Ghassemi, A.; Rad Sh., Pashaei; Faraji, F.; Zahedi, Asl S.

Islamic Azad University, North Tehran Branch - School of Sciences - Department of Biology

**IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism** 2007; 9 (3): 307-316, 337 (55 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hyperthyroidism-physiopathology; Osmotic Fragility; Erythrocytes; Rats, Wistar; Hemoglobins; Hematocrite; Anemia; Hyperthyroidism-blood

**Abstract:** Hyperthyroidism is associated with anemia. Since thyroid hormones, by acting on Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase activity and numbers, and also on the lipid composition of the membrane can alter the fragility of red cells, in this study, we compared the osmotic fragility of red cells in hyperthyroid rats to that of controls. Forty eight male Wistar rats [body weight, 221 +/- 4g] were divided in 4 groups. Group I consumed L-thyroxine [12mg/L in drinking water] for 30 days, group II was the control for group I, group III consumed L-thyroxine for 60 days and group IV was the control group for the group III. At the end of the intervention period, hormonal and biochemical measurements were done in blood samples. To assess the osmotic fragility, red blood cells [RBC] were incubated at 37°C for 30 min in different concentrations of NaCl and the extent of hemolysis was measured by colorimetry of the supernatant. Hemolysis percent was expressed in terms of percent hemolysis in presence of distilled water [100% hemolysis]. In this study although hemoglobin, haematocrit, mean corpuscular hemoglobin and mean corpuscular volume in group III were significantly [P<0.05] higher compared to group IV, osmotic fragility did not show any significant difference. The results indicate that hyperthyroidism in rat can not anemia and osmotic fragility of RBCs in hyperthyroid animals do not differ from control groups.

## Hypertriglyceridemia

diagnosis

### [In front of major hypertriglyceridemia? Hyperchylomicronemia syndrome]

Dakhli, S.; Zouaoui, Ch.; Trabelsi, N.; Mnif, S.; Ben Mami, F.; Achour, A.

National Institute of Nutrition - Therapeutic Department

**Maghreb Medical** 2008; 28 (387): 17-18 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hyperlipoproteinemia Type IV; Syndrome; Lipoproteins, LDL; Diabetes Mellitus; Chylomicrons

## Hyponatremia

epidemiology

### Hyponatremia in children with acute central nervous system diseases.

Al Naama, Lamia M.; Hassan, Meaad Kadhum; Al Shawi, Entisar A.; Abdul Hassan, Jawad Kadhum

Department of Biochemistry

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2008; 30 (1): 23-27 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Central Nervous System Diseases; Inappropriate ADH Syndrome; Acute Disease; Prospective Studies; Case-Control Studies; Sodium-blood; Urea; Creatinine-urine; Osmolar Concentration; Potassium; Child; Blood Glucose

**Abstract:** Hyponatremia is a common electrolyte disturbance and its potential neurological sequelae make its differential diagnosis mandatory before any therapeutic intervention. The study was conducted to estimate the frequency of hyponatremia among children hospitalized with acute cerebral insult and to look for the possible causes of hyponatremia. Prospective case-control study. Basrah maternity and children hospital. Case-control study performed on 150 children [87 boys and 63 girls], during 9 months [from the first of October 2003 till the end of June 2004]. Their ages ranged from 2-108 months. Seventy five of them presented with acute central nervous system [CNS] manifestations, while the rest were considered as control. Serum sodium, potassium, glucose and urea nitrogen were estimated and serum osmolality was calculated. In addition, urinary sodium, potassium, glucose, urea and creatinine determination was done, and urine osmolality was calculated. Eight of 75 pediatric patients [10.7%] with acute CNS diseases had hyponatremia syndrome, 3 of which were diagnosed with inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion. Another 2 patients showed signs of dehydration and evidence of cerebral salt wasting. In the remaining 3 patients the clinical and laboratory data were insufficient for further classification. The highest percentage of hyponatremia [3 out of 6 patients; 50%] was found in patients with intracranial diseases. Four out of 38 patients [15.5%] presented with CNS infections. Mean serum levels of glucose, sodium and osmolality were significantly lower in all patients with acute CNS diseases compared with the control, while urinary urea and osmolality levels were significantly higher in those patients as compared with the control group. The study showed that there was a significant decrease in the mean serum level

of glucose, sodium and osmolality in hyponatremic patients compared to non-hyponatremic patients. There was also a significant increase in urine sodium/creatinine ratio, urea, and osmolality in hyponatremic patients compared to non-hyponatremic patients. The study has demonstrated that serum urea was significantly higher in patients with cerebral salt wasting compared to those with syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion. In addition to that, the 3 groups of hyponatremia have significant differences in the mean urine sodium, urea, osmolality and serum osmolality. From this study, we may conclude that hyponatremia is not uncommon in patients with acute central nervous system [CNS] insults. Serum sodium should be routinely monitored in these patients to enable early diagnosis and treatment of hyponatremia.

## Hypotension

### Hypotension in spinal and epidural anesthesia.

Myanroudi, Mansour Hassani; Alizadeh, Kamyab; Sadeghi, Mojgan  
Tehran University of Medical Science - Anesthesiology Department

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2008; 30 (1): 20-22 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia, Epidural; Anesthesia, Spinal; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic; Gynecologic Surgical Procedures; Lidocaine; Blood Pressure

**Abstract:** Hypotension occurs during spinal block and may be associated with serious complications. The blood pressure decreases by 39-45% after intrathecal and epidural anesthesia. To evaluate intrathecal and epidural anesthesia in patients with gynecological surgery and compare hypotension in both methods. Randomized clinical trial. Sina Hospital, Tehran, Iran. Sixty patients were evaluated for hypotension induced by Lidocaine used intrathecally or epidurally. The patients were randomly assigned in the two groups; all the patients had gynecological surgery. Intrathecal anesthesia was administered using 75mg [1.5ml] of Lidocaine 5% in the first group and epidural anesthesia was administered using 300mg [20ml] of Lidocaine 1.5% in the second group. The injections were done in L4 -L5 space. The decrease in systolic blood pressure was faster and significantly more in intrathecal than in the epidural group [ $p<0.05$ ]. The decrease in blood pressure is less seen in epidural anesthesia. Cardiovascular conditions are more stable during epidural anesthesia.

## Hypothyroidism

### diagnosis

### Common signs and symptoms in hypothyroidism in central part of Iran.

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 44-47 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Signs and Symptoms; Cross-Sectional Studies; Cold; Weight Gain; Mnorrhagia; Edema; Pallor

**Abstract:** This study was designed to evaluate the common signs and symptoms of hypothyroidism in persons with clinical diagnosis of hypothyroidism that was confirmed with laboratory tests. This descriptive cross-sectional study was done during 13 months in medical centers of Shahrood city, in central part of Iran. All cases with probable diagnosis of hypothyroidism based on the signs and symptoms, referred to health care services were included in the study. Radioimmunoassay tests and thyroid hormones evaluation were done. Demographic data and signs were recorded through interview. Data were entered in the computer and analyzed by SPSS software. Patients who completed questionnaires [n=50] were interviewed three times during this period. Female/male ratio was 6/1. The most common signs were cold intolerance [95%], weight gain and menorrhagia. The most common symptoms were edema [80%] and pallor [60%]. The severe disease was seen in 4%. Mild type was the most common presentation of hypothyroidism [60%]. The most common signs and symptoms of hypothyroidism in the central part of Iran [Shahrood city], that is one of the iodine deficient areas in Iran; were different from other studies. Socio-demographic and nutritional status, illiteracy level and personal self-care are among the probable causes. Unfortunately, concomitance of some of the signs and symptoms are not diagnostic for hypothyroidism. It seems that strong clinical suspicious and laboratory confirmation are the only reliable methods for hypothyroidism diagnosis.

## Hysterectomy

### Inevitable peripartum hysterectomy in a tropical hospital: Indications and maternofetal outcome.

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 122-126 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Retrospective Studies; Uterine Rupture; Uterine Inertia; Prenatal Care; Pregnancy; Outcome Assessment [Health Care]

**Abstract:** To determine the indications for inevitable peripartum hysterectomy [IPH], associated demographic variables and the materno fetal outcome. A retrospective analysis of twenty two patients that had inevitable peripartum hysterectomy [IPH] during the study period of 4 years, July 2001 to June 2005. The mean age of the patients was 32.4 years with a range of 18 to 47 years. The parity ranged from 1 to 9. The parity distribution was positively skewed indicating the rate of IPH increased with parity. Sixteen [72.7%] patients did not have antenatal care and 21[%] out of

the 22 patients were referred from other health facilities. Indications for IPH were ruptured uterus in 16[72.7%] patients, uterine atony in 4[18.2%] patients. Of the 22 patients, 15 [68.2%] delivered per abdomen while 7[31.8%] delivered per vagina. The indications for abdominal delivery were laparotomy for ruptured uterus with extraction of the fetus in 11 [50%] patients and caesarean section in 4[18.2%] patients on account of placenta praevia in 2 patients. Of the 7 patients that delivered per vaginam, 3[13.6%] had spontaneous vertex delivery, 1[4.5%] had vacuum delivery, 2[9.1%] had breech extraction of second twin and 1[4.5%] patient had embryotomy. Subtotal hysterectomy was the most commonly performed type of hysterectomy in 17[77.5%] of the cases. High maternal mortality of 59.1% and perinatal mortality of 77.3% was recorded in the study. Ruptured uterus which is associated with poor pre-surgical clinical state was the leading indication for IPH in this study. This may be responsible for the high maternal and fetal mortality recorded in this study and not necessarily the hysterectomy procedure itself.

## Immunoglobulin G

blood

### **Antitetanus toxoid antibody titer of chronic hemodialysis patients in Iran.**

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**IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology** 2008; 5 (1): 45-50 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tetanus Toxoid; Renal Dialysis; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Cross-Sectional Studies; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Body Mass Index; Hemoglobulins; Serum Albumin; Erythropoietin; Iron

**Abstract:** Patients with end stage renal disease have higher incidence of infection diseases that is thought to be related to impaired immune system. To determine the antitetanus IgG antibody level in Iranian hemodialysis patients with end stage renal disease and to find its association with sex, age, blood hemoglobin, serum albumin, duration of dialysis, time of dialysis per week, dialysis adequacy, erythropoietin, or iron supplementation, body mass index [BMI] and underlying renal disorder. We conducted a cross sectional study on a total of 108 Iranian hemodialysis patients with end stage renal disorder, and 36 healthy individuals in the control group matched with the patient group. The patients and controls did not receive any antitetanus vaccine or immunoglobulins a year prior to the investigation. The serum antitetanus IgG antibody levels were measured by an ELISA method. We found 74.3% of patients to have unprotected antitetanus IgG antibody level compared with 52.8% of the control group. Except hemodialysis duration, none of the contributing factors seemed to affect immunity. We conclude that in our study, there is a significant difference in the antitetanus IgG antibody level between hemodialysis patients and the control group and also in the chronic hemodialysis patients.

## Industry

### **A stitch in time ... Annual health appraisal of garment industry employees.**

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St. John's Medical College - Division of Work Environment

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 104-108 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Occupational Diseases; Health Status Indicators; Health Status; Morbidity

**Abstract:** The objectives of the study were to document the morbidity profile of the workers working in garment factories while treating them for the same and to document any likely occupational problems faced by the workers and suggest measures to improve work and health conditions. This study was conducted in 2003-2004 at eight garment factories employing more than 4000 workers. Data was obtained from the records of the annual medical check up that was provided for the workers of this industry. The records of the annual medical check up for 3858 were perused. The data was entered into Excel spreadsheet and analysed. The workforce consisted mainly of women in the 21-30 years age group, while males being more in the supervisory and mechanical cadres. None of them had undergone a periodic medical examination. Musculoskeletal problems were the commonest pre-existing morbidity reported by workers and the same problem was reported by most as being a probable occupational problem. Malnutrition at both ends of the spectrum was also detected. Hypertension was found in nearly 2.5% of the employees. An annual medical check up provided to the workers is likely to yield a large number and variety of morbidity as seen in our study. Our experience has shown that the support of the management of the factory is crucial to the success of such a large scale programme.

## Insemination

### **The effect of atmospheric temperature on the outcome of intrauterine insemination.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 127-129 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Temperature; Uterus; Prospective Studies; Outcome Assessment [Health Care]; Weather

**Abstract:** The aim of the study was to determine the effect of temperature on the outcome of intrauterine insemination [IUI], if any. In this prospective study, 274 and 294 cycles of Intra Uterine Insemination [IUI] were done at

two different time of the year [2005-2006], in the cold and hot weather. The minimum and the maximum range of temperature in the cold weather were 3°C to 17°C and 13°C to 27°C and in the hot weather were 25°C to 32°C and 43°C to 50°C respectively. The selected infertile couples were male factor infertility with abnormal parameters of semen, sexual dysfunction and abnormal post coital test and ovulatory factor and unexplained infertility. Pregnancy was confirmed by serum Beta HCG. Among 274 cycles in the cold.

## Insulin

administration and dosage

### **Insulin therapy during Ramadan fast for patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus.**

Azar , Sami T.; Khairallah, Walid G.; Merheb, Marie T.; Zantout, Mira S.; Fliti, Fadi  
American University of Beirut Medical Center - Department of Internal Medicine

**LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal** 2008; 56 (1): 46 (2 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1-drug therapy; Fasting; Islam; Insulin-analogs and derivatives

## Irritable Bowel Syndrome

epidemiology

### **Women with irritable bowel syndrome according to Rome II criteria in Jordan.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 136-141 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Abdominal Pain; Risk Factors; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** To characterize the possible risk factors, clinical features and outcome for women referred with abdominal pain and who subsequently underwent investigations including colonoscopy and were normal. Analysis of the records of 600 women with abdominal pain referred to G.I clinics in three hospitals related to the Royal Medical Services in Jordan between January 2001 and April 2006 who subsequently underwent variable gastrointestinal investigations. Subjects were divided according to results as women with underlying cause for their abdominal pain and women with normal investigations and considered as irritable bowel syndrome [IBS] using Rome II criteria. Four hundred twenty two [70%] women had normal investigations and 178 [30%] had underlying cause. Social restrictions [family or cultural limitations] were the only possible risk factors more frequently encountered in women with irritable bowel syndrome group [P<0.05]. Abnormal stool form or passage was the most common associated symptoms. Two hundred thirty two [55%] patients with IBS continued to visit the clinic because of abdominal pain, 122 [53%] patients continued to take medications and 37 [16%] patients were subsequently admitted to hospital because of severe abdominal pain of whom 4 [1.6%] were found to have new underlying cause. In women referred with abdominal pain, a diagnosis of irritable bowel syndrome was common in Jordan. A hidden pathology such as celiac disease, microscopic colitis or Crohns disease, although rare may still be found in patients labeled as irritable bowel syndrome and search for these and other possible diagnoses is to be considered when appropriate.

## KATP Channels

drug effects

### **The role of K-ATP channel in the preconditioning effect of magnesium in the rat isolated heart.**

Bazargan, M.; Faghihi, M.; Karimian, S.M.; Chitsaz, M.; Mirershadi, F.

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Physiology

**DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 15 (2): 105-112 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Magnesium-pharmacology; Heart-drug effects; Rats, Sprague-Dawley ; Ischemic Preconditioning, Myocardial; Myocardial Infarction; Myocardial Ischemia; Myocardial Reperfusion; Diazoxide; Glyburide

**Abstract:** There is growing interest for beneficial effect of Mg in the cardiovascular disorders. A number of cardiovascular disorders including myocardial infarction, arrhythmias and congestive heart failure have been associated with low extracellular or intracellular concentrations of Mg. The aim of present study was to investigate the preconditioning effects of magnesium [Mg] on cardiac function and infarct size in the globally ischemic-reperfusion in isolated rat heart. Rat hearts were Langendorff-perfused, subjected to 30 minutes of global ischemia and 90 minutes of reperfusion, and assigned to one of the following treatment groups with 7 hearts in each group: [1] control, [2] ischemic-reperfusion, [IR], [3] ischemic preconditioning, [IPC] of 5 minutes of global ischemia - reperfusion before lethal ischemia; or pretreatment with [4] 30  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  of Diazoxide [Dia], [5] 8  $\text{mmol/L}$  magnesium, [6] 10  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  glibenclamide [Gli], [7] magnesium and Dia and [8] magnesium and Gli. Infarct size was measured by the triphenyltetrazolium chloride method. Left ventricular function was assessed by left ventricular developed pressure [LVDP], heart rate and coronary flow [CF]. Mg limited infarct size [9.76 % vs 44.47% in IR, P< 0.001] as did Dia [10.2 % vs 44.4 % in IR P< 0.001] and IPC [8.69 % vs 44.47% in IR, P< 0.001]. The protective effect of magnesium was

abolished by Gli. Administration of Mg had an anti-infarct effect in ischemic-reperfusion isolated rat hearts and improved cardiac function. Blockade of K-ATP channel abolished the protective effects of magnesium and suggest that K-ATP channel has an important role in this effects.

## Ketamine

### administration and dosage

#### **Safety profile of parenteral ketamine and lignocaine infiltration in pediatric operations.**

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University of Benin - University of Benin Teaching Hospital - Department of Surgery

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 60-64 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ketamine-adverse effects; Lidocaine-administration and dosage; Lidocaine-adverse effects; Surgical Procedures, Operative; Anesthetics, Dissociative; Comorbidity; Prospective Studies; Chi-Square Distribution

**Abstract:** To study the safety and benefits of parenteral ketamine and lignocaine infiltration among pediatric surgical patients with co-morbidities that would preclude the use of general anesthesia requiring endotracheal intubation/face mask in a developing country. This prospective study was undertaken at the Leadeks Medical Centre, Benin City Edo State, Nigeria between January 2002 and December 2006. Patients requiring surgery were safely operated even in the presence of co-morbidity. A total of 416 children were recruited and they were aged 6 days to 16 years [mean 12 +/- 2.04 years] with a male/female ratio of 1:1.1. Appendectomy [33.2%], herniotomy [20.2%] and suturing of laceration [15.9%] were the most common indications for surgery. Anemia, upper respiratory tract infections, malnutrition, malaria fever, typhoid fever, and retroviral infections were co-morbidities. Ambulatory surgery was carried out in 48.6% patients. Overall, only 23.3% experienced postoperative pain, which was statistically significant in those that had laparotomy and appendectomy [ $p < 0.0001$ ], and analgesics such as paracetamol were enough to relieve the pain. Complications recorded such as postoperative vomiting, emergence reaction, wound infection, post operative fever, and apnea occurring after ketamine injections were tolerated and no mortality was recorded. The satisfactory anesthesia and analgesia recorded with this combination, and the low complications observed in the presence of co-morbidity showed that these agents have much to offer in a developing country.

## Labor Stage, First

#### **Factors affecting the duration of the first stage of labour.**

Gawass, Mustafa; Maghur, Lubna; Al Gantri, Ramadan; Baloz, Fathia

Tripoli Medical Centre - Department of Gynaecology

**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 196-200 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Parity; Birth Weight; Prospective Studies; Apgar Score; Risk Assessment; Oxytocin; Time Factors; Extraembryonic Membranes

**Abstract:** To study factors affecting the first stage of labour mainly foetal weight, the state of membranes, the parity and the use of syntocinon. Labour ward in the obstetric and gynaecology department at Tripoli Medical Centre, a prospective study of 100 patients with singleton cephalic pregnancies during labour over two months. The information was taken from the partogram and the neonatal notes. 48% of our patients were primigravida while the rest were multipara, the majority of new born babies [80%] had birth weight [2.5-4kg]. The mean birth weight was 3.38 kg [95% confidence interval for the mean 3.27-3.49], the lowest weight in our study population was 1.6kg and the largest baby was 4.8 kg, the mean duration of labour for the patients was 3.11 hours with the shortest lasting 12 minutes and the longest lasting 11 hours. Our study showed a significant negative correlation between the duration of the first stage and the parity of the patients with a correlation coefficient [-0.30/using Spearman's rho test]  $P < 0.01$ , the patients with ruptured membranes on admission also appeared to have shorter labours however the difference between both groups was insignificant using Mann-Whitney U test [ $P > 0.1$ ]. Patients augmented with syntocinone had a longer labour than those without augmentation however the mode of delivery in both groups of patients was the same. Foetal weight was not a significant factor in the duration of the first stage. When studying the effect of labour on the neonate there was a significant negative relationship between the duration of the first stage and the Apgar score [ $P < 0.001$ ].

## Labor, Induced

### methods

#### **[Randomized control trial investigation of the effect of high-dose versus low-dose oxytocin regimens in induction of labour]**

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (2): 3, 21-27 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Oxytocin-administration and dosage; Randomized Controlled Trial

**Abstract:** Induction of labour means stimulation of uterus to increase the frequency, duration and strength of contractions. There are numerous methods for induction of labour, but use of synthetic oxytocin is the most common

method. In the academic hospitals, approximately 20-30 percent of labours are induced by use of oxytocin. There are two regimens for oxytocin administration i.e. low-dose and high-dose oxytocin. This study was performed to determine the effect of high-dose versus low-dose oxytocin regimens to induce labour in post-term pregnancies in primigravid women. sixty pregnant women were entered into this prospective, randomized, double blind clinical trial. The patients were assigned into two groups by randomized block sampling. Our study included primigravid pregnant women for whom the only indication for induction of labour was post-term pregnancy. Patients were randomly assigned into two groups [n=30] and received oxytocin according to either a low-dose or high-dose protocol. The required Data were extracted by observation, patient interview and also patients records. Statistical analysis was performed by means of X<sup>2</sup> and Mann-Whitney U tests. P value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. There was no significant difference in the mean cervical dilatation, gestational age and maternal age before induction of labour in the 2 groups. Mean durations of active phase were 249.29 minutes and 191.91 minutes in the low-dose and high-dose groups respectively [p>0.05]. The mean values for hospitalization time from admission to complete dilatation of cervix were 512.47 and 449.95 minutes in the low-dose and high-dose groups correspondingly. The mean time from admission to delivery was 552.9 minutes in the low-dose group versus 512.16 minutes in the high-dose group. Lack of response to induction encountered in 20% and 33.3% of the cases of high-dose and low-dose groups accordingly [p>0.05]. The most common cause of cesarean section in the two groups was unresponsiveness to induction [46.1% in low-dose and 42.7% in high dose groups]. We faced 2 cases of neonatal death [6.7%] in the low-dose group. We conclude that high-dose oxytocin regimen shortens labour time. Therefore fewer cesarean sections are required and neonatal outcome will be better. Nonetheless the rate of hyperstimulation is more when high-dose oxytocin regimen is used.

## Language Development Disorders

### **Electroencephalogram findings in Saudi children with delayed language development.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 61-64 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Electroencephalography; Child; Epilepsy

**Abstract:** To determine the possible relation between delayed language development [DLD], epilepsy and epileptiform Electroencephalogram [EEG] discharges in Saudi children. This study was conducted in King Abdulaziz University Hospital, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. In this study 116 pediatric patients with delayed language development and similar number of age and sex matched controls were studied. The age range for both groups was 2-8 years. Children with intelligence quotient less than 70, hearing impairment and radiological evidence of structural cerebral disease were excluded from the study. Sleep and awake EEG was recorded in each case. The EEG was reviewed by a clinical neurophysiologist and a pediatric neurologist. Within the DLD group of children, 12.07% had epilepsy. This is significantly different [p<0.001] from the control group in which none of the children had epilepsy. In DLD group 26 patients [22.41%] had epileptiform discharges in their Electroencephalogram. However, in control group only one child [0.86%] had epileptiform discharges. The delayed language development patients had a significantly higher percentage of abnormal EEGs, p<0.001 compared to the control group. Furthermore, out of the 102 DLD patients, who had no seizure, 12 [11.76%], had epileptiform discharges in their EEG. It is concluded that the children with delayed language development are associated with higher prevalence of epileptiform EEG discharges and epilepsy compared to their control.

## Laryngeal Masks

### **Role of intravenous lignocain during the comparison between thiopentone and propofol for facilitation of laryngeal mask airway insertion.**

Ahmed, Elham Ebrahim

El Galaa Teaching Hospital - Anaesthesiology Department

**New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]** 2008; 38 (1): 7-9 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Propofol; Thiopental; Lidocaine-administration and dosage; Injections, Intravenous

**Abstract:** We designed this study to compare and evaluate the effects of the administration lignocaine on laryngeal mask airway insertion after either thiopentone or propofol induction. Eighty patients were categorised into four groups, each group 20 patients, they underwent minor surgery for which the use of the laryngeal mask was considered. In the thiopentone group [group I] by thiopentone 5-7 mg.kg<sup>-1</sup> anesthesia was induced. In group II lignocain 1 mg.kg<sup>-1</sup> two minutes prior to thiopentone 5-7 mg.kg. In group III propofol 2-2.5 mg.kg<sup>-1</sup> while group IV lignocain 1mg.kg<sup>-1</sup> two minutes prior to propofol 2-2.5 mg.kg. After induction of anaesthesia and loss of eye lash reflex, introduction of laryngeal mask was attempted. Jaw opening, pain on injection, ease of Laryngeal mask insertion, airway obstruction, gagging and coughing all graded by Anaesthetist on a three point subjective scale. The thiopentone-lignocaine group and propofol-lignocaine group showed superior results with easier insertion, minimal coughing and gagging no major haemodynamic changes was noticed, between the groups.

## Larynx

### injuries

#### **Laryngotracheal reconstruction in total laryngotracheal transection.**

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Holy Family Hospital - Department of ENT

**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 113-114 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Trachea-injuries; Larynx-surgery; Trachea-surgery; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures-methods

**Abstract:** A case of laryngotracheal trauma [LTT] was brought to hospital in emergency. After securing airway, neck was explored and total laryngotracheal separation together with crushed anterior and posterior tracheal walls was found. Cricotracheal anastomosis and anterior tracheal wall was repaired with perichondrium lined rib graft. Recovery was good, required dilatation once without any serious postoperative complication in close follow-up.

### Learning

#### **Learning through networks.**

Badr, Elsheiks

**Sudanese Journal of Public Health** 2007; 2 (4): 200 (1 ref.)

**Keywords:** Computer Communication Networks; Internet; Focus Groups; Medical Informatics

## Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous

### diagnosis

#### **The comparison of histopathological findings and polymerase chain reaction in lesions with primary clinical diagnosis of cutaneous leishmaniasis with negative smear.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 96-99 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous-pathology; Polymerase Chain Reaction; DNA

**Abstract:** Cutaneous leishmaniasis [CL] is a common skin disease in Middle East region which involves all ranges of ages and can affects both sexes. With regard to this fact that on time diagnosis and treatment would lead to reduction in its permanent complications and because it resembles other skin diseases, various techniques have been introduced to diagnose its agent in affected tissue. The reliability of pathological examination and PCR technique for diagnosis of CL was investigated in present study. In total 30 patients with clinically CL lesions having negative direct smear, were investigated. Tissue biopsies were taken from the patients, histopathologic sections were prepared and the sections were examined to confirm or rule out the disease. DNA was extracted from biopsy samples by using standard DNA extraction kit and PCR assay was performed according to standard protocol using *Leishmania tropica* species-specific primers. Among 30 biopsies from patients with clinical diagnosis of CL under investigation, five were positive on PCR [16.7%] and 4 were positive on histopathologic examination [13.3%], There was not any meaningful statistical difference between PCR assay and pathological examination [P= 0.87] for diagnosis of CL cases with a negative smear. The present study indicated that PCR is a reliable technique for detection of some cases of suspected patients to CL with negative direct smear, but did not find any priority of PCR compared to histopathology in respect to similarity and economics.

## Leukemia, Lymphocytic, Chronic, B-Cell

### genetics

#### **Immunophenotypic characterization of the leukemic B-cells from Iranian patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia: association between CD38 expression and disease progression.**

Farsngi, Mohammad Hojjat; Jeddi Tehrani, Mahmood; Razavi, Seyed Mohsen; Sharifian, Ramazan Ali; Khoramabadi, Ahmad Shamsian; Rabbani, Hodjatallah; Shokri, Fazel

Tehran University - School of Public Health and Medical Sciences - Department of Immunology

**IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology** 2008; 5 (1): 25-35 (36 ref.)

**Keywords:** Leukemia, B-Cell-genetics; Immunophenotyping; Antigens, CD38; Disease Progression; Flow Cytometry; Antigens, CD20; Receptors, IgE; Antigens, CD27; Antigens, CD45

**Abstract:** Patients with B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia [B-CLL] have heterogeneous clinical courses, thus several biological parameters need to be added to the current clinical staging systems to predict disease outcome. Recent immunophenotypic studies performed mainly in Western populations have demonstrated the prognostic value of CD38 and ZAP-70 expression in B-CLL. To investigate the expression pattern of a variety of membrane antigens on leukemic cells from Iranian patients with CLL and to find out if there are any differences in the expression of these markers between indolent and progressive groups. In the present study, peripheral blood samples from 87 Iranian



patients with B-CLL were analysed by flow cytometry. In all cases, the neoplastic cells displayed B-CLL phenotype [CD5(+)/CD19(+)/slg(+)]. The vast majority of the cases expressed CD23, but failed to stain for CD3 or CD14. The leukemic cells of most patients expressed CD27 [84/87, 95.4%] and CD45RO [74/87, 83.9%] molecules, suggesting a memory B-cell phenotype. Comparison between the indolent [n=42] and progressive [n=37] patients revealed significantly higher frequency and intensity of CD38 expression in progressive group [40.5%] compared to indolent [11.9%] patients [p<0.05]. None of the other membrane antigens were differentially expressed in these two groups of patients. Our results obtained in an Asian ethnic population confirm and extend previous findings obtained from Western populations regarding the association of CD38 expression and disease progression in B-CLL.

## Leukemia, Myeloid, Acute

### **Study of some detection mechanisms for multidrug resistance P-gp and mRNA in acute leukemia and correlation to clinical outcome.**

El Tounsi, Iman; Hamed, Hanan; Alenzi, Faris Q.B.; Gafari, Maha  
Menoufeya Faculty of Medicine - Department of Clinical pathology

**New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]** 2008; 38 (1): 26-33 (51 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antibodies, Monoclonal; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Immunohistochemistry; P-Glycoprotein; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Prognosis; RNA, Messenger

**Abstract:** Leukemic blast samples from 32 patients with acute leukemias [AML] were studied by / immunofluorescence/ flowcytometry [IFL/FCM] and by immunocytochemistry [ICH] with three monoclonal antibodies [MoAbs] to the multidrug resistance protein [P-glycoprotein, P-gp]. MDRI RNA levels in the same blasts were determined by RT-PCR. IFL/FCM staining with C219-FITC showed >5% positive cells in 14/32 cases [43.7%], the mean percentage of positive cells being 24.5%. In ICH staining, the percentages of positive cells varied with different MoAbs, but the results obtained with C219 and MRK16 correlated with those obtained with JSB1. No correlation could be demonstrated between the percentages of cells expressing P-gp and Mdr1-mRNA. Ninety one point seven % of patients with Mdr1 RNA negative leukemia reached complete remission as compared to 9.3% expressing higher levels of MDRI mRNA [p<0.0001]. There was no correlation between the response to therapy and the results of IFL/ICH staining. We conclude that the results of immunostaining for P-gp must be interpreted cautiously and probably novel, more specific MoAbs should be raised before any therapeutic use can be made of the findings. Also, PCR detection of MDRI mRNA could be of prognostic value in AML.

## Leukemia, Myelomonocytic, Juvenile

### diagnosis

#### **Juvenile myelomonocytic leukaemia.**

Siddiqui, Emad uddin; Hanif, Shaheena

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 175-177 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fever; Cough; Pallor; Infant; Myelodysplastic Syndromes

**Abstract:** Juvenile Myelomonocytic Leukemia [JMML] is a rare hematopoietic malignancy of early childhood. Infection remains the principal cause of death in patients with myelodysplastic syndrome [MDS]. Sixty percent of patients are anemic and 26 percent have petechiae and/or purpura [thrombocytopenia]. Bone Marrow Transplant [BMT] is the best available treatment option. We describe the management of an eight months old male child who presented with complaints of fever, cough and pallor since six months. Despite medication his fever did not subside. He developed meningitis and intracranial bleed and expired on 11th day of hospitalization.

## Linear Models

### **Weak and strong maximum principles for cooperative elliptic systems.**

Al Mahameed, M.M.

Irbid National University - Department of Mathematics

**Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences** 2008; 4 (1): 17-25 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nonlinear Dynamics; Mathematics

**Abstract:** In this paper well-known maximum principles are extended to second order cooperative linear elliptic systems with cooperative boundary conditions in strong, weak, and very weak settings.

## Liposarcoma

### **Association of a retroperitoneal liposarcoma and an adrenal medullary hyperplasia feigning a pheochromocytoma.**

Hamila, Fehmi; Jarrar, Mohamed Salah; Tarmiz, Khalil; Khenissi, Abdel Mejid; Mselmi, Abdel Mejid; Beltaifa, Dhafer; Sakhri, Jaballah; Letaief, Rached

Farhat Hached University Hospital - General Surgery Department

**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 229-230 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Adrenal Hyperplasia, Congenital; Pheochromocytoma; Retroperitoneal Neoplasms; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Blood Pressure; Hypertension; Comorbidity; Metanephrine-urine; Adrenal Medulla-pathology

**Abstract:** A 45-year old woman presented with a recent paroxysmal hypertension and a flush syndrome. Physical examination revealed an abdominal mass with positive left lumbar contact. The urine metanephrine was high. The CT scan and the Magnetic Resonance imaging [MRI] showed a 10 cm retroperitoneal tumour apart from the left adrenal gland and driving back the left kidney. The diagnosis of ectopic pheochromocytoma was suspected and the patient was operated. A tumour resection widened to the left adrenal gland and to the kidney was performed. The specimen histology showed a well-differentiated liposarcoma associated to an adrenal medullary hyperplasia [AMH]. Postoperatively blood pressure was stabilised at normal levels. The review of literature show that AMH mimicking a pheochromocytoma is rare and its association with a giant retroperitoneal liposarcoma has never been reported before.

## Losartan

### pharmacokinetics

#### **In-vitro percutaneous absorption of losartan potassium in human skin and prediction of human skin permeability.**

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**DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 15 (2): 53-60 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Skin Absorption; Skin-metabolism; Permeability; Rats; Mice; Capsaicin; Administration, Cutaneous; Polymethacrylic Acids

**Abstract:** This study describes the feasibility of transdermal controlled administration of Losartan potassium [LP] across human cadaver skin. Study also defines the influence of capsaicin, sex and site of application on permeation characteristics and determined an appropriate animal model for human skin permeability. The permeation of LP of various formulations was studied using Keshary-Chen diffusion cell. Optimized controlled formulation [without capsaicin] released 42.17% [ +/- 1.85] of LP in 12 hr whereas treatment formulation [with capsaicin 0.028 % w/v] released 48.94% [ +/- 1.71] of LP with significant difference on null hypothesis. Influence of sex showed statistically significant difference for permeation of LP through male and female rats, as well as male and female mice across both the abdominal and dorsal sides of the skin [p<0.05]. Similarly statistically significant differences were noted for permeation of LP across male and female mice abdomen-dorsal, but not for male rat abdomen-dorsal and female rat abdomen-dorsal. Furthermore, in-vitro permeation of LP across human skin was compared with the permeation across rat and mice skins. Male rat and male mice dorsal skin was found to have closer permeability characteristics to human than other skin membranes, but the Factor of Difference values were < 3 for all membranes which were used suggesting the membranes are good models for human skin permeability. In conclusion simple transdermal adhesive patches formulations incorporating high molecular weight of LP can deliver a dose in-vivo and proposed model skin membranes can be utilized for future pharmacokinetic and toxicokinetic studies as well as metabolism studies of LP.

## Low Back Pain

### diagnosis

#### **A case of radiating low back pain.**

Antoun, Jumana; Saab, Bassem

American University of Beirut Medical Center - Department of Family Medicine

**LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal** 2008; 56 (1): 61-62 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pain; Spondylolysis-radiography; Spondylolisthesis-radiography; Lumbar Vertebrae; Sacrum; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Questionnaires

### drug therapy

#### **Degenerative lumbar spine disease: assessment of changes in epidural infusion pressure and clinical outcome after epidural steroid injection.**

Al Sayyad, Al Sayyed Hasan Fahmy; Ali, Mohammad Hassan; Abdul Hamied Essam Mohammad Hemmat

Zagazig University - Faculty of Medicine - Anesthesiology Department

**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 525-533 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lumbar Vertebrae; Osteoarthritis-therapy; Steroids-administration and dosage; Injections, Epidural; Treatment Outcome; Spine-pathology

**Abstract:** Assessment of the effect of epidural steroid injection on epidural infusion pressure and clinical outcome variables in low back pain patients due to degenerative lumbar spine disease. This study was conducted on 40 patients, 29 males and 11 females complaining of radicular low back pain with radiological evidence of degenerative lumbar spine disease referred from Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Department to the Pain Clinic of the Anesthesiology Department of Zagazig University Hospitals. They were classified into two groups: Group I: patients who exhibited lumbar degenerative spine disease [DSD] for less than 1 year [early DSD]. Group II: patients who

exhibited lumbar degenerative spine disease [DSD] for more than 1 year [advanced DSD]. At starting therapeutic intervention and after 6 weeks of treatment, low back pain intensity, tension sign [straight leg raising test], functional disability, lumbar mobility and infusion epidural pressure were assessed for both groups. Group I [early DSD]: A significant decrease in epidural infusion pressure from baseline level was observed after epidural steroid injections [ $p < 0.05$ ]; significant improvements in pain, disability, lumbar mobility and tension sign [Straight leg raising test] were observed when comparing baseline values with that at the end of treatment. Group II [advanced DSD]: insignificant decrease in epidural infusion pressure from baseline level was observed after epidural steroid injections [ $p > 0.05$ ]. Also, insignificant improvements in pain, disability, lumbar mobility and tension sign [Straight leg raising test] were observed when comparing baseline values with that at the end of treatment [ $p > 0.05$ ]. Epidural steroid injections may be of benefit to patients with early DSD whose symptoms do not improve with more conservative management. They may serve as a low-risk alternative to surgery in patients with degenerative lumbar spine disease. But the role of steroid injections not to replace physical activity and therapy; rather, steroids serve to control pain so that patients can work with therapists on their biomechanics and improve their functional outcomes. Further researches must be done to clarify more information about the mechanism of action of epidural steroids in treatment of spine disease, its effect on epidural infusion pressure and to define accurately the relative indications and clinical features that predict success with epidural steroid injections [ESI] therapy.

## Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic

### pathology

#### **Detection of carotid atherosclerosis in systemic lupus erythematosus and its relation to risk factors.**

Al Tanawy, Refaat Mustafa; Soliman, Amal Fathy; Al Girgawy, Sherine Abdull Fattah; Abdul Galiel, Tohamy Alem Benha University - Faculty of Medicine - Radiodiagnosis Department

**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 553-562 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Risk Factors; Arteriosclerosis; Carotid Arteries; Cholesterol; Triglycerides; Lipoproteins, LDL; Fibrinogen; C-Reactive Protein; Disease Progression; Body Mass Index

**Abstract:** To detect early atherosclerotic changes in SLE patients and to evaluate its relation to traditional cardiovascular risk factors and lupus-related factors. Forty female SLE patients were included in this study. Their age ranged from 20 to 63 years. All of them were subjected to full history taking, thorough clinical examination, laboratory investigations, disease activity assessment using SLE Disease Activity Index [SLEDAI] and assessment of SLE-related disease damage according to the Systemic Lupus International Collaborating Clinics [SLICC] damage index. Intima-media thickness [IMT] and carotid plaques were measured with carotid B-mode ultrasound. Risk factors associated with carotid plaques and IMT were determined. They included traditional cardiovascular risk factors, SLE-related disease factors and inflammation markers. Eighteen patients out of the 40 [45%] had plaques. Those patients were statistically significantly [ $p < 0.05$ ] older and had higher systolic and diastolic blood pressure, greater body mass index, higher levels of total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein [LDL] cholesterol, fibrinogen and C-reactive protein [CRP] than patients without plaques. The patients with plaques had a statistically significant [ $p < 0.05$ ] longer disease duration, higher SLICC damage score and longer duration of prednisone use than those without plaques. The mean level of IMT of the CCA showed a statistically significant increase [ $P < 0.05$ ] in SLE patients as compared to controls. The IMT was statistically highly significantly [ $p < 0.001$ ] as correlated with the age, CRP, and SLICC damage index. The prevalence of the plaques in the studied SLE patients was 45%. There were statistically significant differences between the patients with and those without plaques regarding disease-related factors [disease duration, SLICC damage score and duration of prednisone use] and inflammation markers [fibrinogen and C-reactive protein]. IMT of the CCA showed a statistically significant increase [ $P < 0.05$ ] in SLE patients as compared to controls. The IMT was statistically highly significantly correlated with SLICC damage index. These findings show that SLE-related disease factors and inflammation markers are associated with carotid atherosclerosis in the SLE patients. SLE patients at risk of atherosclerosis should be examined by high resolution ultrasonography for identification of early stage atherosclerosis. Also, dampening of the inflammatory activity has a favorable impact on the progression of atherosclerosis in SLE patients.

## Lutembacher Syndrome

### surgery

#### **Transcatheter treatment of lutembacher's syndrome.**

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Armed Forces Institute of Cardiology and National Institute of Heart Diseases - Department of Cardiology

**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 105-106 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Heart Septal Defects, Atrial; Mitral valve Stenosis; Catheterization; Balloon Dilatation-methods

**Abstract:** Lutembacher's syndrome is a rare combination of atrial septal defect [ASD] and rheumatic mitral stenosis. Traditionally, this condition is treated surgically. We present a case of Lutembacher's syndrome that was successfully treated with percutaneous transcatheter mitral commissurotomy [PTMC] using the Inoue balloon. Closure of ASD was successfully achieved with an Amplatzer atrial septal occluder under transthoracic echocardiogram [TTE] guidance without general anesthesia.

## Lymphangioma, Cystic

### diagnosis

#### **Retroperitoneal cystic lymphangiomas in adults: four case reports and review of the literature.**

Tohme, Cyril; Ata, Toufic; Ghorra, Claude; Noun, Roger; Abboud, Bassam; Sarkis, Riad  
Central University Hospital - saint Joseph University - General Surgery Department

**LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal** 2008; 56 (1): 42-45 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Retroperitoneal Neoplasms-diagnosis; Adult; Review Literature as Topic; Abdomen-ultrasonography; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Mesenteric Cyst; Flank Pain; Abdominal Pain; Diarrhea; Nausea; Vomiting; Dyspepsia; Constipation

**Abstract:** Retroperitoneal location of cystic lymphangiomas in adult patients is rare. Their clinical presentation is not specific. Magnetic resonance imaging is the best radiological exam for the diagnosis. These tumors must be distinguished from mesenteric cysts which are more frequent and can degenerate. The authors report four cases of retroperitoneal cystic lymphangioma with a literature review.

## Magnesium

### administration and dosage

#### **[The effects of orally administrated magnesium on denuded aorta contractility in streptozotocin induced diabetic rats]**

Noursadeghi, E.; Ghasemi, A.; Hedayati, M.; Azarnia, M.; Faraji, F.; Zahedi, Asl S.

Islamic Azad University, North Tehran Branch - School of Sciences - Department of Biology

**IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism** 2007; 9 (3): 299-305, 336 (36 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental; Rats, Wistar; Aorta, Thoracic-drug effects; Magnesium-pharmacology; Diabetes Mellitus; Administration, Oral; Streptozocin

**Abstract:** Some studies suggest that magnesium deficiency contributes to the cardiovascular complications associated with diabetes mellitus; hence the present study investigated the effects of long term orally administrated magnesium on isolated denuded aorta contractility in response to KCl and Phenylephrine [Phe]. Sixty male Wistar rats [180-250 g] were divided into two diabetic and two control groups. One group of each received magnesium sulfate in their drinking water, while the two other groups, had only tap water. After 8 weeks, thoracic aorta was isolated, cut into 2-3 mm rings, endothelium removed and transferred to an organ bath. The tissue was then exposed to cumulative doses of KCl [10, 20, 40, 60 and 80 mM] and Phe [10-9, 10-8, 10-7, 10-6 and 10-5 M] and contractions were measured by an isometric transducer. During the study period, fasting blood samples were obtained every 2 weeks to measure Plasma Glucose level. Vasoconstrictive responses to KCl and Phe were significantly [ $p < 0.05$ ] higher in the control group as compared to the diabetic groups [ $p < 0.05$ ] and there were no significant differences between Mg-treated and non Mg-treated rats. Maximal contractions to KCl were 2.32 +/- 0.23, 2.76 +/- 0.19, 1.96 +/- 0.11 and 1.84 +/- 0.21 and the maximal responses to Phe were 2.94 +/- 0.24, 3.38 +/- 0.20, 2.24 +/- 0.27 and 2.61 +/- .27 in the control, Mg-treated control, diabetics and Mg-treated diabetic groups, respectively. No significant differences were found in plasma glucose concentrations between the Mg-treated and non Mg-treated groups. Oral administration of magnesium for 8 weeks has no effect on isolated denuded aorta contractility in diabetic rats.

## Malaria

### mortality

#### **Malaria and maternal mortality in Gezira-Sudan.**

El Sanousi, Mohamed El Sanousi Mohamed; Al Hassan, Abdul Rahman Abdul Hafeez; Abdel Salam, Muawia Mohamed Ahmed; Mirghni, Omer Ahmed

University of Gezira - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**Gezira Journal of Health Sciences** 2007; 3 (1): 51-60 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Maternal Mortality; Retrospective Studies; Cause of Death; Anemia; Parity; Malaria, Cerebral; Epistaxis; Heart Failure; Heart Arrest; Kidney Failure; Blackwater Fever; Pulmonary Edema; Water-Electrolyte Imbalance; Fever; Liver Failure; Puerperal Disorders; Rural Population; Abortion, Spontaneous; Urban Population

**Abstract:** The objectives of this study include: [1] to identify the magnitude of malaria as a cause of maternal mortality [MM] [2] to study the demographic characteristics of MM cases caused by malaria and [3] to identify the actual cause of MM due to malaria. This is a six years hospital based retrospective review of hospital records of ladies died due to malaria in Wad Medani Teaching Hospital for Obstetrics and Gynaecology [WMTGOG], form 1 January 1998 to 31 December 2003. Malaria caused 10% to 40% of MM per year. The mean age was 27.57 years, most of them were primigravidae and from rural areas. 37.8% of the deaths occurred between 28 and 36 week of gestation. The median duration of stay in hospital was two days. However 32.4% of deaths stayed for less than 24 hours that indicated severe and serious clinical presentations. The main causes of death due to malaria or its complication were: anaemia [24.3], cerebral malaria [21.6%], circulatory failure [12.51] and renal failure [8.1%]. Others were pulmonary oedema, hyperpyrexia, puerperal psychosis, abortion, severe epistaxis, cardiac arrest, black water fever, electrolyte

imbalance, and hepatic failure. The study recommended effective prevention of malaria and an intensive care approach in its management.

## Malignant Atrophic Papulosis

diagnosis

### Lethal systemic degos disease with prominent cardia-pulmonary involvement.

Notash, Ali Y.; Mazoochy, Hamed; Mirshams, Mostafa; Nikoo, Azita  
University of Tehran - School of Medical Sciences - Department of Surgery

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 133-137 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Malignant Atrophic Papulosis-complications; Multiple Organ Failure; Heart Arrest-etiology; Fatal Outcome; Diagnosis, Differential

**Abstract:** Degos disease DD is a rare obstructive vasculopathy characterized by distinctive skin lesions. Involvement of the soles, palms and genitalia is rare. In most cases, disease has an unfavorable course and involves gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system and occasionally other organs. Pleural and pericardial involvements are usually minor manifestations with prolonged course. Death occurs in approximately 50% of the patients usually due to intestinal perforation or central nervous system bleeding. We describe a 48-year-old man of lethal systemic DD. Widespread skin lesions with involvement of palmoplantar surfaces, genitalia and scalp were ignored for 3 years, whereas the disease revealed own malignant nature. The disorder progressed to nervous, gastrointestinal and cardiopulmonary system that led to death after 5 months from onset of systemic involvement as severe restrictive cardio-pulmonary insufficiency. Autopsy showed diffuse fibrotic changes in serosal membranes and internal organs.

## Manuscripts as Topic

### Why scientific papers are rejected.

Misha'i, Aly A.

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Islamic Hospital

**Jordan Medical Journal** 2007; 41 (1): 58-62 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Publications

## Maternal Mortality

etiology

### Maternal mortality in Bahrain 1987-2004: an audit of causes of avoidable death.

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Ministry of Health - Salmaniya Medical Centre - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 720-730 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Maternal Mortality-prevention and control; Medical Audit; Pregnancy Complications; Anemia, Sickle Cell-mortality; Intensive Care Units; Hypertension-mortality; HELLP Syndrome-mortality; Embolism-mortality; Hemorrhage-mortality

**Abstract:** The aim of this report was to establish the national maternal mortality rate in Bahrain over the period 1987-2004, to identify preventable factors in maternal deaths and to make recommendations for safe motherhood. There were 60 maternal deaths out of 243 232 deliveries giving an average maternal mortality rate of 24.7 per 100 000 total births. The main causes of death were sickle-cell disease [25.0%], hypertension [18.3%], embolism [13.3%], haemorrhage [13.3%], heart disease [11.7%], infection [8.3%] and other [10.0%]. In an audit of care, 17 [28.3%] out of 60 deaths were judged to be avoidable, nearly half of which were due to a shortage of intensive care beds. We recommend that a confidential enquiry of maternal deaths be conducted at the national level every 3 to 5 years.

## Measles

epidemiology

### Measles epidemiology and its implications for a vaccination programme in Oman.

Patel, P.K.; Al Awaidi, S.T.; Bawikar, S.; Al Busaidy, S.; Al Mahrooqi, S.

Ministry of Health - Directorate-General of Health Services - Department of Health Affairs

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 579-589 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Measles-transmission; Measles-vaccines; Mass Immunization; Retrospective Studies; Disease Outbreaks; Risk Factors; Immunoglobulin M

**Abstract:** To describe the epidemiology of measles in Oman and the implications for a vaccination programme, we conducted a retrospective record-based study from 1 January 2000 to 31 December 2003 using data from the national epidemiological surveillance system. All cases notified as suspected measles during the study period were included. Of

the 185 notified cases, 19.4% were confirmed measles positive. Blood samples for measles IgM were collected in 97.3% of cases. The mean age of measles cases was 8.0 [SD 10.7] years. The estimated overall incidence rate of measles for the study period was 0.53 per 100 000 person-years. Regression analysis indicated measles was significantly commoner among non-Omanis and children who had not been vaccinated.

## Medical Errors

prevention and control

### **Pattern of surgical errors and prevention.**

Channa, Ghulam Asghar  
Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center

**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 71-73 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Surgery-standards; Education, Medical; Safety

## Medicine, Arabic

history

### **Contributions of Ibn Al-Nafis [1210-1288 AD] to the progress of medicine and urology. A study and translations from his medical works.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 13-22 (98 ref.)

**Keywords:** Internal Medicine-history; History, Medieval; Medical Illustration; Books-history; Urology-history; Translations

**Abstract:** This primary-source study of 4 medical works of the 13th century Muslim scholar Ibn Al-Nafis confirmed that his *Kitab Al-Mujaz Fi Al-Tibb* was authored as an independent book meant to be a handbook for medical students and practitioners not as an epitome of *Kitab Al-Qanun* of Ibn Sina as thought by recent historians. His huge medical encyclopedia, *Al-Shamil*, represents a wave of intense scientific activity that spread among the scholars of Cairo and Damascus following the massive destruction of books by Hulako's Army during the devastation of Baghdad in 1258. Like his predecessors in the Islamic Era, Ibn Al-Nafis critically appraised the views of scholars before him in the light of his own experimentation and direct observations. Accordingly, in his books *Sharh Tashreeh Al-Qanun*, *Risalat al-Aadaa* and *Al-Risalah Al-Kameleyyah*, we find the first description of the coronary vessels and the true concept of the blood supply of the heart as well as the correct description of the pulmonary circulation and the beginnings of the proper understanding of the systemic circulation. Those discoveries of Ibn Al-Nafis, translated to Latin by Andreas Alpagus printed in Venice in 1547, appeared, 6 years later, in the *Christianismi Restituto* of Servetus and, in 1555, in the *De Fabrica Humani Corporis* of Vesalius 2nd edition then in the works of Valverde 1554, Columbus 1559, Cesalpino 1571, and finally Harvey in 1628. Furthermore, this study documented several other contributions of Ibn Al-Nafis to the progress of human functional anatomy and to advances in medical and surgical practice.

## Meningioma

epidemiology

### **Intracranial meningioma.**

Al Hadidy, Azmy M.; Maani, Waleed S.; Mahafza, Waleed S.; Al Najar, Mahasen S.; Al Nadii, Mustafa M.

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Jordan University Hospital - Department of Radiology

**Jordan Medical Journal** 2007; 41 (1): 37-51 (70 ref.)

**Keywords:** Meningeal Neoplasms; Meningioma-pathology; Meningioma-diagnosis; Meningioma-surgery

**Abstract:** Meningiomas are the most common benign intracranial tumor, accounting for 15-30% of all primary intracranial tumors. They are usually diagnosed between 40-60 years and they are more common in females, but the aggressive type is more common in men and children. Pathologically, Meningiomas are divided into three grades: 1-Benign [90%] 2-Atypical [5-7%] 3-Anaplastic [3-5%]. The gross appearance of Meningioma is usually globular mass with regular surfaces and attached to the dura, but there is a certain type called meningioma en plaque, has a flattened appearance that conforms to the curves of the brain and the inside of the skull. Studying the immunohistochemistry and the biological activity of this tumor showed the presence of Epithelial Membrane Antigen [EMA] in 80% of cases, in addition to the presence of progesterone receptors in 57- 67% of cases which is associated with a good histological grade, lower frequency of recurrence, and overall favourable prognosis. Many causes are thought to be associated with meningioma like trauma, viral infection, radiation and genetic factors. The signs and symptoms are variable, and some of them are specific to the location of the tumor. The diagnosis of meningioma is done by CT scan and MRI, in addition to nuclear imaging and MRSpectroscopy. In many cases, angiography is also done either conventional or via

MRAngiography. The treatment methods depend on the size and site of tumor, patient's age and clinical presentation starting by clinical observation and ending by surgical management. This article will discuss all of the above in detail with review of the medical literature.

## Metabolic Diseases

### etiology

#### **[Fruit and vegetable intake and the metabolic syndrome: Tehran lipid and glucose study]**

Hosseini, F.; Mirmiran, P.; Azizi, F.

Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Obesity Research Center

**IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism** 2007; 9 (3): 267-277, 332 (42 ref.)

**Keywords:** Metabolic Diseases-epidemiology; Fruit; Vegetables; Triglycerides-blood; Cholesterol-blood; Cross-Sectional Studies; Risk Factors; Metabolic Diseases-prevention and control

**Abstract:** While consumption of vegetable and fruit are increasingly being recommended to prevent chronic diseases in dietary guidelines, epidemiologic data on the association between vegetable and fruit intakes and the metabolic syndrome is limited. The aim of this study was to investigate the hypothesis that higher fruit and vegetable intakes reduce metabolic risk factors in Tehranian adults. In a cross-sectional study, quartiles of vegetables and fruit consumption were determined using the food frequency questionnaire, for 606 subjects, aged 18-74 years. Blood pressure was assessed according to standard methods and fasting blood samples were taken for biochemical measurements. Hypertriglyceridemia, hypercholesterolemia, high LDL, low HDL and metabolic syndrome were defined according to ATP III guidelines. Mean  $\pm$  SD consumption of starchy vegetables, vegetables and fruit intake was 50.8  $\pm$  49, 304  $\pm$  179 and 211  $\pm$  147 g/day, respectively. The prevalence of metabolic syndrome was higher among subjects in lower quartiles of fruits [17.2% in first vs 15.4% in fourth quartile,  $P < 0.05$ ]. Those in the higher quartile of vegetable intake had higher intakes of fat [31.7  $\pm$  8 in fourth vs 28.5  $\pm$  9 g/day in first quartile], cholesterol [208  $\pm$  13 in fourth vs 153  $\pm$  12 g/day in first quartile], [ $P < 0.05$ ]. Significant differences were seen in mean vegetable and fruit intakes across the 3 risk factor groups [0, 1-2 and  $\geq 3$  risk factors] after adjustments for fat and saturated fat intakes [310  $\pm$  14, 194  $\pm$  17 in individuals with  $\geq 3$  risk factors vs 364  $\pm$  18, 248  $\pm$  15 g/day in individuals with no risk factors respectively,  $P < 0.05$ ]. There was a significant difference in mean fruit intake across the 3 risk factor groups before and after adjustments for fat and saturated fat intakes [ $P < 0.05$ ]. Fruit and vegetable intake is inversely associated with the risk of having metabolic syndrome.

## Metabolic Syndrome X

#### **Metabolic syndrome: Relevance to psychiatry.**

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University of Warwick - Warwick Medical School

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 181-186 (73 ref.)

**Keywords:** Psychiatry; Mental Disorders; Mental Health; Antipsychotic Agents; Life Style

**Abstract:** The treatment of mental illnesses is receiving considerable attention in the current medical literature and has been a focus of reviews for adapting a holistic approach for recognition and management of the physical health needs of these patients. Metabolic syndrome, a major public health problem linked to cardiovascular and other morbidities, has gained a significant importance in clinical settings and patients with severe mental illnesses who are at higher risk for different components of this syndrome due to their illness and its treatment require careful and regular monitoring in this regard. This article summarises the current thinking about the concept, nature and extent of this syndrome with special reference to mental health and discusses its relevance in the current management of these disorders.

## Metformin

### therapeutic use

#### **Comparison of a generic and a brand metformin products in type II diabetes : a double blind randomized clinical trial study.**

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran - Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center

**DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 15 (2): 113-117 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-drug therapy; Double-Blind Method; Glyburide

**Abstract:** Metformin is often prescribed for glycemic control in type II diabetes mellitus. This drug is the first line treatment for obese without renal or liver failure. Different pharmaceutical types of Metformin are available. As a clinical trial, therapeutic effects of a generic [Aria Pharmaceutical Company, Iran] with a brand metformin [Glucophage, product of Merck pharmaceutical company, France] in diabetic patients were compared. This double blind randomized clinical trial study was performed in 60 non-pregnant diabetic patients in order to compare therapeutic effects of combination therapy [Glibenclamide - Metformin "Generic or Brand" a 12-week period]. Patients were evaluated for

FBS, BS2hpp, HbA1C, lipid profile, liver function tests, weight, BMI, and side effects. Both pharmaceutical types of Metformin had the same therapeutic effects for controlling of glycemia, and lipid profile and weight, between two groups statistically were not significantly different. GI discomfort [distention] was the most common side effects of both drugs [33%]. There were no significant statistical differences between these two products regarding their side effects and 70% of patients were satisfied by taking each kind of product. On the basis of results, while both products had comparable efficacy, the generic product which is a domestic product and easier for patients to have access to it showed fewer side effects.

## Methylmethacrylate

### pharmacology

#### **The effects of methyl methacrylate monomer on testosterone level in male rats. An experimental study.**

Fakhouri, Jihad; Aftimos, Georges; Hilal, George; Sarkis, Riad  
Saint Joseph University - Faculty of Dental Medicine

**LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal** 2008; 56 (1): 11-15 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Testosterone-blood; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Immunoenzyme Techniques

**Abstract:** Methyl methacrylate [MMA] is commonly used in medicine and dentistry. The adverse effects of MMA are well described in the literature. Animal studies have largely confirmed the risks reported in clinical observations. There is no study indicating direct implication of MMA on male fertility mechanism. The purpose of this study was to determine whether MMA is able to modify the testosterone level. The target population consisted of 60 male Sprague-Dawley rats. They were closed in colony cages and divided into five groups: The first group [n = 15] designated as the control group and four experimental groups [n = 45]. Experiments were conducted by exposing the four experimental groups to MMA with water at different concentrations [4%, 8%, 16% and 32%] administered per os. The exposure duration was eight months. Blood was obtained before and at the end of the exposure and the measurement of the testosterone level was made by EIA test. The exposure of rats at a moderate concentration of MMA [16%] showed an increase in testosterone level of 60% [p = 0.003] while the other groups showed a decrease of testosterone level. The control group showed a decrease of 44.8% [p = 0.001], the rats exposed at 4% showed a decrease of 67.7% [p = 0.000], those exposed at 8% showed a decrease of 4.32% [p = 0.35], the rats exposed at 32% showed a decrease of 71.7% [p = 0.002]. Despite the fact that MMA at low concentration was rapidly hydrolyzed in blood due to the nonspecific carboxylesterase and metabolized at high concentration by the liver, its effects on testosterone level were significant. These preliminary results showed an interference of the MMA with the testosterone hormonal equilibrium that could be an interesting target for further investigations.

### toxicity

#### **Toxic effects of methyl methacrylate monomer on male genital tissue in vitro study in rats.**

Fakhouri, Jihad; Sarkis, Riad; Chababi-Atallah, Myrna; Aftimos, Georges  
Faculty of Dental Medicine - Department of Removable Prosthodontics

**LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal** 2008; 56 (1): 22-26 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Testis-drug effects; Seminal Vesicles-drug effects; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Genitalia, Male-drug effects

**Abstract:** Methyl methacrylate [MMA], a widely used monomer in dentistry and medicine has been reported to cause abnormalities or lesions in several organs. Experimental and clinical studies have documented that monomers may cause a wide range of adverse health effects such as irritation to skin, eyes, and mucous membranes, allergic dermatitis, stomatitis, asthma, neuropathy, disturbances of the central nervous system, liver toxicity, and fertility disturbances. The purpose of this study was to determine whether MMA mixed with water at four different concentrations is able to affect the histological structure of testicular tissues and seminal vesicle on male rats. The target population consisted of 60 male Sprague-Dawley rats. They were housed in colony cages and divided into five groups: The first group [n = 15] designated as the control group and four experimental groups [n = 45]. Experiments were conducted by exposing the four experimental groups to MMA administered per os mixed with water at different concentrations [4%, 8%, 16%, 32%]. The exposure duration was eight months. The testicles and the seminal vesicles were then extracted, dissected, fixed in Bouin liquid fixative and were submitted to the pathology laboratory [National Institute of Pathology] for histopathological examination. Seven out of 10 rats to which the MMA was administrated at a concentration of 32% showed partial seminal vesicle atrophy. The seminal vesicles in the remaining rats showed normal histology in all specimens. Testis, epididymis and vas deferens showed normal histology in all rats. The data in this study showed that MMA administered at high concentration is associated to seminal vesicle atrophy. These findings let us suggest that this effect could be the result of either a direct effect of MMA on testosterone levels [as shown in our first study], or through its possible action on other organs involved in testosterone metabolism and seminal vesicle trophicity such as the hypophysis.



## Microbial Sensitivity Tests

### **Antibacterial susceptibility of uropathogens in 3 hospitals, Sari, Islamic Republic of Iran, 2002-2003.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 556-563 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urinary Tract Infections-microbiology; Culture Media; Urine-microbiology; Escherichia coli; Pseudomonas; Enterobacter; Ampicillin Resistance; Trimethoprim Resistance; Methicillin Resistance; Hospitals

**Abstract:** To determine the frequency and pattern of antibiotic susceptibility of uropathogens in urinary tract infection [UTI] from 3 university hospitals we carried out a retrospective review of urine culture and antibiotic sensitivity testing from symptomatic outpatients and inpatients during 2002-2003. Of 5600 samples, 703 [12.6%] were culture positive, 38.7% of which were from hospitalized patients. Escherichia coli was the leading cause of UTI in both groups of patients. The rates and roles of other pathogens, including Pseudomonas spp. [5.3%-10.4%], Enterobacter spp. [0%-5.7%], Staphylococcus spp. [5.4%-26.4%], differed in each hospital. Differences in antibacterial susceptibility patterns were observed. Ampicillin [82%-100%] and co-trimoxazole [50%-90%] resistance were the most frequent. Methicillin resistance in Staphylococcus spp. ranged from 17% to 60%.

## Mitral Valve Stenosis

### surgery

### **Efficacy of balloon valvuloplasty using multi-track technique for 50 cases with tight mitral stenosis at national heart institute and follow up one year.**

Al Kholi, Tarek; Gaber, Ahmed Hasanen ; Abdel Mohsn, Tarek; Auf, Essam  
National Heart Institute

**New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]** 2008; 38 (1): 51-59 (39 ref.)

**Keywords:** Balloon Dilatation-methods; Follow-Up Studies; Echocardiography; Postoperative Complications

**Abstract:** Mitral balloon valvuloplasty is the treatment of choice for severe mitral stenosis in young patients with a minimally calcified and pliable mitral valve. The Multi-Track system, devised by Bonhoeffer et al. in 1995, simplifies the Double Balloon technique. With this system, one of the balloons is a rapid exchange balloon, while the other has a conventional design, enabling both to be aligned in the mitral valve orifice over a single guide wire. The main advantage of such technique is lower cost, not only regarding the balloon, but also because they can be reused after resterilization with ethylene oxide. [Links et al., 2000] The study was designed to assess the efficacy of balloon valvuloplasty using multi-track technique for 50 cases of tight mitral stenosis [MVA  $\leq$  1.0cm<sup>2</sup>] at National Heart Institute and follow up for one year regarding the efficacy of dilatation and improvement of functional class. Randomized study using 50 cases with tight mitral stenosis +/- mitral regurge mild or less, with mean age 30 +/- 10 years, 33 females and 17 males, with mean score 7.8 +/- 1.2 were subjected to transthoracic, transoesophageal and multitrack double balloon technique for mitral valvuloplasty with post-valvuloplasty transthoracic echocardiography. The balloon was successful in almost all cases with decrease of maximum pressure gradient from 25 +/- 8.2 mmHg to 13 +/- 5.4 mmHg. The mean pressure gradient decreased from 14 +/- 5.9 mmHg to 6 +/- 2.7 mmHg. The mitral valve area increased by Planimetry from 1.0 +/- 0.2 cm<sup>2</sup> to 1.8 +/- 0.3 cm<sup>2</sup>, and by Doppler from 1.0 +/- 0.2 cm<sup>2</sup> to 1.78 +/- 0.4 cm<sup>2</sup>. No mortality was detected and no major complications. The MVA was  $\leq$  1.5 cm<sup>2</sup> in 9 cases [18%], the MVA was  $\leq$  2.0 cm<sup>2</sup> in 19 cases [38%] and severe mitral regurge was detected in 2 cases [4%]. Functional class improved in 41 cases [82%] and 2 cases were referred to mitral valve surgery [4%]. Follow up of around 50 cases after one year showed no one-year mortality. The mean pressure gradient by Doppler, the mitral valve area by planimetry and by Doppler were around previous figures. No major complications were found. The MVA remained the same or improved and were around  $\leq$  1.8-1.9 cm<sup>2</sup> in the 25 cases at follow up. Achievement of functional class 1-2 was present in almost all cases and restenosis rate was nearly nil [0%]. Multi-Track double balloon technique is reasonable for mitral valvuloplasty with good results. Selection of patients is highly recommended. The valve area was > 1.8 cm<sup>2</sup> in 82% of cases which is statistically significant and  $\leq$  2.0 cm<sup>2</sup> in only 38% which is not statistically significant, however, this may be due to technical problems regarding valve score, left ventricular size and physician experience.

## Mixed Tumor, Mullerian

### epidemiology

### **[Mixed mullerian tumors of uterus - about 25 cases]**

Chargui, R.; Damak, T.; Ben Hassouna, J.; Lakhdar, F.; Slimane, M.; Chkir, M.; Ayadi, M.A.; Mtaalah, M.; Khoms, F.; Gammoudi, A.; Benna, F.; Boussem, H.; Hechiche, M.; Dhiab, T.; Rahal, K.

Salah Aziz Institute - Medical Oneology Department

**Maghreb Medical** 2008; 28 (387): 14-17 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mixed Tumor, Mullerian-diagnosis; Mixed Tumor, Mullerian-therapy; Uterine Neoplasms; Retrospective Studies; Endometrial Neoplasms; Prognosis

**Abstract:** The malignant mixed mullerian tumours [MMMT] or carcinosarcoma of the uterus are rare tumours, they represent 1.4% of all uterine neoplasia. They are characterized historically by double components carcinomatous and sarcomatous. We performed a retrospective study about 25 cases of carcinosarcoma of the endometrium, collected in Salah Azaiz Institute over a period of 30 years going from 1970 to 2000. The mean patient age was 60 years, and 68% of patients were menopausal. The metrorrhagia was revealing in 66% of cases. Clinically, an abdominopelvic mass was found in 12% of the cases. The pathological diagnosis was done in 12 endometrial biopsies and 10 biopsies of the tumour exteriorised by the cervix. Surgery is the mainstay of the treatment. The prognosis remains dismal.

## Mucocutaneous Lymph Node Syndrome

drug therapy

### Intravenous immunoglobulin - resistant Kawasaki disease treated with pulsed doses of methylprednisolone.

Kakish, Khalid S.; Al Dhaheer, Watfa S.; Bin Othman, Salem

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2008; 30 (1): 36-38 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Methylprednisolone-therapeutic use; Immunoglobulins, Intravenous; Drug Resistance; Aspirin

**Abstract:** Kawasaki Disease [KD] is usually treated with high doses of Intravenous Immunoglobulin [IVIG] and aspirin. However, 10-15% of children with KD are resistant to IVIG therapy. Corticosteroid therapy remains a controversial alternative in such cases. We report a case of a four year old boy with KD who was resistant to treatment with high dose IVIG [2 courses of 2g/Kg/day] and aspirin [80mg/Kg/day] and was subsequently treated with pulsed doses of Methylprednisolone [30mg/Kg/day] for three days. The child apparently responded with rapid defervescence, improvement in clinical symptoms, normalization of acute-phase reactants and no progression of coronary artery dilatation or any adverse effects. Pulsed doses of Methyl prednisolone therapy appeared to be a safe and effective treatment for this particular IVIG-resistant KD patient.

## Murraya

chemistry

### 1', 2'-O-Isopropylidene murrangatin from *Murraya paniculata*.

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Karachi Univrsity - Department of Chemistry

**Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences** 2008; 4 (1): 13-15 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Coumarins; Alkenes; Plant Components, Aerial; Spectrum Analysis; Chromatography

**Abstract:** A new coumarin, 1',2'-O-isopropylidene murrangatin [1] was isolated from the aerial parts of *Murraya paniculata*. The structure of this compound was determined through spectral analysis. This compound has been isolated for the first time from biological source.

## Mycardial Ischemia

enzymology

### Expression of epoxygenases belonging to CYP2 family in rat myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury *in vivo*.

Ao, Ying; Peng, Ren-Xiu; Yang, Jing; Wang, Bing-Hua; Falck, John R.; Dan, Hong; Liu, Ying-Hui

Wuhan University - Medical College - Department of Pharmacology

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 23-29 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Myocardial Reperfusion Injury-enzymology; Oxidoreductases-metabolism; Cytochrome P-450 Enzyme System; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Gene Expression

**Abstract:** To elucidate the expression of epoxygenases belonging to cytochrome P-450 mono-oxygenases [CYP2] family in rat ischemic myocardium at varying reperfusion periods, and the effect of epoxygenase inhibition on the post-ischemic heart. The current study was conducted in the Department of Pharmacology, Medical College of Wuhan University, China, between September 2004 and June 2005. Rats were subjected to 40 minutes of myocardial ischemia, followed by 0, 15, 60, and 180 minutes of reperfusion. Superoxide generation was assayed by confocal microscopy, CYP2B1/2, 2C6, 2E1, 2J3 gene expressions were determined by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction. Fourteen, 15-dihydroxyeicosatrienoic acid [DHET] concentration was measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The effects of the CYP epoxygenase inhibitor N-methylsulphonyl-6-[2-propargyloxyphenyl] hexanamide [MS-PPOH] on myocardial damage and superoxide generation caused by 60 minutes of reperfusion were also evaluated. During myocardial ischemia/reperfusion, CYP2C6 and 2J3 mRNA expression were up-regulated with the peak level at 15 minutes of reperfusion; CYP2E1 gene expression decreased in a time dependent manner and reached the minimum level at 180 minutes of post-ischemia. Meanwhile, no obvious variations of CYP2B1/2 gene expression were detected during different reperfusion periods. Fourteen, 15-DHET significantly increased during reperfusion in ischemic hearts. The MS-PPOH pretreatment [15 mg/kg] effectively reduced myocardial damage and

superoxide production. There are changes in gene expression of individual isozymes and an elevation of CYP epoxygenase activity involved in myocardial reperfusion injury in vivo. Epoxygenase inhibition plays a protective role in cardiac post-ischemic damage.

## Mycobacterium tuberculosis

### **Risk of Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection in Somalia: national tuberculin survey 2006.**

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World Health Organization

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 518-530 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis; Health Surveys; Tuberculin Test; Age Factors; BCG Vaccine; Risk Factors

**Abstract:** To estimate the annual risk of tuberculosis [TB] infection [ARTI] in Somalia a tuberculin survey was conducted in February/March 2006. Stratified cluster sampling was carried out within the 18 regions and 101 randomly selected primary schools. Tuberculin testing was done in 10 680 grade 1 schoolchildren. Transverse tuberculin reaction size was measured 72 hours later. The number of children with a satisfactory test read was 10 364. The overall BCG coverage was 54%. Based on frequency distribution of tuberculin reaction sizes, the ARTI in Somalia was estimated at 2.2% [confidence interval: 1.5%-3.2%]. There was an annual decline of 2.6% comparing with a previous study in 1956.

## Myelitis, Transverse

### diagnosis

#### **[Acute transverse myelitis - about a case report]**

Sbai, H.; Smail, L.; Essatara, Y.; Bobo, M.; Harandou, M.; Khatouf, M.; Kanjaa, N.

Hassan II University Hospital - Radiology Department

**Maghreb Medical** 2008; 28 (387): 47-48 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Myelitis, Transverse-therapy; Prognosis

**Abstract:** The acute transverse myelitis is characterized by motor, sensor and autonomic dysfunction. The causes are multiple requiring a rigorous diagnostic investigation. The idiopathic forms are rare. The imagery by magnetic resonance easily makes it possible to make the diagnosis of myelitis but also to follow the evolution under treatment. We report a clinical case of an acute transverse myelitis whose assessment etiologic was negative with a fatal resulting.

## Myocardial Ischemia

### blood

#### **High sensitivity C-reactive protein and immunoglobulin G against chlamydia pneumoniae and chlamydial heat shock protein-60 in ischemic heart disease.**

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Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences - Medical School - Department of Immunology

**IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology** 2008; 5 (1): 51-56 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** C-Reactive Protein-analysis; Immunoglobulin G-blood; Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chaperonin 60-blood; Antibodies, Bacterial; Angina, Unstable-blood

**Abstract:** Inflammation and infectious agents such as Chlamydia pneumoniae have been associated with cardiovascular disease. To evaluate the serum high sensitivity C - reactive protein [hs-CRP] and antibodies against Chlamydia pneumoniae and Chlamydial heat shock protein-60 [Cp-HSP60] in patients with ischemic heart disease [IHD]. 62 patients with IHD having either acute myocardial infarction [AMI; n=31] or unstable angina [UA; n=31] and 31 sex- and age- matched healthy subjects as a control group were enrolled in this study. Serum samples of participants were tested for the presence of hs-CRP and antibodies against C. pneumoniae and Cp-HSP60 using ELISA method. The seroprevalence of anti-C. pneumoniae antibody in AMI group [93.5%] or UA group [90.3%] was significantly higher than the control group [61.3%; p<0.001]. The seroprevalence of anti-Cp-HSP60 IgG was 22.6% in healthy subjects with mean end titer of 43.1 +/- 6.32. The seropositive rates of anti-Cp-HSP60 were 48.4%, 54.8% and 51.6% in AMI, UA and the overall IHD groups with mean end titers of 94 +/- 22.86, 113.8 +/- 24.25 and 103.9 +/- 16.57, respectively. Both the seroprevalence and the mean titer of anti-Cp-HSP60 in patients groups were significantly higher than those observed in the control group [p<0.04 and p<0.03, respectively]. Moreover, the mean serum hs-CRP levels were significantly higher in the IHD group as compared to the control group [21.6 Mu g/ml +/- 3.73 vs 2.5 Mu g/ml +/- 0.52; p<0.00001]. The mean serum hs-CRP levels of AMI [30.3 Mu g/ml +/- 6.07] or UA [12.9 Mu g/ml +/- 3.85] groups were also significantly higher than those observed in the control group [p<0.00001 and p<0.001, respectively]. Furthermore, the difference of the mean serum hs-CRP levels between AMI and UA groups was also significant [p<0.02]. These results showed that the seroprevalence of antibodies against C. pneumoniae and Cp-HSP60 and the serum levels of hs-CRP and anti-Cp-HSP60 IgG were higher in patients with IHD.

## Myopia

### drug therapy

#### **Photodynamic therapy with verteporfin for choroidal neovascularization in patients with pathologic myopia.**

Rizkallah, Ihab; El Naggar, Ossama  
Mataria Teaching Hospital

**New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]** 2008; 38 (1): 46-50 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Photochemotherapy; Choroidal Neovascularization; Follow-Up Studies; Treatment Outcome; Porphyrins; Visual Acuity; Fluorescein Angiography

**Abstract:** To evaluate the safety and efficiency of photodynamic therapy with verteporfin for subfoveal choroidal neovascularization in patients with pathologic myopia. 12 eyes with subfoveal choroidal neovascularization secondary to pathologic myopia underwent photodynamic therapy with verteporfin. Visual acuity testing, full ophthalmological examination, Color photography and fluorescein angiography were used to evaluate the results of either single or repeated injection. All patients were followed for one year. Photodynamic therapy with verteporfin was well tolerated in all myopic patients. At end of the study, nine eyes [75%] showed either stability or improvement of one line in Snellen's chart. Photodynamic therapy with verteporfin generally achieved short-term cessation of or decrease in fluorescein leakage from subfoveal neovascularization without loss of vision in myopic patients.

## Myxoma

### diagnosis

#### **[Carney complex: A case report from Iran].**

Talaei, A.; Taheri, D.; Mahdavi, N.K.; Rezvanian, H.; Aminorroya, A.; Amini, M.

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Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center

**IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism** 2007; 9 (3): 317-323, 338 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Adrenocortical Adenoma-diagnosis; Cushing Syndrome-diagnosis; Endocrine Gland Neoplasms; Syndrome

**Abstract:** Carney Complex is an autosomal dominant syndrome that is defined with different tumors including myxoma in different organs, endocrine tumors and lentiginosis lesions. This is the first case report of this syndrome from Iran. Case: The patient is a 27 year old girl, referred with flank pain. Physical examination revealed hirsutism, truncal obesity, hyperpigmentation and hypertension; Cushing's syndrome was suggested and confirmed with related classic biochemical tests. She had history of cardiac myxoma during her childhood and had been operated twice. Pituitary microadenoma and right adrenal adenoma were reported on MRI and CT-scan, respectively. Initially laparoscopic right adrenalectomy was done; as expected, no remission in signs of Cushing's syndrome was observed after surgery. By laparoscopic adrenalectomy of the other site, Cushing's syndrome resolved. Pathologic report of 1st operation was adrenal adenoma with surrounding pigmented micronodular hyperplasia and of the 2nd one was just pigmented micronodular hyperplasia. Conclusion: We have reported a patient with Carney syndrome along with Cushing's syndrome due to bilateral adrenal hyperplasia and an adenoma in contralateral adrenal and microadenoma of the pituitary as an incidentaloma. This is a new presentation of Carney syndrome.

## Neoplasms, Experimental

### prevention and control

#### **Listeria monocytogenes activated dendritic cell based vaccine for prevention of experimental tumor in mice.**

Khamisabadi, Masoumeh; Arab, Samaneh; Motamedi, Masoumeh; Khansari, Nematollah; Moazzeni, Seied Mohammad; Gheflati, Zahra; Hadjati, Jamshid

Tehran University - School of Public Health and Medical Sciences - Department of Immunology

**IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology** 2008; 5 (1): 36-44 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Listeria Monocytogenes; Antigens, Neoplasm; Dendritic Cells; Mice; Vaccines; Immunotherapy; CD8-Positive T-Lymphocytes; T-Lymphocytes, Cytotoxic; Flow Cytometry; Interferon Type II

**Abstract:** The use of dendritic cells [DCs] as a cellular adjuvant provides a promising approach in immunotherapy of cancer. It has been demonstrated that Listeria monocytogenes activated DCs pulsed ex vivo with tumor antigens trigger a systemic Th1-biased specific immune response and a single dose of this vaccine will cause a considerable anti tumor immunity. The present study was designed to evaluate the ability of multiple doses of tumor antigen-pulsed DCs, matured in the presence of Listeria monocytogenes components in induction of a potent anti-tumor response and the prevention of tumor formation in an experimental model. Bone-marrow derived DCs [BMDCs] were cultured in the presence of GM-CSF and IL-4. After 5 days, tumor lysates with/without Listeria monocytogenes lysate were added to the culture media for another 2 days. Mice received mature and tumor antigen pulsed dendritic cells subcutaneously in 3 groups. Tumor growth was monitored and two weeks after immunotherapy, cytotoxic activity of CD8+ T cells was

evaluated in different groups. According to the findings, repeated doses of vaccine did not lead to a significant increase in the activity of cytotoxic T cells and decreased tumor growth of immunized animals. The current study suggests that increased doses of vaccine do not have sufficient efficiency for prevention of tumor induction. Generation of T regulatory responses upon repeated doses of such vaccines should be considered in future investigations.

## Neoplasms, Multiple Primary

### **Metachronous primary cancers of colon and stomach.**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 118-120 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neoplasms, Second Primary; Colonic Neoplasms-diagnosis; Stomach Neoplasms-diagnosis; Adenocarcinoma; Time

**Abstract:** Synchronous or metachronous occurrence of esophageal, gastric and colonic cancers is a very rare occurrence, although there are several case reports in literature. A case of a 41 years old man with metachronous cancers of colon and stomach is reported.

## Nerve Block

### **Comparison between remifentanyl, propofol or both for sedation during retrobulbar nerve block.**

Jayousi, Nabil A.; Al Madani, Mousa V.; Khraisha, Hussein; Ereifej, Ismat

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King Hussein Medical Center - Department of Anaesthesia

**Jordan Medical Journal** 2007; 41 (1): 13-18 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Analgesia-methods; Piperidines-therapeutic use; Propofol-therapeutic use; Anesthetics, Intravenous; Hypnotics and Sedatives; Prospective Studies; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

**Abstract:** To compare between the efficacy of remifentanyl and propofol and combination of both for analgesia during retrobulbar nerve block in cataract surgery. A prospective randomised double blind study conducted in King Hussein Medical Center in Royal Medical Services during the period between September 2004 and August 2005. 160 patients undergoing extra capsular cataract extraction surgery under retrobulbar anaesthesia were enrolled in the study. Patients were randomly divided into four groups [40 patients in each group] and received different drug combinations by the same anaesthetist as follows: remifentanyl 0.3 microgram/kg [group 1], propofol 0.5 mg/kg [group 2], remifentanyl 0.3 microgram/kg and propofol 0.5 mg/kg [group 3] and saline 0.1 ml/kg as a placebo [group 4]. Patient's movement and pain were observed during the injection. Heart rate, respiratory rate and haemoglobin oxygen saturation were observed every minute for 10 minutes after the block. No significant movement occurred in group 3 during the placement of the block compared to half of the patients in the control group. The mean visual analogue score was 2.3 in group 3 compared to 6.7 in group 4. There was no significant change in mean heart and respiratory rates and haemoglobin oxygen saturation among the three study groups. Patients undergoing cataract surgery under retrobulbar anaesthesia, a combination of remifentanyl 0.3 microgram/kg and propofol 0.5 mg/kg is considered to provide excellent relief of pain with least patient movement and minimal respiratory and cardiac side effects.

## Nervous System Diseases

### epidemiology

#### **Neurological cases admitted into a general pediatrics ward.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 86-90 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Encephalitis; Meningitis; Malaria, Cerebral; Patients' Rooms; Pediatrics; Retrospective Studies; Child; Tuberculosis, Meningeal

**Abstract:** To see presentation of neurological cases admitted into a general pediatrics ward and review the findings, investigations, complications and treatment provided. This is a retrospective analysis of patients admitted during the year 2006 in Pediatrics ward of Civil Hospital Karachi. All patients older than one month of age with a final diagnosis of a neurological problem were included. Patients with metabolic fits and neonates were excluded from the study. A considerable proportion of all patients admitted into the pediatrics ward are neurological illnesses [67/687 or 8.9%]. Commonest neurological problems were CNS infections [42/67 or 62.5%]. Other causes of hospitalization were cerebral palsy with complications [7/67, 10.4%], febrile fit [5/67 or 7.5%] and epilepsy [7/67;10.4%] etc. Commonest symptom was fever with or without seizures [59; 87.9%]. All patients suspected of a CNS infection were treated with intravenous antibiotics. Patients with cerebral malaria were treated with intravenous quinine. Neurological problems in children less than five years of age are an important reason for hospital admission, infections being most frequent. Bacterial infections of the nervous system are more common than viral or protozoal infections. This study results will help in better planning regarding management of such patients in wards and in emergency. Children, Childhood, Encephalitis, Meningitis, Cerebral malaria, Tuberculous meningitis, Neurological complications, Neurological deficits.

## Neural Tube Defects

### **Iniencephaly and anencephaly with spinal retroflexion: A comparative study of twelve human specimens.**

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2007; 41 (1): 19-27 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anencephaly; Spine-abnormalities; Abnormalities, Multiple

**Abstract:** To study the degree of retroflexion of the cervical spine and the congenital malformations present in cases of iniencephaly and anencephaly. Twelve stillborn fetuses were examined. Those with anencephaly are prefixed by AN and serially numbered from 1 to 8, and those with iniencephaly are prefixed by IN and serially numbered from 1 to 4. The specimens were fixed in 25% formaldehyde. Anteroposterior and lateral plain x-ray of the whole body were taken four weeks after fixation. Necropsies were performed and the anomalies observed were recorded and photographed. According to the length of the neck and the direction of the face, retroflexion of the cervical spine was classified into severe, moderate and mild forms. Retroflexion was severe in 2 cases [IN1, IN2], moderate in one [IN3] and mild in eight [IN4, AN1-4]. The associated malformations affected most organs systems and comprised left diaphragmatic hernia in six cases, broad base of the nose in nine specimens, absent left kidney and hypoplastic lungs in two cases, Fallots tetralogy and patent foramen ovale in one case each. The presence of cervical retroflexion and numerous similar congenital malformations justify a comparative study on twelve cases of iniencephaly and anencephaly. The appearance of the cranial cavity and the brain and the frequent occurrence of caudal myelocoele in iniencephaly suggests a different time of onset of these two classes of malformation. This largely reflects the closure of the ends of the neural tube at different times.

## Neurilemmoma

### diagnosis

#### **Schwannoma of the larynx.**

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Burn and Surgery Centre - Histopathology Department

**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 225-226 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laryngeal Neoplasms-pathology; Laryngeal Neoplasms-diagnosis; Bone Diseases; Biopsy

**Abstract:** Schwannoma [neurilemmoma] is a benign tumour of the nerve sheath, which includes neurofibroma. Schwannoma of the larynx is rare. We present a 37 year old female Libyan patient diagnosed histopathologically after direct laryngoscopic biopsy. Following the biopsy the mass was excised. This case is presented being rare, and is discussed through literature review.

## Neurons

### transplantation

#### **Structural and functional repair of nerve circuits in the brain by neural transplants.**

Dunnett, Stephen B.

Cardiff University - School of Biosciences

**SHAMS - Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; : 23-46 (176 ref.)

**Keywords:** Brain-surgery; Nervous System; Neurosurgical Procedures; Transplants; Huntington Disease; Neural Conduction; Rats

**Abstract:** The field of neural transplantation has developed dramatically over the last three decades both as an experimental tool for studying functional organization, development and plasticity in the nervous system, and as a powerful clinical technique for delivering novel cell therapies to the brain. The surgical techniques themselves have turned out to be relatively straightforward, whereas the big challenges have been [a] to understand the mechanisms of graft function so that targets for graft-derived repair can be selected on a rational basis, and [b] to generate suitable cells of the quality and specificity required to achieve functional repair in each disease context. In some circumstances it has turned out that relatively simple recovery processes [such as replacement of a deficient neurochemical] are sufficient to have a big impact on the host - whether a patient or experimental animal - whereas in other cases a true reconstruction of damaged brain pathways turns out to be necessary to achieve significant recovery. Although such a level of repair was once considered to be beyond the limits of the surgical technique - and may be of brain plasticity itself - it has become apparent over the last decade that in one or two model systems a quite remarkable degree of reconstruction is achievable, of which striatal degeneration and repair has provided the clearest example. In animals with experimental striatal degeneration, embryonic striatal grafts can survive, differentiate, connect, and function so as to sustain a remarkable degree of recovery, even in the highest aspects of thought and cognition. Moreover, detailed studies in grafted animals indicates that the graft neurons must - and do - become integrated within the neural circuitry of the host brain for successful recovery to be achieved, and that they then participate in the neuronal processing of the host brain in such processes as habit learning and synaptic plasticity. The principles identified in experimental animals are now leading to the development of new therapies for diseases of higher nervous system activity, such as

Huntington's, in which cognitive and psychiatric as well as motor symptoms predominate, and may provide the foundation for the next generation of truly reparative therapies for a wide range of currently unbeatable neurodegenerative conditions.

## Neutropenia

### epidemiology

#### **Neutropenia in a tertiary hospital: epidemiology and culture isolates.**

Al Qahtani, Fatma S.

King Khalid University Hospital - Department of Pathology

**Bahrain Medical Bulletin** 2008; 30 (1): 16-19 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neutropenia-etiology; Hospitals; Retrospective Studies; Neutrophils

**Abstract:** To study the causes, severity, and the frequency of neutropenia. Retrospective medical chart review of patients with neutropenic episodes. King Khalid University Hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Consecutive patients with a diagnosis of neutropenia were reviewed and analyzed between January 1995 and December 2006. Personal characteristics and absolute neutrophil counts were documented. Ninety-seven patients, 39 males and 58 females, with 113 episodes comprised the study group. Mean age was 38 +/- 24.8 years. Mean absolute neutrophil count was 1184 +/- 396 cells/ mm<sup>3</sup>. There were 88 [90.7%] with mild neutropenia and 9 [9.3%] had moderate neutropenia. An infective focus was identified in 75 [77.3%] patients. Patients with mild neutropenia were significantly younger compared to patients with moderate neutropenia [p=0.0185] and had foci of infection in 81.8% of cases. Moderate neutropenia was seen in cancer patients and in those receiving chemotherapy. Fever was present in 84.5 % of patients, who were younger and with shorter duration of neutropenic episodes compared to those who did not have fever. However, mortality was significantly greater among non-febrile patients than those with febrile episodes were [p=0.0294]. There is a need to consider a variety of factors such as age, sex, infectious foci, presence of fever and even the duration of neutropenia for initiation of appropriate management protocols. The absence of fever may mislead physicians regarding the severity of the condition.

## Nitrophenylgalactosides

#### **Effect of inducers on growth inhibitory activity of ortho-nitrophenylgalactopyranoside.**

Al Shagher, Mohamed R.; Moman, Raja M.; El Magrhi, Najat; Chalbon, Amna

Al Fateh University - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Microbiology and Immunity

**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 212-214 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Enzyme Induction; Galactosidases; Growth Inhibitors; Escherichia coli

**Abstract:** The presence of a specific substrate will often induce or increase the enzymatic activity of cells towards that substrate. Cohen and Monod studied the transport of lactose [glucose- beta -D-galactoside] into Escherichia coli cells and postulated that the presence of an enzyme beta -galactosidase was required for its intracellular hydrolysis. Ortho-Nitrophenylgalactopyranoside [ONPG] and analogue of lactose was used in this study, since one can measure its transport into the cell as a consequence of its hydrolysis by an intracellular enzyme, beta -galactosidase. In order to relate the effect of ONPG on biochemical event to its bacteriostatic activity, the growth-inhibitory activity of this compound against Escherichia coli was investigated in the presence and absence of two inducers for beta -galactosidase enzyme namely, lactose and isopropyl thio- beta -D-galactosidase [IPTG]. In the presence of 1% lactose as an inducer, ONPG was shown to be more effective in exercising an inhibitory activity even at low concentration. On the other hand, the growth inhibitory activity of ONPG increase in dramatically in the presence of 3.5mM IPTG as an inducer.

## Noise

### adverse effects

#### **Effect of noise pollution on hearing of public transport drivers in Lahore city.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 142-146 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hearing Loss, Noise-Induced; Hearing; Transportation; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** To study the effects of noise pollution on hearing of public transport drivers of Lahore city. It was a cross-sectional, descriptive study carried out at ENT Department, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Lahore, from February 1st, 2003 to June 31st, 2003. One hundred drivers of public transport, driving in Lahore city for more than 8 - 10 years were included in the study. These included 25 autorickshaw drivers, 25 taxi car drivers, 25 wagon drivers, and 25 bus drivers. All subjects were questioned according to a Performa. After wards ENT examination was carried out, followed by Pure tone audiometry. The mean age of the drivers was 41.35 years. Most of them [51%] were driving from last 8 - 10 years. 65% of the subjects had noise induced hearing loss. [NIHL] 25% had normal hearing threshold and 10% had disabling hearing loss. Public transport drivers are exposed to excess noise on roads in Lahore and most of them are suffering from noise induced hearing loss.

## Obesity

### diet therapy

#### **Planning for the development of evidence based guidelines for the nutritional management of obesity in Saudi Arabia.**

Al Majwal, Ali M.; Williams, Peter G.; Batterham, Marijka J.; Alothman, Abdulaziz M.  
University of Wollongong - School of Health Sciences

**New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]** 2008; 38 (1): 34-39 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nutrition Assessment; Practice Guidelines as Topic; Questionnaires; Dietetics; Health Personnel; Evidence-Based Medicine

## Odontogenic Cysts

### epidemiology

#### **Incidence of odontogenic cysts in western Libya.**

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Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery [TMC]

**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 173-179 (53 ref.)

**Keywords:** Odontogenic Cysts-pathology; Dentigerous Cyst-epidemiology; Incidence; Retrospective Studies; Sex Distribution; Age Distribution; Radicular Cyst-epidemiology

**Abstract:** To analyze the relative frequency and pattern of distribution of odontogenic cysts in a Libyan population. We retrospectively studied 525 patients with history of odontogenic cysts attending oral and maxillofacial surgery clinic at Tripoli Medical Center. Radicular cysts, dentigerous cysts and OKCs were further analyzed with regard to age, gender and anatomical distribution. Using the WHO histological classification, 437 cases [83%] were diagnosed as radicular cysts, 67 [12%] as dentigerous cysts, 8 [2%] as odontogenic keratocysts and 13 [3%] as residual cysts. In contrast to other studies, females are more likely to be affected than males at ratio of 1.3:1, but age range [8-70 years] is almost comparable to other published data. Incidence of radicular cysts in Libyan population is slightly higher than other studies conducted on other populations, with female predominance [61%]. All cases of dentigerous cysts occurred in 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> decade of life and none of them associated with syndromes. OKC was the 2<sup>nd</sup> most common developmental odontogenic cyst in this study. No male predilection was apparent and the cyst is commonly seen at 2<sup>nd</sup> decade of life. Carcinomatous and ameloblastomatous transformation in apparent and the cyst is commonly seen at 2<sup>nd</sup> decade of life. Carcinomatous and ameloblastomatous transformation in all cases of dentigerous cysts and OKC were not detected. There is need for more studies in Libyan population to establish the true pattern of odontogenic cysts.

## Oligonucleotides, Antisense

### chemistry

#### **Preparation of oligodeoxynucleotide encapsulated cationic liposomes and release study with models of cellular membranes.**

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**DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 15 (2): 61-70 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Liposomes; Cell Membrane; Thionucleotides

**Abstract:** Cationic liposomes are used for cellular delivery of antisense oligodeoxynucleotide [AsODN], where release of encapsulated AsODN is mainly controlled by endocytosis and fusion mechanisms. In this investigation, it was tried to model such a release process that is difficult to evaluate in cell culture. For this purpose, an AsODN model [against protein kinase C- $\alpha$ ] was encapsulated in a DODAP-containing cationic liposome and evaluated for size, zeta-potential, encapsulation and ODN stability. Vesicular models of outer layer and total plasma membranes and early and late endosomal membranes were developed, based on lipid content and pH, using ether injection method. ODN release was determined by the fluorescence dequenching of encapsulated FITC-ODN. Zeta potential, size and ODN encapsulation efficiency of the prepared liposomes were  $-2.49 \pm 7.15$  mV, 108.4 nm and 73% respectively. ODN protection was 3-4 times more than that of conventional liposome/ODN complexation method. There was a correlation between model concentration and percent of ODN release. At 7.5  $\mu$ M, the percent of released ODN was 76% for the cholesterol-free model of the late endosome and 16% for the early endosomal membrane; while the release was less than 11% for the models of plasma membrane. ODN release increased with temperature in the range of 4-37°C for the late endosomal model, but not for others, possibly due to their high cholesterol contents or acidic pH. The interaction was fast and completed within 5 minutes and didn't change in the range of 5-60 minutes. Our data are in agreement with published cell culture studies and reveal that cell-liposomes interaction can be modeled by lamellar membranes.



## Oral Ulcer

### drug therapy

#### **Severe recurrent oral ulceration secondary to erosive lichen planus.**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 107-109 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Recurrence; Lichen Planus, Oral-complications; Lichen Planus-pathology; Oral Hygiene; Malnutrition; Risk Factors

**Abstract:** A case of recurrent progressively severe ulceration secondary to erosive lichen planus is reported. The patient developed marked malnutrition as a result of extensive involvement of the oral cavity. In addition to the oral ulcerations, she also had violaceous spots present over her forearm. Treatment administered in view of histopathological report and clinical presentation, resulted in marked improvement in symptoms and weight gain.

## Organogenesis

### genetics

#### **Molecular genetics of fetal organogenesis in the Quran: Tracking a modern concept in an original religious text.**

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Ministry of Science Research and Technology - Department of Medical Sciences

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 163-166 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fetus-embryology; Molecular Biology; Islam; Religion

**Abstract:** Over the recent decades, science especially in the fields of medicine and molecular genetics has been developed with incredible extension and provide us the huge bulk of new concepts in biological phenomena and all these findings result in discovering the mysteries of life more deeply. A distinct and valuable aspect of these investigations would be tracking of these newly discovered themes in original religious records. The Qur'an as an original religious text had pointed so many times to the creation of human beings and its complex process by specification. These considerations and discussions have many things in common with newly found scientific facts. This paper is a brief study between these two apparently different discussions which shows the high similarities between the facts about organogenesis stages in scientific texts with its counterpart descriptions in the Quran.

## Osteoarthritis

#### **Relationship of serum leptin and osteocalcin to bone mineral density in osteoarthritis.**

Al Hosseiny, Mona Gamal Al Dien; Abdul Mohsen, Dahlia; Helmy, Nermine; Fattouh, Amrou; Nasre, Annie Mohammad; Samaha, Hanan Al Sayyed

Ain Shams University - Physical Medicine

**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 507-524 (52 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bone Density; Leptin-blood; Osteocalcin-blood; Body Mass Index; Premenopause; Postmenopause; Alkaline Phosphatase

**Abstract:** Several epidemiological studies have shown a lower prevalence of osteoporotic hip fractures in osteoarthritis patients. Other studies have demonstrated elevated bone mineral density in osteoarthritis patients [OA]. The prevailing view is that there may be an inverse relationship between osteoarthritis and osteoporosis. High leptin levels are associated with obesity, which is a risk factor for osteoarthritis. Interestingly, in osteoarthritis patients leptin is present in synovial fluid and is expressed by articular chondrocytes and normal human chondrocytes express the functional Ob-Rb leptin receptor isoform. To determine the relationship of leptin to osteoarthritis as well as osteoporosis and to assess the hypothesis that osteoarthritis is protective from the occurrence of osteoporosis. This study included sixty subjects: thirty osteoarthritis patients and thirty age and sex matched apparently healthy controls. All patients were selected from the Outpatient Clinics of the Rheumatology and Rehabilitation and Internal Medicine Departments of Ain Shams University Hospitals. The patients were classified according to the body mass index [BMI] into two groups: Group I [BMI < 25] and Group II [BMI >25]. Group I were 13 patients with mean age +/- standard deviation [SD] 49.2+/-7.4 and Group II were 17 patients with mean age standard deviation [SD] 49.7+/-8.1. Another classification was done according to the menopausal state of the patients. The patients were also classified into two groups: Premenopausal OA patients [Group A] and postmenopausal OA patients [Group B]. Group A were 16 patients with mean age +/- standard deviation [SD] 42.87+/-1.14, Group B were 14 patients with mean age +/- standard deviation [SD] 57.07+/-4.06. Patients were subjected to: 1. Detailed medical history taking. 2. Thorough clinical examination: with particular attention to Body mass index [BMI] and Local examination of the knees.3. Radiological assessment: with Plain X-rays for both knees of patients and controls. Analysis was done according to the Kellgren and Lawrence, [1957] scoring system as a radiographic grading of OA and assessment of bone mineral density [BMD, g/cm<sup>2</sup>] of the left femoral neck and lumbar spine [L1-L4] were measured using dual energy X-ray absorptiometry [DEXA] 4. Laboratory investigations: Assay of serum leptin, bone alkaline phosphatase [B-ALP] and serum osteocalcin

[OC] was done. 6. Statistical Analysis was done for all the results. Comparative study between all OA patients and controls showed a highly significant difference as regards serum leptin, x-ray score and DEXA of the spine and hip [ $p < 0.001$ ]. It also showed a significant difference as regards B-ALP [ $p < 0.05$ ], it showed a non-significant difference as regards age, osteocalcin and BMI [ $p > 0.05$ ]. Comparative study between OA patients with BMI  $< 25$  [Group I] and controls showed highly a significant difference as regards serum leptin, x-ray score and DEXA of the spine and hip [ $p < 0.001$ ]. It also showed a significant difference as regards B-ALP and BMI [ $p < 0.05$ ]. It showed a non-significant difference as regards age and osteocalcin [ $p > 0.05$ ]. Comparative study between OA patients with BMI  $> 25$  [Group II] and controls showed a highly significant difference as regards x-ray score, serum leptin, BMI and BMD of the hip [ $p < 0.001$ ]. It also showed a significant difference as regards the BMD of the spine and it showed a non-significant difference as regards other parameters. Comparative study between OA patients with BMI  $< 25$  [Group I] and OA patients with BMI  $> 25$  [Group II] showed a highly significant difference as regards x-ray score, BMI, serum leptin and BMD of the spine and hip [ $p < 0.001$ ]. It also showed a significant difference as regards pain score [ $p < 0.05$ ] and a non-significant difference as regards other parameters. All premenopausal osteoarthritis patients showed BMD within normal. As regards postmenopausal patients, 6 patients [42.8%] showed osteopenia, two patients [14.4%] showed osteoporosis and 6 patients [42.8%] showed non-significant decrease in BMD. Comparative study between pre- and post-menopausal groups showed highly significant difference as regards age, disease duration, joint pain score, B-ALP, OC and BMD of the spine and hip [ $p < 0.001$ ]. It also showed a significant difference as regards x-ray score [ $p < 0.05$ ] and a non-significant difference as regards serum leptin and BMI. In all the patients, serum leptin showed a highly significant correlation with BMI [ $p < 0.001$ ]. It also showed a significant correlation with joint pain score [ $p < 0.05$ ] and a non-significant correlation with disease duration, x-ray score and, B-ALP, OC and BMD of the spine and hip. Serum leptin level is higher in osteoarthritis patients than controls even when the BMI was insignificant indicating a possible role of leptin in the pathogenesis of this disease irrelevant to obesity. Meanwhile, it is neither correlated to the BMD nor to the biomarkers of bone formation indicating that it has no role in osteoporosis. In our study, osteoarthritis is not protective against osteoporosis since; osteopenia and osteoporosis were present in osteoarthritis patients.

## diagnosis

### Role of high sensitivity C-reactive protein and bone scintigraphy in the assessment of erosive osteoarthritis of the hand.

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**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 535-542 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hand-radiation imaging; C-Reactive Protein; Hand-pathology; Bone and Bones-pathology; Bone and Bones-radionuclide imaging

**Abstract:** To investigate the role of serum C reactive protein [CRP] as a marker of erosive osteoarthritis [EOA] of the hand. sixty patients, 40 with EOA and 20 with non-EOA of the hand, were included in the study and analyzed for radiographic score [RS], number of erosions, and joint count [JC] at clinical observation and at bone scintigraphy. CRP was assayed in a serum sample by a highly sensitive immunonephelometric method. The median [interquartile range] CRP level was 4.7 [2.4-6.9] mg/l in the EOA and 2.1 [0.5-4.9] mg/l in the non-EOA group [ $p = 0.001$ ]. In all patients, CRP correlated with RS [ $p < 0.001$ ], and mainly with JC at clinical observation [ $p < 0.001$ ] and at bone scintigraphy [ $p < 0.001$ ]. The correlation of CRP with RS and JC was confirmed at clinical observation and at bone scintigraphy in the EOA subgroup, but only with JC at clinical observation in the non-EOA subgroup. CRP levels are higher in EOA than in non-EOA patients. These levels probably reflect the disease activity of EOA, as suggested by correlations between CRP and JC at clinical observation and at bone scintigraphy.

## Osteoarthritis, Knee

### Sensorimotor changes and functional performance in knee osteoarthritis patients.

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**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 677-684 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Muscle, Skeletal; Musculoskeletal Equilibrium; Knee Joint-radiography; Knee Joint-pathology

**Abstract:** Muscles are essential components of our sensorimotor system that help maintain balance and perform a smooth gait, but it is unclear whether arthritic damage adversely affects muscle sensorimotor function. Quadriceps sensorimotor function in patients with knee osteoarthritis [OA] was investigated, and whether these changes were associated with impairment of functional performance. To compare balance in individuals with symptomatic knee osteoarthritis [OA] and in age-, gender- and body-mass-matched controls using simple clinical measures. Twenty five patients with OA and 25 healthy persons participated in this study. All patients and control group were subjected to the following; Static postural sway [antero-posterior [AP], lateral and total] was measured using a balance dynamometer biodex system II under two visual conditions. Dynamic standing balance was assessed using the [step test]. Quadriceps strength, voluntary activation, and proprioceptive acuity [joint position sense acuity] were assessed in patients with knee OA. In addition, WOMAC assessment of pain and physical function were also assessed. OA displayed significantly balance abnormality on most variables measured; greater sway was noted in the OA group on both lateral [eyes open] and AP directions [eyes closed], as well as total sway [eyes closed] [ $p < 0.05$ ]. Poorer dynamic standing balance was observed in the OA group as evidenced by the step test [ $p < 0.01$ ] compared with the control subjects. Patients with knee OA had weaker quadriceps, poorer voluntary activation that was associated with quadriceps weakness. The most important predictors of disability were objective functional performance and quadriceps strength. The patients with knee OA, articular damage may reduce quadriceps strength, and have a greater

quadriceps weakness, and diminishes proprioceptive acuity. Arthrogenic impairment in quadriceps sensorimotor function and decreased postural stability was associated with reduced functional performance.

## Osteoporosis

### Senile osteoporosis: does it really exist.

Duque, Gustavo

McGill University - Division of Geriatric Medicine

**SHAMS - Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; : 13-18 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Aging; Bone and Bones; PPAR gamma; Fluorescent Antibody Technique; Osteoblasts; Apoptosis; Bone Marrow; Adipogenesis

## Ovarian Hyperstimulation Syndrome

therapy

### Management and obstetric outcome of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome.

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 86-90 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy Rate; Pregnancy Outcome; Polycystic Ovary Syndrome; Risk Factors; Pregnancy Complications; Fertility; Fertilization In Vitro

**Abstract:** To describe the management and obstetric outcome, in terms of take home baby rate, of Ovarian Hyperstimulation Syndrome [OHSS]. Case series. Baqai University Hospital, Nazimabad and Baqai Institute of Reproduction and Developmental Sciences, from January 1998 to December 2002. All patients undergoing in vitro fertilization and intracytoplasmic sperm injection from 5th January 1998 till 12th December 2002 were selected for the study. The infertile couple were interviewed, after informed consent, examined and investigated. Ovulation induction agents were prescribed to the female, if all the investigations were normal. In vitro fertilization was reserved for blocked fallopian tubes, endometriosis and abnormal semen parameters. Intracytoplasmic sperm injection was indicated for cases with few normal sperms. All the patients, who had developed mild ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome were excluded from the study. The patients who had developed moderate and severe ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome were included in the study. Out of 30 patients who developed OHSS, 23 had moderate OHSS, 7 patients had developed severe OHSS. Polycystic ovaries were present in 21 cases. Clinical pregnancy rate in the study was 40% and the take home baby rate was 21.7%. Patients with polycystic ovarian disease were identified as the main reason for subfertility and were identified as the main reason for adverse foetal outcome. A remarkable pregnancy rate was achieved, but the take home baby rate was comparatively low. But even then, the results were comparable in terms of take home baby rate to the results reported in international literature.

## Oxidative Stress

drug effects

### Protective role of sodium selenite on cisplatin induced oxidative and renal stress.

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**Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences** 2008; 4 (1): 5-12 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Protective Agents; Cisplatin-adverse effects; Sodium Selenite-pharmacology; Kidney-drug effects; Rats, Wistar; Creatinine-blood; Urea-blood; Malondialdehyde-blood; Nitrates-blood; Superoxide Dismutase; Antioxidants

**Abstract:** Cisplatin is one of the most commonly used antineoplastic agents. Free oxygen radicals are known to play a major role in cisplatin induced renal and oxidative stress. Sodium selenite as an exogenous source of selenium is used for endogenous selenoprotein synthesis to scavenge the free radicals. The study was designed to investigate the possible protective role of sodium selenite in cisplatin induced renal stress, by using biochemical approaches. Adult male Albino Wistar rats were randomly divided into four groups. The control group received distilled water; sodium selenite group received only sodium selenite [1 mg / kg]; cisplatin group received only cisplatin [3 mg / kg]; cisplatin+ sodium selenite group received sodium selenite [1 mg / kg] for 5 alternate days before cisplatin [3 mg / kg] administration. The effects of sodium selenite on cisplatin-induced oxidative and renal stress were evaluated by plasma creatinine, urea, malondialdehyde, nitrate ; kidney tissue malondialdehyde, superoxide dismutase and catalase activities. Administration of cisplatin induced significant increases in plasma creatinine, urea and nitrate concentrations showing renal stress. Cisplatin also induced oxidative stress, as indicated by increased kidney tissue concentrations of malondialdehyde, and reduced activities of superoxide dismutase and catalase. Furthermore, treatment with cisplatin caused a marked elevation of kidney weight and decreased body weight. Sodium selenite pretreatment markedly reduced elevated plasma creatinine, urea and nitrate levels and counteracted the deleterious effects of cisplatin on oxidative stress markers. These results indicate that the sodium selenite might have a protective effect against cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity and oxidative stress in rat.

## Pain

### therapy

#### **[Effects of aqueous extract of fruit of *Foeniculum vulgare* on neurogenic and inflammatory pain in mice]**

Taherian, A.A.; Dehghanina, M.; Vafaei, A.A.; Sadeghi, H.; Miladi Gorgi, H.

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (2): 4, 28-35 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mice; *Foeniculum*; Fruit; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use

**Abstract:** Results of some of previous investigations showed that the aqueous extract of fruit of the *Foeniculum vulgare* [FV] has many medical effects. The aim of this study was to assess the role of Aquinus extract of fruit of FV on acute and chronic pain in formalin test in mice. In this study 42 male albino mice of 25-30 gr. weight were divided into 6 groups. FV [100, 200, 500 and 1000 mg/kg] and saline were injected intraperitoneally 30 min before formalin test. The criteria for pain assesment after injection of formalin 5% [25microl] in the right paw of the mice were the durations of licking and elavation of foot [5 min for acute pain and 15-40 min for chronic pain]. The results of this study indicated that all doses of Fv have analgesic effect on pain in acute and chronic phases [p<0.05]. FV can reduce acute and chronic pain after formalin injection. Further studies are required to determine the mechanism [s] of inhibitory effect of FV on pain sensation.

## Parkinson Disease

### physiopathology

#### **Visual electrophysiology in Parkinson's disease: relation to clinical and functional impairments.**

Othman, Ghada Abdul Hady; Younos, Giehan Abdul Latief; Al Sawy, Noha Abdul Halim; Allam, Ibrahiem Yahya

Alexandria University - Faculty of Medicine - Ophthalmology Department

**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 577-598 (69 ref.)

**Keywords:** Electrophysiology; Electroretinography; Musculoskeletal Equilibrium; Evoked Potentials, Visual

**Abstract:** Degenerative changes in Parkinson's disease [PD] may cause visual problems that may interfere with the quality of life. Special tests measuring electrical activity in the eye and the brain such as visual evoked potentials [VEP] and electroretinogram [ERG] have shown abnormalities in PD patients. It is not clear whether these visual abnormalities are the result of degeneration in the brain or whether some may be due to lowered dopamine levels in the retina. The interest in visual deficits in PD is enhanced by the possible relation between vision and control of balance. The aim of this work was to assess visual electrophysiological abnormalities in PD patients and their relation to clinical and functional [postural] impairments. The study included ten parkinsonian patients and ten apparently healthy control subjects. Assessment of disease severity was conducted using the Hoehn Yaher scale. Visual electrophysiological studies included pattern reversal VEP and ERG. The ability to effectively use visual information to control balance was assessed using sensory organization test [SOT]. Compared to the control group, PD patients had significantly prolonged VEP latencies mainly for bilateral full field and temporal halves of the retina. VEP amplitude was significantly increased for binocular stimulation. Flash ERG showed significantly low b-wave amplitude. Performance on SOT revealed the presence of significantly low visual ratio and visual preference ratio. Electrophysiological abnormalities were not correlated with clinical manifestations. VEP amplitudes were found to correlate with some ERG parameters. SOT findings were not found to correlate with electrophysiological abnormalities. Disturbed visual function as evidenced by visual electrophysiological abnormalities seems to be an inherent property in PD. Contribution of visual dysfunction to balance problem in these patients is evident. The mechanism by which visual disturbance contributes to balance disorders seems to differ from that responsible for VEP and ERG abnormalities signifying the important role played by dopamine in mediating different visual functions through different pathways.

## Periodontal Diseases

#### **Periodontal status of type 2 diabetics compared with nondiabetics in north Jordan.**

Khader, Y.S.; Al Bashaireh, Z.S.M.; Hammad, M.M.

Jordan University of Science and Technology - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Community Medicine, Public Health and Family Medicine

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 654-661 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Periodontal Index; Dental Plaque Index; Time Factors; Diabetes Complications; Comorbidity

**Abstract:** The periodontal status of 106 type 2 diabetic patients was assessed and compared with that of 106 age-matched nondiabetics. Patients older than 20 years with type 2 diabetes mellitus were recruited from the outpatient internal medicine clinics at the 2 main hospitals in Irbid governorate, Jordan. Periodontal disease was more severe in type 2 diabetic patients than in nondiabetics, as indicated by significantly mean higher gingival index, periodontal pocket depth, clinical attachment level and tooth mobility. There was no significant difference in the mean plaque index between diabetics and nondiabetics. The severity of periodontal disease was significantly higher in patients with diabetes > 5 years than those with duration <= 5 years.

## Peritonitis, Tuberculous

### **Perforated tuberculous appendicitis and peritoneal tuberculosis.**

Dogru, T.; Sonmez, A.; Tasci, I.; Yagci, G.; Mas, M.R.

Gulhane Medical School - Department of Internal Medicine

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 742-744 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Appendicitis-complications; Appendicitis-microbiology; CA-125 Antigen; Ascites-chemistry; Ascites-microbiology

## Persistent Fetal Circulation Syndrome

### drug therapy

### **Oral sildenafil for PPHN in neonates: Selection of patients remains a dilemma?**

Garg, Pankaj

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Central Hospital and Research Centre

**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 132-133 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infant, Newborn; Administration, Oral; Phosphodiesterase Inhibitors; Piperazines; Purines; Fatal Outcome

## Pesticides

### **Use of pesticides by Gezira vegetable growers and workers and the alleged health effects.**

El Hassan, Abdelelah Mohammed

**Gezira Journal of Health Sciences** 2007; 3 (1): 18-28 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vegetables; Agriculture; Agricultural Workers' Diseases; Poisoning; Hazardous Substances; Hygiene; Skin Diseases

**Abstract:** The main objective of this study is to investigate and establish the relationship between some socio-cultural and work conditions of pesticides use and some human health problems. Field visits were conducted as survey methods. Ninety vegetable tenants or agricultural workers were randomly taken from four villages, dispersed over three regions in the Gezira Scheme, where such villages are traditionally known for their engagement in vegetable production. A questionnaire covering some work conditions of pesticides use and some areas of human health problems, was developed as a tool to collect the required data. The collected data was analyzed using the analytical aid programme [SPSS]. The chi-square tests were used to measure the level of significance. A confidence level of 0.05 was adopted as significant for all analyses performed. The major findings of the study were the following: 1. The test of significance showed that there was insignificant association between the acute pesticides poisoning and the skin diseases risk. 2. The test of significance showed that there was a significant association between the use of protective measures, the method of pesticides application and the personal hygiene.

## Phlomis

### chemistry

### **Antioxidant properties and prevention of cell cytotoxicity of Phlomis persica Boiss.**

Moein, S.; Farzami, B.; Khaghani, S.; Moein, M.R.; Larijani, B.

University of Tehran, Tehran - Department of Medical Biochemistry, Medical Sciences

**DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 15 (2): 83-88 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antioxidants; Picrates; beta Carotene; Free Radical Scavengers

**Abstract:** The free radical scavenging capacity, reducing power and inhibition of beta-carotene peroxidation of Phlomis persica [PP] extracts was investigated. In addition, the effect of this extract on reduction of the hydrogen peroxide-induced cytotoxicity in non-immortalized fibroblast was examined. The extracts showed free radical scavenging capacity, and the ethyl acetate extract showed marked effect on inhibition of lipid peroxidation similar to that of gallic acid. These results were further supported by a protective effect of Phlomis crude extract on H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>-induced cytotoxicity in human non-immortalized fibroblasts.

## Physicians, Family

### **Attitudes, perceptions, habits of smoker, non-smoker general practitioners and why they fail to motivate patients to quit smoking.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 152-156 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Smoking; Smoking Cessation; Physicians; Attitude; Perception; Patients; Risk Factors; Behavior

**Abstract:** To investigate attitudes, perceptions and habits of General Practitioners [GPs] who smoke and those who do not smoke cigarettes, with particular attention to smoking cessation. Two physician groups were targeted: GPs who smoke and those who do not smoke. They were screened based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. A unique country-specific questionnaire was developed to conduct a 20-minute telephonic interview. Survey was started from December 2006 and completed in May 2007. Simple statistical calculations were used to interpret the data. GPs view smoking as the most harmful behaviour among the risk factors. 94% agreed that smoking should be classified as a medical condition and if it were so would encourage more smokers to quit smoking and they have suggested the need of prescription therapies for their patients to quit smoking. Significant discontent exists between physicians and smokers. The main cause of this discontent is physician perceived inability to provide successful solutions to quit smoking due to low awareness level and lack of training. This issue, when properly addressed, can be useful as an additional tool to aid patients in quitting.

## Pigmentation Disorders

### diagnosis

#### **A rare case of hypomelanosis of Ito.**

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Tabriz University of Medical Science - Razi Hospital - Department of Neurology

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 173-174 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypopigmentation; Seizures; Mental Retardation; Pyramidal Tracts-physiopathology; Iris

**Abstract:** Hypomelanosis of Ito [HI] is a syndrome with hypopigmented whorls of skin along the Blascho lines. The old name, Incontinentia pigmentosa achromiancia was probably used because HI appears to be the negative image of incontinentia pigmentosa. This disorder is inherited as an autosomal - dominant trait with variable penetrance and the implicated genes are 9q33 and q11-13, Xp11. Chromosomal mosaicism is believed to be the reason that hypomelanosis of Ito is so varied in phenotype. Hypopigmented skin lesions appear as whorls or streaks on any part of body and tend to progress onto uninvolved areas. The cutaneous lesion is often associated with developmental and neurological abnormalities. Pyramidal tract dysfunction, mental retardation and seizures are common neurological signs. Ophthalmologic disorders are also present.

## Pneumonia

### etiology

#### **Nosocomial pneumonia: risk factors, rates and trends.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 546-555 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cross Infection; Pneumonia, Ventilator-Associated; Risk Factors; Case-Control Studies; Length of Stay; Intensive Care Units; Intubation, Gastrointestinal-adverse effects; Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive

**Abstract:** This study aimed to estimate the rate of and risk factors for nosocomial pneumonia of patients admitted to hospitals in Taif, Saudi Arabia. A case-control study was conducted of 211 discharged patients with confirmed pneumonia and 633 controls without pneumonia and a review was made of hospital records during 1999-2003. Multiple logistic regression showed that duration of hospital stay, unit of admission, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, coma, nasogastric tube, endotracheal tube, debilitating diseases and mechanical ventilation were independently associated with increased risk of pneumonia. The mean incidence of overall nosocomial infection in the period 1999-2003 was 3 per 100 discharged patients, while the mean incidence of nosocomial pneumonia was 0.88.

## Poisoning

### epidemiology

#### **[Toxic death in the middle regions of Tunisia. About 214 cases]**

Amira, D.; Masmoudi, T.; Zemni, M.; Braham, Y.

Farhat Hached University Hospital - Toxicity Department

**Maghreb Medical** 2008; 28 (387): 32-33 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Death; Retrospective Studies; Pesticides-poisoning; Alcohols-poisoning; Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

**Abstract:** Our work is a retrospective study about 214 cases of toxic death collected in the toxicological laboratory of Farhat Hached university hospital over five years [2001-2005]. Victims were often young [49% in the age bracket of 15-30 years] men [59% male]. Pesticides represented the first cause of toxic death [36,4%] followed by alcohols [27,1%] and carbon monoxide. Toxic death was collective in 8% of cases.

## Postcholecystectomy Syndrome

### diagnosis

#### [The sump syndrome - about a case report]

Jmaa, A.; Belgacem, S.; Golli, L.; Kahloun, A.; Ajmi, S.  
Sahloul University Hospital - Gastro-Intestinal Department  
**Maghreb Medical** 2008; 28 (387): 45-46 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Duodenum; Common Bile Duct; Anastomosis, Surgical; Duodenoscopy; Bezoars; Sphincterotomy, Endoscopic

**Abstract:** We report a case of Sump syndrome [SS] that occurred in a 72 years old man that was operated 12 years before for a biliary lithiasis. He had a cholecystectomy with a choledocoduodenal anastomosis. This syndrome had been revealed by an angiocholitis presentation. Duodenoscopy revealed bezoars obstruction of choledocoduodenal anastomosis. Ablation of bezoars and endoscopic extraction of lithiasis led to recovery after a follow up of 24 months.

### Poverty

#### Poverty and the millennium development goals[MDGs] in Sudan: current status, achievement and prospect.

Mustafa, Mustafa Salih; Al Siddiq, Zahir Ajab  
Federal Ministry of Health

**Sudanese Journal of Public Health** 2007; 2 (4): 212-226 (36 ref.)

**Keywords:** Socioeconomic Factors; Malnutrition; Gender Identity; Malaria-prevention and control; Human Rights; HIV Infections-prevention and control; World Health Organization

### Pregnancy Outcome

#### Outcome and management of pregnancy in women with thalassaemia in Cyprus.

Toumba, M.; Kanaris, C.; Simamonian, K.; Skordis, N.  
Makarios Hospital - Paediatric Endocrine Unit

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 628-635 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Thalassaemia; Women; Blood Transfusion; Ferritins-blood; Retrospective Studies; Hormones-blood; Heart Function Tests

**Abstract:** We describe the management and clinical outcome of pregnancies among 100 Greek Cypriot women with thalassaemia: 88 with thalassaemia major and 12 with thalassaemia intermedia. A total of 152 successful pregnancies and 161 deliveries were included. All patients had endocrine assessment and frequent ferritin measurements. Multiple successful pregnancies included 7 twins and 1 triple pregnancy. Pregnant thalassaemics required significantly larger amount of total blood transfusion during pregnancy. There was a statistically significant increase in the ferritin levels during pregnancy, and levels remained significantly higher after pregnancy. Most pregnancies resulted in delivery of full-term healthy babies, and obstetric complications were rare, although some problems were encountered.

### Pregnancy, Ectopic

#### ultrasonography

#### The multiple ultrasound patterns of ectopic pregnancy.

Hourani, Roula; Hachem, Kamal; Haddad-Zebouni, Soha; Mansour, Fersan; Elhage, Abdo; Checrallah, Antoine; Ghossain, Michel A.

Department of Radiology

**LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal** 2008; 56 (1): 27-34 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy, Ectopic-diagnosis; Pregnancy; Chorionic Gonadotropin, beta Subunit, Human

**Abstract:** Ectopic pregnancy [EP] has a variable and misleading clinical presentation contributing to the confusion with medical or other gynecological disorders. The rapid recourse to diagnostic methods, human chorionic gonadotropin [beta-hCG] titers and transvaginal ultrasonography, represents the best approach not only in the early diagnosis but also in the management and monitoring of patients with diagnosed EP. The purpose of this article is to provide a pictorial essay about EP and its multiple ultrasound [US] patterns. We present a large spectrum of EP aspects diagnosed on US and confirmed by pathology. We also review miscellaneous gynecologic diseases that may mimic EP on US. Although endovaginal US combined with quantitative [beta-hCG] analysis is an excellent tool for identifying EP, it may be normal sometimes in early pregnancies. Knowledge of all these patterns is helpful in establishing an early correct diagnosis, therefore leading to elective and conservative management in stable patients and preventing tubal rupture or substantial hemorrhage.

## Pregnancy, High-Risk

### Frequency of impaired oral glucose tolerance test in high risk pregnancies for gestational diabetes mellitus.

Naheed, Farrukh; Kammeruddin, Karim; Hashmi, Haleema A.; Narijo, Sabhagi  
Baqai Medical University - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 82-85 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes, Gestational; Glucose Tolerance Test; Glucose Intolerance; Pregnancy; Pregnancy Complications; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** To determine the frequency of impaired oral glucose tolerance test in high risk pregnancies for Gestational Diabetes Mellitus [GDM]. Cross-sectional study. The study was conducted in Obstetric Ward and outpatient department, at Baqai Hospital, Nazimabad and Fatima Hospital, Baqai Medical University, Karachi, from May to October 2005. A total of 50 high risk pregnancies for gestational diabetes mellitus were selected through outpatient department of obstetrics. Data was collected according to certain obstetric and non-obstetric risk factors for GDM as inclusion criteria through a designed proforma i.e. family history of diabetes, macrosomia [i.e. wt > 3.5 kg], abortions, grand multiparity, a sudden increase in weight [>1 kg/wk] during pregnancy, age > 35 years, early neonatal deaths/sudden IUDS, polyhydramnios, urogenital infections [vulvo-vaginal candidiasis and UTI], previous history of GDM, congenital abnormalities [with or without polyhydramnios] and multiple pregnancy. Oral glucose tolerance test was performed and analyzed according to American Diabetic Association criteria, 2004. The most frequent risk factors were family history of diabetes mellitus in 1st degree relative and large for dates babies in 18 patients. Similarly, high risk factors such as history of abortions and grand multiparity were present in 16 and 14 pregnant women respectively. Least common factors, which contributed for GDM, were polyhydramnios in 4 cases and perinatal mortality [due to congenital anomalies of foetus, intrauterine deaths or neonatal deaths] seen only in 5 cases. Overall impaired oral glucose tolerance test was found in 24%. Most patients had one [17%] or two risk factors commonly [23%]. Only 2% had shown five or more risk factors. Oral glucose tolerance test is a useful diagnostic tool to detect GDM in high risk pregnancies, depending upon the high frequency of number of risk factors in each individual.

## Prenatal Care

### utilization

#### Patterns and determinants of maternity care in Damascus.

Bashour, H.; Abdul Salam, A.; Al Faisal, W.; Cheikha, S.

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University of Damascus - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Family and Community Medicine

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 595-604 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mothers; Questionnaires; Urban Population; Age Factors; Educational Status

**Abstract:** This descriptive study was designed to describe the patterns and determinants of maternity care among Syrian women living in Damascus. All 39 birth registers in 2 large provinces were used to recruit 500 mothers of healthy newborns. Mothers were interviewed in their homes using a semistructured questionnaire. Multivariate analysis of the determinants of the frequency of use of antenatal care showed the following variables were significant: urban residence and visit to antenatal care in the 1[st] trimester. The significant variables for an early visit to antenatal care were the woman's level of education; being pregnant with the 1st baby; and number of visits to antenatal care. Being young [age < 20 years] also correlated with early timing of the 1st antenatal visit.

## Prescriptions, Drug

### Audit of pediatric prescriptions for common paediatric problems.

Akhtar, Mahmud

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 177 (2 ref.)

**Keywords:** Medical Audit; Pediatrics

## Prolactin

### blood

### The relationship between prolactin level and the duration of lactational amenorrhoea in lactating Sudanese women.

Ali, Hiba Mahgoub; Elobied, Moawia Hussein; Khalid, Khalid El Tahir; Ali, Khalid Eltom

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University of Gezira - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Biochemistry and Nutrition

**Gezira Journal of Health Sciences** 2007; 3 (1): 42-50 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Amenorrhoea-blood; Lactation; Cross-Sectional Studies; Radioimmunoassay; Sucking Behavior; Breast Feeding



**Abstract:** This study aimed to assess the relationship between the prolactin [PRL] level and the duration of lactational amenorrhoea in lactating Sudanese women. Sudanese women [135] from Omdurman area with different ages [18- 41 years] and stages of lactation were included, 61 of them participated by giving venous blood samples and filling a questionnaire, while the others by filling the questionnaire only. Pregnant women, contraceptive users, and hypothyroid patients were excluded. The subjects were divided into lactational amenorrhoeic [Group I], and lactating menstruating subjects [Group II]. Then each group was subdivided according to the duration of lactation into: - Lactating for six months or less. Lactating for more than six months. Prolactin level was measured using radioimmunoassay [RIA]. In this study the mean prolactin level in-group I [2934.99 mU/L] was significantly higher compared with group II [707.46 mU/L] [ $P < 0.05$ ]. For the duration of lactation, PRL level in the first six months was higher [4414 mU/L], [1506.60 mU/L] in group I, and group II respectively, while this level decreased after six months [1538 mU/L], [517.19 mU/L] for the two groups. Also we found that factors like breast-feeding patterns, utilization of supplementary foods, and the number of parities had a significant effect on the duration of lactational amenorrhoea. There was a positive relationship between PRL level and the duration of lactational amenorrhoea [ $r = 0.39$ ].

## Propolis

### pharmacology

#### Evaluation of inhibitory effects of Iranian propolis against filamentous bacteria.

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

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 56-60 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anti-Infective Agents; Nocardia; Nocardia Asteroides; Escherichia coli; Pseudomonas Aeruginosa; Klebsiella Pneumoniae; Enterobacter Cloacae; Shigella Flexneri; Staphylococcus Aureus; Amikacin

**Abstract:** To investigate the antibacterial activities of propolis in samples collected from Zanjan province IRAN, against 25 pathogenic strains of bacteria. In order to evaluate the biological properties of methanol extract of propolis using agar distribution methods [disk and drop plate]. Seven concentrations of methanolic extract of propolis were prepared and added drop wise to the bacterial seed layer cultured agar media individually. The diameter of the clear zone formed in each concentration was measured and correlated to the ability of the extracts to inhibit the growth of bacteria. Nocardia asteroides and N. brasiliensis has nearly shown the same susceptibility to various concentrations of propolis extract, and the complete clear zones revealed that this effect was quite remarkable. For other bacteria, different degrees of susceptibility to propolis were observed. We came to this conclusion that zones formed by 50mg/ml Amikacin in agar was similar to that of 5% concentration of propolis, and that the potency of propolis is 80% of Amikacin potency, which is the most effective antibiotic against Nocardia.

## Prostaglandins F, Synthetic

### therapeutic use

#### The effectiveness and safety profile of latanoprost in Libyan patients with primary open angle glaucoma.

El Dressi, Sabah S.; Luhishi, Ezzedin

Garyounis University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Ophthalmology

**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 192-195 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Glaucoma, Open-Angle-drug therapy; Betaxolol; Treatment Outcome; Prospective Studies; Intraocular Pressure

**Abstract:** Latanoprost has proven to be an effective ocular hypotensive in healthy eyes and in eyes with elevated intraocular pressure. In this study the effect on intraocular pressure [IOP] and safety profile of topical applications of Latanoprost alone or combined with Betaxolol is investigated. A total of 25 eyes [25 patients] with open angle glaucoma were included in a 3 months prospective study. Mean age was 55.25 years [range 34-69]. They were allocated to a 4 weeks treatment with once daily administration of Latanoprost 0.005%, followed by 8 weeks' combination with Betoptic 0.5% topical drops twice daily therapy. The effect of Latanoprost alone reduced IOP from 26.48 [SD +/- 5.16] to 20.92 [SD +/- 3.8] mm Hg [ $p < 0.005$ ]. The addition of Betoptic eye drops produced further reduction of IOP to 15.16 [SD +/- 2.81] mm Hg [ $p < 0.005$ ]. Latanoprost have a clinically significant IOP lowering effect. The effect of Xalatan on IOP is increased when combined with Betaxolol. No serious side effects were reported.

## Protein-Energy Malnutrition

#### The prevalence of malnutrition among high and low altitude preschool children of southwestern Saudi Arabia.

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 116-121 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Altitude; Prevalence; Infection; Risk Factors; Chi-Square Distribution; Cross-Sectional Studies; Child, Preschool

**Abstract:** To assess the current status of protein energy malnutrition [PEM] in the high and low altitude preschool children aged 12-71 months. A cross-sectional study conducted during the year of 2003 and involved 572 and 469 preschool children of Southwestern Saudi Arabia born and living permanently at high and low altitude areas. Anthropometric measurements were carried out to assess the prevalence of PEM using 3 indicators such as underweight, wasting and stunting following World Health Organization standards. Prevalence differences were examined by age, gender, altitude, and parental socioeconomic status. The prevalence of the 3 types of PEM was significantly higher at low altitude than at high altitude and significantly higher among children born to illiterate than to educated parents. Older children were more underweight and stunted than younger children and underweight and wasting were significantly more common in boys than girls. Annual family income per person was negatively and significantly associated with underweight and stunting, but not with wasting. Multivariate analysis showed that after controlling for all sociobiological factors, low altitude remained a strong risk factor. The difference in PEM between high and low altitude preschool children could be related to the milder environmental conditions at high altitude and the higher incidence of tropical infections in lowland children. Future studies are required to verify these speculations, and to establish programs to control and prevent PEM in preschool children at low altitude.

## Psoriasis

### drug therapy

#### **Treatment of nail psoriasis with amodified regimen of steroid injections.**

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PNS Shifa Hospital - Department of Skin

**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 78-81 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nails-pathology; Steroids-administration and dosage; Injections, Intralesional; Nail Diseases; Onycholysis; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** To evaluate the efficacy of a modified regimen of intralesional steroid injection therapy for the treatment of nail psoriasis and assess the side effects of this regimen. Quasi-experimental study. Dermatology Department of Military Hospital, Rawalpindi, from February 1999 to January 2001. Patients having psoriatic nail dystrophy, reporting to the skin department of Military Hospital, Rawalpindi were registered. The features accounted for were pitting, onycholysis, subungual hyperkeratosis, ridging, thickening and color change. The affected digits were scored from 0 to 3 for the severity of each of these features. Similar number of control digits was also selected. Injection of triamcinolone acetonide [10 mg/ml] was given into the nail bed and matrix following ring block anesthesia. The features were re-scored after two months. A second injection was given after 02 months if warranted by poor response. The follow-up period ranged upto 06 months. A total of 100 nails were injected in 35 subjects. Pitting was the commonest presenting feature seen in 71 digits [71%] and improved in 41 digits [57.7%]. Onycholysis was seen in 37 digits [37%] and improved in 15 digits [40.5%]. Subungual hyperkeratosis was seen in 57 digits [57%] and improved in all the cases. Other features like longitudinal ridging, thickening and yellow oil drop-like discoloration showed marked improvement. The side effects of this regimen were minimal and included painless subungual hematoma. The modified regimen of steroid was found to be effective and safe for the treatment of psoriatic nail deformities in this series.

## Pterygium

### therapy

#### **Stem cell conjunctival transplantation for prevention of recurrence and film stability in advanced pterygium.**

Rizkallah, Ihab; El Naggar, Ossama; Yousef, Yousry

Mataria Teaching Hospital

**New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]** 2008; 38 (1): 40-45 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Conjunctiva; Transplants; Recurrence; Stem Cells; Postoperative Complications; Treatment Outcome; Stem Cell Transplantation

**Abstract:** To study the efficacy of stem cell conjunctival transplantation in prevention of recurrence and its effect on improvement of tear film stability in cases of advanced pterygium. 14 eyes of 14 patients with advanced pterygium were treated by excision followed by stem cell conjunctival graft transplantation. Follow up for recurrence and tear film stability was done for at least 6 months after surgery. All patients showed improved breakup time of tear film. None of the patients showed any evidence of recurrence. Only one patient [7.1%] had conjunctival recurrence. Stem cell conjunctival transplantation seems very effective in prevention of recurrence as well as improvement of tear film stability in treating patients with advanced pterygium.

## Publications

### Publication audit, handling publication misconduct and need for education of authors: A Pakistani perspective.

Jawaid, Shaukat Ali

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 1-5 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Authorship; Education; Periodicals as Topic; Manuscripts as Topic

## Quality Assurance, Health Care

### Implementing a quality improvement programme in a family planning centre in Monastir, Tunisia.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 615-627 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Family Planning Services; Reproductive Health Services; Time Factors; Quality Indicators, Health Care; Health Personnel; Women; Health Promotion

**Abstract:** We aimed to improve the quality of family planning and reproductive health services in a family planning centre through implementation of a quality improvement programme. Clients were surveyed to identify quality-related problems. Health care teams then analysed the causes of the problems, developed solutions for 3 selected ones and established a quality assurance framework. The selected issues were: long waiting time at the centre; insufficient integration of family planning and reproductive health services; and lack of a holistic approach. The final phase was aimed at testing and implementing corrective measures.

## Referral and Consultation

### Outcome of referrals from a primary health institution in rural Karnataka.

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 157-160 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Primary Health Care; Rural Health Services; Outcome Assessment [Health Care]; Retrospective Studies; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Primary Healthcare Centers [PHCs] play a vital role in public health system in rural areas in India. Some of the patients visiting these PHCs are then referred to tertiary care facilities. Reasons for referral include unsure diagnosis or inadequate facilities for treatment. In this study almost 86% of patients showed improvement after treatment at referral centers while twelve referred patients did not seek treatment after getting symptomatic relief. Two referred patients, one with uncontrolled diabetes and the other with AMI died. IHD in rural areas need special attention. We feel that establishing a link between Primary Health Care Centers and tertiary care centers besides building capacity of PHC centers to manage chronic diseases needs special attention.

## Renal Dialysis

### adverse effects

#### [Effect of Isotonic and Isometric Exercise Box on muscular Cramping pain During Hemodialysis]

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (2): 7, 53-60 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Muscle Cramp-therapy; Exercise

**Abstract:** Muscle cramp is one of the common complications of hemodialysis. Muscular contractions, called cramps, typically occurs in the lower extremities. The three most important predisposing factors are [a] hypotension, [b] low dry weight, and [c] use of low sodium dialysis solution. The aim of this study was to assess the effects of isotonic and isometric exercises on the frequency and intensity of hemodialysis induced cramps. This was a clinical trial study and included 35 patients who had experienced, at least one episode of muscle cramp during hemodialysis and at the interval between two dialysis. In a period of 2 weeks severity of pain due to muscular cramp before and after exercise was recorded. Then isometric and isotonic exercises, recommended by a consultant physiotherapist, was planned and performed by the patients for 2 weeks. The same variables again were assessed for 2 weeks. Data were analyzed by means of paired T- test, wilcoxon and correlate bivariate Pearson using SPSS win soft ware. The severity and frequency of dialysis induced muscular cramps significantly decreased during and between 2 dialyses [p<0.001]. While all the patients had experienced at least one episode of muscular cramp; after the exercise muscular cramps occurred with less severity during dialysis in 48.5% and at the interval between 2 dialyses in 16.1% of the subjects. Isotonic and isometric exercises can prevent and decrease muscular cramping pain in the dialysis patients.

### **[Effects of cool dialysate temperature on stabilizing hemodynamic parameters in diabetic patients undergoing hemodialysis]**

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**IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism** 2007; 9 (3): 261-266, 331 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dialysis Solutions; Diabetes Mellitus; Nitric Oxide; Temperature; Hypotension-prevention and control; Hemodynamics

**Abstract:** Hypotension is the most common acute complication of hemodialysis. To ameliorate symptomatic hypotension during dialysis, cool temperature dialysate has been recommended. Since reports show that not all patients benefit from cool dialysis, it seems necessary to determine which patients benefit more from cool dialysis. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of cool dialysis on hemodynamic parameters in diabetic patients; serum nitric oxide levels also were determined to find any possible association. Twenty diabetic patients [mean age 63.3 +/- 7.5] were included in the study. Each patient was dialyzed twice, once using cool and once using warm dialysate solution. Apart from a change in temperature to 35°C, all other conditions remained the same during the study. Hemodynamic parameters including SBP, DBP, and HR were measured hourly, the number of hypotension episodes was also determined. Oral temperature was measured before and after dialysis. Serum urea and nitric oxide metabolites [NOx] were determined before and after hemodialysis. SBP, DBP, and MAP decreased significantly during warm, as compared to cool, dialysis. Maximum decreases in SBP, DBP, and MAP were seen in the third hour of dialysis and these were 18, 17, and 14 percent for warm and 6, 1, and 4 percent for cool dialysis respectively. HR showed no significant difference between the two groups. Compared to before dialysis, NOx levels decreased significantly in cool and warm conditions after dialysis [59 +/- 5 vs. 37 +/- 4, and 63 +/- 7 vs. 41 +/- 5, respectively, P<0.01]. Cool dialysis could decrease episodes of hypotension and stabilize hemodynamic parameters in diabetic patients. Mechanisms other than increased serum nitric oxide levels are involved in hemodialysis hypotension in diabetic patients.

### psychology

#### **[Programme for improving emotional and cognitive changes in patients under renal dialysis in Egypt]**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 662-674 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Stress, Psychological; Adaptation, Psychological; Depression; Anxiety; Aggression

**Abstract:** We investigated the effect of chronic renal failure on the emotional status, social and psychological adaptation and the cognitive status of patients and the effect of a programme to improve the psychosocial state of the patients; 40 renal dialysis patients and 40 healthy controls were included. We used the Emotional Status Scale, Psychosocial Adaptation Scale, the Primary Mental Abilities Test and the Memory Processes Scale for assessment of the participants. The controls had better emotional/ cognitive status and psychosocial adaptation than the dialysis patients, a statistically significant difference. There were also statistically significant differences between the patients before and after the application of the programme.

### Reproductive Health Services

#### **Assessment of women's satisfaction with reproductive health services in Urmia University of Medical Sciences.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 605-614 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Patient Satisfaction; Questionnaires; Women; Contraception-methods; Family Planning Services; Quality of Health Care

**Abstract:** We assessed women's satisfaction with the reproductive health services in the population laboratory of Urmia University of Medical Sciences in 2003. A random sample of 600 married women aged 15-49 years completed a satisfaction questionnaire based on Bruce's criteria. Overall 76.2% of women were satisfied and 15.8% were completely satisfied with the total reproductive health service; however 34.0% of women were unsatisfied or completely unsatisfied with their health care provider. Factors that needed be improved were: providing all modern contraception methods in the health centres; using educational materials [e.g. pamphlets and brochures] at reproductive health consultations; and improving information given to clients to ensure informed choice of family planning method.

## Respiratory Function Tests

### [Survey of normal indices of pulmonary function test by use of spirometry in the people of Kurdistan province]

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (2): 1, 1-8 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Spirometry; Vital Capacity; Forced Expiratory Volume; Data Collection

**Abstract:** In the last three decades, spirometry has become one of the main diagnostic tools in pulmonology. But different nomograms in different references has brought about challenges. The aim of this study was to obtain normal ranges of spirometry parameters in the people living in Kurdistan province. This was a descriptive study, and included all 15 to 64 years old people of Kurdistan province. Sampling method was random and sample size encompassed 1589 people. Weight, height and demographic data of the subjects were recorded in check lists. Then spirometry was performed under standard conditions. Data were analyzed with SPSS soft ware using descriptive statistics including frequency, mean and standard deviation. The results of this study showed that the mean value for forced vital capacity [FVC] was 3.6 liters [CI=0.96%]; 4.33 Lit for men [CI=0.89%], and 3 Lit for women [CI=0.46%]. The mean FEV[1] values were 3.74 [CI=0.82] and 2.61 [CI=0.53] for men and women respectively. According to the results of this study, it seems that the values for FEV[1] are as the same as those of other references, -but the values for FVC are lower. Therefore the normal ratio of FEV[1]/FVC increases, and should be considered while interpreting spirometry results.

## Root Canal Therapy

### methods

#### Choice of intracanal medication and obturation techniques amongst Jordanian dentists.

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2007; 41 (1): 28-36 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Endodontics; Root Canal Irrigants; Root Canal Obturation; Dentists

**Abstract:** To gather information about root canal treatment performed by Jordanian dentists. A questionnaire was distributed to dental practitioners randomly regarding the provision of endodontic treatment in their practices. The collected data were analyzed using the statistical package SPSS version 12, simple descriptive statistics together with Chi-square [x<sup>2</sup>] test were used. A total of 201 questionnaires were collected, three of the questionnaires were not completed because the respondents did not perform endodontic treatment, giving a completion rate of 98.5%. The most commonly used inter-appointment medicament was Tricresol formaline [55.4%]. Gutta-percha was used by the majority of the respondents [92.4%]; the most commonly used obturation technique was cold lateral condensation [70.4%]. The majority [52%] of the respondents used Sealapex root canal sealer. While the most commonly used temporary filling material was Zinc oxide-eugenol [71.5%]. Almost all the respondents [99%] restored the access cavity by themselves and 59.2% of them did the restoration one week after the obturation. Majority of the respondents [75.4%] don't take a post-operative radiograph for their patients or follow them up. The main cause, which predominated among 51.1% of the respondents, was the lack of motivation of the patients. The most common reason for referral to specialist treatment was retreatment. About half of the respondents believed that their endodontic treatment should be improved. Current practice lies below the international standards and quality assurance guidelines. More emphasis should be placed on undergraduate endodontic teaching, also, establishing a postgraduate education is needed.

## Rubella

### immunology

#### Rubella serology in pregnant women attending health centres of Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 590-594 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy; Age Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies; Immunoglobulin G; Rubella Vaccine; World Health Organization; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Hospitals, University

**Abstract:** This study was performed in 2003-05 to determine the serological status of a sample of pregnant women as a preliminary study for the rubella vaccination programme. Out of 965 pregnant women attending health centres affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences for prenatal care, the estimated rubella immunity rate was 91.1% [95% CI: 89.3%-92.9%] and the nonimmunity rate was 8.9% [95% CI: 7.1%-10.7%]. The rubella immunity rate differed in different areas of Tehran but not significantly so. However, there was a significant difference in the level of rubella

immunity by the number of persons per household and by age, but no significant relationship with economic status, occupation or level of education.

## Saliva

### chemistry

#### **Quantative and qualative changes of essential oil of Salvia bracteata Bank et Sol.in different growth stages.**

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**DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 15 (2): 79-82 (40 ref.)

**Keywords:** Oils, Volatile-analysis; Lamiaceae; Plant Components, Aerial; Monoterpenes; Terpenes

**Abstract:** Salvia bracteata is a permanent herb which belongs to Lamiaceae family and grows wildely in the west of Iran. In this study the composition of the essential oils of aerial parts of Salvia bracteata in different growth stages were analysed and compared. The oils were obtained by hydrodistillation and analyzed by GC and GC/MS. The oils had high amounts of monoterpene compounds, with alpha-pinene, limonene, myrecene and Beta-pinene as major components in different growth stages.

## Sciatica

### therapy

#### **Some therapeutic options in treating chronic sciatic pain.**

Al Sergany, Mervat ; Kassem, Elham; Al Saadany, Hanan

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**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 653-664 (44 ref.)

**Keywords:** Low Back Pain; Exercise Therapy; Laser Therapy, Low-Level; Acupuncture; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Intervertebral Disk Displacement; Chronic Disease

**Abstract:** Chronic back pain has become one of the most expensive causes of disability among people under the age of 45 years. A wide variety of non operative treatment options are advocated in the management of chronic sciatic pain [CSP] due to lumbar disc prolapse [LDP]. The most prevalent therapy for this pain is physical therapy. Recently electro-acupuncture [EA] is an established adjuvant analgesic modality in the management of chronic pain. In our study we tried to evaluate the efficacy of exercise therapy, low power laser therapy [LPL] and electro-acupuncture [EA] in the treatment of chronic sciatic pain due to lumbar disc prolapse. 45 patients with chronic sciatic pain due to [LDP] were included in this study. Their age ranged from 20 to 45 years. They were divided into 3 groups: Group I [Exercise only], Group II [LPL+ Exercise] and Group III [EA + Exercise]. The treatment program continued 3 months. All patients were evaluated by taking full history, full clinical examination and investigated by plain X-ray and MRI. They were assessed by VAS, Roland Disability Questionnaire [RDQ], Schober's test, Finger Floor Test, Straight Leg Raising [SLR] test and Japanese Orthopedic Association [JOA] score. Our results demonstrated significant improvement in all parameters in the 3 studied groups with best improvement was in group III. Electro-acupuncture is an effective modality in controlling chronic sciatic pain and complications and may thus be used as a good alternative in indicated cases.

## Shoulder Joint

### pathology

#### **Shoulder instability: The role of MR arthrography in diagnosing anteroinferior labroligamentous lesions: Our experience at King Hussein Medical Center.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 6-11 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Joint Instability-diagnosis; Arthrography-methods; Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy; Retrospective Studies; Ligaments, Articular

**Abstract:** To determine the reliability and accuracy of magnetic resonance arthrography of the shoulder for the diagnosis of anteroinferior labroligamentous lesions in patients with gleno-humeral joint instability. This retrospective study was performed at King Hussein Medical Center in Jordan. Twenty eight patients who underwent shoulder MR arthrogram and arthroscopy during a 22-month period were reviewed. All the twenty eight patients had history of previous shoulder dislocation and clinical suspicion of anteroinferior labroligamentous lesions and glenohumeral joint instability. The series included 24 males and 4 females. The mean average age of the patients was 29 years. All patients underwent shoulder MR arthrogram and the results of MR arthrogram were compared with the arthroscopic findings which were used as the reference standard. MR arthrograms were analyzed for the presence and type of

labroligamentous injuries which include [Bankart, anterior labral periosteal sleeve avulsion [ALPSA], Perthes, glenolabral articular disruption [GLAD], or nonclassifiable lesion]. Sensitivity, specificity and accuracy for the detection and classification of anteroinferior labroligamentous lesions with MR arthrography were calculated. At arthroscopy, 21 anteroinferior labroligamentous lesions were diagnosed, including 15 Bankart lesions, three ALPSA lesions, two Perthes lesions and one GLAD lesion. Seven labral lesions were nonclassifiable at arthroscopy, all of which occurred after a history of chronic instability. When compared with arthroscopic findings, Shoulder MR Arthrography had two false-negative results [sensitivity, 92.8%] and no false-positive results. The sensitivity of shoulder MR Arthrography in detecting anteroinferior labroligamentous lesions was 92.8% [26/28] and specificity was [100%]. The overall accuracy of Shoulder MR Arthrography in detecting labroligamentous lesions in this study was 90.5% [19/21]. MR arthrography of the shoulder is reliable and accurate in classification of acute and chronic anteroinferior labroligamentous injuries.

## Skiing

### [Intense alpine skiing exercise on anti oxidant status of male skiers]

Shemshaki, A.; Rajab, H.; Hedayati, M.; Salami, F.; Niaki, A. Ghanbari  
Al Zahra University - Department of Physical Education and Sport Sciences

**IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism** 2007; 9 (3): 291-297, 335 (44 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antioxidants; Exercise; Glutathione; Uric Acid

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to assess antioxidant status in elite alpine ski racers during six weeks intensive training. 5 years] who underwent 6 weeks +/- Subjects included 12 male alpine ski racers [20 of intensive training. For red blood cells glutathione content, plasma uric acid and total anti oxidant determination, blood samples were collected before and 1.4 mg/dL,+/- just after training. Plasma Uric acid concentration [6.5 1.7 mg/dL] and total antioxidant capacity after six weeks intensive training +/- 8.3 0.3 mM]. Red blood +/- 0.2 mM, 2.7 +/- showed statistically significant increases [2.1 0.7 and +/- cell glutathione content also increased after period of training [5.4 0.9 nmol/mg Hb]. Intensive alpine ski training after six weeks 6.1 can increase total antioxidant capacity of plasma probably by increasing through uric acid and RBC glutathione content.

## Sleep Apnea, Obstructive

### therapy

### Acceptance of C-FLEX therapy in patients with obstructive sleep apnea who refused auto-continuous positive airway pressure.

Al Jawder, Suhaila; Bahammam, Ahmed  
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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 144-145 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Patient Acceptance of Health Care; Continuous Positive Airway Pressure

## Spondylitis, Ankylosing

### adverse effects

### Assessment of sleep breathing disorders in ankylosing spondylitis patients.

Fouda, Nevien; Fathi, Sahar; Abdul Dayem, Aya  
Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Chest Diseases Department

**Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation** 2007; 34 (4): 547-552 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sleep Disorders; Sleep Apnea, Obstructive; Respiratory Function Tests; Disease Progression; Body Mass Index; Polysomnography

**Abstract:** To investigate the occurrence of obstructive sleep apnea [OSA] as one of common sleep breathing disorders in patients with Ankylosing Spondylitis [AS] and its relation to disease duration, activity and pulmonary function tests. This study included 15 male patients with AS fulfilled the Modified New York criteria for diagnosis of AS. All the patients were subjected to full medical history, thorough general and local examination of the chest, ear, nose and throat [ENT], pulmonary function tests [FVC- FEV 1 and FEV 1/FVC] and one night polysomnography [PSG] at the sleep laboratory. Polysomnographic data revealed OSA in 5 cases [33.3%] and normal sleep pattern in 10 cases [66.7%]. There was statistically non significant difference between patients with and without OSA as regards disease activity and the results of pulmonary function tests [ $p > 0.05$ ] while patients with OSA showed higher body mass index [BMI] and longer disease duration than patients with no evidence of OSA [ $p < 0.05$ ]. OSA is commonly associated with patients with AS. Early detection of this sleep breathing disorder in patients with AS will help to improve the fatigue symptoms in these patients, decrease their suffering as well as decrease the morbidity and mortality of OSA.

## Sports

### **Sport practice among private secondary-school students in Dubai in 2004.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 704-714 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Students; Schools; Sex Factors; Overweight; Obesity; Smoking; Health Education; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Questionnaires; Body Mass Index

**Abstract:** A study was made of sport practice and of knowledge, attitude and practice towards sport among 1475 private secondary-school students in Dubai, United Arab Emirates [UAE] in 2004. UAE students practised sport more than non-UAE students [33.9% versus 18.7% had good levels of activity] but there was no significant difference in positive attitudes towards sport practice [87.1% and 86.2% respectively]. A good level of sport [vigorous exercise  $\geq$  3 times per week for 20 min] was higher among males [26.0%] than females [14.7%]. There was a significant association between overweight and obesity as well as tobacco smoking and low levels of sport practice. Health education intervention is needed to improve sport practice among young people.

## Staphylococcal Infections

### epidemiology

### **Methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus prevalence amongst community versus hospital acquired skin and soft tissue infections.**

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**Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan** 2007; 16 (1): 14-16 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Methicillin Resistance; Staphylococcus aureus; Community- Acquired Infections-epidemiology; Cross Infection-epidemiology; Soft Tissue Infections-epidemiology; Staphylococcal Skin Infections-epidemiology; Prevalence

**Abstract:** Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus [MRSA] is becoming increasingly prevalent, not only in the hospital acquired but also the community acquired infections. Skin and soft tissues are a few of the important targets for this pathogen. A study was conducted at the departments of surgery, dermatology and pathology, Combined Military Hospital, Gujranwala Cantt to know the prevalence of MRSA amongst community vs. hospital acquired skin and soft tissue infections [SSTIs]. A total of 216 community acquired and 48 hospital acquired SSTIs were included in the study. The pus swabs/pus specimens collected from all the cases were processed for routine cultures. Isolates were identified as Staphylococcus aureus and resistance to methicillin was detected using standard techniques. Staphylococcus aureus was isolated in 64.35% of the community acquired and 72.91% of the hospital acquired SSTIs. Prevalence of MRSA amongst community acquired SSTIs was 26.6% while in the hospital acquired SSTIs was 68.57%. The study indicates quite a high prevalence of MRSA amongst community acquired and a very high prevalence in hospital acquired SSTIs. Further large scale studies are required to monitor the prevalence and spread of MRSA amongst SSTIs.

## Stress

### **Occupational stress and work-related unintentional injuries among Iranian car manufacturing workers.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 697-703 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Employment; Occupational Health; Wounds and Injuries; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Injury Severity Score

**Abstract:** This study in 2004 and 2005 aimed to present the pattern of job stress among car manufacturing workers in one factory in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to assess its relationship with occupational injuries. Data were collected from 608 male workers [508 at-risk general workers and 100 with injuries in the last year]. Job stress was assessed by the Belkic occupational stress index. The prevalence of job stress was 21.3%. The main occupational stressors were time pressure [78.5%], mode of payment and evaluation [56.4%], and interaction with people and machines [41.3%]. The risk of injury among those with job stress was significantly higher than those without job stress [OR = 2.0; 95% CI: 1.20-3.30]. Job stress was responsible for 11.9% of all occupational injuries in this group.



## epidemiology

**Stress and depression among medical students: A cross sectional study at a medical college in Saudi Arabia.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 12-17 (30 ref.)**Keywords:** Depression-epidemiology; Students, Medical; Cross-Sectional Studies; Education, Medical, Undergraduate; Prevalence

**Abstract:** To determine prevalence of stress among undergraduate medical students and to observe an association between stress and academic year, grades, regularity and physical problems. All 600 registered students at College of Medicine, King Saud University in years 1,2,3,4 and 5 were enrolled in the study, and asked to complete a stress inventory called Kessler10. There were 494 responses with the response rate of 83%. The prevalence of stress of all types was found among 57% and severe stress among 19.6% study subjects. There was highly statistically significant association between year of study and stress levels, [ $p < 0.0001$ ]. The association between academic grades of study subjects and their stress levels is not statistically significant, as distribution of prevalence of stress is not significantly different across each of the four academic grades [ $p = 0.46$ ]. The main source of stress found to be their studies [60.3%], followed by home environment [2.8%] and 36.9% of study population did not mention any source of stress. High levels of psychosocial distress was found in our students during the initial three years of their course. It poses additional challenges for students' support services delivery which may require to address mental health problems along with common health strategies for our students.

## Stroke

**[Stroke medical care in Tunisia. A new challenge in hospital care organization].**

Grira, M.T.; Lamouchi, T.S.; Benammou, S.A.; Giroud, M.

Sahloul University Hospital - Neuro-Vascular Department

**Maghreb Medical** 2008; 28 (387): 49-50 (4 ref.)**Keywords:** Delivery of Health Care; Fibrinolysis; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

**Abstract:** Stroke is a major problem of public Health worldwide; it represents the first cause of acquired handicap in adults, the second cause of dementia and the third cause of mortality. Stroke represents one of the most costly chronic diseases. Regarding the important progress in the approach of the physiopathology of ischemic stroke and the development of new techniques of magnetic resonance [perfusion and diffusion sequences], it becomes possible to improve the quality of the medical care given to stroke - patients; by organizing hospitable care within an efficient therapeutic unit: the stroke Unit capable to reduce 20% of handicap and mortality levels and by using a new molecule, the rt-PA, that allows the blocked artery to be free of obstruction when administered precociously [within 3 hours]. Stroke medical care organization needs the establishment of a multi-disciplinary intra hospitable channel where the neurologist and the magnetic resonance imaging play the most important role within a specialized therapeutic unit: the stroke unit.

## Testicular Neoplasms

## diagnosis

**Assessing the currently used diagnostic and therapeutic modalities in patients with testicular cancer.**

El Garba, Muftah; Basioney, Adel; Ebohlen, Hassan

Omar Elmokhtar University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Surgery

**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 201-205 (12 ref.)**Keywords:** Testicular Neoplasms-therapy; Testicular Neoplasms-pathology; Clinical Protocols; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Follow-Up Studies; Neoplasm Staging; Prognosis; Neoplasm Metastasis; Treatment Outcome; Early Diagnosis; Risk Factors; Lymph Node Excision; Tumor Markers, Biological

**Abstract:** To analyse the characteristics, natural behaviour, diagnostic modalities and treatment protocols of testicular cancer and their effect on prognosis. Forty patients with testicular cancer were admitted to Mansoura Urology and Nephrology Centre in Egypt between 1993 and 2006. All patients were subjected to history taking, systemic and local examination, laboratory tests either routine or specific tumour markers evaluation, e.g. Alpha-fetoprotein [AFP] and B-human chronic gonado tropin [BHCG] and radiological examination e.g. scrotal U/S, abdominal U/S, Intravenous urography, computed tomography and x-ray and tomography. All patients were subjected to high inguinal orchietomy and after histopathologic examination and staging, patients were subjected to radiotherapy, chemotherapy or retroperitoneal lymph node dissection [RPLND]. Then all patients were followed up for a mean duration of 3.1 +/- 0.9 years either clinically, by laboratory or radiologically. 24 patients out of 40 presented with testicular swelling. Other cases presented with manifestations of metastasis. Four patients had history of undescended testis, another four patients had a history of infertility [but no other risk factors could be detected]. All cases examined preoperatively for AFP and BHCG had elevated levels except only four cases of stage I seminoma had normal levels of AFP. Scrotal u/s showed that all seminomatous tumours were hyperechogenic and circumscribed while non seminomatous tumours were hyperechogenic +/- transonic areas. 16 patients had paraaortic lymph nodes in CT scanning of the abdomen and 12 of

them were nonseminomatous type. Histopathology of the tumours after inguinal orchiectomy revealed 16 of them were seminomatous and 24 were non seminomatous type 12 of the seminomatous tumours were stage I and four were stage II, while only four of seminomatous type were stage I and the rest were stage II and III. All seminoma cases had postoperative radiotherapy while nonseminoma cases had chemotherapy regimen +/- RPLND. During follow up all stage I cases showed normalization of AFP and BHCG levels while other cases showed decreased levels but not to normal values. Follow up abdominal CT of seminoma cases was free, teratocarcinoma stage III had post treatment CT. Endodermal seminomatous and embryonal carcinoma showed post treatment decrease in sizes of mass. Mixed germ cell tumour showed no change in the size of mass after chemotherapy. Post treatment CXR and CT showed that positive cases of teratocarcinoma became free after chemotherapy while chest metastasis in mixed germ cell tumour and embryonal were resistant after chemotherapy. The early detection of risk factors, early presentation of the patient, accuracy of the currently used investigations, early recognition of treatment failure and ability to treat such failures make testicular tumours the most common curable cancer in young males.

## Thalassemia

### genetics

#### **Genotyping of thalassemia in microcytic hypochromic anemia patients from southwest region of Iran.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 23-28 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anemia, Hypochromic-genetics; Genotype; Gene Deletion; Mutation; alpha-Thalassemia; beta-Thalassemia; Hemoglobins

**Abstract:** To evaluate the frequency of  $\alpha$ -gene, beta-gene, and hemoglobin variant numbers in subjects with Microcytic hypochromic anemia. In total out of 850, 340 subjects with microcytic hypochromic anemia [MCV<80fl; MCH<27pg] from Southwest part of Iran, were studied in Research Center of Thalassemia and Hemoglobinopathies [RCTH] which is the only center working on hematology and oncology in Southwest [Khuzestan] region of Iran. These include 325 individuals: 171 with Beta-thalassemia trait, 88 with Alpha-thalassemia trait, 13 with thalassemia major, 11 with hemoglobin variants [HbS, HbC, and HbD Punjab] and 42 with iron-deficiency anemia. The rest 15 patients diagnosed with no definite etiology. Genotyping for -  $\alpha$ [3.7], -  $\alpha$ [4.2], -  $\alpha$ [PA], -  $\alpha$ [5NT] and - [MED] was done with gap-PCR. The overall frequency of -  $\alpha$ [3.7] deletion in 325 individuals is 20%. Genotyping for 23 most known beta-gene mutations was done with direct mutation analysis by Amplification Refractory Mutation System [ARMS]. The most frequent mutations were CD 36/37, IVS II-I, and IVS I-110 with 9.7%, 11.7%, and 3.5% respected frequencies in 340 patients. There was statistically significant difference between Beta-thalassemia trait and Beta-thalassemia Major in case of MCV [p-value = 0.25] and MCH [P-value =0.23] indices, and also MCH index between Beta-thalassemia trait and Hb Variants [P-value = 0.04]. The -  $\alpha$  gene and beta-gene mutation is quite common in the Southwest part of Iran. Molecular genotyping of -  $\alpha$  thalassemia and beta-thalassemia help to diagnose unexplained microcytosis, and thus prevent unnecessary iron supplementation.

## Thiadiazoles

### chemistry

#### **Synthesis and anticonvulsant activity of novel 2-amino-5-[4-chloro-2-[2-chlorophenoxy] phenyl] -1,3,4-thiadiazole derivatives.**

Foroumadi, A.; Sheibani, V.; Sakhteman, A.; Rameshk, M.; Abbasi, M.; Farazifard, R.; Tabatabai, S.A.; Shafiee, A.

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**DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 15 (2): 89-93 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anticonvulsants; Mice; Electroshock; Pentylentetrazole

**Abstract:** Several novel 2-amino-5-[4-chloro-2-[2-chlorophenoxy]phenyl]-1,3,4-thiadiazole derivatives 4a-d were synthesized and their anticonvulsant activity was determined by evaluation of the ability of these compounds to protect mice against convulsion induced by a lethal doses of pentylentetrazole [PTZ] and maximal electroshock [MES]. The result of anticonvulsant data shows that among the synthesized compounds, 5-[4-chloro-2-[2-chlorophenoxy]phenyl] -N-ethyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-amine 4c was the most active compound in both MES and PTZ tests with an ED<sub>50</sub> of 20.11 and 35.33 mg/kg, respectively.

## Thrombasthenia

### diagnosis

#### **Diagnostic tool for glanzmann's thrombasthenia clinicopathologic spectrum.**

Ali, Natasha; Moiz, Bushra; Shaikh, Usman; Adil, Salman; Rizvi, Bushra; Rahman, Yasmeen  
Aga Khan University - Aga Khan University Hospital - Department of Pathology and Microbiology

**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 91-94 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Platelet Aggregation; Platelet Function Tests; Blood Platelets; Hemorrhagic Disorders-diagnosis; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** To platelet aggregometry and describe the clinical spectrum of Glanzmann's thrombasthenia diagnosed by platelet aggregometry. A case-series. This study was carried out at the clinical laboratories at the Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi from January 2003 to January 2006. All patients irrespective of age and gender presenting with bleeding symptoms and having normal platelet count were evaluated. Demographic details, relevant clinical history along with results of complete blood count, bleeding time and platelet aggregation studies were retrieved through computerized data base and evaluated for the diagnosis of Glanzmann's thrombasthenia. During the study period, 50 out of 2317 patients [2.2%] were diagnosed as Glanzmann's thrombasthenia by platelet aggregometry with male to female ratio of 0.85:1 and median age of 10.2 years [ranging from 3 months to 27 years]. Common symptoms were epistaxis, oral and gingival bleed, bleeding from minor cuts and trauma that were observed in 46% of the patients; while 18%, 8% and 10% of them also complained of bruising, hematuria and bleeding per rectum respectively. Majority i.e. 86% had a bleeding time greater than 10 minutes. All patients had received blood or blood products for their bleeding episodes. Platelet aggregometry is a useful diagnostic modality for the assessment of Glanzmann's thrombasthenia. The disorder presents with muco-cutaneous bleeding and was found to be a common cause of bleeding in our setup.

## Thrombophilia

### blood

#### **Thrombophilia in young patients with acute myocardial infarction.**

Celik, Murat; Altintas, Abdullah; Celik, Yusuf; Karabulut, Aziz; Ayyildiz, Orhan  
Dick University - Department of Hematology and Oncology

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 48-54 (38 ref.)

**Keywords:** Thrombophilia-genetics; Myocardial Infarction-blood; Protein S; Protein C; Factor V; Antithrombin III; Risk Factors; Mutation; Prothrombin

**Abstract:** To investigate the association of thrombophilia and coronary artery disease [CAD] in patients with myocardial infarction [MI]. Under the age of 45 years, 129 patients with MI and 107 control subjects were included into the study. Traditional risk factors of CAD and protein C, S, antithrombin III deficiencies, factor V Leiden [FV Leiden], prothrombin G20210A and methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase [MTHFR] C677T mutations were investigated. There were statistically significant differences in terms of obesity, smoking, triglyceride, total cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein, high-density lipoprotein, and very-low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, family history, hypertension, diabetes, and left ventricular hypertrophy between patients and controls. None of the patients and controls had protein C, protein S, and antithrombin III deficiencies. Ten patients [7.8%] and 4 controls [3.7%] had heterozygote FV Leiden mutation. Homozygous prothrombin G20210A gene mutation was detected in one patient [1.1%]. Homozygous MTHFR C677T mutation was observed in 7.8% [patients] and in 6.5% [controls]. Heterozygous MTHFR C677T mutation was detected 36.4% in patients and 31.7% in controls. The difference was not statistically significant in terms of carriage of thrombophilic mutations. We found that traditional risk factors increased the risk of CAD. Prothrombin G20210A, FV Leiden and MTHFR C677T mutations, protein C, S and AT-III deficiencies did not increase the risk of CAD in our young population.

## Thyroiditis

### diagnosis

#### **Isolated tuberculosis thyroiditis as solitary thyroid nodule.**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 121-122 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis; Thyroid Nodule-etiology; Thyroiditis-etiology; Antitubercular Agents; Rifampin-therapeutic use; Pyrazinamide-therapeutic use

**Abstract:** Isolated involvement of the thyroid by tuberculosis is very rare as reported in literature. We are presenting a case of isolated tuberculous thyroiditis presented as a solitary thyroid nodule. The patient was treated with anti-tuberculous regimen and he responded well with disappearance of the nodule and normalization of the thyroid scan.

## Thyroiditis, Suppurative

### etiology

#### **Two cases of acute suppurative thyroiditis secondary to piriform sinus fistula.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 142-143 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Thyroiditis, Suppurative-diagnosis; Thyroiditis, Suppurative-therapy; Fistula-complications; Fistula-diagnosis; Biopsy, Fine-Needle; Diagnosis, Differential; Acute Disease

### Time

#### **Assessing polynomial approximation for AT.**

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**Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences** 2008; 4 (1): 1-4 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Models, Statistical; Earth [Planet]; Solar System; Astronomy; Almanacs as Topic

**Abstract:** The time based on the rotation of the earth around its own axis is known as Universal Time [UT], it is not a uniform time scale. Another time scale based on the revolution of earth in its orbit around the sun, called Terrestrial time [TT]. The difference between TT and UT is known as delta T [Delta T]. Delta T varies slowly but rather irregularly. The exact value of Delta T cannot be predicted because the rate at which earth's rotation is slowing down is not known. Therefore, delta T can only be deduced from observations. The knowledge of the exact value of Delta T is essential for predicting the correct time of astronomical event or to confirm the time of Historical events. If Delta T is not considered the result may contain an error of several seconds. The value of Delta T can be found in almanacs, where it is given in seconds of times at January 1 for each year but for some calculation of the astronomical events we require its values at any date of the year. In such cases an approximate formula can make the life simple. This paper discuss a polynomial approximation to Delta T for the range of 1620 to 2000 AD published by Jean Meeus and Larry Simons and gives a modified version of this approximation which is much more accurate.

### Tooth

#### **The Statistical analysis of application of teeth in forensic odontology center, Tehran, Iran, 1980-2000.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2008; 24 (1): 48-51 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Forensic Dentistry; Data Interpretation, Statistical; Retrospective Studies; Crime

**Abstract:** This retrospective study investigated cases in Tehran Forensic Odontology Center, which have been solved by using teeth as the main proof. Two hundred forty eight files in archives of Tehran forensic odontology center during years 1980 to 2000 were reviewed and the data collected from each file. It shows that only 12 cases [4.8%] used the forensic odontology for proof of identity and age or crime. Theses 12 cases include seven individual files and five group cases. In individual files, six cases were identified using dental charts, position or morphology of teeth. One case remained unsolved. In-group files, from total of 119 victims, only 26 cases was identified by using dental charts, position of teeth and presence of prosthesis. Most of the cases in Tehran forensic odontology have been solved using either dental records or position of teeth.

### Trees

#### **Community structure and regeneration potentialof natural forest site in Gangotri, India.**

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Department of Botany

**Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences** 2008; 4 (1): 49-52 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cedrus; Artemisia; Rosaceae; Pinus; Regeneration; Picea; Acer

**Abstract:** The article reported the regeneration potential and community structure of natural forest site in Gangotri, Uttarakhand. A total of seven tree species were recorded from the site. Among the trees, Picea smithiana was the dominant and Cedrus deodara was found co-dominant species. However, the highest [240 trees/ha] density was reported for Pinus wallichiana while least number of individuals [30 trees/ha] were recorded for Acer caesium and Pinus wallichiana. In tree layer the most of the species [65.16%] were distributed contagiously and few [34.84%] were distributed randomly. However, none of the species should regular distribution pattern. Artemesia gamillinea and Cotoneaster gilgitanis were the most and least dominant shrub species respectively. All species of shrub layer were distributed contagiously [100%]. In the seedling stage, maximum number was observed for Pinus wallichiana [1080 seedling/ha] followed by Picea smithiana [1040 seedling/ha] which was recorded just after in sapling stage, because it shows more survival rate of Picea smithiana [600 sapling/ha] as compared to Pinus wallichiana [520 sapling/ha]. As far

as regeneration status was concerned, 71.4% species showed good regeneration, 14.3% species were facing the problem of poor regeneration whereas, only 14.3% species were not regenerating.

## Trypsin Inhibitor, Kunitz Soybean

isolation and purification

### [Purification of Kunitz soybean trypsin inhibitor using affinity chromatography]

Shakiba, Y.; Mostafaie, A.; Parvaneh, S.h.

Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences

**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (2): 9, 77-83 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chromatography, Affinity; Trypsin

**Abstract:** soybean trypsin inhibitor, a single chain protein with 181 amino acids and two disulfide bonds, has special tendency for pancreatic trypsin enzyme. This protein exists in soybean abundantly and shows high resistance to heating and chemicals. Various procedures such as combination of different chromatographic methods, immobilized metal affinity chromatography and preparative electrophoresis have been used to purify this protein. Pulverized soybean was defatted with methanol and the remainder was extracted after being solved in dionized water. Storage proteins in solution was eliminated by use of isoelectric precipitation method. Trypsin inhibitor riched fraction was adsorbed on an affinity column with trypsin as the ligand. After washing unbonded proteins, trypsin inhibitor was eluted from the collumn by decreasing pH. Purity and activity of the inhibitor was assessed by SDS-PAGE and an spectrophotometric method, respectively. SDS-PAGE demonstrated a protein with a single band and molecular weight of 20 KDa with purity of more than 99 percent under reducing and non-reducing conditions. Activity of the purified inhibitor protein was 3600 TIU/mg. The results showed that overloading of the affinity collumn to gether with chromatography at pH of 6 to 8 increased the purity. The proposed method is simple and efficient for preparation of large amounts of pure trypsin inhibitor. In addition, this method does not need any further steps such as dialysis.

## Tuberculosis

### The problem of latent tuberculosis in Pakistan.

Khan, Adnan A.

**Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan** 2007; 16 (1): 2 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** HIV Infections; Substance-Related Disorders

diagnosis

### Case-finding tuberculosis patients: diagnostic and treatment delays and their determinants.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 531-545 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis-therapy; Time Factors; Risk Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** This study in the Syrian Arab Republic assessed the frequency and determinants of delays in diagnosis and treatment of new smear-positive tuberculosis cases at DOTS treatment centres. Among 800 patients, the mean delay due to patient care-seeking behaviour was 52.7 days [range 15-698] and the health system delay before diagnosis was 24.8 days; thus the mean total delay before diagnosis was 77.6 days. The mean delay from diagnosis to start of treatment was very short at 2.9 days. Significant risk factors for total delay were: living far from the health facility, feeling a high degree of stigma, seeking initial care at a non-health care provider and having more than 1 health care encounter before diagnosis.

etiology

### [Two cases of disseminated TB due to BCG vaccination and review of the related articles].

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**Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences** 2007; 12 (2): 11, 91-97 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** BCG Vaccine-adverse effects; Review Literature as topic; Osteomyelitis

**Abstract:** Although BCG vaccination has many benefits, it can cause multiple complications. Disseminated TB is the most severe but rare complication of BCG vaccination. Osteomyelitis is another important complication. Usually these complications are due to a defect in immune system. Rapid diagnosis and treatment can be life saving. The first case was a 3 month old boy that was admitted in hospital because of fever, lethargy and fistula in the right axillary area at the site of BCG vaccination. The second one was a 7 month old boy with an ulcer and a fistula at the site of BCG vaccination and chest wall. Diagnosis of disseminated TB was made by biopsy and culture. All immunologic investigations, except interleukin 12-gamma interferon pathway, were normal. When a child presents with lymphadenopathy and ulcer near the site of BCG vaccination, the physician must perform a complete physical examination to exclude diagnosis of disseminated TB, especially in the presence of long term low grade fever, organomegaly, skin lesions and lack of weight gain.

## Tuberculosis, Meningeal

### therapy

#### **Tuberculous meningitis and hydrocephalus treated successfully with a combination of immunomodulation and cerebrospinal fluid diversion.**

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**Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan** 2007; 16 (1): 22-24 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hydrocephalus-therapy; Immunologic Factors-therapeutic use; Cerebrospinal Fluid; Steroids-therapeutic use; Antitubercular Agents-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** The management of tuberculous meningitis with hydrocephalus is complex with most centres advocating ventriculoperitoneal shunting only in the presence of raised CSF pressure. This article reports a case of tuberculous meningitis with hydrocephalus treated with a combination of early surgical and immunomodulatory therapy in addition to conventional steroids and antituberculous agents. This case demonstrates that during the early phase of tuberculous meningitis with hydrocephalus, a combined multi-disciplinary approach will help prevent neuronal injury due to progressive ventricular enlargement and inflammation.

### Typhoid Fever

#### diagnosis

#### **Nalidixic acid-resistant Salmonella enterica serotype typhi infection presenting with sub-intestinal obstruction and mesenteric adenitis.**

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**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 129-132 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Typhoid Fever-drug therapy; Salmonella Typhi; Mesenteric Lymphadenitis-etiology; Intestinal Obstruction-etiology; Nalidixic Acid-therapeutic use; Ciprofloxacin-therapeutic use; Drug Resistance, Bacterial

**Abstract:** Nalidixic acid-resistant Salmonella typhi NARST infections increase minimal inhibitory concentrations of fluoroquinolones, due to chromosomal mutations in the gene encoding DNA gyrase, and can lead to a delayed treatment response. This in turn alters the course of the disease allowing for a protracted period of illness and the occurrence of complications. In this case report, we present a patient from the Indian sub-continent, who was diagnosed with NARST complicated by sub-intestinal obstruction, her diagnosis, treatment, and subsequent recovery.

### Tyrosine

#### analogs and derivatives

#### **Long term tirofiban infusion before percutaneous coronary intervention in patients with angiographically massive intracoronary thrombus.**

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Gazi University - School of Medicine - Department of Cardiology

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 42-47 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tyrosine-therapeutic use; Angioplasty, Transluminal, Percutaneous Coronary; Coronary Angiography; Treatment Outcome; Coronary Thrombosis-drug therapy; Platelet Aggregation Inhibitors-therapeutic use; Infusions, Intravenous

**Abstract:** To evaluate the impact of long term tirofiban infusion before percutaneous coronary intervention [PCI] on the angiographic results in the setting of visible intracoronary thrombus and compare this with conventional PCI performed without tirofiban. Out of 2835 PCI procedures performed in Gazi University Hospital, Ankara, Turkey between 1999 and 2006, 156 [5.5%] patients with massive thrombus in whom PCI were applied, were included in this retrospective study. Out of these 156 patients, 82 [53%] had PCI in the presence of angiographically apparent thrombus without tirofiban and named as group A. The remaining 74 [47%] received long term tirofiban infusion before PCI and were named as group B. Although the baseline thrombolysis in myocardial infarction [TIMI] 0-2 flow was no different between the groups, it is significantly lower in group B compared to group A after the PCI [8.1% versus 23.2%, p=0.015]. The decrease in thrombus burden in group B after tirofiban infusion was also statistically significant compared to pre-tirofiban levels [1.77  $\pm$  1.05 versus 3.42  $\pm$  0.76, p<0.001]. Group B had better flow characteristics with a 91.9% TIMI 3 flow after PCI. Intervention was successful in the majority technically, however, no reflow was observed in 17 patients [20.7%] in group A and in 2 patients [2.7%] in group B [p<0.001]. Major bleeding requiring transfusion was observed in both groups A [3 patients] and B [4 patients] due to gastrointestinal bleeding or access site hematomas [3.7% versus 5.4%, non significant]. Pre-PCI longterm tirofiban infusion strategy in thrombus containing lesions seems to be a safe and feasible approach in avoiding no re-flow and dissolving the massive thrombus.

## Ulnar Neuropathies

### diagnosis

#### **Electrodiagnosis in the evaluation of ulnar neuropathy in Benghazi.**

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**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 215-217 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ulnar Neuropathies-etiology; Prospective Studies; Sex Distribution; Electromyography; Neural Conduction; Electrodiagnosis; Electrophysiology

**Abstract:** To study the causes, clinical presentation and the findings of electrophysiological examination in patients with ulnar nerve neuropathy due to entrapment or traumatic disorders, Prospective study of patients with ulnar neuropathy referred for neurophysiological studies [nerve conduction and electromyography studies]. Cases included people aged between 15-75 years, who had ulnar nerve neuropathy and referred for electrodiagnosis in Benghazi, between March 2003 and September 2006. There were 53 patients with ulnar neuropathy, 32 were male and 21 were females. The mean age was 36 +/- 13.5 [SD] yeas [range 15-75 years]. The common clinical manifestations were weakness, sensory disturbances and pain in the ulnar nerve territory. Twenty-seven [51%] patients had traumatic ulnar neuropathy, while the other 26 [49%] patients had idiopathic compression neuropathy of the ulnar nerve at the elbow [cubital tunnel syndrome]. Axonal damage on electrophysiological examination was established in 25 [93%] cases of patients who had traumatic neuropathy. Segmental demyelination and conduction delay were observed in 20 patients with the cubital tunnel syndrome, while axonal injury was recorded in 6 patients of whom 3 were diabetic patients. Additional carpal tunnel syndrome was found in 7 patients of this group. The present study was comparable with previous reports. The obtained data were similar for male predominance, clinical and electrophysiological findings. However, the study reveals a high prevalence of stab wound injury of the ulnar nerve among young men., This suggests that preventive strategies are indicated to prevent and combat this rising problem and hence, the devastating consequences, of functional disability.

## Urachus

### embryology

#### **Anatomical development of the normal urachus during the fetal period.**

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Sulyman Demirel University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Anatomy

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 30-35 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy; Gestional Age; Reference Values; Analysis of Variance

**Abstract:** To evaluate the development of the normal urachus during the fetal period. The study was carried out on 149 human fetuses [male 87, female 62] aged between 9-40 weeks, obtained with families' consent from Isparta Maternity and Children's Hospital, Isparta, Turkey, between 1997 and 2002. The study was carried out in the Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, Suleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey during 2004. The type of the urachus was assessed and was classified. The length, antero-posterior depth, and the transverse width of the urachus were measured. Finally, the relationship between the urachus and umbilical arteries was evaluated during the fetal period, whether they ran parallel to each other. Two types of urachus were observed: the inverted funnel [84%] and tubular [16%]. The length, depth, and width of the urachus increased with gestational ages in all cases. A 2% variation was observed in the neighborhood between urachus and umbilical artery. Comparing our results with previous studies, the development of the urachus can be different in neonates and children. The mean urachus length was 14.8 +/- 7.7mm during this period. The inverted funnel type is the most common type in our study. Hence, there can be some differences in the relationship between the urachus and umbilical arteries. The data obtained in the present study can be used as base knowledge related to the development of the urachus, and for evaluating the urachus in utero pediatric urology, radiology, pediatric surgery, and fetopathology.

## Urethra

### surgery

#### **Bladder flap posterior urethroplasty 9faseeh's technique].**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2008; 18 (2): 127-129 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urethral Stricture-surgery; Urethra-injuries; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Surgical Flaps; Urinary Bladder-surgery; Urodynamics; Cystostomy

**Abstract:** Posterior urethral distraction defects are common nowadays because of increased incidence of road traffic accidents [RTA] and FALL. Approximately 90% are associated with pelvic fracture. Initial suprapubic cystostomy followed by delayed single stage end-to-end perineal urethroplasty, in most of these cases, is current mode of

treatment. We feel the most important factor in determination of outcome is the length of distraction defect of the posterior urethra. In many cases, the gap between the two stumps exceeds 05 cms. This, coupled with the distorted anatomy of pelvis, can render end-to-end anastomoses impossible, despite all the claims made in literature. We have used an attached bladder flap to overcome this difficult situation. The results of the procedure evaluated by Uroflowmetry [UFM] micturating cystourethrogram and urethroscopy are very encouraging. We report this new technique for further evaluation.

## Urinary Bladder Neoplasms

### surgery

#### **Ileal-conduit following cystectomy, single-institution revision of indications and outcome.**

Abol Enein, Hassan A.; Abdul Muhsin, Ausama S.; Al Hallaq, Yousuf M.

Mansoura University - Mansoura Urology and Nephrology Central - Department of Urology

**Saudi Medical Journal** 2008; 29 (1): 65-68 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urinary Diversion-methods; Cystostomy; Postoperative Complications; Reoperation; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** To revise indications, case fatality ratio, and postoperative early and late complications of ileal conduit as a method of urinary diversion. This is a retrospective study in which 200 patients underwent an ileal conduit from August 1994 to December 2000 in Mansoura Urology and Nephrology Center, Mansoura, Egypt. Preoperative criteria of patient selection, peroperative findings, and postoperative follow-up data were reviewed. In 200 patients aged 29-75 years, with a mean age of 55.84 +/- 8.91 years, the ileal conduit was chosen as a method of urinary diversion, due to one of the following patient or surgical factors; 50 [25%] cardiopulmonary co-morbidities, 27 [13.5%] liver cirrhosis, 20 [10%] impaired renal function, 18 [9%] poorly controlled diabetes mellitus, and 3 [1.5%] morbid obesity. Frozen section pathological examination showed carcinoma invasion of the urethra in 26 [13%], and prostate stroma in 16 [8%] male patients. Severe adhesions and difficult cystectomy were encountered in 25 [12.5%] patients. Tumor was found at or close to the bladder neck in 13 [6.5%] female patients, and 2 [1%] patients were found to have short mesentery. The mean follow up period was 90.02 +/- 22.63 months. Fatality rate was 2%. Twenty-three [11.5%] patients had early complications, while 36 [23.7%] patients had late complications. Ileal conduit is still the best urinary diversion method in many patients who have bladder cancer with associated chronic medical disease or certain surgical factors that render other urinary diversion methods more difficult, carry more postoperative morbidity and mortality, or both.

## Venous Thrombosis

### diagnosis

#### **DVT investigations: a reliable guideline to follow.**

Misurati, Tarek O.; Zagmen, Mehdi

Tripoli Medical Centre - Department of General Surgery

**JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal** 2007; 7 (3): 164-167 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Venous Thrombosis-epidemiology; Guideline Adherence; Incidence; Phlebography; Age Factors; Ultrasonography, Doppler, Duplex; Evidence-Based Medicine; Sensitivity and Specificity; Risk Assessment; Plethysmography; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Fibrin Fibrinogen Degradation Products

**Abstract:** Patients undergoing surgical operations are at risk of deep vein thrombosis [DVT], considered one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality that has been gaining attention in the past two decades. The incidence of DVT could reach 1 in 1000 in the general population and varies from 1 in 10000 in under forties comparing to 1 in 100 in over eighties. Evidence-based strategies for Screening and investigations of DVT should be continuously upgraded based on good-quality recent trials. Electronic Library databases until 2006. Randomized clinical trials and meta-analyses in which different screening and investigation techniques were reviewed and compared in patients with clinical suspicion of DVT. A combination of clinical assessment using Well's score, D-dimer blood test and duplex ultrasound scan gives the highest sensitivity and specificity to evaluate patients suspected to have DVT in a non-invasive, cost effective process.

## Vibrio cholerae O1

### isolation and purification

#### **Increased isolation of Vibrio cholerae O1 serotype Inaba over serotype Ogawa in Pakistan.**

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Aga Khan University - Department of Pathology and Microbiology

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2008; 14 (3): 564-570 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drug Resistance, Bacterial; Vibrio cholerae O1-immunology; Serotyping; Trimethoprim Resistance; Ampicillin; Feces-analysis; Chloramphenicol; Ofloxacin; Tetracycline



**Abstract:** Although the predominant *Vibrio cholerae* serotype in Pakistan is Ogawa and serotype Inaba is rare, there has been a significant increase in the isolation of Inaba in our referral laboratory in Karachi. This paper reports this observation and further analysis of previous cholera data from 1993 to 2005 to assess the trend of occurrence and resistance pattern of *V. cholerae* strains. From January to September 2005, 245/3292 [7.4%] specimens yielded growth of *V. cholerae*. Of these, 243 were serotype Inaba, outnumbering serotype Ogawa. This recent Inaba strain is 100% resistant to cotrimoxazole, 3% resistant to chloramphenicol and not resistant to ampicillin, tetracycline and ofloxacin. This sensitivity pattern is almost similar to that of the previous predominant serotype Ogawa.

## Water Microbiology

### **Antimicrobial effects of Alum and Sulphur on bacteria isolated from mineral and hospital water.**

Taj, Aneela; Baqai, Rakhshanda

University of Karachi - Department of Microbiology

**Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan** 2007; 16 (1): 10-13 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Alum Compounds-pharmacology; Sulfur-pharmacology; Anti-Infective Agents; Mineral Waters-microbiology; Hospitals; Water Supply; Water Purification

**Abstract:** To determine the purity of different mineral and hospital waters and to evaluate the antimicrobial effects of Alum and Sulphur. 50 samples of mineral water of different brands and 50 water samples from different hospitals were analyzed. Detection of parasites was done by Zinc Sulphate Flotation Technique. Bacteriological analysis was done by Membrane Filter Technique and inoculation of selective media by spread plate method. Isolates were identified by standard methods and Quick Test Strip [QTS]. Antibiotic sensitivity pattern of isolates was determined by Disc Diffusion Method. Minimum Inhibitory Concentration [MIC] of Alum and Sulphur was determined by Agar Well Diffusion method. Out of 50 mineral water samples, 42 [84%] and from 50 hospitals water samples, 49 [98%] were contaminated. Parasites were not detected in mineral and hospital water samples. Bacterial isolates from bottled water were *Pseudomonas* spp. [50%], *E. coli* [25%], *Enterobacter* spp [10%], *Salmonella typhi* [5%], *Shigella dysenteriae* [5%] and *Aeromonas hydrophilla* [5%]. In hospital water bacteria isolated were *Pseudomonas* spp. [47%], *Escherichia coli* [35%], *Enterobacter* spp [6%] and *S. dysenteriae* [10%]. Antibiotic sensitivity pattern indicated Cefazidime, Chloramphenicol and Gentamycin was found to be effective against bacteria isolated from mineral and hospital water. MIC of Alum against different bacterial isolates indicated no effect whereas MIC of sulphur was effective against all bacteria except *Pseudomonas* spp. This study highlights the problems that can arise in general population after consuming contaminated mineral water and in hospitalized patients drinking contaminated hospital water. It is safer to boil the water because boiling effectively killed all the bacteria.

## Appendix I

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- Tabibi, S.J.**  
DRUG DESIGN
- Taha, Assad**  
ARTHROPLASTY, REPLACEMENT, HIP



- Taheri, D.**  
MYXOMA (diagnosis)
- Taheri, E.**  
METFORMIN (therapeutic use)
- Taherian, A.A.**  
PAIN (therapy)
- Taj, Aneela**  
WATER MICROBIOLOGY
- Taker, Ali T.**  
CARCINOMA, NON-SMALL-CELL LUNG (drug therapy)
- Talaei, A.**  
MYXOMA (diagnosis)
- Taleb, Saad**  
GOITER, SUBSTERNAL (epidemiology)
- Tamaddon, A.M.**  
OLIGONUCLEOTIDES, ANTISENSE (chemistry)
- Taraina, Mohamed A.**  
BRONCHOSCOPY (adverse effects)
- Tariq, M.**  
CEREBRAL INFARCTION (epidemiology)
- Tariq, Waheed-uz-Zaman**  
CHICKENPOX (complications)
- Tarmiz, Khalil**  
LIPOSARCOMA
- Tasci, I.**  
PERITONITIS, TUBERCULOUS
- Tayahi, B.**  
EPIDURAL ABSCESS (diagnosis)
- Tigani, Ahmed**  
HEALTH
- Timurkaynak, Timur**  
TYROSINE (analogues and derivatives)
- Tohme, Cyril**  
LYMPHANGIOMA, CYSTIC (diagnosis)
- Toumba, M.**  
PREGNANCY OUTCOME
- Trabelsi, N.**  
HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA (diagnosis)
- Turkoglu, Sedat**  
TYROSINE (analogues and derivatives)
- Uddin, Shahb**  
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS, HEREDITARY NONPOLYPOSIS (genetics)
- ur Rehman, Ubaid**  
CEREBRAL INFARCTION (epidemiology)
- Uslu, Ruchan**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Usman, Uzma**  
ACINETOBACTER (drug effects)
- Uthman, Imad W.**  
FAMILIAL MEDITERRANEAN FEVER (diagnosis)
- Vaezi, F.**  
ELECTROLYSIS
- Vafaei, A.A.**  
PAIN (therapy)
- Valafar, Shirin**  
PROPOLIS (pharmacology)
- Varghese, Noel**  
REFERRAL AND CONSULTATION
- Vaziri, S.**  
TUBERCULOSIS (etiology)
- Velayati, Ali A.**  
AIDS-RELATED OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS (drug therapy)
- Vishteh, H. Khoddami**  
BODY MASS INDEX
- Wang, Bing-Hua**  
MYCARDIAL ISCHEMIA (enzymology)
- Wasfi, A.S.**  
SPORTS
- Watts, C.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL (therapy)
- Williams, B.**  
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS
- Williams, Peter G.**  
OBESITY (diet therapy)
- Winblad, Bengt**  
ALZHEIMER DISEASE (drug therapy)
- Yagci, G.**  
PERITONITIS, TUBERCULOUS
- Yaghobi, M.**  
RENAL DIALYSIS (adverse effects)
- Yang, Jing**  
MYCARDIAL ISCHEMIA (enzymology)
- Yarahmadi, S.H.**  
FATTY ACIDS, OMEGA-3 (therapeutic use)
- Yasmin, Saeeda**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (diagnosis)
- Yazhdanpanah, K.**  
RESPIRATORY FUNCTION TESTS
- Younos, Giehan Abdul Latief**  
PARKINSON DISEASE (physiopathology)
- Yousef, NarmenA.**  
BACILLUS THURINGIENSIS
- Yousef, Youstry**  
PTERYGIUM (therapy)
- Yousif , Mugahid Abd El Rahman**  
DENTAL CARIES (epidemiology)
- Yousuf, Farzana A.**  
CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS (adverse effects)
- Zadeh, A.A. Hassan**  
DIABETES, GESTATIONAL (epidemiology)
- Zadeh, Z. Pear**  
CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES (epidemiology)
- Zaeimi, yazdi J.**  
CHLAMYDIA TRACHOMATIS (isolation and purification)
- Zafar, A.**  
VIBRIO CHOLERAEE O1 (isolation and purification)
- Zagmen, Mehdi**  
VENOUS THROMBOSIS (diagnosis)
- Zagouri, Flora**  
BREAST (pathology)
- Zahad, Safikhani**  
CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES (epidemiology)
- Zahedi, Asl S.**  
HYPERTHYROIDISM (veterinary)
- Zaidi, Sabeen Khurshid**  
CHICKENPOX (complications)
- Zand Vakili, F.**  
LABOR, INDUCED (methods)
- Zantout, Mira S.**  
INSULIN (administration and dosage)
- Zareen, Nabila**  
OVARIAN HYPERSTIMULATING SYNDROME (therapy)
- Zayed Khaled Mahmoud Salem**  
ARTHRITIS, REACTIVE
- Zemni, M.**  
POISONING (epidemiology)
- Zografos, George C.**  
BREAST (pathology)
- Zorgati, MD. Majdi**  
BLOOD PROTEINS (diagnostic use)
- Zouaoui, B.**  
HEMANGIOMA (ultrasonography)
- Zouaoui, Ch.**  
HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA (diagnosis)
- Zouaoui, W.**  
EPIDURAL ABSCESS (diagnosis)

**Appendix II**

**List of EMR Journals Indexed in  
IMEMR Current Contents**

**December 2008  
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**Bahrain [11]**

Bahrain Medical Bulletin [11]

**Egypt [50]**

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation [16]

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal [26]

New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The] [8]

**Islamic Republic of Iran [41]**

DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences [10]

IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism [12]

IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology [8]

Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences [11]

**Jordan [7]**

Jordan Medical Journal [7]

**Lebanon [14]**

LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal [14]

**Libyan Arab Jamahiriya [20]**

JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal [20]

**Pakistan [81]**

Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan [8]

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan [22]

Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences [9]

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences [42]

**Saudi Arabia [32]**

Saudi Medical Journal [32]

**Sudan [15]**

Gezira Journal of Health Sciences [7]

Sudanese Journal of Public Health [8]

**Tunisia [14]**

Maghreb Medical [14]

**United Arab Emirates [6]**

SHAMS - Journal of Medical Sciences [6]



**Appendix III**

**List of EMR Journals Indexed in  
IMEMR**

**(by country)**



**BAHRAIN (3)**

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

**EGYPT (121)**

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]	1687-8426
Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285
Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine *	1110-1865
Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology *	1110-7650
Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0613
Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology *	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559
Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002
Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630
Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593
Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology *	1110-2179
Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704
Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The] *	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The] <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1110-1083
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	N/A
Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine *	1110-1881
Egyptian Journal of 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	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
PUJ - Parasitologists United Journal <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1687-7942
Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The] *	1110-2381

Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607
South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529
Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999
Tanta Medical Journal *	1110-1415
Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788
Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423
Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X
Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	1110-5089
Zagazig Medical Association Journal *	1110-2322
Zagazig University Medical Journal *	1110-1431

**IRAQ (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 (114)**

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	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 Cardiovascular Research Journal <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1735-885X
Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502
Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179
Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	1608-6015
Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043
Iranian Journal of 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
Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010
Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1735-4153
Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293
Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020
Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	1018-4406
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (ANDEESHEH VA RAFTAR)	1024-0047
Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556
Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554
Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065
Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	N/A
Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997
Iranian Rehabilitation Journal *	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	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	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	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	1735-7799
Quarterly Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918
Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">New</span>	N/A
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 (64)**

Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241
Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre – Karachi *	N/A
Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680
Biomedica	N/A
Challenge - Quarterly [The] *	0528-7944
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 Ophthalmology	0886-3067
Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry *	1608-134X
Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985
Pakistan Journal of Pathology	N/A
Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X
Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088
Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X
Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869
Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research *	0030-9885
Pakistan Medical Journal *	0031-000X
Pakistan Ophthalmology *	0259-3661
Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700
Pakistan Paediatric Journal	0304-4904
PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244
PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842
PJS - Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552
Proceedings	N/A
Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]	1024-8919
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
JEMTAC – Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma & Acute Care	1995-4522
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	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 December 2008**

**Appendix IV**

**List of EMR Journals Indexed in  
IMEMR**

**(by title)**



No.	Journal Title	ISSN
1	AAMJ - Al-Azhar Assiut Medical Journal *	1687-1693
2	ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques	1683-8068
3	Acta Medica Iranica	0044-6025
4	Advances in Cognitives Sciences *	1561-4174
5	Afro - Arab Liver Journal	1687-224X
6	Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology*	1687-1030
7	Ain-Shams Medical Journal	0002-2144
8	AJAIC - Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Insentive Care	N/A
9	Al Azhar Medical Journal	1110-0400
10	Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science *	N/A
11	Alexandria Dental Journal *	1110-015X
12	Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology	N/A
13	Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	N/A
14	Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	1110-1792
15	Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science *	1110-2047
16	Alexandria Medical Journal [The] *	0516-5849
17	Al-Kindy College Medical Journal	1810-9543
18	Al-Majallah Al-Tibbiya Al-Arabiayh *	N/A
19	Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	1815-0993
20	Al-Quds Medical Journal *	N/A
21	Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241
22	Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2643
23	Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre – Karachi *	N/A
24	Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680
25	Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137
26	Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947
27	Annals of the College of Medicine – Mosul *	0027-1446
28	Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737
29	Arab Dental Journal *	N/A
30	Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352
31	Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875
32	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822
33	Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369
34	Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923
35	Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A
36	Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509
37	Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977
38	Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
39	ARYA Therosclerosis	1735-3955
40	ASJOG - Ain Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology *	1687-2193
41	ASNJ - Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	N/A
42	Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494
43	Audiology	1735-1936
44	Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298
45	Basrah Journal of Surgery *	N/A
46	Benha Medical Journal *	1110-208X
47	Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399
48	Biomedica	N/A
49	Blood	1027-9520
50	Bulletin Epidemiologique *	0851-8238
51	Bulletin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine	1110-0834
52	Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association *	N/A
53	Bulletin of Endemic Diseases – Baghdad *	0007-4845
54	Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy - Cairo University	1110-0931
55	Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy - Cairo University	1110-6611
56	Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health	1110-0036
57	Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University	1110-0052
58	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science - University of Alexandria *	0568-9619
59	Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A
60	Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A
61	Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591
62	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt *	1110-0982
63	Cahier Medicaux de Tunisie *	0300-5291
64	Challenge - Quarterly [The] *	0528-7944
65	Childhood and Development Quarterly *	1110-8681
66	Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929
67	Community Medicine *	0301-7265
68	Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	N/A
69	DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1560-8115
70	DENA - Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	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
76	EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
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]	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 Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The] <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1110-1083
95	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	N/A
96	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	N/A
97	Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine *	1110-1881
98	Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences [The]	0301-5068
99	Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences *	0301-8660
100	Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The] *	1110-1105
101	Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278
102	Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The] *	1110-1121
103	Egyptian Journal of Urology *	1110-5712
104	Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222
105	Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center *	1687-1278
106	Egyptian Orthodontic Journal *	N/A
107	Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148
108	Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315
109	Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A
110	Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X
111	Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815
112	EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502
113	EJENTAS - Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences *	N/A
114	El-Minia Medical Bulletin *	1110-2446



No.	Journal Title	ISSN
115	EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397
116	Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882
117	EMJ - Egyptian Medical Journal [The]	1110-0095
118	Garyounis Medical Journal *	0254-7198
119	Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The] *	1110-6638
120	Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	N/A
121	GJMS – Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973
122	Govaresh	1560-7186
123	Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The] *	N/A
124	HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X
125	Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188
126	HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-2215
127	Health Information Management	1735-1847
128	Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region *	1014-9899
129	Heart Views	1995-705X
130	Hematology, Oncology and stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876
131	Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X
132	IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X
133	IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical *	N/A
134	IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668
135	IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844
136	IJHOBMT - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Bone Marrow Transplantation *	1735-1243
137	IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383
138	IJKD – Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582
139	IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education *	1608-9359
140	IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716
141	IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087
142	IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research *	1735-0328
143	IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal *	0304-4564
144	Infectious Disease Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299
145	International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism *	1606-7754
146	International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-9148
147	International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865
148	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472
149	International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155
150	IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581
151	IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal *	1608-8360
152	Iran Journal of Nursing	1025-0581

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
153	Iranian Cardiovascular Research Journal <b>New</b>	1735-885X
154	Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502
155	Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179
156	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	1608-6015
157	Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043
158	Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases	N/A
159	Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X
160	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544
161	Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979
162	Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	N/A
163	Iranian Journal of Fertility and Sterility	1735-8094
164	Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612
165	Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824
166	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066
167	Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756
168	Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	N/A
169	Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010
170	Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology <b>New</b>	1735-4153
171	Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293
172	Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020
173	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	1018-4406
174	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587
175	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639
176	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (ANDEESHEH VA RAFTAR)	1024-0047
177	Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556
178	Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554
179	Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065
180	Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	N/A
181	Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997
182	Iranian Rehabilitation Journal *	N/A
183	Iraqi Army Medical Journal *	N/A
184	Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology *	N/A
185	Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine *	1684-5382
186	Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences *	1681-6579
187	Iraqi Journal of Microbiology *	N/A
188	Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	N/A
189	Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches *	1814-0823
190	IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
191	JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan	1025-9589
192	JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321
193	JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X
194	JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150
195	JDUHS - Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	N/A
196	JESN - Journal of the Egyptian Society of Nephrology	N/A
197	JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X
198	JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association *	1810-9632
199	JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341
200	JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A
201	JMJ - Juba Medical Journal *	N/A
202	JMR - Journal of Medical Research *	1728-1962
203	JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
204	Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The] *	N/A
205	JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi *	N/A
206	Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283
207	Journal du Practicien *	1113-5667
208	Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahavard Danesh	N/A
209	Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences – J.A.U.M.S	1727-1789
210	Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107
211	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	N/A
212	Journal of Basic and Medical Sciences *	1608-6015
213	Journal of Childhood Studies	N/A
214	Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	N/A
215	Journal of Community Medicine *	N/A
216	Journal of Dentistry - Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X
217	Journal of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426
218	Journal of Dohuk University *	1812-7568
219	Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406
220	Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683
221	Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765
222	Journal of Health Administration	N/A
223	Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases *	1110-0796
224	Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363
225	Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X
226	Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595
227	Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The]	1024-6428
228	Journal of Karbala University *	1813-0410

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
229	Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510
230	Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences *	1319-1004
231	Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences[The]	1110-6468
232	Journal of Mashad Dental School	1560-9286
233	Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1561-4123
234	Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073
235	Journal of Medical Education	N/A
236	Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474
237	Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240
238	Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation *	N/A
239	Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The]	1561-3666
240	Journal of Sabzevar School of Medical Sciences	1606-7487
241	Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X
242	Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448
243	Journal of Surgery [The] *	1681-4517
244	Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612
245	Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-5370
246	Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217
247	Journal of the Arab Dentist *	N/A
248	Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum *	1812-1756
249	Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293
250	Journal of the College of Dentistry – Baghdad *	N/A
251	Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The] *	0013-2411
252	Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362
253	Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	N/A
254	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	N/A
255	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The] *	0258-3216
256	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583
257	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The] *	N/A
258	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X
259	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad	0041-9419
260	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	N/A
261	Journal of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - University of Tehran *	1022-646X
262	Journal of the Medical Research Institute - Alexandria University *	1110-0133
263	Journal of the Royal Medical Services	N/A
264	Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1319-9218
265	Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
266	Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences	1735-076X
267	Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services *	1606-9366
268	JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014
269	JPC - Journal of Pediatric Club	N/A
270	JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292
271	JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences *	1683-6928
272	JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982
273	JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medicae Institute	1013-5472
274	JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710
275	JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995
276	JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242
277	Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	N/A
278	Khartoum Pharmacy Journal *	N/A
279	Kidney Forum *	1369-3050
280	KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776
281	KOOMESH - Journal of the Samman University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046
282	Kufa Medical Journal *	N/A
283	Lahore Journal of Public Health *	N/A
284	Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410
285	Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A
286	LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine	1819-6357
287	LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852
288	Maghreb Medical	0330-258X
289	Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318
290	Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X
291	Maroc Medical	0025-4053
292	Medical Arabization	N/A
293	Medical Channel	1681-5491
294	Medical Forum	1029-385X
295	Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The] *	N/A
296	Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759
297	Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803
298	Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360
299	Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	N/A
300	Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	1726-7536
301	Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671
302	Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] *	1110-2039
303	Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran *	1016-1430

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
304	Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The] *	N/A
305	Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571
306	Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University *	1023-5922
307	Medical Spectrum [The] *	0254-8534
308	Medicine Today	1813-9876
309	MEJO - Middle East Journal of Ophthalmology *	N/A
310	Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440
311	JEMTAC – Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma & Acute Care	1995-4522
312	Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A
313	Minoufiya Medical Journal	1110-2098
314	MJFCT - Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology *	1110-5437
315	Mother and Child *	0379-2617
316	National Cancer Institute Journal	0027-8874
317	Neonatology *	1687-0492
318	Neurosciences	N/A
319	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946
320	New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1917-5562
321	Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001
322	Oman Medical Journal	N/A
323	Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A
324	PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648
325	Pakistan Heart Journal *	0048-2706
326	Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry *	0300-8185
327	Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A
328	Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X
329	Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The] *	N/A
330	Pakistan Journal of Health *	N/A
331	Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Services	1996-7195
332	Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X
333	Pakistan Journal of Neurology *	N/A
334	Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A
335	Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067
336	Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry *	1608-134X
337	Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985
338	Pakistan Journal of Pathology	N/A
339	Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X
340	Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088
341	Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
342	Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869
343	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research *	0030-9885
344	Pakistan Medical Journal *	0031-000X
345	Pakistan Ophthalmology *	0259-3661
346	Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700
347	Pakistan Paediatric Journal	0304-4904
348	Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995
349	Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912
350	Pan Arab Medical Journal *	N/A
351	Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022
352	PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244
353	PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842
354	PJS - Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552
355	PMJ - Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A
356	Population Bulletin of ESCWA *	0258-1914
357	Population Researches and Studies	N/A
358	Population Sciences *	N/A
359	Population Studies *	1110-1342
360	Proceedings	N/A
361	Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]	1024-8919
362	PUJ - Parasitologists United Journal <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	1687-7942
363	Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253
364	Qom University of Medical Sciences	1735-7799
365	Quarterly Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918
366	Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	N/A
367	Rehabilitation International *	N/A
368	Research Centre Bulletin *	1019-5335
369	Research Journal of Aleppo University - Medical Sciences Series	N/A
370	Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611
371	Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La] *	N/A
372	Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A
373	Revue Marocaine de Medecine et de Sante	0251-0758
374	Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant *	N/A
375	Risafa Medical Journal *	N/A
376	RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212
377	Salmand: Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X
378	Sana'a University Medical Journal *	N/A
379	Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965

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380	Saudi Heart Journal *	1018-077X
381	Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation *	1319-6499
382	Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] *	1319-3767
383	Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534
384	Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The] *	1319-8491
385	Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The] *	1319-6308
386	Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284
387	Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The] *	1110-2381
388	Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457
389	Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X
390	Scientific Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586
391	Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607
392	Scientific Nursing Journal	N/A
393	SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052
394	SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489
395	Shaheed Beheshti University Dental Journal	1735-7683
396	Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941
397	SHAMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
398	Social Welfare Quarterly	N/A
399	South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529
400	SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164
401	SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	1029-4066
402	SST - Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A
403	Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242
404	Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
405	Sudan Medical Journal *	0491-4481
406	Sudan Medical Monitor	1585-5000
407	Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	N/A
408	Sudanese Journal of Public Health	N/A
409	Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999
410	Tabib Attifil Alarabi *	N/A
411	Tanaffos	1735-0344
412	Tanta Medical Journal *	1110-1415
413	Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788
414	Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	N/A
415	Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127
416	Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131
417	University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947



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418	Urology Journal	1735-1308
418	Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423
420	Yakhteh Medical Journal	1561-4921
421	Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The] *	N/A
422	YHMRJ - Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A
423	YJMHR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research *	N/A
424	YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal *	N/A
425	Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X
426	Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	1110-5089
427	Zagazig Medical Association Journal *	1110-2322
428	Zagazig University Medical Journal *	1110-1431
429	Zanco Journal for Medical Sciences *	N/A

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