

# Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



## IMEMR Current Contents

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# Table of Contents

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<b>IMEMR Current Contents</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>Subject Index</b> .....	<b>1</b>
Abdominal Pain .....	1
Accreditation .....	1
Acetaminophen.....	1
Adenosine Deaminase .....	1
Aflatoxin B1 .....	2
Air Pollution .....	2
Alcoholism .....	2
Alpha Rhythm .....	3
Alveolar Bone Loss.....	3
Anesthesia, Conduction.....	3
Analgesia .....	4
Analgesia, Epidural.....	4
Anemia, Sickle Cell.....	5
Anesthesia Recovery Period .....	5
Anesthesia, Intravenous .....	6
Anesthesia, Spinal.....	6
Anesthetics .....	7
Anesthetics, Inhalation .....	7
Aneurysm, Ruptured.....	7
Angiomyolipoma .....	8
Anterior Chamber .....	8
Anti-Bacterial Agents .....	8
Appendectomy.....	9
Appendicitis .....	9
Arteries .....	10
Arteriosclerosis .....	10
Arthritis, Rheumatoid .....	10
Ascites .....	11
Axillary Artery .....	11
beta-Thalassemia .....	11
Bread .....	12
Breast .....	12
Breast Diseases .....	13
Breast Neoplasms .....	13
Breast Neoplasms, Male .....	14
Brucellosis .....	14
Caesalpinia .....	14
Candidiasis .....	15
Capillaria.....	15
Carbon.....	15
Carbon Tetrachloride.....	16
Carcinoma, Merkel Cell .....	16
Carcinoma, Renal Cell.....	17
Cardiac Output .....	17
Cardiomyopathies.....	17
Caseins.....	17
Cervix Uteri.....	18
Cesarean Section.....	18
Cesarean Section, Repeat .....	19
Chediak-Higashi Syndrome.....	19
Chest Pain .....	19
Chest Tubes .....	20

Chloroquine .....	20
Cholangiopancreatography, Endoscopic Retrograde .....	21
Cholecystectomy .....	21
Cholesteatoma, Middle Ear .....	22
Cholesterol .....	22
Chorioamnionitis .....	22
Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium .....	22
Cisplatin .....	23
Colitis, Ulcerative .....	23
Colon .....	23
Colorectal Surgery .....	24
Contraceptives, Oral, Combined .....	25
Coronary Artery Bypass, Off-Pump .....	25
Crocus .....	25
Cryopreservation .....	26
Curcuma .....	26
Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulfate .....	26
Delivery of Health Care .....	27
Dementia .....	27
Dental Implants .....	27
Dexamethasone .....	28
Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental .....	29
Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2 .....	30
Diabetic Angiopathies .....	31
Diabetic Foot .....	31
Diagnosis .....	31
Diarrhea .....	32
Dissociative Disorders .....	32
Doxorubicin .....	32
Educational Measurement .....	33
Elaeagnaceae .....	33
Emergency Medicine .....	33
Endocarditis .....	34
Endoscopy, Gastrointestinal .....	34
Endosonography .....	34
Enkephalins .....	35
Ephedrine .....	35
Ethambutol .....	35
Evidence-Based Medicine .....	36
Exercise .....	36
Fasciitis, Necrotizing .....	36
Fentanyl .....	37
Fetal Weight .....	37
Food Contamination .....	37
Food Habits .....	38
Fractures, Bone .....	39
Gamma Rays .....	39
Garlic .....	39
Gastric Mucosa .....	40
Gastroesophageal Reflux .....	41
Gentamicins .....	41
Glycemic Index .....	41
Graft Survival .....	42
Granulomatous Disease, Chronic .....	42
Health Behavior .....	42
Health Education .....	43
Heart Rupture, Post-Infarction .....	43
Helicobacter pylori .....	44
Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation .....	44
Hemodynamics .....	44
Hemoptysis .....	45

Hemorrhoids .....	45
Hepatitis.....	46
Hepatitis B Vaccines.....	46
Hepatitis B, Chronic.....	46
Hepatitis C, Chronic.....	47
Hernia .....	47
Hernia, Inguinal .....	48
Hexestrol .....	48
Hibiscus.....	49
Hospital Information Systems.....	49
Hydropneumothorax.....	49
Hypercholesterolemia.....	50
Hypericum .....	50
Hyperparathyroidism .....	50
Hypertension .....	51
Hypertrophy, Left Ventricular.....	51
Hypotension, Controlled .....	52
Hypothyroidism.....	52
Indomethacin.....	52
Intention.....	54
Intestinal Obstruction.....	54
Intracranial Pressure .....	54
Intubation, Intratracheal.....	55
Irritable Bowel Syndrome .....	55
Kidney Failure, Chronic.....	55
Kidney Transplantation.....	56
Labor, Induced.....	57
Lead.....	57
Leukemia-Lymphoma, Adult T-Cell .....	58
Leukocyte Reduction Procedures.....	58
Libraries, Medical .....	58
Library Science.....	59
Lithium.....	59
Liver Transplantation.....	60
Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic .....	60
Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin.....	60
Mammoplasty .....	61
Manipulation, Spinal.....	61
Maxillary Sinus .....	61
Medical Records.....	61
Membrane Potentials.....	62
Menopause.....	62
Mental Disorders .....	63
Mental Health .....	63
Metabolic Syndrome X .....	63
Methanol.....	64
Methemoglobin.....	64
Misoprostol .....	64
Multiple Myeloma.....	65
Muscular Diseases .....	66
Mycotoxins.....	66
Myocardial Infarction .....	67
Myotonic Dystrophy.....	67
Myringoplasty .....	68
Myxoma.....	68
Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms .....	68
Neoplasms.....	69
Nickel.....	69
Nikethamide.....	69
Nursing Care .....	70
Nutritional Status .....	70

Obesity .....	70
Occupational Health .....	71
Odontodysplasia .....	71
Opuntia .....	71
Osteoarthritis, Knee .....	72
Osteonecrosis .....	72
Outsourced Services .....	72
Ovarian Cysts .....	73
Pain .....	73
Panniculitis, Peritoneal .....	73
Patient Simulation .....	74
Perception .....	74
Pesticides .....	74
Pheochromocytoma .....	75
Pituitary Gland .....	75
Placenta Accreta .....	75
Plant Oils .....	75
Platelet Transfusion .....	76
Pneumonia, Aspiration .....	76
Pneumothorax .....	76
Postpartum Hemorrhage .....	76
Poverty .....	77
Pre-Eclampsia .....	77
Precursor Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma .....	77
Pregnancy, Ectopic .....	78
Premedication .....	79
Prenatal Care .....	79
Prostate .....	79
Psychotic Disorders .....	80
Punicaceae .....	80
Radioisotopes .....	80
Rectal Neoplasms .....	81
Rehabilitation .....	81
Respiratory Syncytial Virus, Human .....	81
Rhabdomyosarcoma .....	82
Rhinospordiosis .....	82
Rhus .....	82
Robotics .....	83
Salivary Gland Neoplasms .....	83
Satureja .....	84
Saussurea .....	84
Schools, Medical .....	84
Schwann Cells .....	84
Scoliosis .....	85
Seizures .....	85
Sepsis .....	86
Sesame Oil .....	87
Skin Diseases .....	87
Soft Tissue Neoplasms .....	87
Sperm Agglutination .....	88
Spermatozoa .....	88
Spinal Cord Injuries .....	88
Stomach Neoplasms .....	89
Stomach Ulcer .....	89
Streptococcus agalactiae .....	90
Stroke .....	90
Students, Medical .....	91
Subarachnoid Hemorrhage .....	91
Submandibular Gland .....	91
Subphrenic Abscess .....	92
Sufentanil .....	92

Suicide.....	92
Tachyphylaxis.....	93
Teaching.....	93
Tenosynovitis.....	94
Terpenes .....	94
Thoracic Surgery, Video-Assisted .....	94
Thyroidectomy .....	95
Tobacco Industry.....	95
Toothpaste.....	95
Tracheostomy.....	96
Trigonella.....	96
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.....	96
Twins .....	97
Urinary Tract Infections .....	97
Urogenital Neoplasms .....	98
Urticaria .....	98
Varicocele.....	99
Vestibule, Labyrinth.....	99
Violence.....	99
Vomeronasal Organ .....	100
Yogurt.....	100

**Appendix I: Author Index..... 101**

**Appendix II: List of EMR Journals Indexed in IMEMR Current Contents March 2009 ..... 117**

**Appendix III: List of EMR Journals Indexed in IMEMR (by country)..... 121**

BAHRAIN (3) .....	123
EGYPT (121) .....	123
IRAQ (28) .....	126
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN (115) .....	127
JORDAN (7) .....	130
KUWAIT (4) .....	130
LEBANON (8) .....	130
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRYA (5) .....	130
MOROCCO (6) .....	130
OMAN (2) .....	131
PAKISTAN (64) .....	131
PALESTINE (3) .....	132
QATAR (4) .....	133
SAUDI ARABIA (24) .....	133
SUDAN (9).....	133
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC (9).....	134
TUNISIA (9).....	134
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (3).....	134
YEMEN (7) .....	134

**Appendix IV: List of EMR Journals Indexed in IMEMR (by title) ..... 135**





# 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

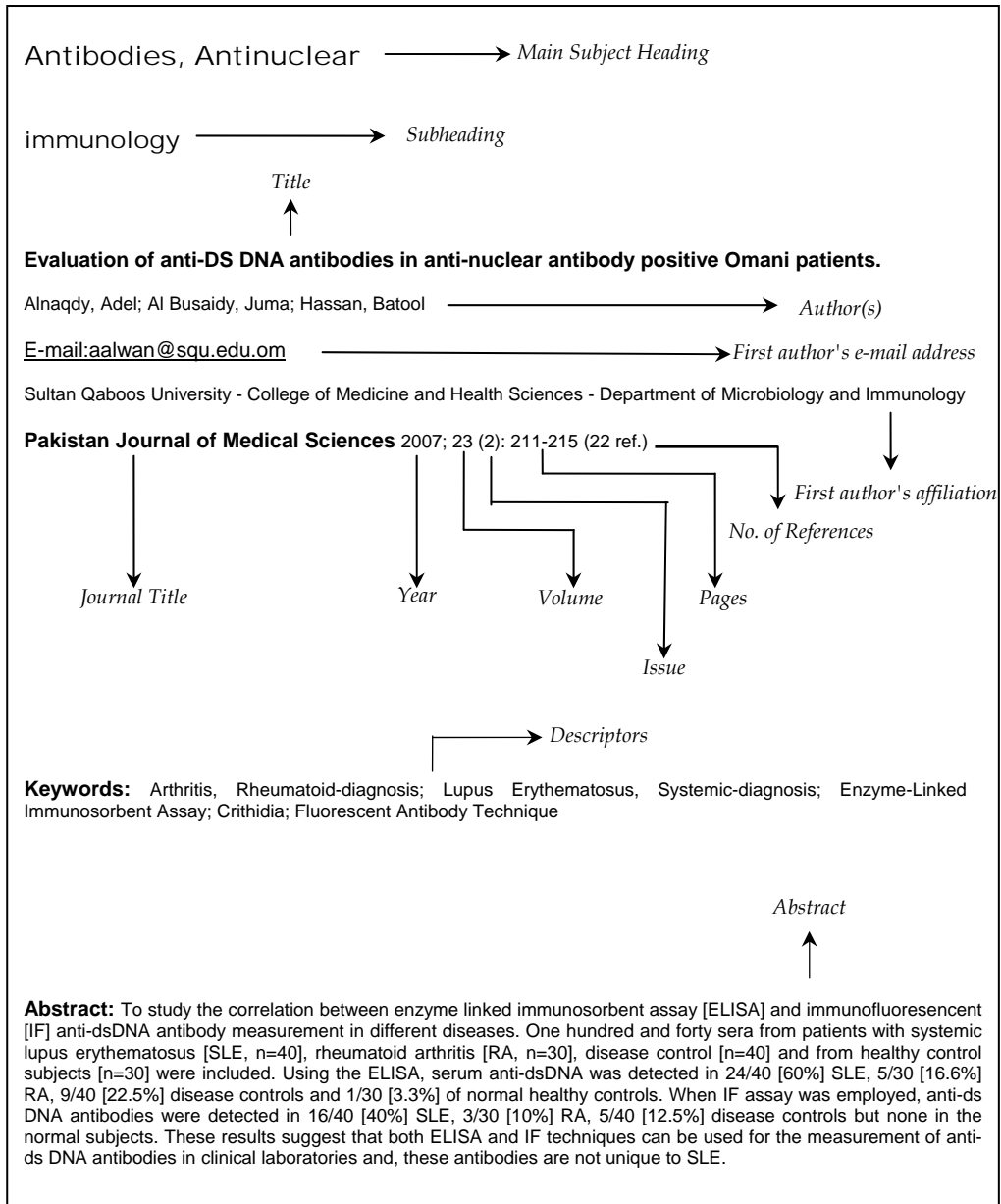


Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

# Subject Index



## Abdominal Pain

diagnosis

### Quiz.

Salman, Shaista

[E-mail:dree76@yahoo.com](mailto:dree76@yahoo.com)

**Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1,2): 56-57 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Abdominal Pain-etiology; Intususception; Vomiting

## Accreditation

standards

### Accreditation of hospitals: Where do we stand in Jordan?

Michal, Aly A.

[E-mail:info@islamic-hospital.org](mailto:info@islamic-hospital.org)

Islamic Hospital

**Jordan Medical Journal** 2008; 42 (2): 124-127 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hospitals; Accreditation-history; Legislation, Hospital

## Acetaminophen

pharmacokinetics

### Improving paracetamol absorption [oral tablets] by using metoclopramide [single dose].

Malas, Eladis; Natof, Abdal Hakim; Al Laham, Antoun

Damascus University - Faculty of Pharmacy

**Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2008; 3 (7): 47-55 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Acetaminophen-administration and dosage; Metoclopramide-therapeutic use; Metoclopramide-administration and dosage; Metoclopramide-pharmacokinetics; Cross-Over Studies

**Abstract:** The aim of this study is to investigate the possibility of improving the rate and extent paracetamol absorption [single oral dose] by increasing rate of gastric emptying by using metoclopramide. So [This makes] paracetamol moves more quickly to the duodenum, which is the preferable site of paracetamol absorption. The study was carried out in twelve healthy male volunteers [Crossover Study]. They were given single oral dose [500 mg paracetamol and 10 mg metoclopramide]. Paracetamol serum concentrations were analyzed by HPLC. Pharmacokinetic parameters were determined by using modified Excel program. The determined parameters were C<sub>max</sub>, T<sub>max</sub>, AUC, relative F, T<sub>1/2</sub>, K, K<sub>a</sub>, T<sub>1/2a</sub> and MRT. The results showed improvement in extent of paracetamol absorption when it was given with metoclopramide [F=132 +/- 8%]. They showed also improvement in its absorption rate, which was reflected in decreasing T<sub>max</sub> from 1.333 +/- 0.246 hour to 0.75 hour. Increasing C<sub>max</sub> from 6.458 +/- 1.186 micro g/ml to 12.042 +/- 1.137 micro g/ml, increasing K<sub>a</sub> from 1.250 +/- 0.254 to 3.133 +/- 0.250 and decreasing T<sub>1/2a</sub> from 0.581 +/- 0.115 to 0.220 +/- 0.018 hour, which lead to reduction in MRT from 4.467 +/- 0.525 to 3.306 +/- 0.593.

## Adenosine Deaminase

diagnostic use

### Diagnostic significance of adenosine deaminase in pleural tuberculosis.

Khurshid, Rukhshan; Shore, Najla; Saleem, Mahjabeen; Naz, Mammona; Zameer, Nazia

University of Punjab - Fatima Jinnah Medical College - Department of Biochemistry and Physiology

**Pakistan Journal of Physiology** 2007; 3 (2): 21-23 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Adenosine Deaminase-analysis; Tuberculosis, Pleural-diagnosis; Polymerase Chain Reaction

**Abstract:** Tuberculosis [TB] is a major cause of pleural effusion, which in TB usually has lymphocytic and exudative characteristics. The analysis adenosine deaminase [ADA] activity is a very useful diagnostic approach to achieve a more rapid and precise diagnosis in the cases of pulmonary TB. Fifty male and fifty female patients presenting with tuberculous pleural effusion were included in the study. The patients were taken from the medical ward of Sir Ganga Ram Hospital. Activity of adenosine deaminase [ADA] was estimated by the technique of Sodium dodecyl sulphate electrophoresis [SDS-EF] using 10% polyacrylamide gel. There is an increased level of enzyme ADA in pleural fluid of tuberculous patients as compared to normal subjects. Estimation of ADA activity may provide the basis for the rapid and efficient diagnosis of pleural TB in different clinical settings. However study should be carried out on large number of patients to reach a better conclusion.

## Aflatoxin B1

toxicity

### **Study of protective effect of date and Nigella sativa on aflatoxin B[1] Toxicity histopathological study.**

Ata, Hesham S.; Meki, Abdel Raheim

Assiut University - College of Medicine - Departments of Pathology and Biochemistry

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 35-48 (42 ref.)

**Keywords:** Liver; Kidney; Histology; Protective Agents; Nigella sativa; Treatment Outcome; Rats; Models, Animal

**Abstract:** Many medicinal plants and their purified constituents have been shown beneficial therapeutic potentials. Seeds of *Nigella sativa*, a dicotyledon of the Ranunculaceae family, have been utilized for thousands of years as a spice and food preservative. In the present study, the toxic effect of aflatoxin-B[1] [AFB[1]] and the possible cytoprotective effect of *Nigella sativa* [NS] oil and aqueous extract of date were studied on 40 male rats. The animals were divided into 4 groups [10 rats each] and treated daily for two weeks. Group 1 received normal saline as controls. Group 2 treated via intraperitoneal [IP] route with AFB[1] [50 micro g/kg BW] Group 3 treated with AFB[1] and NS oil via IP. Group 4 treated with AFB[1] and received orally aqueous extract of date [15mg/15ml]. The liver and kidneys of each animal were histological examined and biochemical evaluation of the liver and kidney functions was performed. Group 2 showed severe degenerative and necrotic changes in the liver and kidney. The plasma levels of alanine transaminase [ALT], aspartate transaminase [AST], creatinine and urea in AFB[1] group were significantly higher than the control group. Livers and kidneys of rats, treated with AFB[1] and NS showed less histopathological changes in comparison with the AFB[1] treated group. Livers and kidneys of rats treated with AFB1 and date group showed only mild histopathological changes in comparison with AFB[1] treated group. These histopathological changes seen in animals treated with AFB1 and dates were associated with a significant reduction in levels of ALT, AST, creatinine and urea. Likewise, histopathological changes in the AFBI and NS group were associated with significant reduction in the levels of before mentioned indices. Moreover, AFBI and date group showed significant improvement in liver function comparing with AFB[1] and NS group. our study revealed that treatment with AFB[1] induced histopathological changes in the tissues of liver and kidney associated with dysfunction of these organs. Both NS and date reduce the toxic effects of AFB[1] in liver and kidney. But date treatment was more cytoprotective for liver than NS treatment against aflatoxicosis in rats.

## Air Pollution

### **The effect of long-term exposure to particulate pollution on the lung function of Teheranian and Zanjanian students.**

Fereidoun, Heydarpour; Nourddin, Mousavinasab Seyed; Rreza, Nahidi Ahmad; Mohsen, Alipour; Ahmad, Rostami; Pouria, Heydarpour

Zanjan University of Medical Sciences - Department of Physiology

**Pakistan Journal of Physiology** 2007; 3 (2): 4-7 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Respiratory Function Tests; Students

**Abstract:** There is emerging evidence that particulate pollution also contributes to lung function decline; decline in lung function has been reported across Europe. The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of long term exposure to particulate pollution on the adult lung function. Among 275 new students entrance of ZUMS, 28 Teheranian students [T.S] and 32 Zanjanian students [Z.S] were selected among healthy and non-smoker female students. FVC, FEV[1], FEF[25-75%] and FEV[1]/FVC in two groups were measured and statistical analysis of data was performed by analysis of Covariance [ANCOVA] using SPSS Software, version of 11.5 and T-test. A minimum significance level of  $p < 0.05$  was used for all comparisons and  $p < 0.05$  was considered as significant changes. Particulate pollution reduced FVC, FEV[1], and FEF[25-75%, measurably, on the contrary FEV[1]/FVC increased considerably. Vital capacity in T.S. was 8.2 percent less than group Z.S, FEV[1] and FEF[25--75% were respectively 8.6 and 1 percent in T.S less than group Z.S, and FEV[1]/FVC in T.S was 1.5% more than Z.S. Patterns of abnormalities in pulmonary tests are similar to other restrictive pulmonary disease. About 19% reduction in vital capacity in T.S. confirmed that, long-term exposure to particulate pollution could create restrictive state with similar mechanism. Long-term exposure to particulate pollution threatens children lung growth and function.

## Alcoholism

### **A novel technique using measurements of galvanic skin resistance and heart rate variability to review the autonomic changes in chronic alcoholics.**

Kumar, Latha Rajendra; Shenoy, Chandrakala

Mangalore University - Father Muller's Medical College - Department of Physiology

**Pakistan Journal of Physiology** 2007; 3 (2): 13-15 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Alcoholic Neuropathy; Heart Rate; Galvanic Skin Response

**Abstract:** Alcohol has been widely consumed since prehistoric times by people around the world, as a component of the standard diet, for hygienic or medical reasons, for its relaxant and euphoric effects, for recreational purposes, for artistic inspiration and as aphrodisiacs. Alcohol is known to affect the sympathetic and parasympathetic activity, though the exact disturbances and degree of damage to the autonomic nervous system is not fully understood and possibility of reciprocal damage to these nerves have not been studied. Sympathetic nerve function was assessed by

measurement of the galvanic skin resistance [GSR] Parasympathetic nerve function was assessed by R-R interval variation during deep breathing as measured by the heart rate variability [HRV] by the expiration/inspiration [E/I] ratio. 135 chronic alcoholics admitted to the Velankini rehabilitation ward were selected for this study. GSR was measured using GSR meter and HRV was assessed manually from calculation of the mean R-R interval and its standard deviation measured on short-term electrocardiograms. Karl Pearson correlation was used to look for an association between GSR and HRV. A negative correlation of-0.919 was obtained. This signified that higher the sympathetic activity, lesser the vagal activity. Thus chronic consumption of alcohol has caused a proportional and reciprocal damage of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves in the human system.

## Alpha Rhythm

### **Quantitative relationship between alpha rhythm and intelligence quotient.**

Moghadam, A. Hamzei; Saifodini, R.

[E-mail:ros@kmu.ac.ir](mailto:ros@kmu.ac.ir)

Kerman University of Medical Sciences - Neurology Research Center

**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 371-378 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Electroencephalography; Intelligence Tests

**Abstract:** One of the indices that may be influenced in brain diseases is Intelligence Quotient or IQ. Since many years ago, it has been tried to provide a method in order to quantify intelligence as an index for diagnosis and prognosis of the disease. Weksler psychological tests are now of the best methods of determining Intelligence, However, Weksler has some limitation such as being time consuming and also need of the individual's attention and cooperation. This Study aimed to evaluate the relationship between alpha brain rhythm and IQ. In this descriptive investigation done on 71 school boys aged 10 years in Neurology Research Center of Kerman University of Medical Sciences, WISC - R intelligence test and quantitative EEG were used. And the results of the intelligence test in 3 items of total score, practical test and verbal test compared to Alfa - rhythm in different brain regions and also mean distribution and frequency peak Alpha indices. In order to realize the relationship between IQ and Alpha - rhythm, Spearman correlation test was used. The results of this study showed that there was an obvious association between IQ and Brain mapping abnormalities, this means abnormal mapping related to a lower IQ. There was an obvious association between IQ, dysrhythmia and EEG, it means that dysrhythmia related to a lower IQ. Quantitative EEG findings may be used as factors for IQ interpretation.

## Alveolar Bone Loss

### surgery

### **Expansion of the edentulous ridges resorption: the ridge splitting technique.**

Hage, Philippe; Kassis, Cynthia

[E-mail:phage@inco.com.lb](mailto:phage@inco.com.lb)

Saint Joseph University - Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Oral Surgery

**ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques** 2008; 26 (2): 62-68 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dental Implants; Alveolar Ridge Augmentation; Mouth, Edentulous; Osteotomy-methods; Atrophy; Bone Substitutes

**Abstract:** Atrophic edentulous ridges are considered to be a challenge in implant therapy. Autogenous onlay grafts have been used in the rehabilitation of atrophic ridges. However, this technique requires a secondary surgical site which exhibits postoperative morbidity and a healing period before implant placement. This article details, through two clinical cases, the [Ridge Splitting technique] that provides a quicker method to expand atrophic ridges, eliminating the need for a second surgical site and in some cases allowing immediate implant placement.

## Anesthesia, Conduction

### methods

### **Comparative study between tramadol and pethidine when added to lidocaine for intravenous regional anesthesia.**

Atia, Alaa M.; Abdel Raheem, Mohamed G.; El Morabaa, Hany A.; Abdelal, Fatma; Mostafa, Safia Abdel Hamid; Maximose, Mariam N.

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Anesthesiology

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 127-134 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia, Local; Lidocaine; Drug Combinations; Tramadol; Meperidine; Hemodynamics; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Both pethidine and tramadol have a local anesthetic effect and thus can be used for intravenous regional anesthesia [IVRA], is to compare the local anesthetic and analgesic action of lidocaine alone, tramadol added to Lidocaine and pethidine added to lidocaine in IVRA for surgeries on the upper limb. A prospective nonrandomized case series study included 60 patients ASA physical status I and II scheduled for forearm surgery using IVRA. The patients were classified into three groups:- Lidocaine group [L]:- Included 20 patients, as a control group, and they received lidocaine hydrochloride 200 mg [0.5%] diluted in 40 ml normal saline, Pethidine group [P]:- Included 20 patients who



received Pethidine hydrochloride 100 mg [0.25%] added to lidocaine hydrochloride 200 mg [0.5%] diluted in 40 ml normal saline and Tramadol group [T]:- Included 20 patients who received tramadol hydrochloride 100 mg [0.25%] added to lidocaine, hydrochloride 200 mg [0.5%] diluted in 40 ml normal saline. The patients were assessed for onset and recovery of sensory and motor block, visual analogue scale [VAS] for tourniquet and forearm pain, presence or absence of postoperative pain and time to first analgesic requirement. The onset of pinprick and touch loss was significantly shorter in pethidine and tramadol groups in comparison to lidocaine group [p <0.001], while their recovery was longer [p<0,001 and p<0.05 respectively]. The onset of pinprick and touch loss in pethidine group was significantly shorter in comparison to tramadol group [p <0.05]. The pinprick recovery in pethidine group was significantly shorter than in tramadol group [p <0.05]. The onset of motor block in tramadol and pethidine groups was significantly shorter in comparison to lidocaine group [p <0.01, p <0.05 respectively]. There was no significant difference in the onset of motor block between tramadol and pethidine groups. The motor recovery in all three groups was comparable and the difference was [statistically non significant. For tourniquet pain VAS was significantly less at 10 min. and 20 min in the pethidine group in comparison to the lidocaine group [p<0.01 and p<0.05 respectively]. For forearm pain, VAS was significantly less in tramadol and pethidine at 10 minutes in comparison to lidocaine group [p <0.01, p < 0 001 respectively]. At 20 min there was no pain in all groups postoperative analgesic requirements. The mean time to the first analgesic requirement in pethidine and tramadol groups was greater than in lidocaine group [P < 0 001]. The mean time to the first analgesic requirements in tramadol group was greater than in pethidine group [P <0.05]. Recorded side effects the incidence of tachycardia was more significant in pethidine group [40%] in comparison to the other groups. Our results suggest that, both tramadol and pethidine have a local anaesthetic effect on the peripheral nerves. Both of them enhance the speed of onset of sensory and motor block, induce better anaesthesia and analgesia for tourniquet and forearm pain, improve postoperative analgesia and reduce postoperative analgesic requirements after tourniquet deflation when added to lidocaine. But tramadol is considered to be safer than pethidine.

## Analgesia

### **Analgesic requirements for patients undergoing lower extremity orthopedic surgery-The effect of combined spinal and epidural magnesium.**

El Kerdawy, Hala

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1013-1025 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pain, Postoperative-drug therapy; Lower Extremity-surgery; Orthopedics; Fentanyl-therapeutic use; Analgesia, Patient-Controlled; Bupivacaine-therapeutic use; Magnesium-therapeutic use; Magnesium-administration and dosage

**Abstract:** Polypharmacological approach is the most common practice to treat perioperative pain, as no single agent has yet been identified to specifically inhibit nociception without associated side effects[1]. Opioids such as Fentanyl is commonly added to local anesthetics to produce spinal and epidural anesthesia. However, significant adverse effects, such as pruritus, respiratory depression, hemodynamic instability and occasionally severe nausea and vomiting, may limit their use [3,4,5]. Our present study was designed to assess the effectiveness of using combined intrathecal and epidural magnesium [Mg] in reducing intra- and postoperative analgesic requirements and improving the quality of analgesia. Eighty patients ASA I, II, III who scheduled for lower extremity orthopedic surgery were included in the study. Patients were randomly allocated to one of two groups, 40 patients each. The Control Group: patients received intrathecal 10 mg of Bupivacaine 0.5% [2 ml], plus 25 micro g of Fentanyl [0.5 ml], plus 0.9% NaCl solution [1 ml] and an epidural infusion of 0.9% NaCl at a rate of 5 ml/hr. The Magnesium Group: patients received intrathecal 10 mg of Bupivacaine 0.5% [2 ml], plus 25 micro g of Fentanyl [0.5 ml], plus 50 mg of 5% Mg [1 ml] and an epidural infusion of 2% Mg at a rate of 100 mg/hr [5 ml/hr]. Intrathecal Mg prolonged fentanyl analgesia as indicated by increased duration of anesthesia in the Mg group, and thus improving the quality of spinal anesthesia. The effectiveness of the postoperative analgesia was confirmed by markedly lower perioperative analgesic requirements [38.3% less than the Control group], the patient's low VAS score, the longer time for the patients first requirements of post-operative analgesia in the Mg group. For lower extremity orthopedic procedure, supplementation of spinal anesthesia with combined intrathecally injected and epidurally infused Mg, considerably reduced the perioperative analgesic requirements without any side effects.

## Analgesia, Epidural

### **The effect of intrathecal magnesium sulphate versus intra venous magnesium sulphate on spinal fentanyl analgesia.**

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**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 153-163 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fentanyl; Magnesium Sulfate-administration and dosage; Injections, Spinal; Administration, Intravenous; Treatment Outcome; Child; Pain, Postoperative; Pain Measurement

**Abstract:** This double-blinded, comparative study was designed to compare between the analgesic efficacy and safety of adding magnesium sulphate [MgSO<sub>4</sub>] intrathecal [I.T] versus intravenous [IV] MgSO<sub>4</sub> on spinal fentanyl analgesia [1 micro g / kg]. Sixty pediatric patients of 6-12 years undergoing surgeries on the lower half of the body eg: inguinal hernia, hypospadias, undescended testis under sevoflurane: nitrous oxide anaesthesia were included. No intra-operative narcotics were administered. Patients were allocated into 3 groups [20 patients each] G[fit] received IT fentanyl micro/kg, G[mgit] received IT fentanyl 1 mg /kg plus IT MgSO<sub>4</sub> 1mg/kg, G[mgiv] received IT fentanyl

1 microg/kg plus IV MgSO<sub>4</sub> 20 mg/kg as a loading dose, followed by infusion at a rate of 10 mg/kg/h. Pain was evaluated by visual analogue pain scale [VAPS]. Duration of post operative analgesia was defined as the interval between intrathecal analgesic mixture administration and the first patient's request for additional analgesia. There was a significant prolongation of the duration of analgesia in group G[mg] and group G[fit] compared with group G[fit]. Also there was a significant decrease in VAS in group G[mg] compared with G[fit]. No differences were noted among groups as regards haemodynamic and Ramsay sedation score. The addition of MgSO<sub>4</sub> either intrathecally or intravenously prolonged the spinal opioid Analgesia in humans and it is safe even in high doses. So the MgSO<sub>4</sub> could be of clinical importance for pain management.

## Anemia, Sickle Cell

### surgery

#### **Assessment of perioperative transfusion therapy and complications in sickle cell disease patients undergoing surgery.**

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 983-995 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anemia, Sickle Cell-complications; Blood Transfusion; Retrospective Studies; Postoperative Complications

**Abstract:** Perioperative blood transfusion is usually given to sickle cell disease patients to reduce or prevent perioperative morbidity. Assessment of such a practice was the subject of our study. A retrospective one year survey of sickle cell disease patients undergoing surgery at Salmaniya Medical Complex, Bahrain was conducted. The medical records were reviewed to characterize the surgical procedure, transfusion management and perioperative complications. 85 sickle cell disease patients who underwent surgery were studied. Preoperatively, 21.2% had exchange transfusion [ETX], 24.7% had simple transfusions [STX] and 54.1% had no transfusion [NTX]. 14.1% of all patients had postoperative complications, and 50% of those, had complications from the laparoscopic cholecystectomy group. The incidence of sickle cell crisis postoperatively was 22.2% in ETX group, 9.5% in STX group and 4.34% in the NTX group. The incidence of acute chest syndrome postoperatively was found to be 5.55% in the ETX group, 4.76% in the STX group and 4.34% in the NTX group. No intraoperative complications were recorded in all groups. All patients who had postoperative complications had a preoperative HBSS > 40%. Exchange transfusion does not prevent perioperative complications of sickle cell disease patients. HBSS > 40% carries a higher risk of postoperative complications.

## Anesthesia Recovery Period

#### **Comparison of recovery time and complications in general anesthesia with remifentanyl and propofol and topical anesthesia with conscious sedation in non-complicated cataract phaco surgery.**

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**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 433-438 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia, General-complications; Anesthesia, Local; Conscious Sedation; Propofol-therapeutic use; Piperidines-therapeutic use; Cataract Extraction; Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting

**Abstract:** Eye surgery especially cataract surgery is done at an ambulatory basis under local or general anesthesia. Remifentanyl is an ultra-short-acting opioid and propofol is a short-acting anesthetic. They may be used for maintenance of anesthesia. The aim of this study was evaluating and comparing the hemodynamic changes, recovery time, and complications between these drugs and topical anesthesia in non-complicated cataract phaco surgery. This clinical trial study was carried out in a 6 months period in 2006 at Khatam Hospital, Mashhad. Patients with non-complicated cataract surgery were divided into 3 groups of 25: control, remifentanyl and propofol groups. Topical anesthesia was used in the first group. In the second and third groups induction was done by propofol, Atracurium and LMA. Maintenance of anesthesia in second group was done with propofol 5 mg/kg/h and in third group with remifentanyl 0.25 micro g/kg/min. All the procedures were done by a surgeon. Patients were monitored on NIBP, HR, Spo<sub>2</sub> continuously and recovery complications were checked. The patients with cardiopulmonary disorders, hypertension and p-blocker usage were excluded from this study. Data was analyzed by SPSS 13 software, ANOVA, Chi-square, fisher exact test and regression. P<= 0.05 was considered significant. One patient in the first group and two patients in the second group were omitted due to cancellation of surgery and arrest. There was no demographic difference among the groups. Hypotension and bradycardia in remifentanyl group was more common than propofol group [P=0.005]. Recovery time in remifentanyl was shorter than propofol [P=0.000] and recall in propofol was more common than remifentanyl [P=0.024]. There was no significant difference among groups in nausea and vomiting [P=0.38]. In this study local anesthesia with conscious sedation had less complications and more rapid discharge, therefore is better than general anesthesia. If using general anesthesia, Due to fast recovery and less recall, remifentanyl is more suitable than propofol for eye surgery but because of hypotension and bradycardia it is better be used in low doses.

## Anesthesia, Intravenous

### Total intravenous Anesthesia for carcinoid syndrome: a case report.

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 949-955 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Carcinoid Tumor-surgery; Octreotide-therapeutic use; Histamine H1 Antagonists-therapeutic use; Propofol-therapeutic use; Piperidines-therapeutic use

## Anesthesia, Spinal

### The feasibility of spinal anesthesia with sedation for laparoscopic general abdominal procedures in moderate risk patients.

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1027-1039 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laparoscopy; Ketamine-therapeutic use; Propofol-therapeutic use

**Abstract:** One of the major advantages of laparoscopic surgery is minimizing postoperative morbidity. The previous limitations to the use of spinal anesthesia in laparoscopic surgery were the limited work space, high failure rate, more intra-operative morbidity and significant arterial blood gas alterations. However, the addition of a small-dose Ketamine infusion to propofol might provide a suitable sedative combination to be used with high spinal anesthesia, producing titerable sedation, increased hemodynamic stability, and minimal respiratory depression. At KFSH and RC Hospital, after Ethical Committee approval and informed written consent, 18 ASA III patients scheduled for various laparoscopic abdominal procedures were enrolled. Exclusion criteria consisted of ejection fraction below 45% and or peak expiratory flow rate and forced vital capacity of less than 65% of predicted values. Following oral premedication with midazolam 7.5-10 mg 30 min preoperatively, spinal anesthesia was conducted by bupivacaine 0.75% 3-3.5 ml at L3-4, in the lateral position to reach a sensory level at T4. Sedation was started by intravenous injection of 0.4 mg/kg propofol and 0.1 mg/kg ketamine prior to spinal anesthesia. This was followed by infusion of 1.0-1.5 mg/kg/h and 0.3-1.0 mg/kg/h. of the same drugs respectively. The sedation requirements were adjusted to keep the patient sleepy with conservation of airway reflexes at level 3 on a 5 point sedation score. Heart rate, respiratory rate and SpO<sub>2</sub> were monitored, together with direct arterial blood pressure monitoring and arterial blood gas analysis through arterial cannulation. Postoperative first time call for analgesia, total morphine consumption during the first hour and incidence of complications were recorded. Twenty Four hours later, surgeons' and patients' satisfaction were obtained and recorded. Heart rate and mean arterial blood pressure were significantly decreased after spinal anesthesia and intra-peritoneal insufflations of CO<sub>2</sub>, with significant increase in arterial carbon dioxide tension accompanied by increase in the respiratory rate. The increase in respiratory rate led to gradual decrease of CO<sub>2</sub> level down to near the pre-operative PaCO<sub>2</sub> values. However, there was insignificant decrease in oxygen saturation throughout the intra-operative time. Postoperatively there were excellent surgeon and patient's satisfaction. Only one patient regained sensation before completion of surgery and sedation was deepened to level 5 sedation score. The mean surgical time was 98.5 +/- 21.4 min while the mean anesthesia time was 117.7 +/- 20.1 min. First mean time call for analgesia was 50 +/- 8 min. 7/18 patients required single dose of morphine of 4 mg during the 1<sup>st</sup> hour postoperatively. The addition of a sedative combination of ketamine and propofol to spinal anesthesia was found to be safe and efficient from both the anesthetic and surgical point of view, especially for sick patients with intermediate clinical predictors.

## methods

### A comparison of effects of lidocaine 5% lidocaine 5% plus pethidine 5% and pethidine 5% in spinal anesthesia for cesarean section.

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**Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2007; 9 (2): 77-85 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lidocaine-administration and dosage; Lidocaine-therapeutic use; Meperidine-administration and dosage; Meperidine-therapeutic use; Cesarean Section; Pregnancy; Anesthetics, Combined; Double-Blind Method; Infant, Newborn-physiology

**Abstract:** Spinal anesthesia for elective cesarean section using drugs such as lidocaine has long been used with reports of various complications. To reduce these complications, many methods such as administration of sympathetic stimulating drugs like ephedrine, and using other drugs including pethidine have been recommended. The present study was aimed to evaluate comparatively the effects of separate and combined administration of pethidine and lidocaine on spinal anesthesia in candidates for cesarean surgery. In this double blind clinical trial study, 150 cases with ASA I - II and full term neonatal, candidate for elective cesarean surgery from Zahedan Ghods Hospital and AH-Ebene-Abitaleb Hospital, were subjected to the study during 2001-2004. They were randomly divided into three groups of 50, for using 5% lidocaine, 5% lidocaine plus 5% pethidine and 5% pethidine, respectively. A number of variables, including duration of postoperative analgesia, variation of homodynamic, heart rate, hypotension, nausea and vomiting were assessed. Statistical descriptive methods, one way ANOVA and X<sup>2</sup> were used for the data analysis. Breath depression was not seen in the neonates. The Apgar score was  $\geq$  8. Duration of post operating analgesia was 453 minutes in pethidine group, 344.3 minutes in lidocaine plus pethidine group and 141.4 minutes in lidocaine group with

significant differences [P<0.05]. Differences of nausea and vomiting between groups were not significant. The longest duration of analgesia was seen with pethidine usage. The combination of pethidine and lidocaine was intermediately effective and seems to be suitable choice in anesthesia comparing to lidocaine alone.

## Anesthetics

### Criteria of choice of the anesthetic solution according to the adjuvants.

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**ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques** 2008; 26 (2): 130-134 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthetics, Local; Adjuvants, Anesthesia; Vasoconstrictor Agents; Parabens; Sulfites; Edetic Acid

**Abstract:** The aim of this article is to form the criteria of choice of the anesthetic solution according to the adjuvants added to this solution. After reviewing the composition of the anesthetic solution, the anesthetic molecules are listed and the additives which can be added to these molecules such as vasoconstrictors, parabens, sulfites and EDTA, are studied and detailed with their dosages. Finally, an example is presented to show how to choose a solution between many specialties of the same molecule, but with many adjuvant and different dosages.

## Anesthetics, Inhalation

toxicity

### Genotoxic and oxidative stress effects due to occupational exposure to anesthetic gases among operating room personnel.

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**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 317-328 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Operating Room Technicians; Occupational Exposure; Oxidative Stress; Superoxide Dismutase; Signs and Symptoms; Cytogenetic Analysis; DNA Fragmentation; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Occupational exposure to volatile anesthetic agents may result in various adverse health effects. Anesthetic agents eliminated rapidly from the body due to low solubility in blood and tissues. Genetic material has been shown to be a sensitive target of numerous harmful agents including anesthetic gases. Investigate the genotoxic effect of exposure to volatile anesthetics on leukocytes of exposed operating room personnel [anesthetists, surgeons and nurses], determine the effect of exposure to volatile anesthetics on oxidative stress [super oxide dismutase [SOD]] and determine work-related subjective symptoms. This study was conducted at Menoufiya University Hospitals. Sixty two operating room personnel [ORP] occupationally exposed to anesthetic gases were selected as a study group. An equal number of non-exposed matched controls were also chosen. A pre-designed self-administered questionnaire regarding subjective symptoms related to exposure together with heparinized blood sample for determination of DNA fragmentation and quantitative determination of super oxide dismutase [SOD]. ORP showed significant higher mean value of optical density of DNA fragments of leukocytes and significant lower mean value of SOD than controls. Statistically significantly higher frequency of work-related symptoms included dizziness, headache, irritability, decreased concentration, anxiety and easy fatigability were reported among ORP compared to controls. With increasing years of exposure to anesthetic gases, the DNA fragmentation significantly increased; where SOD [ng/ml] levels significantly decreased. Longer exposure to anesthetic gases among ORP was associated with increased DNA fragmentation as well as decreased oxidative stress [SOD [ng/ml]]. Effective well-designed scavenging pressure/exhaust ventilation systems, further environmental and genetic studies are required to assess the effects of chronic exposure to volatile anesthetic agent. Finally, antioxidant supplements are recommended.

## Aneurysm, Ruptured

### Rupture of intracranial aneurysm after partial clipping due to aspiration drainage system - A Case Report.

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1185-1190 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Intracranial Aneurysm; Anesthesia; Arrhythmias, Cardiac; Intracranial Pressure

**Abstract:** In neurosurgical practice, extradural or subgaleal drains are commonly placed and connected to a vacuum system. Several reports have described severe bradycardia or arterial hypotension, or both, after connection of negative suction pressure to the extradural or epicranial drains following craniotomy. We encountered an unusual complication with the use of the vacuum drain after an elective aneurysmal clipping surgery. Our case is an iatrogenic intracranial hypotension leading to a clinically significant and potentially fatal complication.

## Angiomyolipoma

### diagnosis

#### **Bilateral renal angiomyolipoma with bilateral sarcomatous change.**

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2008; 42 (2): 112-116 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Angiomyolipoma-complications; Kidney Neoplasms-pathology; Neoplasm Metastasis; Lung Neoplasms-secondary; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

**Abstract:** A 54-year-old man presented to the nephrology clinic with three months history of hematuria, weight loss and loss of appetite. Radiological and pathological investigations pointed to the diagnosis of multiple bilateral renal angiomyolipomas with bilateral high grade sarcomatous transformation and lung metastasis, and with no manifestations of tuberous sclerosis. This is the first reported case of bilateral renal angiomyolipomas with multiple sarcomatous changes.

## Anterior Chamber

### pathology

#### **Subconjunctival steroid for pearls like tumour in the anterior chamber of the eye.**

Aly, Omar M.; Wasfi, Ehab I.; Abdel Raheem, Mohamed S.H.

Assiut University Hospital

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 231-236 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Eye Neoplasms-therapy; Steroids-administration and dosage; Follow-Up Studies; Retrospective Studies; Conjunctiva

**Abstract:** Pearl like tumor in the anterior chamber of the eye is a not uncommon affection of children eyes, difficult to treat by topical and/or systemic steroid assuming that the condition is allergic in origin. To assess the effect of sub-conjunctival steroid injection in these cases. It is a retrospective study for all patients aged between 10 - 18 years presenting with a unilateral grayish white nodule at the angle of the anterior chamber of the eye sub-conjunctival long acting steroid was given for all patients and the follow up was done for one year. 10 eyes of 10 patients were included in this research. One child was a new case and 9 were recurrent cases. All 10 then had varying degree of anterior uveitis. After steroid injection the severity of iritis decreased in all patients. The size of the lesion decreased to more than 50% after 2 months. sub-conjunctival steroid injection for pearl like lesion in the anterior chamber of the eye is a safe and effective way of treating such lesion.

## Anti-Bacterial Agents

### therapeutic use

#### **Maternal intrapartum antibiotic use and severity of neonatal infection in Qatar: A hospital-based cohort study.**

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**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 28-32 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infant, Newborn, Diseases; Sepsis; Pregnancy; Severity of Illness Index; Cohort Studies; Hospitals

**Abstract:** To study the effect of intrapartum antibiotics on neonatal mortality and morbidity for infants with culture-proven neonatal sepsis the records were reviewed of all live born infants with culture positive neonatal septicemia admitted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit [NICU], Women's Hospital, Qatar between January 1st 2004 and April 30th 2005. Of 113 infants with culture-proven septicemia, 59 had received intrapartum antibiotics. Using univariate analysis, infants whose mothers had received intrapartum antibiotics were less likely to survive the septic episode [OR 0.09, 95% CL 0.11-0.75, p=0.009] and more likely to have severe septicemia [OR 4.38, 95% CI 1.74-11.02, p = 0.01] but gestational age adjusted estimates of survival and severe sepsis showed no difference between study and comparison groups. Being retrospective the study had certain limitations in variables but there is no clear evidence that intrapartum use of antibiotics plays a direct role in increasing mortality in septicemic infants.

## Appendectomy

### surgery

#### **A clinical trial comparing laparoscopic and open appendectomy.**

Algabsi, Mohamed; Rafe, H.; Suissi, A.; El Shourbagy, Omer  
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**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 363-370 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laparoscopy; Postoperative Complications; Length of Stay

**Abstract:** Numerous single-institutional randomized clinical trials have assessed the efficacy of laparoscopic and open appendectomy. The results, however, are conflicting. To compare length of hospital stay, duration of the operation, in-hospital complications, and rate of routine discharge between laparoscopic and open appendectomy. Patients with primary ICD-9 procedure codes for laparoscopic and open appendectomy were selected from the inpatient sample, 120 representing 20% of all Alwahda hospital discharges, Derna, Libya, during the year 2006. In addition, 30 inpatient underwent laparoscopic appendectomy at St. Marian hospital, Mulheim an der Ruhr, Germany. Thirty [30] patients [20%] underwent laparoscopic and 120 patients [80%] open appendectomy. Patients had an average age of 26.7 years. Laparoscopic appendectomy was associated with shorter median hospital stay [laparoscopic appendectomy: 2.3 +/- 0.9 days, open appendectomy: 3.7 +/- 1.2 days,  $P < 0.001$ ], lower rate of infections [odds ratio [OR] = 0.4 [0.38, 0.66],  $P < 0.001$ ], decreased gastrointestinal complications [OR = 0.8 [0.68, 0.96],  $P = 0.02$ ], lower overall complications [OR = 0.84 [0.75, 0.94],  $P = 0.01$ ], and higher rate of routine discharge [OR = 2.8 [2.5, 4.5],  $P < 0.001$ ]. Laparoscopic appendectomy has significant advantages over open appendectomy with respect to length of hospital stay, rate of routine discharge, and postoperative in-hospital morbidity.

## Appendicitis

### drug therapy

#### **Antimicrobial prophylaxis in acute appendicitis.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences** 2007; 1 (4): 140-142 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antibiotic Prophylaxis; Postoperative Complications; Appendicitis-epidemiology; Acute Disease

**Abstract:** It is a case series of 100 [100%] cases of acute appendicitis comprising 52 [52%] males and 48 [48%] females without any antibiotics administration. Median age was noted as 29.5 [std +/- 13.5]. 83% patients belonged to urban and remaining rural areas. 81% were discharged within 72 hours. 93% of the patients recovered uneventfully. In 2 [2%] patients wound infection were seen and in 5 [5%] stitch abscesses were noticed. We observed no significant difference in terms of postoperative wound infection rate when the results were compared with the results of the studies in which routine prophylactic antibiotics were administered.

### surgery

#### **Evaluation of laparoscopy in management of acute appendicitis.**

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**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 489-509 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laparoscopy; Acute Disease; Prospective Studies; Postoperative Complications; Leukocyte Count; Signs and Symptoms; Appendectomy-methods

**Abstract:** Acute appendicitis is one of the most common problems requiring emergency surgery. It has been estimated that the accuracy of the clinical diagnosis of acute appendicitis is only between 75-90 %. Thus, accurate diagnosis of acute appendicitis is still difficult. This prospective study was aiming to evaluate the role of laparoscopy in management of suspected acute appendicitis. This study included thirty patients having suspected acute appendicitis. The usual clinical and laboratory assessment were done for all patients. Then patients had inclusion criteria were managed laparoscopically. Evaluation was made based on the comparison of clinical, laboratory and laparoscopic findings with histological examination of removed specimen. This study included thirty patients, their sex was 18 females and 12 males with mean age was 28.73 +/- 8.39 years. Laparoscopy was able to settle the correct diagnosis in 29 patients with high diagnostic accuracy [96.6%]. There was one patient [3.3%] who developed internal hemorrhage that easily controlled after conversion to open procedure. Laparoscopic assessment was advantageous in cases of diagnostic uncertainty especially if combined with the clinical findings, so can save patients from unnecessary explorations. It has fewer complications, diminished pain, shortened convalescence, decreased wound infection rate and mostly reduced hospital stay.

## Arteries

### injuries

#### **An experience with vascular trauma.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences** 2007; 1 (4): 128-130 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vascular Surgical Procedures; Wounds and Injuries; Treatment Outcome; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** This prospective study was conducted at Jinnah Hospital, Lahore over a period of sixty months. Patients between the ages 18-32 years presenting with Vascular Trauma in A/E department were included in the study. Gender distribution was 36 males and 8 females. The vascular trauma was as follows: 5 radial arteries, 5 posterior tibial arteries, 14 femoral arteries, 7 popliteal arteries, 1 popliteal vein, 3 axillary artery, 5 brachial, 1 external iliac artery, 2 IVC and 1 infrarenal aorta. All of these patients were managed surgically. The end results for all were patent vessels except 2 [1 popliteal vein and 1 external iliac artery ligated] with functional limbs averting deaths and preventing life long disabilities thereby improving the quality of life and productivity as a human being.

## Arteriosclerosis

#### **Involvement of chlamydia pneumoniae in atherosclerosis: Importance of methodology in determination the relation between them.**

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**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 55-66 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chlamydia pneumoniae; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Antibodies, Monoclonal; Immunohistochemistry

**Abstract:** Detection of Chlamydia pneumoniae [C. pneumoniae] in atherosclerotic vascular tissue to assess their role in atherogenesis, and also the choice of the best methodology for detection. Immunohistochemistry staining [IHC] for vascular tissue specimens were done on 34 atherosclerotic vascular tissues and 54 normal vascular tissues as controls [34 internal control specimens and 20 external control specimens from healthy individuals]. Using 2 monoclonal antibodies: the species specific and the Chlamydia genus-specific antibody. Three PCR assays are used for detection of C. pneumoniae DNA: Single-step PCR with different DNA polymerases enzymes, the nested PCR, and real-time quantitative PCR. C. pneumoniae DNA was detected in 58. 8% of atherosclerotic vascular tissues by single-step PCR which used Tag DNA polymerase and detection by hybridization with specific probe, no detection by other methods and also no detection in healthy vascular tissues. C. pneumoniae DNA was detected in atherosclerotic vascular tissues and no detection in healthy vascular tissues indicating that C. pneumoniae is playing a role in atherogenesis. Detection of C. pneumoniae is method dependent, so, the choice of assay I is of major importance when evaluating a relationship between C. pneumoniae and atherosclerosis.

## Arthritis, Rheumatoid

#### **Hepatocyte growth factor [HGF], HGF activator [HGFA] and c-met expression in synovial tissues in relation to disease activity in rheumatoid arthritis.**

Gouda, El Sayed; Abosrie, Abdellah; Gazaly, Abdel Hamid; Nafe, Alaa El Din; Abdel Rahim, Sayed; Emam, Rashed; El Haroun, Ahmed

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**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 33-44 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Synovial Membrane; Hepatocyte Growth Factor; Immunohistochemistry; Disease Progression; Serine Endopeptidases

**Abstract:** We examined localization and mRNA expression of HGF, HGFA and c-Met in synovial tissues [ST] in rheumatoid arthritis [RA] in relation to disease activity to characterize its biologic function in RA. Immunohistochemical staining and RT-PCR for HGF, HGFA and c-Met were performed on ST specimens from 34 RA-patients and 20 osteoarthritis [OA] controls. Synovial fluid [SF] samples were taken from all RA and all OA for measuring HGF by ELISA technique. Immunohistochemical staining of RAST revealed that HGFA and c-Met were strongly expressed in fibroblasts, macrophages, endothelial cells and less on synovial lining cells, but HGF was expressed faintly in macrophages and fibroblasts. While, in OAST, HGFA and c-Met were detected in the same cells as RAST but in different distribution, but HGF was localized in vascular endothelial cells. RT-PCR showed HGF, HGFA and c-Met mRNA in all RAST and all OAST. HGF levels in SF samples were higher in RA patients [range 5.6-39.2 ng/ml and mean 26.3 +/- 1.2 ng/ml] than OA controls [range 4.2-37.5 ng/ml and mean 11.2 +/- 2.4 ng/ml], and the differences were statistically significant [P < 0.001]. Non significant correlation between HGF-SF levels and disease activity score [DAS] [P > 0.5]. HGFA, HGF and c-Met mRNA are expressed in ST in RA and OA. Lack of correlation between HGF-SF levels and DAS indicated that HGF played regulatory role in immunopathogenesis of RA.

## Ascites

### etiology

#### **Clinical pattern of cirrhotic ascites in the state of Qatar.**

Khan, Y.F.; Abbas, M.T.; El Mudathir, M.; Errayes, M.; El Hiday, A.H.

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**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 46-50 (43 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ascites-diagnosis; Liver Cirrhosis-complications; Liver Cirrhosis, Alcoholic; Chronic Disease; Liver Cirrhosis-etiology; Peritonitis; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Ascites is a common important feature of chronic liver disease and to determine the extent, causes, clinical presentation and nature of cirrhotic ascites in Qatar a descriptive, prospective study was made of 48 males and 14 females with cirrhotic ascites and a mean age of 56.2 "12.6 years admitted to the Medical Department, Hamad General Hospital between January 2004 and January 2005. Twenty six were Qatari, the remainder being of various nationalities. The most common cause of cirrhotic ascites was chronic alcoholism, found in 29 [46.8%] patients. Uncomplicated liver cirrhosis was found in 40 [64.5%] patients, complicated liver cirrhosis in 22 [35.5%] patients. At admission, encephalopathy, GI bleeding, and fever were found to be significantly associated with complicated cirrhotic ascites. Results of the study suggest that cirrhotic ascites is common in the State of Qatar with the most common causes being chronic alcoholism followed by chronic viral hepatitis C and B. It is suggested that efforts are needed to prevent and treat these two conditions.

### Axillary Artery

#### anatomy and histology

##### **A rare variation of axillary artery.**

Jafari, Anrkooli I.; Mahmudian, A.R.; Karimfar, M.H.; Jafarpur, M.

Mashhad University of Medical Sciences and Health Services - Faculty of Health - Department of Anatomy

**Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2007; 9 (2): 149-153 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Axillary Artery-abnormalities; Surgery; Cadaver

**Abstract:** The axillary artery, a continuation of the subclavian artery, begins at the outer border of first rib, and ends nominally at the inferior border of teres major muscle where it becomes the brachial artery. During the dissection of a 30-35-year-old man cadaver, according to classical anatomy method [Grant's method], we found an unusual branching in the second part of the axillary artery on the right side. The second part of axillary artery had a common branch, from which a lateral thoracic and subscapular artery was originated. This is an infrequent variation that has not been reported in the anatomy references, as yet. The increasing use of invasive diagnostic and interventional procedures in cardiovascular diseases, as well use of branches of upper limb arteries for coronary bypass and flaps in reconstructive surgery. Therefore, accurate knowledge of normal and variant arterial pattern of the upper extremities, for example axillary artery, is very important for medical specialists particularly anatomists and surgeons. Awareness of such variations can help surgeons to reduce the postoperative complications.

### beta-Thalassemia

#### complications

##### **Diagnostic validity of electrocardiography compared with echocardiography for diagnosing left ventricular hypertrophy in patients with beta-thalassemia major.**

Noori, N.M.; Rajaei, S.H.

**Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2007; 9 (2): 103-111 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** beta-Thalassemia-physiopathology; Hypertrophy, Left Ventricular-diagnosis; Hypertrophy, Left Ventricular-etiology; Electrocardiography; Echocardiography

**Abstract:** Left ventricular hypertrophy [LVH] is an important risk factor in determining cardiovascular disease prognosis. Echocardiography [ECHO] is a sensitive and specific tool for detection of LVH but cost and operational consideration tend to limit its utility; in contrast, the Electrocardiography [ECG] is widely available, expensive and less operator dependent. Since the comparison of diagnostic validity between ECG and ECHO for evaluating of LVH has not been well studied, this survey was carried out on a number of major beta-thalassemia patients. This descriptive-analytical study was performed on 135 patients [including male and female] with major beta- thalassemia over 8 years old. Patients with heart failure, valvular or structural heart disease, renal and endocrine disease and Hb<10g/dl were excluded. ECG and ECHO were performed 48 h after blood transfusion. ECG criteria of LVH and myocardial performance index [MPI] in ECHO were measured. Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value [PPV] and negative predictive value [NPV] of ECG indexes were calculated separately for both sexes and compared with ECHO findings. The patients included 64 [47/4 %] males and 71 [52/6 %] females. ECG indexes were found as follows: 70% sensitivity of the Sokolow-Lyon index, 14.3%; specificity, 90.3% PPV, 40% NPV and. Sensitivity of the Sokolow-Lyon-Rappaport, specificity, PPV, and NPV were 61.9%, 25/8%, 27/4%, 60%, respectively. Sensitivity of the Cornell index was66.6%.



specificity 13.3%, PPV 86% and NPV 4.7%, Sensitivity of the White-Bock index was 0%, specificity 100%, PPV 0% and NPV was 68.9%. There was significant relationship between ECG indexes and some ECHO parameters. In this study there was a reverse and significant relationship between left acceleration time [AT] and the Sokolow-Lyon-Rappaport index statistically [ $r = 0.181$ ,  $p = 0.035$ ]. There was a significant direct relationship between left deceleration time [DT] and the Sokolow-Lyon-Rappaport index [ $r = 0.181$ ,  $p = 0.036$ ]. A reverse significant relationship between right AT and the Sokolow-Lyon index was seen [ $r = 0.173$ ,  $p = 0.044$ ]. A direct and significant relationship between diastolic inter ventricular septum diameter [IVSd] and the Sokolow-Lyon-Rappaport index was also observed [ $r = 0.186$ ,  $p = 0.031$ ].

## Bread

### Preparation and evaluation of low and free gluten formulas for bakery products.

El Hossiny, Hanaa Mohamed; Fayad, Abeer Salah; Ibrahim, Hoda Salama  
Helwan University - Faculty of Home Economics - Nutrition and Food Science Department

**Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health** 2007; 2 (1): 127-149 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Food, Formulated; Gluten; Celiac Disease; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Blood Proteins; Blood Glucose

**Abstract:** This study was conducted to prepare and evaluate low [LG] and free gluten [FG] formulas for bakery products [pan bread and shortening cake]. Flour formulas mixture were consisted of: wheat flour [WF], rice flour [RF], corn flour [CF], potato flour [PF], and soybean flour [SF] with addition of Arabic gum [AG] as [%/ wt]. The rheological properties of different formula mixtures [farinograph and viscoamylograph test] and gluten content were determined. In this study the prepared formulas were tested biologically using 30 male albino rats [95 +/- 5g]. Rat were divided into five groups [6 rats each] Group [1] fed on basal diet [control group], group [2] fed on basal diet [Casein free], group [3] fed on basal diet [with wheat flour], group [4] fed on basal diet [with LG formula] and the last group [5] was fed on basal diet [with FG formula] for 28 days. At the end of the experimental period rats were scarified for blood and organ collections. Blood samples were subjected to several determinations: glucose, hemoglobin, albumin as well as total protein level. Results revealed that the most acceptable formulas for low and free gluten bakery products were 35%WF+28%RF-M5% CF+15%PF+ 7%SF with 5% AG and 40%RF+30%CF +20%PF+10%SF with 5%AG, respectively for bread while the cake had the same formulas without adding Arabic gum.. The biological results showed no significant differences between the two formulas with regard to all the investigated parameters. This study recommended the use of the prepared low and free formulas mixture in production of low and free gluten products due to its beneficial effects to the celiac disease individuals.

### Using cotton seed flour as a new source of protein and its effect on nutritive value and sensory characteristics of biscuit and bread.

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Helwan University - Faculty of Home Economics - Nutrition and food Science Nutrition and Food Science Department

**Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health** 2007; 2 (1): 111-125 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Flour; Cottonseed Oil; Nutritive Value; Food, Formulated; Triticum; Minerals; Dietary Supplements

**Abstract:** The major nutritional problem in most of the developing countries is protein- energy malnutrition. Nutritional cotton seed flour [CSF] is low in fat and contains a substantial amount of high biological value protein. The present research was conducted to study the effect of fortification of both biscuit and bread with cotton seed flour. Cotton seed flour was added to wheat flour [extract 72%] at three levels 10%, 20%, and 30 %. Fortified and unfortified samples of biscuit and bread were evaluated chemically, nutritionally and sensory. Results revealed that protein and minerals contents of both Fortified biscuit and bread increased by increasing level of fortification. The percentage increase of total protein for biscuit was 35.2%, 70.4% and 103.7% at levels 10%,20% and 30% cotton seed flour [CSF] respectively, while percentage increase for bread were 51.5 %, 113.0% and 154.9%. Calcium [Ca], Phosphorous [P], Iron [Fe] and Zinc [Zn] contents for fortified biscuit [at level 30% CSF] increased by 355.6%, 133.5% 67.3% and 119.2 % respectively, while the values for bread were 145.6%,191.6%, 90.6% and 140% at the same level of fortification [30%]. Also biological value [B.V] and protein efficiency ratio [PER] for fortified biscuit and bread were increased by increasing the level of CSF. All given sensory scores of the fortified biscuit and bread samples were fairly decreased with increasing the percentage of CSF, except for biscuit's colour. The differences between control [unfortified] and fortified biscuit samples were not significant [ $P \geq 0.05$ ]. In conclusion, addition of [CSF] to wheat flour led to increase of biscuit and bread content of total protein, mineral and amino acids. Also there was an improvement in product colour [biscuit]. The investigator advice mass production of CSF to supplement wheat flour so to help crossing the gap between production and consumption of wheat.

## Breast

### Evaluation of a treatment protocol for mastalgia with topical NSAIDs at Alwahda Hospital, Derna, Libya.

Rafe, Hamad; Algabsi, Mohamed; Suissi, Abubaker; El Shourbagy, Omar

Omar Almkhatar University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Surgery

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 371-374 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pain-drug therapy; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal-adverse effects; Pain Measurement; Postmenopause; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal-administration and dosage; Clinical Protocols

**Abstract:** Breast pain is the most common breast symptom causing women to consult primary care physicians and surgeons. Mastalgia is more common in premenopausal women than in postmenopausal women, and it is rarely a presenting symptom of breast cancer. Many medical treatments have been used to relieve mastalgia, but some medications produce undesirable side effects. The aim is to evaluate the use of topical NSAIDs in the treatment of

mastalgia. From January 2006 to December 2006 a total of 176 women underwent breast examination at Alwahda Hospital, Derna, Libya. Subjects were aged between 19 and 54 years old. The experimental protocol included a prospective study of a group of 109 patients suffering from mastalgia with a 3-month follow-up. Patients with mastalgia who had normal results on routine biochemistry and hormonal testing and negative evaluations for breast cancer were enrolled in the study. Of those admitted to the study, only 100 completed the course. Patients were assigned randomly to use of a topical NSAID preparation [Voltaren gel] every eight hours [50 women] or a topical placebo cream applied to the breast skin [50 women]. All of the patients were advised to decrease their intake of caffeine. Pain was measured using a visual analog scale during the three months of treatment. After three months, the pain score was markedly improved among participants receiving the topical NSAID treatment. Almost 50 percent of the treated participants reported no pain at the end of the study. No side effects occurred among any of the participants. Applying topical NSAIDs over a three-month period can relieve the pain of mastalgia with minimal adverse effects.

## Breast Diseases

### epidemiology

#### **The spectrum of breast diseases in Qatar: A pathological study of 1336 cases over 10 years.**

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**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 20-23 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms-epidemiology; Breast Diseases-pathology; Breast Neoplasms-pathology; Age Distribution

**Abstract:** The incidence and pattern of breast diseases are well studied in the West and to a lesser extent in neighboring Arab countries but rarely in the State of Qatar. In an attempt to delineate the spectrum of breast diseases of women living in Qatar, records were reviewed and analyzed of breast lesions from 1336 women received by the Department of Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, Hamad Hospital, from 1992 until May 2002. This enabled comparisons with data from other countries in the region and with western countries. Fibroadenoma was the most common lesion encountered [34%], followed by infiltrating ductal carcinoma [22.7%], Fibrocystic changes [15.2%], and Mastitis and Abscess [8.8%]. The mean age for infiltrating ductal carcinoma was 45.4 years compared to 54 years in Western countries. Statistical results were similar to neighboring Arab countries but different from Western countries [i.e. early presentation of carcinoma, and more cases attributed to lactation and pregnancy probably related to the high fertility amongst women in Qatar]. The spectrum of breast diseases in Qatar shows little difference compared to neighboring Arab countries but differs from western countries in that, although breast carcinoma is the most common carcinoma affecting women residing in Qatar, its incidence is far less than in the west and it is most prevalent in a younger age group.

## Breast Neoplasms

### pathology

#### **Histological and immunohistochemical analysis of BCL-2 and P 53 expression in relation to apoptosis in normal, benign and malignant human female mammary gland epithelium.**

Abdel Hady, Samira L.; Attwan, Nadia I.; Abdo, Mohamed I.; Abdel Latif, Mohamed H.; El Masry, Shaimaa M.

Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Anatomy and Pathology departments

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 217-236 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Histology; Immunohistochemistry; Apoptosis; Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-bcl-2; Tumor Suppressor Protein p53; Breast-physiology; Prognosis

**Abstract:** Apoptosis is a genetically regulated form of programmed cell death. It occurs in response to physiological stimuli and secondary to cell injury and stress. It has a role in the regulation of cell population density during embryogenesis, aging and in many diseases. This work was performed to study the expression of the apoptosis - related proteins [Bcl-2 and P53] in normal human female mammary gland epithelium at different physiological stages [puberty, lactation and involution] and in breast fibroadenoma and invasive breast carcinoma. Breast specimens were processed for histological, immunohistochemical and statistical studies. Histologically, most of the apoptotic cells showed shrunken cytoplasm and fragmented nuclei and were seen predominantly in the basally located glandular epithelial cells. Different patterns of Immunoreactivity for Bcl-2 and p53 was present throughout the mammary epithelial cells, suggesting different grades of susceptibility towards apoptotic stimuli in individual glandular epithelial cells. However, specific cells showed strong reaction for Bcl-2 and P53. Specific Bcl-2 and p53 expression patterns could reflect particular cell differentiation states. Bcl-2 and P53 expressions are associated with prognostic histopathological features and their evaluation is of value in predicting the clinical course and the programs of treatment of b.

## Breast Neoplasms, Male

### therapy

#### **A retrospective study of treatment and outcome in 39 cases of male breast cancer.**

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Okmeydani Training and Research Hospital - Radiation Oncology

**Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy** 2008; 1 (2): 98-105 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Treatment Outcome; Retrospective Studies; Carcinoma, Ductal, Breast; Carcinoma, Papillary; Carcinoma, Lobular

**Abstract:** Optimal management of male breast cancer [MBC] is not clearly established and treatment guidelines are scarce. We evaluated our own results in the treatment of male breast cancer patients with respect to local control [LC], overall survival [OS] and possible prognostic factors for survival. Thirty-nine patients with MBC were retrospectively studied to evaluate the results in this type of tumor; 94.8% had invasive ductal carcinoma [IDC], 2.6% invasive papillary carcinoma [IDC] and 2.6% invasive lobular carcinoma [ILC]. The distribution according to stage was 12.8%, 46.2%, 30.7% and 10.3% in Stages I, II, III and IV, respectively; 7.7% underwent radiotherapy [RT] +/- hormone therapy [HT], 22.8% had chemotherapy [CT], 61.8% had chemoradiotherapy [CRT] +/- HT and 7.7% had HT in addition to surgery. The distant metastases rate was 36% and the local recurrence rate was 5%. All the local recurrences and the distant metastases had occurred after the first two years. The 2-year disease free survival [DFS] and OS rates were 87.2% and 89.7%, respectively, and the 5-year DFS and OS rates were 65.8% and 80.1%, respectively. In a univariate analysis for OS, statistical significance was found for lymph node metastases [P=.00001], stage [P=.0098] and age [P=.03], while presence of RT in the treatment modality [P=.6849], and tumor size [P=.4439] demonstrated no significance. The presence of lymph node metastases significantly impaired OS [P=.004] and DFS [P=.014] in the multivariate analysis. Postoperative radiotherapy was important in the management of MBC to improve LC resulting in one local failure, but did not improve OS and DFS. The presence of lymph node metastases significantly impaired OS and DFS.

### Brucellosis

#### diagnosis

#### **Brucellar spinal epidural abscess - a very rare entity.**

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King Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz Hospital - Services Institute of Medical Sciences [SIMS]/ Services Hospital - Department of neurosurgery

**Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences** 2007; 1 (4): 148-150 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Brucellosis-complications; Epidural Abscess-etiology; Epidural Abscess-diagnosis; Spine; Brucella; Sciatica; Cauda Equina

**Abstract:** We present a very rare mode of presentation of brucellosis. A patient who presented with history of left sciatica followed by features of acute cauda equina compression was found to have brucellar spinal epidural abscess. The case report and review of literature is presented.

### Caesalpinia

#### **Cytotoxicity evaluation of two species from Caesalpinia genus.**

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**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2008; 7 (25): 60-70 (54 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Cytotoxins

**Abstract:** One of the important effects of medicinal plants is cytotoxic effect using to treat different tumors and neoplasms. A number of Caesalpinia species have previously been investigated for their antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and analgesic, antitumor, lowering blood pressure, immunosuppressant and antioxidant effects. Cytotoxicity evaluation of Caesalpinia gilliesii [Hook.] D.Dietr. and Caesalpinia bonduc [L.] Roxb. The plants were collected from Sistan and Baluchestan region and then were identified. Brine shrimp lethality bioassay was carried out to investigate the Cytotoxicity of total extracts of plants. Extracts giving LC<sub>50</sub> values lower than 30 micro g/ml were considered to be cytotoxic. Chloroform fractions of methanol extract of cytotoxic plants were also subjected to brine shrimp lethality bioassay. The extracts of C. gilliesii showed moderate Cytotoxicity against brine shrimp [LC<sub>50</sub> between 30 and 50 micro g/ml]. Different parts of C. bonduc showed different Cytotoxicity and the legume of this species had potent cytotoxic effect. Chloroform fraction of legume of C. bonduc showed lower Cytotoxicity than methanol extract of it. Legume of C bonduc showed potent cytotoxic effect and it could be potential sources for novel anticancer compounds. This study provides useful data for the elaborated cytotoxic bioassays with cancer cell lines.

## Candidiasis

### diagnosis

#### **Esophageal candidiasis: An endoscopic and histopathologic study.**

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**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 51-53 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Endoscopy, Gastrointestinal; Esophageal Diseases-pathology; Candida

**Abstract:** To determine the frequency of endoscopic esophageal candidiasis and to compare the results with histopathological findings while assessing the relationship between positive oral swabs and stool examinations for *Candida* and esophageal candidiasis, a study was conducted on 778 patients in Iraq-Baghdad /AlYarmuk Teaching Hospital, Department of Medicine, from January 1999 to December 2000. The major presenting symptom was hematemesis. During upper GI endoscopy 22 [2.8%] had lesions suggestive of esophageal candidiasis but this could be confirmed histopathologically in only fourteen. Oral candidiasis was found in 10 of the 22 patients [45.4%]; stool examinations for *Monilia* were positive in only two [9%] who also gave positive oral swabs. Twenty control patients gave negative oral swabs and only three [15%] positive stools.

## Capillaria

#### **Coproantigen versus EGG antigen in immunodiagnosis of intestinal capillariasis using Western Blot Technique.**

Abdel Rahman, Salma M.; Monib, Mohamed El Salahy M.; Shahin, Maha S.; Galal, Lamia A.

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Parasitology

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 251-258 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Intestines; Blotting, Western; Antigens, Helminth; Immunologic Tests; Enoplida Infections-diagnosis; Ovum

**Abstract:** *Capillaria philippinensis* is a zoonotic nematode that causes severe diarrheal syndromes in humans. *C. philippinensis* coproantigen and egg antigen were fractionated using SDS-PAGE. Several protein bands were detected in both antigens. Protein profile of coproantigen of *C. philippinensis* infected patient included wide range of bands ranging from 10- 180 kD. Protein profile of egg antigen revealed only few bands detected at 10, 34- 36.5, and 148 kD. Using Western blot, a variety of protein bands were recognized by the infected patient serum. When tested against coproantigen, it detected a wide range of antigenic proteins at different molecular weight [10, 14, 34-36.5, 48, 54, 62, 66, 86, 94, and 148 kD respectively]. None of these bands were detected in normal human feces. When tested against egg antigen, the infected patient serum detected only two faint antigenic bands at 62 and 66 kD. It is concluded that coproantigen was more convenient than egg antigen in diagnosis of capillariasis by WB.

## Carbon

### administration and dosage

#### **Phagocytosis and translocation of black carbon particles in the pulmonary alveoli following intra-tracheal instillation to the albino rat lung.**

El Bassoury, D.R.; Hindawy, M.F.

Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Histology and Cytology

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 101-128 (52 ref.)

**Keywords:** Administration, Inhalation; Intubation, Intratracheal; Pulmonary Fibrosis; Rats; Models, Animal; Phagocytosis; Lung; Histology; Pulmonary Alveoli

**Abstract:** Increasing levels of ambient particulate matter resulting from fossil fuel combustion are associated with an increased prevalence of respiratory symptoms. However, it is unknown whether, and to what extent, these pollutant particles penetrate the lower airway. For that reason, the capacity of pulmonary alveolar structures of normal rats to deal with intra-tracheally instilled black carbon was used to assess lung exposure to foreign particles. Intra-tracheally instilled carbon particles reached the distal airway as they were found to be engulfed primarily by wandering macrophages in the alveolar spaces. Incorporation of these particles into the lysosomes of such cells had resulted in their fragmentation into fine and ultrafine particles in addition to particles of the nanometer range size. Probable routes for carbon translocation into the alveolar wall interstitium included; penetration of alveolar wall by non-particulate carbonaceous material; passive transport of particulate carbon through both alveolar epithelium and large sized gaps that might be formed between the alveolar epithelial cells; beside disintegration of carbon-laden macrophages. The translocated carbon excited macrophages and fibroblasts to induce immunological responses and increased collagen deposition respectively. In addition to that, carbonaceous particles of different sizes were found to aggregate inside the cells composing the alveolar epithelium which might impair their normal functions. Our present study expands the understanding of the pathogenesis of carbon particles on lung; such particles were translocated and could cross cellular membranes to exert cumulative toxic effects. These changes might mimic pulmonary inflammation and fibrosis caused by environmental pollution due to incomplete fuel combustion, industrialization and habitual smoking.

## Carbon Tetrachloride

### toxicity

#### **Ameliorating effect of vitamins E and C against carbon tetrachloride induced damage in albino rat pancreas.**

Saleh, Dalia M.; Shata, Fekry E.; Bedir, Raouf F.

Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Anatomy

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 1-18 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pancreas-drug effects; Histology; Immunohistochemistry; Protective Agents-oxidative stress; Vitamin E; Ascorbic Acid; Treatment Outcome; Rats; Models, Animal

**Abstract:** Oxidative stress is implicated in the pathophysiology of a number of chronic diseases including atherosclerosis, diabetes, cataract and accelerated ageing. Aim: to elucidate the protective role of vitamin E and C supplementation on pancreas using histological and immunohistological assessments when oxidative stress is induced by carbon tetrachloride [CCl<sub>4</sub>] administration, using the rat as a model. 15 adult male albino rats were divided into 3 groups 5 animals each, control group [I], CCl<sub>4</sub> treated group [II] with intraperitoneal injections of CCl<sub>4</sub> [2 ml/kg] twice weekly for three weeks, CCl<sub>4</sub> + vitamin E + vitamin C treated group [III] were treated as in group II but also received vitamin E [500 mg/ kg] and vitamin C [100 mg/kg] orally. AH rats were sacrificed at the 4th week from the start of the experiment. Pancreatic samples from each rat were immediately fixed in 10% formalin, paraffin-embedded, and stained with hematoxylin and eosin, silver reticulin, Mallory's trichrome and a-smooth muscle actin immunohistochemical stain. CCl<sub>4</sub> treated rats showed more acinar degeneration, pancreatic fibrosis and activated pancreatic stellate cells in comparison to the control group. Oral administration of vitamin E and C greatly reduced pancreatic fibrosis and acinar degeneration. It is concluded from this study that vitamin E and C supplementation was protective to the pancreas from a prooxidant challenge such as CCl<sub>4</sub>.

#### **Effects of the Nitric oxide donor L-arginine on the early stages of liver damage in rats treated with CCL[4].**

Sarhan, Mohammed El Mahdy; Boraie, Mohammed Z.; Gad, Sabry M.; Abbas, Amr M.; Al Tanaihy, Eman Y.

Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Departments of Physiology

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 185-199 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Liver-pathology; Histology; Rats; Models, Animal; Nitric Oxide Donors; Arginine; Protective Agents; Treatment Outcome; Liver Function Tests

**Abstract:** This study aimed to evaluate the effects of nitric oxide [NO] donor L-arginine and consequently the NO on the early of liver damage and biochemical changes in rats injected with CCL[4]. Thirty two male albino rats weighing 180-220 g studied and divided into four groups. Group 1 rats were not injected or treated with any drug [control, n = 8]. Group 2 rats were injected with CCL[4] for 6 weeks [CCL[4] treated, n = 8]. Group 3 rats were injected with CCL[4] and L-arginine for 6 weeks [CCL[4]/L-arginine treated, n = 8]. Group 4 rats were injected with L-arginine and L-NAME intraperitoneal for 6 weeks [CCL[4]/L-arginine and L-NAME treated]. After 2 weeks of study, blood samples were collected for determination of activities of Alanine-transferase [ALT], aspartate amino-transferase [AST], alkaline phosphatase [AP] and the concentrations of total bilirubin. At the end of study the right lobe of liver was removed and divided into 2 pieces. The first piece used for histopathological examination by light microscopy and the second piece used for determination of NO concentration in tissue, The serum bilirubin and liver enzymes significantly increased in CCL[4] treated, and CCL[4]-L-arginine and L-NAME treated groups in comparison with the control group. However, the liver enzymes were significantly in CCL[4]/L-arginine treated group in comparison with CCL[4] treated and CCL[4]/L-arginine and L-NAME treated groups. In the CCL[4] treated and CCL[4]/L-arginine and L-NAME treated groups the total nitrite [NO<sub>x</sub>] concentrations were significantly lower than in CCL[4]/untreated and CCL[4]/L-arginine treated groups. Histological Activity index Scores of the CCL[4] treated and CCL[4]/L-arginine and L-NAME treated groups were higher than in control group and CCL[4]/L-arginine treated groups. The degree of necro-inflammation and fibrosis showed significant difference between the CCL[4] and CCL[4]/L-arginine treated groups. In conclusion, the NO donor, L-arginine improved hepatic cell damage and fibrosis and positively affect serum amino transferase, alanine aminotransferase, and alkaline phosphatase mostly through increasing the concentrations of NO<sub>x</sub> in hepatic tissue.

## Carcinoma, Merkel Cell

#### **Markel cell carcinoma on mustard Gas scar: A case report.**

Maleki, M.; Meibodi, N. Tayebi; Javidi, Z.; Nahidi, Y.

Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Imam Reza Hospital - Dermatology Department

**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 444-450 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mustard Gas; Chemical Warfare

**Abstract:** Merkel cell carcinoma [MCC] is a rare primary neuroendocrine carcinoma of the skin in elderly individuals, on sun exposed areas of the body, with the head and neck being the most common sites. Excessive ultraviolet exposure may play an etiologic role in the development of it. Exposure to mustard gas can cause skin reactions and increase risk of skin neoplasms and probably MCC. The Aim of this study was to report this interesting case and review the published literature on MCC. In this article a 60 year old man with a history of exposure to chemical warfare sulphur Mustard gas in Iraq-Iran conflict and development of a hemorrhagic nodular mass with a duration of 3 months on his scalp, that based on histology, immunohistochemical staining and was diagnosed as MCC is presented. This was the first reported case of Merkel cell carcinoma in Iran exposed to sulphur Mustard gas. Sulphur Mustard gas can be an etiologic factor for this tumour.

## Carcinoma, Renal Cell

### Classification

#### **Renal cell carcinomas: Correlation of size with tumor grade and extracapsular extension.**

Tariq, Sohaib; Ahmed, Rizwan; Butt, Waqas Tariq; Ali, Tashfeen Siddiq; Butt, Muhammad Umer; Bukhari, Mulazim Hussain; Munir, Muhammad

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King Edward Medical University - Department of Pathology

**Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences** 2007; 1 (4): 143-145 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Carcinoma, Renal Cell-pathology; Kidney Neoplasms-pathology

**Abstract:** To find the association of tumor size with grade of tumor and its extra capsular extension. A review of record of all renal biopsies performed at pathology department King Edward Medical University over a period of two years was done. It was found that large sized tumors tend to have a higher grade and this correlation was found to be statistically significant [P=0.02]. A significant correlation was also seen between the size of tumor and extra capsular extension [P=0.001]. It was concluded patients presenting with larger renal tumors, who subsequently underwent nephrectomy and histopathological analysis were diagnosed with a higher grade. This relation implies that these patients with larger tumors will in turn have poorer prognosis.

### Cardiac Output

#### **Determination of cardiac output in medical students by pulse pressure method.**

Munawar, Farida; Fareeha; Maryam; Sana; Arnisha; Nida

Fatima Jinnah Medical College - Department of Physiology

**Pakistan Journal of Physiology** 2007; 3 (2): 24-25 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Blood Pressure; Stroke Volume; Students, Medical; Pulse; Exercise

**Abstract:** Since stroke volume is the work that heart performs in each heart beat and cardiac output [COP] is expressed as product of stroke volume and heart rate. Pulse pressure is determined approximately by the ratio of stroke volume output to the compliance of arterial tree. We hypothesized that by simply determining pulse pressure COP can be measured and these observations were made before and after moderate exercise in male and female medical students. Male students [n=15] and female students [n=21] belonging to age group 18-25 years weighing 40-65 kg, having no cardiovascular ailment were included in the study. Blood pressure, pulse pressure and heart rate were determined. Hemoglobin estimations were done. There was a significant increase in pulse pressure and hence cardiac output in males and females after exercise. It was more significant in females. COP before exercise in females was 2.90 +/- 0.17 L/min [p<0.001] after exercise 3.42 +/- 0.70 L/min. In male students the COP results were 3.30 +/- 0.20 L/min and 3.90 +/- 0.20 L/min before and after exercise respectively with p<0.05. Our results correspond with standard cardiac output evaluation for these age groups. We conclude that pulse pressure is a good predictor for cardiac output evaluation.

### Cardiomyopathies

#### **Anesthesia with etomidate and remifentanyl for cesarean section in a patient with severe peripartum cardiomyopathy.**

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Tabriz University of Medical Sciences - Madani Heart Hospital - Department of Cardiovascular Anesthesia

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1141-1149 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postpartum Period; Pregnancy Complications, Cardiovascular; Cesarean Section; Anesthesia, Obstetrical; Etomidate-therapeutic use; Piperidines-therapeutic use; Heart Failure

**Abstract:** Patients with peripartum cardiomyopathy may require analgesia/ anesthesia for delivery or cesarean section. Many different methods of anesthesia has been used for this purpose. Remifentanyl was used safely in peripartum cardiomyopathic patients, but there is not any report about etomidate usage in such patients. We report on a 19 years old patient, at 32 weeks of gestation, with severe peripartum cardiomyopathy, in uncompensated heart failure and pulmonary edema. She was scheduled for emergency cesarean section because of threatening mother's life and fetal distress. General anesthesia was induced with etomidate and maintained with remifentanyl infusion safely, without any adverse outcome on mother or newborn.

### Caseins

#### **Effect of substitution of soy protein for dietary casein on blood glucose, liver enzymes, lipid profile and kidney function in diabetic rats.**

Shalaby, M.A.; Khater, Olfat, M.R.

Cairo University - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Pharmacology Department

**Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health** 2007; 2 (1): 13-25 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Soybeans; Blood Glucose; Liver Function Tests; Kidney Function Tests; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental; Cholesterol; Triglycerides; Cholesterol, LDL; Cholesterol, HDL; Liver-enzymology

**Abstract:** The present study was carried out to investigate effects of substitution of Soy protein [SP] for dietary casein [CA] on blood glucose level, liver enzymes, total cholesterol, lipoproteins and kidney function in diabetic rats. The experiment was performed on 60 mature male rats distributed into 6 groups. One group was kept as a -ve control [non diabetic], while the other groups were rendered diabetic by subcutaneous injection of alloxan. The diabetic rats were assigned to one of five diets viz.: 20% casein [CA]; 5% Soy protein [SP] + 15% [CA]; 10 % [SP] + 10% [CA]; 15% [SP] + 5% [CA] or 20% [SP]. At the end of dietary period [6 weeks], the rats were sacrificed and blood was collected for separating the serum. Blood glucose, liver enzymes [AST, ALT and ALP], total cholesterol and lipoprotein fractions as well as urea nitrogen, uric acid and creatinine concentrations were determined in the serum. The obtained results showed that substitution of Soy protein for dietary casein significantly decreased the levels of blood glucose, AST, ALT and ALP enzymes and reduced serum levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides, LDL-C, VLDL-c, while increased the level of HDL-c in diabetic rats. It decreased also the concentrations of blood urea nitrogen, uric acid and creatinine. In conclusion, consumption of Soy protein instead of casein may be useful for diabetic patients as it lowers blood glucose and reduces the adverse effects of diabetes on kidney and liver.

## Cervix Uteri

### pathology

#### Progress in cervical screening.

**Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology** 2007; 15 (1-4): 40-43 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mass Screening; Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia; Papillomavirus Infections-diagnosis; Papillomavirus Vaccines

## Cesarean Section

#### Intravenous propacetamol as postoperative analgesia in cesarean section. Comparative study with intra-theal morphine.

Atia, Alaa M.; Abdel Raheem, Shrief S.; El Raheem, Mohamed G.; Abdel Aal, Fatma A.; Hassanen, Mohamed S.; Elbary, Mohamed A.

Assiut University - Faculty of medicine - Assiut University Hospital

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 117-126 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pain, Postoperative-drug therapy; Morphine-administration and dosage; Injections, Spinal; Acetaminophen-administration and dosage; Injections, Intravenous; Analgesia

**Abstract:** The Provision of optimal analgesia after cesarean section remains a challenge, as satisfactory pain relief must be balanced with the ability of the mother to care for her newborn. [Cohen et al., 1992]. Paracetamol is a non NSAID commonly used in multimodal post-operative pain management [Flouvat et al, 2004]. The recent availability of propacetamol an injectable pro-drug of paracetamol has prompted the use of this well known and safe analgesic in many clinical settings when the par enter al route is required [Van Aken et al., 2004]. of this study was to evaluate the safety and efficacy of intravenous propacetamol in comparison with intrathecal morphine for postoperative analgesia following cesarean section. The present study was carried out in Assiut University Hospital Eighty parturients undergoing elective cesarean section under spinal anesthesia were included. The parturients were allocated randomly into four equal groups: Group I is the control group and received intrathecal bupivacaine 0.5%, 10-12.5 mg alone. Group II received intrathecal bupivacaine 0.5% 10-12.5 mg combined with morphine 0.4 mg. Group III received intrathecal bupivacaine 0.5% 10-12.5 mg followed by i.v. propacetamol 2g /100mL saline after delivery of the baby and after 6 hours. Group IV received intrathecal bupivacaine 0.5% 10-12.5 mg combined with morphine 0.2 mg followed by i.v. propacetamol 2g /100mL saline after delivery of the baby and after 6 hours. All patients in the four groups received I. M. 75 mg diclofenac at the end of surgery and after 8 hours. When the Visual Analogue Scale [VAS] was 4cm or more, an additional postoperative I.M. meperidine 50 mg as rescue medication was given. Hemodynamic data were recorded immediately after induction and every 10 min till the end of the operation. Neonatal outcome was assessed by Apgar score at one and 5 minutes. Pain intensity score was assessed by VAS every hour and for 12 hours. There were no significant differences between the four groups as regard demographic data, hemodynamics and the neonatal outcome. The pain intensity was more in the control group, the 1. V. propacetamol group was better than the control group but less than the intrathecal morphine group and the pain intensity was the least in the combined group. The combined group was the best one, regarding the quality of pain relief and less side effects due to reduction in morphine dose. The control group required more supplemental analgesia than the propacetamol group and no supplemental analgesia was required in groups II and IV. Complications and side effects were minor. Conclusion: This study may be too small to detect the analgesic effect of propacetamol. The study is also too small to detect a reduction in side effects using multimodal therapy, if there is such a reduction. Therefore, the role of propacetamol is still unknown and a further investigations, with sample sizes large enough to quantify side effects and patient safety, still need to be performed.

## Cesarean Section, Repeat

adverse effects

### Evaluation of maternal morbidity in association with multiple repeated lower segment cesarean sections [more than four].

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Assiut University Hospital - Maternal health Hospital - Department of obstetric and gynecology

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 31-34 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Morbidity; Placenta-pathology; Hysterectomy; Retrospective Studies; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** To determine the safety of repeated multiple caesarean sections more than four by comparing the outcome to a control group with lower number of repeated caesarian sections. Study design: A retrospective case-control study. Department of OB/GYN, women's health Hospital, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt. Fifty patients who had previous four caesarian sections or more were compared to another control group of 50 patients who had lower number of repeated caesarian sections, as regards potential intra and post operative complications; including duration of surgery, degree of adhesion and possible adjacent organ injury. Also; dehiscence or rupture scar; blood transfusion and intensive care unit [ICU] admission were reported. In the study group [ $\geq 4$  previous caesarian sections] the operative and hospital stay time were significantly longer with a higher rate of infra-operative adhesions, ileus and bladder injury than control group. The incidence of abnormal placentation [placenta accrete], caesarian hysterectomy and the need for blood transfusion was higher than that of the control group. There was no significant difference in postoperative complications or ICU admission. The neonatal outcome was comparable in the two groups and there was no maternal or fetal mortality. multiple repeated lower segment caesarian sections  $\geq 4$  appears to be associated with higher rate of serious complications, so such patients must be advised to have the surgery in a tertiary obstetric care center with satisfactory facilities including a blood bank and adult as well as neonatal intensive care units. Also counseling about sterilization should be offered.

## Chediak-Higashi Syndrome

### Pattern of Chediak Higashi syndrome in Egyptian Children: A variant with hyperpigmentation of the skin and a subtle clinical course.

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Cairo University Specialized Pediatric Hospital - Department of Pediatrics

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 169-174 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Child; Skin Pigmentation; Syndrome; Hyperpigmentation

**Abstract:** Chediak Higashi Syndrome [CHS] is a rare immunodeficiency disorder involving phagocytes with autosomal recessive inheritance. CHS is characterized classically by hypopigmentation, recurrent infections and may progress into accelerated phase with lymphoma like infiltration of reticuloendothelial system. Objective: Study pattern of Chediak Higashi Syndrome in Egyptian children with different presentations as a variant with initial hyperpigmentation is reported. Cases presenting to the Clinical Immunodeficiency clinic at Cairo University Specialized Pediatric Hospital from 2003-2007 diagnosed with Chediak Higashi Syndrome [CHS] were included. Cases underwent history taking with emphasis on family history and consanguinity, meticulous physical examination and basic laboratory investigations. Ten cases were diagnosed with CHS. Mean age of presentation was 3.1 years with a standard deviation of 4.9. Consanguinity was positive in 70% of cases. Clinical patterns showed two cases with initial generalized progressive hyperpigmentation followed by later fading of hair color and a benign slowly progressive bicytopenia [anemia and thrombocytopenia] and a subtle clinical course with no development into accelerated phase so far despite the bicytopenia [3 and 4 years]. CHS may have confusing presentations which may delay diagnosis and decrease chance with BMT if feasible. Reporting of any similar cases to study pattern of progression and whether this form has a milder course over years in view of infections, malignancy and accelerated phase development and or different mutations.

## Chest Pain

etiology

### The role of Helicobacter pylori infection in patients with chest pain.

Abu Al Soud, Atef; Mostafa, Abdallah; El Sayed, Sawsan; Mahmoud, Amany

Minoufiya University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Tropical medicine

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 109-122 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Helicobacter Infections; Cardiovascular Diseases; Helicobacter pylori; Coronary Disease; Creatine Kinase; Cholesterol; Triglycerides; Immunoglobulin G; Lipoproteins, LDL; Lipoproteins, HDL; Acute Disease

**Abstract:** Helicobacter pylori [H. Pylori] may be the most common infectious disease world wide. Overall, nearly 50% of the world's populations are infected, although in some developing countries the prevalence is as high as 80-90%. Atherosclerosis, with its major manifestation coronary artery disease [CAD], remains the scourge of the modern world. Conventional risk factors such as smoking diabetes mellitus, hypertension and dyslipidaemia do not fully explain the diversity of the disease and why interventions have not reduced its incidence and complication as much as epidemiologists have predicted. Most peptic ulcers and probably a significant number of gastric cancers are related to



infection with *H. Pylori*. This organism has been postulated to be a significant risk factor for cardiovascular disease. The aim of the study was to show the role of *Helicobacter Pylori* infection in patients with chest pain. The present study was conducted on 40 patients presented with chest pain, who were referred to the cardiology department in Minoufiya University, they were chosen among 60 patients. Patients were compared to controls of apparently 20 healthy individuals matched for age and sex. In the present study, patients percentage in the study group I who were *H.Pylori* seropositive represented 77.5% and the percentage of *H.Pylori* seropositive among controls group II was [45%]. So, *H. Pylori* seropositivity was significantly higher among patients with cardio artery disease [CAD] than controls [P < 0.05]. the results suggest that the severity of CAD was more among *H.pylori* positive cases as the number of the affected vessels was more among *H.pylori* positive than *H.pylori* negative cases, also CK, LDHI, LDL cholesterol and triglyceride level were higher among *H. pylori* positive than *H; pylori* negative cases. The results suggest that, the severity of CAD was directly proportionate to the severity of infection with *H. pylori* [Infection load] as, multi vessel disease show higher mean Ig G level than single vessel disease. Atypical chest pain and epigastric pain were more among *H. pylori* positive than *H. pylori* negative cases. So, prevention and eradication of *H.pylori* infection may be successfully used to reduce the risk of CAD as it has been successfully used to reduce the risk of peptic ulcer disease, since eradication of the bacterium was easy and much less expensive than long-term treatment of other risk factors. Eradication of *H.pylori* infection may be important for prevention of primary and secondary heart attacks which affects the quality of life. With treatment that includes vaccine against *H.pylori* may prevent the development and instability of atherosclerosis in atherosclerotic diseases which may reduce the risk of acute coronary syndrome [ACS].

## Chest Tubes

### utilization

#### **Necessity of bilateral chest tube insertion, after transhiatal esophagectomy in esophageal cancer.**

Jangjoo, A.; Bahar, M. Mehrabi; Mohajerzade, L.  
Imam Reza Hospital - Department of General Surgery

**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 399-404 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Esophageal Neoplasms-surgery; Digestive System Surgical Procedures; Esophagectomy

**Abstract:** Esophageal dysfunction occurs due to various disorders such as benign or malignant tumors, perforations, and motility disorders. Esophagectomy is considered as the final option for treatment of the diseases. Except malignant cases, in which lymphatic dissection is considered, transhiatal esophagectomy is the appropriate procedure for the esophageal cancer. Avoidance of thoracotomy and thoracic anastomosis are of advantages which reduces morbidity and mortality rate in transhiatal esophagectomy. In the procedure, pleural drainage through bilateral tube thoracostomy is routinely recommended. The aim of the study was to evaluate application of routine thoracostomy and to find specific criteria concerning chest tube insertion. This descriptive study was performed from 2001 to 2005 in General Surgery Department of Imam Reza Hospital, Participants included 123 patients who underwent transhiatal esophagectomy. Blood sampling, Chest radiography, abdominal ultrasonography, barium swallow, cardiopulmonary function tests, and upper GI endoscopy was carried out for all patients. Individual, radiography and laboratory findings, post operation complications and mortality were collected in a questionnaire and analyzed by the descriptive statistics and frequency distribution tables. Patients, 84 male [68.3%] and 39 female [31.7%], with mean age of 57.7 years underwent transhiatal esophagectomy. Clinical diagnosis of 94% of cases was squamous cell carcinoma [S.C.C.]. Surgical complications included rupture of azygous vein in 1 case, chylothorax in 2 cases, right main bronchial injury in 1 case, anastomosis fistula in 2 cases, and wound infection in 4 cases. Chest tube insertion was performed in 41 cases [33.3%] at the end of operation, and in 19 cases [15.4%] postoperatively. Volume drainage  $\geq$  400cc was reported in 29% of patients and tube duration  $\geq$  4 days in 51% of patients. Transhiatal esophagectomy which was inaugurated in 1933 is a less morbid procedure among various approaches of esophagectomy. Bilateral chest tube insertion can cause less movement of the patient and respiratory distress, and rise surgical complications including thromboemboli, empyema, atelectasis, and lung infection. According to the results of this study, tube thoracostomy is indicated for following reasons: a. high volume of intraoperative mediastinal bleeding, b. pleural effusion irrelevant to the operation, c. postoperative respiratory distress along with pleural effusion, and d. asymptomatic high volume of pleural fluid.

## Chloroquine

### pharmacology

#### **Enhancement of chloroquine activity against resistant parasites by co-administration of cimetidine.**

Adam, Mohamed E.; Al Karim, El Fatih I.; Ibrahim, Kamal E.E.; Elkadaru, Abdel Gader Y.; Berger, Bradley J.; Wiese, M.; Babiker, Hamaza A.

University of Khartoum - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry

**Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2008; 3 (7): 77-83 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chloroquine-therapeutic use; Plasmodium falciparum-drug effects; Drug Resistance; Cimetidine-therapeutic use; Malaria; Antimalarials; Drug Therapy, Combination; Chloroquine-administration and dosage; Cimetidine-administration and dosage

**Abstract:** In vivo studies on reversal of chloroquine [CQ] resistance by cimetidine [CIM] were carried out in thirty five patients infected with *Plasmodium falciparum* in Omdurman Hospital for Tropical Diseases and Elhaj Yousif area, Khartoum Sudan. Parasites were considered resistant if still present in peripheral blood circulation, three days after the start of standard dose of CQ treatment. Patients with CQ resistant parasites were admitted to the hospital and given CIM [800 mg in two divided doses], 48 hours after the start of standard dose of chloroquine treatment. They were followed clinically and microscopically, daily for one week and then discharged. Treatment in the dose used was found to reverse CQ resistance in [70%] of the patients studied within three days of CIM treatment. No side effects were reported by any of the patients. Glutaminoxaloacetic transaminase [GOT] content in the treated group was found to be 31.57 I.U/L [+/- 0.85], protein content 6.5 g/dl [+/- 0.85] and the uric acid 6.5 mg/dl [+/- 0.71]. The values of GOT, protein and uric acid in the resistant group were found to be slightly higher than those in the sensitive one.

## Cholangiopancreatography, Endoscopic Retrograde

adverse effects

### The survey of post endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography pancreatitis in Tabriz Imam University Hospital, 2004-2006.

Khoshbaten, M.; Farzin, H.; Gavidel, A.; Satea, H.

Tabriz University of Medical Sciences - Liver and Gastrointestinal Diseases Research Center

**Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2007; 9 (2): 87-93 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pancreatitis-etiology; Acute Disease; Data Collection

**Abstract:** Despite the progress in the technology of endoscopy and cholangio pancreatography [ERCP], acute pancreatitis is still the common as a consequent complain. In the present study, the prevalence of pancreatitis after endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography was surveyed. In this descriptive study, 112 patients referred for ERCP, aged 21 to 83 years, were studied. After collection of some information about age, gender and ERCP indications, ERCP was performed. The serum amylase levels were consequently measured at 4 and 24 hours after pancreatography. Post ERCP pancreatitis was diagnosed when serum amylase level was normal before ERCP but increased in for times in 24 hours post ERCP. In 112 patients, the prevalence of pancreatitis according to the post ERCP serum amylase level and abdomen pain was 12%. A higher prevalence was seen in females comparing to males. The most common diagnostic outcome of ERCP was stone in common bile duct and operation was sphincterotomy. The result of this study further confirmed that the progress in the technology of ERCP could not decrease the prevalence of post ERCP pancreatitis. The higher prevalence of post ERCP pancreatitis in females, the requirement of further notice to this group.

## Cholecystectomy

surgery

### Laparoscopic and open cholecystectomy in Alwahda Hospital during 2007, Derna-Libya.

Algabsi, Mohamed; Rafe, Hamad; Suissi, Abobaker; El Shourbagy, Omar

Omar Almkhatar University - Faculty of Medicine - Surgery and Community Department

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 357-362 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic; Postoperative Complications; Wound Infection; Length of Stay; Follow-Up Studies

**Abstract:** Cholecystectomy is one of the most frequently performed operations. Various series have demonstrated that the laparoscopic approach leads to a reduction in postoperative pain and diminished postoperative hospitalization and disability. To evaluate laparoscopic Cholecystectomy [LC] in relation to open Cholecystectomy [OC] in the surgical treatment conducted in Al Wahda Hospital, Derna. Libya, during 2007. Sixty patients undergoing elective Cholecystectomy for symptomatic gallstones were studied. The patients were allocated in the two groups of 30 each by simple random technique. Group-1 underwent OC and Group-11 underwent LC. The patients were then followed up to pick up signs of wound infection. In case of infection, the degree of infection was documented and the results analyzed. The age of patients ranged from 21-80 years with the maximum number in the 4th decade [30] patients. The commonest presentation was chronic cholecystitis in both groups, 15 patients [50%] in laparoscopic and 12 [40%] patients in OC group. There was no wound infection in any case of chronic cholecystitis [zero] out of 27 cases, all 4 instances of wound infection in occurred in acute cholecystitis / empyema. [4 / 33] representing 6.6%. In case of LC group there was only one of Class-II wound infection in a patient suffering from empyema. In case of OC there were 3 cases of wound infection. Out of these, one was of class-II and two of Class -III. Both Class- II infections. The frequency of wound infection was three times as common in OC as compared to LC.

## Cholesteatoma, Middle Ear

### surgery

#### **Immediate posterior canal wall reconstruction by alloplastic bone cement.**

El Sharkawy, Asser A. Raouf

Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of ORL

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 339-350 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Bone Cements; Postoperative Complications; Follow-Up Studies; Polymethyl Methacrylate; Obstetric Surgical Procedures

**Abstract:** To evaluate the author's experience in immediate reconstruction of the posterior canal wall [PCW] using Polymethyl Methacrylate [PMMA] bone cement. Between January 2004 and March 2006, PMMA bone cement was used for immediate reconstruction of the posterior canal wall in 28 patients undergoing mastoidectomy procedure for removal of cholesteatoma. The age of the patients ranged from 18 to 48 years. The patients were followed up with a mean of 16 months. In 28 patients the PCW defect was reconstructed successfully by PMMA bone cement with normal appearance of the external canal skin in 27 patients. Postoperative complications included: middle ear infection in 3 cases, granulation tissue in 4 cases and dehiscence of the external canal skin in one case. From this study, the use of PMMA bone cement is a reliable and easy alternative method for repair of bony defects in the posterior canal wall.

## Cholesterol

### blood

#### **Non high density lipoprotein cholesterol in type 2 diabetes mellitus.**

Abbasi, Muhammad Aslam; Hafeezullah; Shah, Nazir Ahmad; Abro, Alla ud Din; Sammo, Javed Ahmad  
Civil Hospital Khairpur - Ghulam Muhammad Maher Medical College Sukkur - Department of Physiology

**Pakistan Journal of Physiology** 2007; 3 (2): 38-41 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Hypertension; Risk Factors; Body Mass Index

**Abstract:** Dyslipidemia consisting of elevated triglyceride, decreased HDL, and low-density lipoproteins LDL particles of altered composition is an important cardiovascular disease [CVD] risk factor in individuals with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Measure of Non-HDL cholesterol might be a useful marker of this risk. Presuming the value of non-HDL cholesterol we intend to determine whether non-HDL cholesterol, a measure of total cholesterol minus HDL cholesterol is elevated in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Study population comprised of 60 patients of type 2 diabetes mellitus [24 men, 36 women] from diabetic clinic Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center Karachi. Each subject was interviewed, examined, and investigated for blood pressure measurements, body mass index, and fasting blood glucose. Blood sample was analyzed to determine serum total cholesterol and HDL cholesterol on auto analyzer after at least a 12-h overnight fast. The level of non-HDL cholesterol was elevated significantly [ $p < 0.01$ ] in hypertensive patients of type 2 diabetes in contrast to normotensive patients of same disease, while HDL cholesterol shows significant decrease [29.46 +/- 6.55] in hypertensive diabetics as compared to normotensive diabetics [34.43 +/- 9.44]. Non-HDL cholesterol was elevated in type 2 diabetics who suffering from hypertension.

## Chorioamnionitis

### diagnosis

#### **Young lady referred from women's hospital to MICU because of abdominal pain, fever and hypotension.**

Kamha, A.; Alzeer, H.

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Hamad Medical Corporation - Department of Medicine

**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 76-77 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Intrauterine Devices; Fetal Death; Fever; Abdominal Pain; Hypotension; Risk Factors; Intensive Care Units

## Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium

#### **Extraction and determination of pyrethrins from Pyrethrum cultivated in Iran.**

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Academic Centre for Education Culture and Research - Department of Phytochemistry, Shahid Beheshti Branch

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2008; 7 (25): 79-84 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plant Extracts; Spectrophotometry; Pyrethrins

**Abstract:** Pyrethrum *Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium* [Trevir] Vis. is a member of the Asteraceae family. It is perennial plant commercially grown for extraction of natural pyrethrins used to make insecticides. It has low toxicity for humans and other warm blooded animals but its effectiveness against a wide range of insects. The aim of this study

has been extraction and determination of pyrethrins from pyrethrum cultivated in the experimental fields of ACECR at Karaj, Iran. The plant materials were dried, powdered and extracted with different organic solvents. Then extract analyzed by Diode-Array UV-VIS spectrophotometer and reversed-phase HPLC system. [1] Both of methods can be used for determining the total of pyrethrins and that both can be successfully used in laboratories that are not so well equipped. [2] We found that pyrethrins content was 1.6% of dried weight by both methods. It is good result because concentrations ranging from 1 to 2% of pyrethrins have been adopted by the foremost manufacturers of pyrethrum insecticides. These results indicated that cultivation of pyrethrum in Iran should have high economical.

## Cisplatin

### toxicity

#### **Protective effect of vitamin E from cisplatin induced hepatotoxicity in albino rats.**

Nossier, D.A.; Hindawy, M.F.; Hafez, S.M.; Abdel Khalek, E.A.

Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Histology and cytology department

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 165-184 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Liver-pathology; Histology; Liver-ultrastructure; Microscopy, Electron; Protective Agents; Vitamin E; Antioxidants; Treatment Outcome; Rats; Models, Animal

**Abstract:** Cisplatin is a potent drug which is commonly used in treatment of many tumors; however, its high toxicity limits its use. This work was undertaken to study the histo-chemical and ultrastructural changes in the liver of adult albino rats after injection of cisplatin alone and in association with vitamin E. In rats administrated cisplatin alone, the histochemical study showed a significant decrease in both Periodic acid Schiff's reaction and succinic dehydrogenase activity accompanied with an elevation of acid phosphatase reaction in hepatocytes all over the hepatic lobules. In respect to these light microscopic observations, concomitant electron microscopic study revealed deficiency of glycogen aggregates, mitochondrial changes including; decrease in the number, deformity in shape, and loss of some cristae, beside an increase in the number of lysosomes. In addition, nuclear chromatin condensation and widening of the perinuclear cisternae were commonly observed. On the other hand, administration of vitamin E prior to cisplatin led to relief of these histochemical and ultrastructural abnormalities probably owing to the protective anti-oxidant nature of vitamin E. It would be concluded that the use of cisplatin drug alone is highly hepatotoxic, so it is better to prescribe Vitamin-E together with cisplatin to limit its toxic effects.

## Colitis, Ulcerative

### diagnosis

#### **Ki67 and P53 alterations in ulcerative colitis related dysplasia.**

Al Tanaihy, Eman Y.; EL Shawaf, Ibrahim M.; Awad, Azmy A.; Mohamed, Mie A.

Mansoura Univeristy - Faculty of Medicine - Pathology Departement

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 319-337 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Immunohistochemistry; Tumor Suppressor Protein p53; Ki-67 Antigen; Biopsy; Colitis, Ulcerative-classification; Disease Progression

**Abstract:** Ulcerative colitis [UC] is a relapsing and remitting disease characterized by acute non-infectious inflammation and shallow ulceration with increased risk of carcinoma in long standing cases. This study was designed for application of new grading activity system. and assesment of Ki67 and P53 alterations in UC cases complicated with dysplasia. This study was performed on 99 colorectal endoscopic biopsy specimens. Sections stained with Haematoxyline and eosin were examined for the diagnostic criteria of UC. Immunohistochemistry staining for p53 and Ki67 done only for the dysplastic cases. The following lesions were diagnosed in the 99 collected cases:11 cases show chronic nonspecific colitis without fulfilling the criteria of diagnosis of ulcerative colitis.88 cases were diagnosed as ulcerative colitis and its related dysplasia, they include: 63 cases UC with no associated dysplasia, 25 cases UC with dysplasia divided into: a) 12 cases as indefinite for dysplasia. b) 6 cases with low grade dysplasia, c) 3 cases with high grade dysplasia, and d) 4 cases lost during immunohistochemical preparation. UC grading system of activity should be applied in UC cases to evaluate the present activity and so the treatment, UC cases with dysplasia must have routine immunohistochemistry staining of both P53 and Ki67 to evaluate the type of dysplasia especially indefinite for dysplasia. Low grade dysplasia show positive staining for both P53 and Ki 67 in lower two thirds of crypt epithelium, while high grade dysplasia show positive staining for both P53 and Ki 67 in the whole crypt epithelium.

## Colon

### injuries

#### **The non surgical management of colonoscopic perforations: Worthwhile to take risk?**

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**Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1,2): 23-29 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Colonoscopy-adverse effects; Risk Assessment

**Abstract:** Colonoscopic procedures account for a substantial number of endoscopies performed for various reasons. Colonic perforations inflicted during colonoscopy pose a challenge to the surgeons in the wake of difficult emergency decisions and major colonic operations. Over a period of three years, a group of patients was referred from the Gastroenterology Unit, emergency room, and/or medical units to the Surgical on call team for the management of suspected colonoscopically induced colonic perforations. Following their transfer, the patients were closely monitored in the surgical unit and treatment was initiated by bowel rest, IV antibiotics and fluids, and analgesia. Patients' response to this regime was meticulously scrutinized to analyze the final outcome. 38 cases were incorporated in this series. Out of these, 35 were urgently operated due to various surgical indications and the remaining 3 cases were managed conservatively. These patients made an uneventful recovery. In selected patients, the Colonoscopic perforations leading to localized fecal peritonitis can be managed expectantly which can avoid moderate to major magnitude emergency colonic operations.

## Colorectal Surgery

### **Intrathecal morphine for postoperative analgesia; comparison between three small doses in anorectal surgery.**

Elmoraba, Hany A.I.; Abdelal, Fatma; Ateya, Alaa; Abdalla, Esam; Abdelatif, Mohamed; Mostafa, Hany  
Assiut University - Department of anesthesia and Intensive care

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 151-156 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anal canal-surgery; Pain, Postoperative-drug therapy; Morphine-administration and dosage; Injections, Spinal; Postoperative Complications; Pruritus; Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting

**Abstract:** Intrathecal morphine [ITM] has a magic role in postoperative pain relief. The use of less than the optimal dose of ITM to avoid its side effects results in inadequate analgesia. To obtain the dose of intrathecal morphine which provides the best balance between analgesic efficacy and side effects in patients subjected to anorectal surgery. This control random blind study included 48 patients ASA I and II physical status scheduled for anorectal surgery under spinal anesthesia. The patients were allocated into four equal groups, all received 1 ml of 0.5% hyperbaric bupivacaine intrathecally to which is added 1 ml of 0.9% saline in the control group, 0.1 mg morphine in 1 ml of 0.9% saline in group 7, 0.2 mg morphine in 1 ml 0.9% saline in group 17 and 0.3 mg morphine in 1 ml 0.9% saline in group III. Postoperatively the patients were evaluated for any pain during the first 24 hours, rescue analgesia in the form of I.V. tenoxicam was administered on patient request. The amount of requested analgesics was recorded. The patients were followed for the incidence of pruritis and whether it requires treatment or not, postoperative nausea and vomiting [PONV], urinary retention and respiratory depression. The incidence of pain and requested analgesia was significantly less only in group III in comparison to the control group and group I. Although there was no significance difference in the dose of rescue analgesia between the 4 groups, the number of patients experienced pain after the maximal dose of tenoxicam decreased nonsignificantly from the control group [8 patients] to 4 patients in group I and significantly to 2 and 0 patients in groups II, III respectively. The incidence of pruritus was more significant only in groups II and III in comparison to the control group and group I. Pruritus required treatment only in one patient in each of group II and III with no significant difference between the four groups. There was no significant difference in the incidence of PONV and urinary retention between the four groups. There was no evidence of respiratory depression in the four groups. 0.3 mg ITM in conjunction with 20-40 mg tenoxicam provides excellent analgesia for 24 hours in anorectal surgery with minimal side effects.

## adverse effects

### **Incidence and predictors of surgical site infection in patients undergoing elective colorectal resection.**

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**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 527-546 (54 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Complications; Wound Infection; Incidence; Body Mass Index; Length of Stay; Blood Transfusion

**Abstract:** To identify the incidence and risk factors for surgical site infection [SSI] after elective colorectal resection. Surgical site infection [SSI] is a potentially morbid and costly complication following major colorectal resection. There has been growing attention placed on the accurate identification and monitoring of such complications, measured in terms of morbidity to patients and increased financial costs to society. Over a 3-year period at a Mansoura university hospital, data on all elective colorectal resections were retrospectively collected. The outcome of interest was a diagnosis of incisional SSI. Variables associated with infection, were collected and analyzed for their association with SSI development Multivariate analysis was then performed on those variables to determine their prognostic significance. One hundred eighty four patients underwent colorectal resection were identified for evaluation. The mean patient age was 66.6 + 6.81 years and 57% were men. Preoperative diagnosis included colorectal cancer [61.4%], inflammatory bowel disease [15.8%], polyposis [12.5%] and diverticulitis [10.3%]. Twenty one patients [11.5%] were diagnosed with SSI. Of all perioperative and operative characteristics, increased body mass index [BMI], intraoperative hypotension, contaminated wound, prolonged operative time and postoperative blood transfusion independently predicted incisional SSI. Surgical wound class, increased BMI, intraoperative hypotension, postoperative transfusion and prolonged operative time were predictors of SSI after elective colorectal resection.

## Contraceptives, Oral, Combined

### Combined oral contraceptive [COC] pill and future fertility potential.

Asim, Natasha

**Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology** 2007; 15 (1-4): 44-45 (2 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fertility-drug effects

## Coronary Artery Bypass, Off-Pump

### The short term results of complete revascularization in diabetic patients by off- pump coronary artery bypass graft [OPCAG].

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**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 379-386 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus; Treatment Outcome; Retrospective Studies; Comorbidity

**Abstract:** Complete revascularization in diabetic patients due to small size and diffuse involvement of vessels is a problem in cardiac surgery. Due to known complications of on-pump CABG, the off-pump CABG has been suggested in these patients. This study was carried out to assess the short term results of complete revascularization in diabetic patients. This retrospective study was done during 2002 to 2006 at Imam Reza Cardiac Surgery Ward on 500 patients who were operated by off-pump CABG. The patients were divided into two groups, a: diabetic [235 pts] and b: non diabetic [265 pts]. The preoperative comorbidity, intraoperative measurement of the size of the artery at the site of anastomosis with different gauged probes, and the number of grafts per patient were recorded. Intraoperative and postoperative variables between two groups compared. The observed number of grafts [O] after surgery compared with the number of grafts predicted [P] before surgery. The O/P ratio or [completion index] of  $\geq 1$  signifies complete revascularization. Logistic regression analysis used to test possibility that diabetes was a predictor of poor outcomes. Diabetic patients were older, with more comorbidity [congestive heart failure, peripheral vascular diseases, dialysis-dependent]. The number of grafts per patient was 4.2 +/- 1.3 [DM] and 4.2 +/- 1.3 [non-DM]. The size of 875 DM and 1068 non-DM arteries were gauged. There was no statistical difference in size between DM and non-DM [in millimeters] at each artery. All ratios ranged from 0.9 to 1.2, indicating similarity between DM and non-DM. The only significant risk factor for operative death was low left ventricular ejection fraction [P=0.001]. Patients with DM were sicker, but tolerated off-pump coronary artery bypass grafting as well as non-DM patients. The number of grafts per patient and O/P ratio signified the ability to perform complete revascularization. We were able to bypass the small target vessels, as anticipated. Diabetes is not a predictor of the outcomes.

## Crocus

### Effects of the *Crocus sativus* L. extract on the acquisition and expression of morphine-induced conditioned place preference in female mice.

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**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2008; 7 (25): 39-48 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Morphine Dependence-therapy; Mice; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use

**Abstract:** Experiments indicated that *Crocus sativus* L. extract may have an interaction with morphine. The effects of *C. sativus* on the euphoric properties of morphine in female mice did not studied. In the present study, the effects of water extract of *C. sativus* stigma on the acquisition and expression of morphine-induced conditioned place preference [CPP] in female N-MARI mice [20-25 g] were investigated. This experimental study was conducted on the 136 female mice that were divided in 17 groups [n=8/group]. In a pilot study, different doses of morphine [1, 10 and 20 mg/kg] and the extract [10, 50 and 100 mg/kg] were injected to the animals for evaluation of the drugs ability to induction of place preference. In the second phase of the experiments, the extract of the *C. sativus* was administered during or after induction of morphine CPP. Then, CPP were tested in the animals. One-way Analysis of Variance [ANOVA] was performed for statistical procedure. Administration of morphine [1, 10 and 20 mg/kg], increased the time spend in the compartment paired with morphine [i.e. conditioned place preference-CPP]. The increment was significant for the dose 10 and 20 mg/kg of morphine. Administration of the plant extract [50 mg/kg] also produced a significant CPP. Injection of the same doses of the extract before morphine [10 mg/kg] administration caused a decrease in the time spent in drug-paired side in doses 50 and 100 mg/kg of the extract. In addition, injection of the plant extract in the test day to the animals in which received morphine [10 mg/kg] in the conditioning days decreased the expression of morphine CPP in the animals which was statistically significant for dose 10 mg/kg of the extract. It could be concluded that injection of the extract of *C. sativus* can inhibit the acquisition and expression of morphine-induced CPP. In addition, the extract produced CPP in female mice by it-self. These results indicated that saffron extract might be useful in morphine-induced psychological dependence in human as well.

## Cryopreservation

### methods

#### **Validation of a modified cryopreservation method for leukemic blasts for flow cytometry assessment.**

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**Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy** 2008; 1 (2): 94-97 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Leukemia; Flow Cytometry; Dimethyl Sulfoxide; Antibodies, Monoclonal; Precursor B-Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma; Leukemia, Myeloid, Acute; Leukemia, Biphenotypic, Acute; Leukemia-Lymphoma, Adult T-Cell

**Abstract:** Cryopreservation, a common method for storing human cells, has advantages when cells are used in retrospective studies of selected cell populations. Frozen lymphocytes can be used for tissue typing, for monitoring cell-mediated immunity, and for various immunological tests. Our report describes an efficient, simple and inexpensive method for cryopreservation of human acute leukemia cells. Leukemia cells from 20 newly diagnosed cases were frozen at -80°C after cryopreservation with 5% dimethyl sulfoxide and then assayed by flow cytometry for antigen expression determined by monoclonal antibodies at different time intervals. All cases had viability above 75% at presentation. After 4 weeks, 91% of pre-B ALL, 88% of T-ALL, 100% of AML, and 100% of biphenotypic aliquots had viability over 75%. Viability continued to be reliably above 75% at 6 weeks from cryopreservation. We confirm that the method does not significantly alter the viability of cells and it preserved the antigenic expression of leukemia cells.

## Curcuma

#### **Anti-inflammatory effects of total extract of *Curcuma amada* Roxb. in a rheumatoid arthritis rat model.**

Ahmadi, M.; Rasekh, H.R.; Kamali Nejad, M.; Zare, A.

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**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2008; 7 (25): 21-28 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anti-Inflammatory Agents; Rats; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Arthritis, Rheumatoid-therapy

**Abstract:** Joint diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis are among common and debilitating disease of the time. Current treatments are limited due to lack of efficacy and high incidence of side effects. Therefore, there is an increasing need for alternative drug treatment strategies specially in the area of medicinal plants. *Curcuma amada* Roxb. Which belongs to the family of zingiberaceae, has been traditionally used for inflammation and arthritic pain in China and India. Very little data is available about efficacy of this plant in controlled studies. In this study, effect of total extract of *Curcuma amada* [C.A.] were assessed on inflammation. Male rats were injected [s.c] with complete freund's adjuvant [50 mg/10 cc heat killed and dried mycobacterium tuberculosis, suspended in mineral oil [Arlacel A and light paraffin]. Injections were made in the right ankle foot of tibio tarsal joint region. On day 15 following adjuvant administration, animals were treated [i.p] with a 100 mg/kg dose of the extract daily for 15 days. Joint diameter, arthritic Index, body weight, WBC count and ESR were recorded. The data indicated that the extract could significantly [p<0.05] reduce ESR, WBC, joint diameter and arthritic Index of treated animals compared with control animals. Further studies are underway to determine antiarthritic potentials and safety of the extract.

## Dehydroepiandrosterone Sulfate

### pharmacology

#### **A light and electron microscopic study of the effect of dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate on myocardium and adrenal zona reticularis of aged male albino rats.**

Abdel Hafez, Amel M.M.; Shamikh, Rokia A.; Abdel Maksoud, Safaa A.; Abdel Gaber, Tarek H.

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Histology

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 11-30 (46 ref.)

**Keywords:** Myocardium-ultrastructure; Zona Reticularis-ultrastructure; Histology; Microscopy, Electron; Rats; Aged; Heart-drug effects; Zona Reticularis-drug effects; Microscopy

**Abstract:** Aging is associated with a progressive decline of plasma levels of dehydroepiandrosterone [DHEA] and dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate [DHEAS]. The present work studied the effect of DHEAS administration on the age related histological changes in the myocardium of the heart [being implicated in increased death rate from cardiovascular diseases in the elderly] and in the adrenal zona reticularis [being the major source of DHEA and DHEAS secretion]. Thirty male albino rats were divided into three groups; ten animals each. Group I was the control adult group [6-months age], group II was the control aged group [24-months age], and group III was the treated aged group [24-months age] that received DHEAS orally in a dose of 0.05 mg/rat/day for one month. Specimens from the left ventricle of the heart and from the suprarenal gland were taken from all groups and prepared for light and electron microscopic examination. In control aged group, the myocardium exhibited disorganization of cardiac myocytes and an increase in collagen fibers. Many cardiac myocytes had deeply stained nuclei with increased heterochromatin. Their sarcoplasm showed variable staining intensity, ill defined cross striations, marked degeneration of the mitochondria and increased intermyofibrillar spaces. Other cardiac myocytes appeared relatively with more or less normal light and electron microscopic structure. The cells of adrenal zona reticularis of control aged animals showed irregularity and deeply stained nuclei, in addition to decreased frequency of mitochondria and accumulation of lipid droplets in their cytoplasm. After DHEAS administration, there was a marked reduction in the age related histological changes of both

the myocardium and adrenal zona reticularis. The myocardium of DHEAS treated aged animals showed regular arrangement of cardiac myocytes with comparative decrease in appearance of collagen fibers compared to the control aged group. Many cardiac myocytes had relatively normal appearance of their nuclei and sarcoplasm with prominent cross striations, regular organization of myofibrils and less degenerative changes in the mitochondria compared to those of the control aged group. Most zona reticularis cells of DHEAS treated animals had rounded nuclei and relatively normal appearance of their cytoplasm with increased frequency of mitochondria and decreased content of lipid compared to those of the control aged group. The mechanism of action of DHEAS as an antiaging steroid has been discussed. The preventive effect of DHEAS against age related structural changes [although incomplete prevention] is promising of its use as replacement therapy in elderly people to prevent, delay or attenuate the cardiac disorders which accompany aging and to improve the enzymatic activities and endocrine function of adrenal zona reticularis, thus, promote improvement of health with aging.

## Delivery of Health Care

### **Application of data-mining and text-mining analyzer tools in agility on healthcare organizations.**

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**Journal of Health Administration** 2008; 10 (30): 15-20 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Meta-Analysis as Topic; Quality of Health Care; Knowledge; Patient Care Management; Health Services Administration

**Abstract:** The word agility identified the speed and the power of responses during facing with organization internal and external matters. The health care organizations must be agile like any other organization in today fast speeding world, because being agile is an additional advantage in the competitive world. In this paper the organizations' agility, data mining, text mining, and the role of all these tools that may have provide the knowledge and the move of the healthcare organizations toward the agility, will be preceded. Specialist in the Spinal Disorders Hospital in south California in Los Angeles use data mining process to discover different factors affecting on success or failure of the spinal surgeries operations causing improvement in health care. And also the financial organization for healthcare; and Medicare and Medicaid using Text-mining and Data-mining to discover any fraud or misuses in insurances and different type of the health care operations. Information is the most important tool in the management. Converting information to the knowledge has a key role in moving organizations toward agility. By using the analytical tools in organizations, the new knowledge in medical field on top of the information about the processes, patterns, and treatment results to upgrades the quality of the health care, could be achieved, and by passing information about weakness and strength points, the threat, the opportunities and technology changes; to managers, they could be able to plan toward the agility.

## Dementia

### epidemiology

#### **A study of dementia in home care patients in Qatar with the psychosocial burden on caregivers.**

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**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 42-45 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Home Care Services; Psychology; Caregivers-psychology; Risk Factors; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Dementia is characterized by progressive deterioration of cognitive functions. It places a burden on caregivers and on society, and has been established as one of the major challenges of the present time. A retrospective study of 350 home care patients in Qatar found 50 with dementia for which it assessed various risk factors, co-morbidities and the psychosocial burden on the care givers. It was found that the two major types of dementia, Alzheimer's disease and Vascular dementia had equal occurrence amongst home care patients in Qatar, with hypertension and atherosclerosis being the major contributing factors; a family history of dementia played only a minor role. Depression was the main co-morbidity in the patients. The care givers, mostly female, showed no significant psychosocial burden.

## Dental Implants

### **Clinical characteristics of one piece implants versus conventional implants: about three clinical cases.**

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**ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques** 2008; 26 (2): 84-93 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Esthetics, Dental; Dental Prosthesis

**Abstract:** The one piece implant concept follows the increasing demand of dental implants in cases of narrow spaces [mesio-distal], encouraging implant manufacturers [Zimmer dental: [one piece]; Nobelbiocare: [NobelDirect] to create a reduced implant body with enhanced biomechanical properties. The absence of micro-gap at the implant-prosthesis interface leads to a better preservation of both gingival and bony environment by avoiding microorganism's growth and micromovements both implicated in bone loss. The one piece implant is also indicated for the treatment of anterior



esthetic regions associated with immediate temporization [sometimes flapless]. In cases of narrow ridges in the premolar area, this implant with enhanced biomechanical properties enables us to avoid bone grafting procedures. The one piece implant concept benefits from an obvious stability of hard and soft peri-implant tissues: biologic width preservation and the absence of micro-gap lead to a better esthetic result and a stable peri-implant environment in order to achieve long-term esthetic implant rehabilitations.

#### **Computer assisted implantology: Nobelguide a new concept.**

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**ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques** 2008; 26 (2): 78-82 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Surgery, Computer-Assisted; Dental Prosthesis

**Abstract:** The main purpose of computer-assisted implantology is to undergo a virtual computer pre-surgical study of a dental implant case in order to provide a cosmetic and functional prosthesis. This procedure limits the surgical and healing time, and consequently, number of visits to the dental surgeon and of costly supplementary. X-Ray and imaging. Clinically, this is equivalent to data acquiring by Dentascan software, computer-based study, implant placement using a surgical guide [flapless], and immediate connection to prosthesis [crown and/or bridge]. NobelGuide is a revolutionary treatment program and surgical placement system that provides foreseeing results.

#### **Immediate occlusal loading of implants IOL, clinical guidelines and recommendations.**

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**ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques** 2008; 26 (2): 116-123 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Denture Retention; Dental Implantation, Endosseous; Osseointegration; Dental Occlusion

**Abstract:** For years, immediate loading of implants have been used with several degrees of success. To a clinician, it is important to understand the incriminated factors of the mechanical and the biological principles of the immediate occlusal loading [IOL]. This concept was put forward by Clinical studies and some definitions are important in order to better analyze the results. Due to the increasing interest of this technique, we will revue the clinical guidelines and some recommendations of the international consensus while focusing on the surgical part of this procedure in the article.

## Dexamethasone

### adverse effects

#### **Histological and genetic studies on the effect of dexamethasone on the thymus gland of adult male albino rat.**

El Akabawy, Gehan F.; Mansour, Fouad K.; Abdel Fattah, Nariman; El Safty, Fatma A.

Menoufia University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Anatomy and Embryology

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 123-142 (36 ref.)

**Keywords:** Thymus Gland-drug effects; Histology; Rats; Models, Animal; Adult; Apoptosis; Immunohistochemistry; Electrophoresis, Agar Gel; DNA

**Abstract:** Despite of Glucocorticoids have a well known immunosuppressive action, a little is known about its induction of lymphoid cell death through activation of programmed-cell death known as apoptosis. This work was undertaken with the aim of studying the histological and genetic changes in the thymus gland of albino rats following dexamethasone administration and withdrawal using different doses. Thirty-six adult male albino rats weighting 180-200 gm were used in the present study. The rats were divided into three equal groups [12 animals for each]. Group I [control], injected daily intraperitoneally [IP] with 1ml distilled water. Group H, injected daily [IP] with low dose of dexamethasone [1 gm / Kg b.w.] for seven days and group III, injected daily [IP] with high dose of dexamethasone [2 gm / Kg b.w.] for seven days. Specimens were taken one day after the 1st, 3[rd] and 7[th] injection and three animals from each group were left for recovery and sacrificed seven days after stoppage of treatment. From each specimen, a part was taken for histological, and immunohistochemical studies under light microscopy and the other part was processed for gel electrophoresis. Histological results demonstrated apoptotic changes in thymocytes after a single dose of dexamethasone, more pronounced with the high dose. Aggregation of apoptotic lymphocytes and many large macrophages engulfing apoptotic materials were seen in the cortex. The apoptotic changes were confirmed with positive reaction for Fas-ligand immune activity after a single dose of dexamethasone injection. Severe atrophy of the gland was seen more with high dose where the cortex appeared depleted from lymphocytes. Withdrawal of the drug revealed considerable degree of resolution. The lymphocytes appeared morphologically normal with dispersion of their nuclear chromatin. Our results were confirmed by the results obtained by gel electrophoresis which showed DNA ladders after one day of injection in both low and high doses and complete disappearance of ladders after seven days of medication and in recovered animals. From this study, it was concluded that dexamethasone induced apoptotic changes in thymocytes early after a short period of administration and these changes were timed and dose-dependant with recovery periods proportional to the dose.

## Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental

### **Effect of vanadium, radish and dill on some nutritional and biochemical parameters in diabetic rats.**

Abdel Ghany, M.A.

Mansoura University - Faculty of Specific Education - Home Economics Department

**Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health** 2007; 2 (1): 67-86 (63 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Models, Animal; Vanadium-pharmacology; Anethum graveolens; Body Weight; Cholesterol; Triglycerides; Cholesterol, HDL; Cholesterol, LDL; Insulin; Pancreas-pathology; Histology

**Abstract:** The present study was designed to investigate the effect of the vanadium pentoxide and vegetables rich source in sodium as dill and radish on the nutritional status, some biochemical parameters and the histology of pancreas on streptozotocin induced diabetic rats. Forty-eight adult male rats, weighing 115 +/- 8 g rats were classified into control group and seven streptozotocin induced diabetic rat groups [untreated, treated with high, low vanadium, radish, dill, and low vanadium with dill or with radish groups]. The results revealed that, the untreated diabetic rat groups had a significant lower values of the final body weight, weight gain and its percentage, food intake, FER, insulin, triglyceride, AST/ALT ratio, total protein, globulin and HDL-c but significant increase in glucose, cholesterol, TG, LDL-c, urea and creatinine when compared with control group. The consumption of low vanadium with dill or radish to diabetic rat groups showed non significant difference in final body weight, weight gain and its percentage food intake- FER, hemoglobin, PCV, cholesterol, TG, LDL-c, HDL-c, total protein, globulin, urea and creatinine, AST and ALT when compared with control group. Compared with untreated diabetic rats group, there were a significant increase in final body weight, weight gain, food intake, food efficiency ratio and globulin but significant decreased in cholesterol, LDL-c, urea and creatinine in all treated rats groups. Triglyceride increased in dill and radish groups. HDL-c decreased in dill group. High vanadium and low vanadium with dill or radish treated groups showed significant decreased in ALT and significant increased in AST/ALT ratio and total protein. There was non-significant difference in hemoglobin, packed cell volume, glucose, insulin and albumin among all treated rats group. It is concluded that vanadium and its natural sources as dill or radish have hypoglycemic effect and beneficial for diabetic cases.

### complications

### **Effects of N-acetyl cysteine and magnesium on oxidative stress in streptozotocin induced - diabetic nephropathy in rats.**

Shalaby, A.; Morsi, H.

Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Clinical Pharmacology Department

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 19-46 (87 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetic Nephropathies; Oxidative Stress; Superoxide Dismutase; Malondialdehyde; Antioxidants; Acetylcysteine-pharmacology; Magnesium-pharmacology; Drug Combinations; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Models, Animal; Catalase; Glutathione Reductase

**Abstract:** Increased production of reactive oxygen species [ROS] in diabetes may be a common pathway linking diverse pathogenic mechanisms of diabetic vascular complications, including nephropathy. Assessment of the oxidative stress production pathway is therefore important for the prediction and prevention of diabetic complications. This study was designed to evaluate the effects of N-acetyl cysteine [NAC] supplementation alone or combined with magnesium [Mg], on oxidative stress in streptozotocin-induced diabetic nephropathy in rats. Sprague Dawley rats [n=40] were rendered diabetic with streptozotocin [STZ] and followed consecutively for 12-weeks with non-diabetic controls [n=10]. Diabetic rats were subdivided into equal three subgroups DM4 NAC group treated with NAC [440 mg/kg/day], DM+Mg group treated with Mg [0.6%], or NAC+Mg diabetic group treated with a combination of both drugs. The following parameters were measured at week 12 in similar rats chosen randomly from each group: body weight [BW], kidney weight [KW], 24-hour urinary albumin excretion [UAE], biochemical indexes including blood glucose, serum creatinine [SCr], antioxidant enzymes including superoxide dismutase [SOD], catalase [CAT], reduced glutathione, lipid peroxidation product as malondialdehyde in plasma [MDAp]. At weeks 12, blood glucose and kidney weight to body weight ratio were notably increased in the diabetic groups compared with those in the control group with significant decrease in DM+Mg and NAC+ Mg treated groups in comparison to the diabetic untreated group. There were no significant differences of SCr among all groups. Plasma MDA were significantly increased in the diabetic groups, while SOD, CAT and reduced glutathione were significantly decreased compared with those in the control group. Also, UAE was also increased in the diabetic groups. Pre-treatment with NAC, Mg or both produced significant decrease of lipid peroxidation production and increase of antioxidant enzymes. Correlation analysis and regression analysis shown that plasma MDA was increased while SOD, CAT and reduced glutathione in plasma were decreased with elevation of UAE. Increased lipid peroxidation and decreased antioxidant enzymes in plasma may play a role in the progression of diabetic nephropathy. NAC and Mg may ameliorate these changes to protect kidney from oxidative lesion in diabetes.

### **Streptozotocin-induced diabetic cystopathy in albino rat: an ultrastructural and immunohistochemical study.**

Mohamed, Shihab Hafez

Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Histology

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 351-372 (40 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urinary Bladder-ultrastructure; Microscopy, Electron; Immunohistochemistry; Rats; Oxidative Stress; Antioxidants

**Abstract:** It was suggested that urinary bladder dysfunction can be considered as one of the most common complications of diabetes. Therefore, this study was designed to clarify the ultrastructural changes in the smooth muscles of the urinary bladder in diabetic rats and to ascertain the role of iNOS, in an attempt to investigate the possible mechanism of these histopathological changes. Thirty adult male albino rats were used in this study. The animals were divided into three equal groups; A served as sham-injected control, while the animals of group B were intraperitoneally injected with a single dose of streptozotocin [50 mg/kg body weight/ rat] and left under observation for 8 weeks. The rats of group C were intraperitoneally-injected with the same dose of streptozotocin and left for 18 weeks. Specimens from the urinary of the animals of all groups were to obtain paraffin blocks which were cut and immunohistochemically stained for demonstration of iNOS activity. In addition, small specimens were processed and prepared for electron microscopic study. The smooth muscles cells showed progressive ultrastructural changes in the form of degenerated mitochondria, apparent increase in of the pinocytotic vesicles which were relatively electron lucent and degenerated in the cytoplasm that were devoid of actin and myosin filaments, in addition, corrugated cell membranes and widened gap junctions were observed. These myocytes showed strong positive reactions for iNOS as compared with the control group. The connective tissue stroma between adjacent cells showed degenerated nerve fibres forming myelin body-like structures, activated fibro-blasts with dilated endoplasmic reticulum cisternae and increased collagen deposition. These changes were more marked in the animals of the third group. Therefore, urinary bladder biopsy may be of value in early diagnosis of diabetic cystopathy with a more positive impact on management. Moreover, the increased iNOS expression can be considered as an indicator of oxidative stress and thus the use of antioxidants might have a role in better management of such condition.

## Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

### **A study of vitamin D insufficiency in postmenopausal type 2 diabetic women.**

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*Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences* 2007; 2 (1,2): 30-41 (43 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vitamin D-blood; Postmenopause; Women; Risk Assessment; Osteoporosis, Postmenopausal; Cross-Sectional Studies; Case-Control Studies; Body Mass Index

**Abstract:** Type 2 diabetic elderly women are at increased risk for osteoporotic fractures. Low levels of vitamin D increases this risk. We aimed to measure levels of 25 hydroxy vitamin D [25 OH-D] in these patients to help assess the level of risk. In this cross sectional case-control study, the serum concentrations of 25 OH-D were measured by high performance liquid chromatography [HPLC] in 60 ambulatory, postmenopausal, type 2 diabetic female patients under oral anti-diabetic treatment. Thirty control females were comparable for weight, age and years since menopause. Calcium and Vitamin D intake [obtained by 24 hour dietary recall], sun exposure, parathyroid hormone [PTH], serum calcium, phosphorus and alkaline phosphatase were also assessed. The prevalence of 25 OH-D insufficiency was significantly higher in diabetic patients than in control subjects [38.3% vs. 20%,  $p < 0.01$ ]. About 13% of diabetics with vitamin D insufficiency had high PTH levels. While most of the control group with 25 OH-D insufficiency had elevated PTH levels. Out of 66 diabetic women, only 11.7% had adequate vitamin D intake and 30% had adequate calcium intake. Similarly, in non-diabetic women, only 13.3% had adequate vitamin D intake and 26.7% had adequate calcium intake. However, a highly significantly percentage of diabetic women [43.4%] with inadequate vitamin D intake develop vitamin D insufficiency compared with non-diabetic women [23.1%] [ $p < 0.001$ ]. Diabetic patients with 25 OH-D insufficiency tend to be older, with higher BMI, and HBA[IC] [ $P < 0.01$ ,  $< 0.01$ ,  $< 0.001$  respectively]. We documented increased risk of vitamin D insufficiency in type 2 diabetic postmenopausal women in the face of inadequate dietary vitamin D and low sun exposure. This finding might partially explain the increased risk for osteoporosis among this group and warrants consideration of dietary vitamin D supplementation.

## complications

### **High prevalence of micro albuminuria [MA] in type 2 diabetic patients.**

Shebl, M.; Atteia, M.

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*Minoufia Medical Journal* 2008; 21 (1): 221-232 (50 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Complications; Albuminuria; Prevalence; Questionnaires; Mass Screening; Proteinuria; Diabetic Nephropathies; Cholesterol; Triglycerides; Lipoproteins; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Microalbuminuria represents the earliest clinical evidence of diabetic nephropathy and its a marker of increased cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Its early detection allows the implementation of individualised and aggressive intervention programmes to reduce cardiovascular risk factors. This work aimed to study the characteristics of Diabetes Mellitus [DM] patients type 2 and to highlight the increased prevalence of micro albuminuria [MA]. This cross-sectional study carried out in El-Fahaheel primary health care center, El-Fahaheel district, Kuwait; between June 2006 and May 2007. A total sample of 550 diabetic patients was approached by diabetologists, out of which 440 patients [80%] agreed to enroll. All patients completed an interviewer-administered questionnaire and underwent medical assessment. First morning blood and urine collections were obtained and were tested for clinical proteinuria using urine dipsticks and for MA using the single Micral-Test II strips. MA was found in 58.2% of the sample population and was significantly more frequent in males [57.8 % vs 42.5%] compared to females [ $p < 0.05$ ], and among overweight and obese compared to the normal weight individuals [81.6% vs 18.4%], [ $p < 0.0001$ ]. Of the total sample, 12.3% had clinical proteinuria. The presence of MA was statistically significantly associated with presence of chronic complications of DM such as cardiovascular complications [ $p < 0.05$ ], diabetic neuropathy [ $p < 0.0001$ ] and diabetic retinopathy [ $p < 0.05$ ]. MA could lead to adverse outcomes in diabetic patients. Risk factors for MA and its clinical course are amenable to intervention. Provision of annual screening for MA in diabetic patients by the highly sensitive and cheap dip-stick technology is highly cost-effective.

## Diabetic Angiopathies

### Hepatitis C virus Infection and Diabetic microvascular complications.

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**Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1,2): 13-22 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetic Neuropathies; Diabetic Retinopathy; Hepatitis C; Prevalence; Comorbidity; Diabetes Complications-epidemiology

**Abstract:** The microvascular complications are the important cause of mortality and morbidity of either type 1 or 2 DM. Great efforts have been made to recognize the possible susceptibility or etiologic factors of these complications; whether genetic or environmental. Hepatitis C virus infection is another prevalent problem in our community. The present work aimed to study the possible impact, if any of HCV infection on microvascular complications. A total 70 diabetic patients 17 type 1 and 53 type 2, were included [20 males and 50 females] with age ranging from 13 to 72 years and 30 healthy volunteers with matched age and sex were taken as a control group. Complete history taking and full clinical examination were done. Laboratory work up was done for patients and control including urinalysis, blood sugar, serum creatinine, urinary albumin excretion, lipogram, liver function tests, HbA1c and HCV antibodies. Fundus examination was done for patients and control. Diabetics were found to have a prevalence rate of HCV infection of 32%. Prevalence of microvascular complication, nephropathy, retinopathy and neuropathy were found to be relatively higher in diabetics with HCV infection. Advanced grades of microvascular complication were more prevalent in HCV-positive diabetics. It was concluded that HCV infection is possibly a potential aggravating factor for microvascular complications.

## Diabetic Foot

### therapy

### Evaluation of ulcer depth, ischemia, and infection as risk factors for amputation in management of diabetic foot.

Abdel Latif, Atif M.; Saad, Ehab M.; Atia, Samir M.; El Laithy, Ramadan E.; Zaher, Hosam R.

Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - General Surgery Department and Vascular Surgery Unit

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 47-82 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Palliative Care; Amputation; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Clinical Protocols; Follow-Up Studies; Diabetic Foot-pathology

## Diagnosis

### Step by step clinical diagnosis.

Farhoudi, M.; Yazdi, M. Jalali

Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Imam Reza Hospital - Internal Medicine Department

**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 439-443 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dilatation, Pathologic-diagnosis; Ascites-diagnosis; Ascites-chemistry; Ultrasonography; CA-125 Antigen-analysis; Liver Cirrhosis-diagnosis; Laparotomy

**Abstract:** A 54-year-old woman Para 5 was admitted to the hospital because of increasing abdominal enlargement. She felt well until a year ago, when abdominal distention gradually developed. In abdominal ultrasonography a coarse, echogenic liver and ascites was detected, the spleen was enlarged and other intraabdominal organs were normal. Abdominal paraacentesis was performed. Serum-ascites albumin gradient was greater than 1.1 gr/dl [high serum-ascites albumin gradient]. Laboratory-tests for evaluating the etiology of cirrhosis revealed: HBs Ag: Neg, HBc Ab: Neg, Hcv Ab: Neg, Anti HBs: Pos. ASMA [anti smooth muscle antibody]: Neg ANCA [anti neutrophilic cytoplasmic antibody]: Neg ANA [anti nuclear antibody]: Neg AMA [anti mitochondria! Antibody]: Neg SPEP [serum protein electrophoresis]: Normal range. The patient had no history of hepatotoxic drug usage. In upper GI endoscopy two columns grade II varicose veins were seen. Based on the history and para clinic evaluation cryptogenic cirrhosis was the most probable diagnosis. The patient underwent medical therapy with furosemide and spironolactone, and in regular follow up amount of ascites was under control. A month ago the amount of ascites increased and several therapeutic paraacentesis were performed. Ascites analysis showed high serum-ascite albumin gradient and negative cytology for malignancy. Ultrasonography reported multiple focuses on peritoneal surface with seeding like appearance, cirrhotic liver, enlarged spleen and massive ascites, normal kidneys and uterus and ovaries. Tumour markers measurement revealed: CEA= 0.3 [Normal range= 0-5 ng/ml] alpha FP= 0.4 [Normal range= 0-10 IU/ml] CA 125- 244 [Normal range- 0-35 IU/ml] Abdominal and pelvic CT scan didn't show any tumoural lesion and no paraaortic lymphadenopathy. Trans vaginal sonography reported normal uterus and ovaries. Further tumour marker analysis revealed: Elevated serum level of CA 125 to 414 IU/ml CA 15 - 3 = 27 [normal = up to 40 IU/ml] CA 19 - 9 = 25 [normal = up to 40 IU/ml]. A week later level of CA 125 decreased to 262. Therefore we obtained fluctuating level of CA 125, normal CT scan and normal level of other tumour markers. We found in papers from other countries in the same situation that they performed laparotomy but they found nothing except cirrhosis [1]. In some articles CA 125 presented as a marker of ascites in patients with liver cirrhosis [2]. Some authors suggested that quantification of CA 125 in peritoneal fluid [PCA125] and serum [SCA125] can differentiate between cancer cases and non cancer disease, and they found that ratio of PCA125 to SCA125 [P/S CA125] was significantly lower in non cancer patients than that in

cancer ones. [If the ratio is upper than five the risk of malignancy increased] [3]. We quantified CA125 level simultaneously in peritoneal fluid and serum: PCA125 = 210, SCA125 = 250, P/S CA125 = 0.84. The ratio of 0.84 was predictive of a benign disease. In an overview to our patient, we had one sonography that reported seeding like appearance in peritoneal surface, but in CT scan no lesion was detected. Fluctuating level [increase - decrease] of CA125 and low P/S ratio, normal level of other tumour markers, made us to come to the final step of laparoscopic examination and biopsy to determine whether it is malignant or benign. In laparoscopic examination no cancerous lesion or fibrin deposit or tuberculosis granuloma with normal omentum and cirrhotic liver detected. Multiple biopsies were taken from peritoan beside liver which reported normal [no: 159104]. We came to this conclusion that in cirrhotic patient with ascites the elevated level of CA125 with normal level of other tumour markers and low P/S ratio and no malignant finding in imaging is suggestive of a benign process, as described in other articles. More studies on this matter should be performed in order to prevent the unnecessary laparatomies.

## Diarrhea

### diet therapy

#### **Effect of some formulas as a natural dietary sources against diarrhea in male albino rats.**

Zaky, Mona N.

Ain Shams University - Faculty of Specific Education - Food Sci. and Nutrition Department

**Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health** 2007; 2 (1): 55-65 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rats; Models, Animal; Hordeum; Oryza sativa; Food, Formulated; Daucus carota

**Abstract:** Three formulas were prepared using barley malt, sorghum malt, roasted parboiled rice, chick pea, carrot powder and maltodextrin as a natural dietary sources for treatment chronic diarrhea in male albino rats. The first formula contained barley malt 20%, sorghum malt 5% and roasted parboiled rice 5%. The second formula consisted of roasted parboiled rice 20%, sorghum malt 5% and barley malt 5%. The third formula contained sorghum malt 20%, barley malt 5% and roasted parboiled rice 5%, respectively. Also, chick pea 30%, carrot powder 10% and maltodextrin were added to all formulas. The results showed that the formula no.1 was the highest in protein content and fibers 12.93 and 3.87% followed by formula no.2 was the highest in carbohydrates. Moreover, formula no.1 was higher in sodium, potassium and calcium than other. The obtained data from biological evaluation of different formulas on male albino rats illustrated that the formula no.1 reduced diarrhea in rats followed by formula no.2 and 3. Also, all formulas improved food intake, protein efficiency ratio, net protein utilization, biological value and kidney function in all groups of rats. On conclusion, all formulas can be considered as natural dietary sources to treat chronic diarrhea whereas formula no.1 is better than other formulas.

## Dissociative Disorders

### epidemiology

#### **Frequency of dissociative disorder among psychiatric outpatients in Saudi Arabia: A replication study.**

Abdel Hafeiz, H.B.; Abumadani, M.S.

King Fahd Hospital of the University

**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 7-9 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mental Disorders; Outpatients; Psychiatry; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** A prospective study of dissociative disorders was compared with a study 20 years before. During the study period all new dissociative outpatients of King Fahd Hospital of the University, AlKhobar, Saudi Arabia were included. In accordance with the concept of decreasing incidence of dissociative disorders over the years, there was a significant decrease in the frequency of dissociative disorders between the two studies. Fits and dyspnea significantly dominated the clinical presentation, while other symptoms were rare. The dominant age was below 30 and the female-male ratio was 3.2:1, similar to that reported worldwide. Dissociative disorder seems to breed true over the years but the pattern remains unique to the ambient culture.

## Doxorubicin

### adverse effects

#### **Histological and immunohistochemical study on the effect of doxorubicin on the heart of adult albino rat and the possible protective role of an antioxidant.**

El Mehry, Abeer E.; Mansour, Fouad K.; Abdel Fattah, Nariman A.; El Safty, Fatma A.; El Fiky, Mohamed M.

Menoufiya University - Faculty of Medicine - Anatomy and Embryology Department

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 91-108 (45 ref.)

**Keywords:** Heart-drug effects; Microscopy, Electron; Protective Agents; Probulcol; Antioxidants; Immunohistochemistry; Treatment Outcome; Rats; Models, Animal; Doxorubicin-toxicity

**Abstract:** Doxorubicin is one of the first anthracyclines in clinical use and has a broad anti-tumor spectrum. With the increasing use of anthracycline antibiotic, acute and cumulative dose-related cardiotoxicity have been recognized. This work was undertaken with the aim of studying the histological, Ultrastructural and immunohistochemical changes in the myocardium of albino rats following doxorubicin administration and the possible protective role of an antioxidant [probucol]. Sixty adult albino rats of both sexes weighing 200 - 250 gms, were used in this study. They were divided into four groups: a control group [group I] composed of 30 rats and three treated groups [10 rats for each]. Probucol treated group [group II], were injected intraperitoneally [IP] with probucol in a dose of 10 mg / kg b. w every other day for four weeks. Doxorubicin treated group [group III], were injected [IP] with doxorubicin in a dose of 2.5 mg / kg b. w. every other day for two weeks. Probucol and doxorubicin treated group [group IV], were injected [IP] with probucol for two weeks followed by probucol plus doxorubicin for another two weeks with the same doses and ways mentioned before. The control animals were divided into three subgroups [10 rats for each], [group Ia], were injected [IP] with 1ml corn oil [solvent for probucol]. [group Ib] were injected [IP] with 1ml physiological saline [solvent for doxorubicin]. [group Ic] were injected [IP] with 1ml physiological saline and 1 ml corn oil by the same ways and durations mentioned before with treated animals. Heart specimens were taken two and four weeks after the last injection and processed for histological, Ultrastructural and immunohistochemical studies. Light microscopic studies revealed many degenerative changes that were time-dependent varying from vacuolation to myocytolysis and loss of myofibrils. Evidences of apoptosis were detected in the form of cytoplasmic eosinophilia and the nuclei varying from peripheral margination of chromatin up to pyknosis, confirmed immunohistochemically with positive reaction for caspase-3 activity that was increased in a time-dependent manner to reach up to four times of the control level four weeks after doxorubicin treatment, as detected by image analysis. Ultrastructural examination showed extensive degeneration of the muscle fibers with marked loss and even complete disappearance of myofibrils, there was dilatation of smooth endoplasmic reticulum, increased amount of glycogen granules and mitochondriosis, with degeneration and moth-eaten appearance of many mitochondria. The nucleus appeared hyperchromatic with peripherally clumped chromatin. The above mentioned toxic effects of doxorubicin on the myocardium were markedly attenuated by probucol administration before and in combination with doxorubicin injections. From this study, it was concluded that, probucol markedly attenuated doxorubicin induced cardiomyopathic changes which is time- dependent.

## Educational Measurement

### methods

**A brief overview regarding various aspects of objective structured practical examination [OSPE]: modifications as per local needs.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Physiology** 2007; 3 (2): 1-3 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Professional Competence; Clinical Competence

## Elaeagnaceae

### toxicity

**Anti-diabetic activity of *Elaeagnus commutata*.**

Abujayyab, Abdul Rahim

Ajman University of Science and Technology - College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences

**Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2008; 3 (7): 56-60 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Phytotherapy; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Mice; Hypoglycemic Agents; Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental; Blood Glucose

**Abstract:** The administration of decoction and ethanolic extract of *Elaeagnus commutata* to alloxan treated mice produced a reduction of blood sugar levels. Acute, subacute toxicity and general pharmacology were also studied.

## Emergency Medicine

**Assessment of emergency medical education on knowledge alterations of medical students in Rasoul Akram Hospital [2005-2006].**

Mahshidfar, B.; Kianmehr, N.; Mofidi, M.

Iran University of Medical Sciences - Department of Emergency Medicine

**Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal** 2007; 1 (3): 31-37 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Education, Medical; Students, Medical; Knowledge; Emergency Service, Hospital; Curriculum

**Abstract:** Education and management are considered two integrated and non-separable requirements of an emergency department [ED]. Despite the emphasis on teaching of essentials of approaching and management of critical patients, medical students do not acquire the necessary knowledge to handle these patients during their rotation in different specialties other than emergency medicine [EM]. This study aims to evaluate the changes in EM knowledge of interns during their one month rotation in ED of Rasoul Akram Hospital. In a 15-month period, 226 interns were entered into this study. A pretest was taken at the beginning of their one-month internship period. Then, the interns

were provided with a handbook, which was prepared and revised according to the approved curriculum of Ministry of Health and Medical Education of Iran and latest emergency medicine textbooks. The interns were taught by several lecture and practical sessions. At the end of their EM internship period, a post-test was taken and the change of their emergency medical knowledge was assessed by comparison of pre-and post-test results. The results showed a significant increase of mean post-test scores compared with the pretest scores. Also, there was a significant difference between the scores obtained by males and those obtained by females [ $P < 0.001$ ]. The one-month EM training significantly improved the level of interns' knowledge.

## Endocarditis

### **Endocarditis bacteremia and prophylaxis: evolution of points of view.**

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Saint Joseph University - Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Oral Surgery

**ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques** 2008; 26 (2): 125-129 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bacteremia; Antibiotic Prophylaxis

**Abstract:** Points of view about prevention of infective endocarditis in dentistry are continuously changing. It will be useful to review various opinions about bacteraemia, guidelines for using antibiotic prophylaxis to prevent infective endocarditis, and to present recent changes and controversies regarding these guidelines.

## Endoscopy, Gastrointestinal

### **Upper GI endoscopy - A review of 500 cases at Sheikh Zayed Medical College/Hospital Rahim Yar Khan.**

Ahmad, Irfan; Atif, Moazzam Ali

Hospital Rahim Yar Khan - Sh Zayed Medical College - Department of Medicine

**Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences** 2007; 1 (4): 137-139 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Esophageal and Gastric Varices-diagnosis; Deglutition Disorders-diagnosis; Gastroesophageal Reflux-diagnosis; Gastritis-diagnosis; Stomach Ulcer-diagnosis; Esophageal Neoplasms-diagnosis

**Abstract:** To document various endoscopic findings in patients undergoing upper GI endoscopy in our endoscopy unit. Observational. The data of 500 patients who underwent upper GI endoscopy in Endoscopy Unit of Sheikh Zayed Medical College/Hospital from November 2005 to May 2007 was analyzed. Demographic features, reasons for referral and endoscopic diagnoses were noted. Among 500 patients, 57% were referred due to upper GI bleeding, 9% due to dysphagia, 8% due to persistent vomiting and 7% due to dyspeptic symptoms. Common endoscopic diagnoses were esophageal varices [44%], reflux esophagitis [9%], gastritis [4%] and gastric ulcer [4%]. The most common presenting complaint was upper GI bleeding and the most common endoscopic finding was esophageal varices.

## Endosonography

### utilization

#### **Accuracy of endosonography in the diagnosis of obstructive jaundice.**

Manesh, R. Sotoudeh; Khatibian, M.; Ghadir, M.R.; Kolahdouzan, S.; Shoara, M. Malek; Shahraeini, S.; Zeinali, F.  
Tehran University of Medical Sciences

**Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal** 2007; 1 (3): 7-11 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Jaundice, Obstructive-diagnosis; Sensitivity and Specificity; Cholangiopancreatography, Endoscopic Retrograde

**Abstract:** Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography [ERCP] has been used as the method of choice in assessment of obstructive jaundice for a long time. Recently, the development of endoscopic ultrasonography [EUS] has attracted the attention of clinicians as an alternative accurate, safe and cheap method to replace the ERCP procedures performed only for diagnostic purposes, the present study aims to examine the accuracy of endoscopic ultrasonography as an alternative diagnostic procedure to ERCP for detection of causes of cholestasis'. In this study, 100 patients underwent endoscopic ultrasonography in Digestive Disease Research Center, Shariati Hospital. The patients were divided into two groups: 1) those with operable periampullary tumors who were referred to the surgeons, 2) other patients. The final diagnosis made after ERCP and operative removal of the mass was considered as the gold standard and was compared with accuracy of endoscopic ultrasonography. The overall accuracy of endoscopic ultrasonography in the diagnosis of obstructive cholestasis was 92.0%. Sensitivity and specificity of this method in diagnosis of choledocholithiasis were 95.2% and 96.4% respectively. The corresponding values for diagnosis of periampullary tumors were 96.2% and 95.8%. In this study the accuracy of EUS in diagnosis of obstructive jaundice and its sensitivity and specificity for diagnosis of choledocholithiasis and periampullary tumors were high. Therefore, it could be concluded that endoscopic ultrasonography is a reliable diagnostic tool for extrahepatic cholestasis.

## Enkephalins

### agonists

#### **Determine of the median lethal doses LD[50] of the pentapeptides [Trp[3]-Leu[5]] and [Trp[3]-met[5]] enkephalins analogues.**

Khayrollah, Ahlam A.; Saour, Kawkab Y.  
University of Mosul - College of Pharmacy

**Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2008; 3 (7): 43-46 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lethal Dose 50; Tryptophan; Leucine; Tyrosine; Glycine; Phenylalanine; Methionine

**Abstract:** In this study the median lethal doses LD[50] of the pentapeptides Tyrosin-Glycin-Tryptophan-Phenylalanin-Leucine [Trp[3]-Leu[5]] Enk. and Tyrosin-Glycin-Tryptophan-Phenylalanin-Methionine [Trp[3]-Met[5]] Enk. were determined in mice which were intra-peritoneally [i.p.] injected by analogue I or II using Up and Down method. It was found that the LD[50] of analogue I is 324.75 mg/Kg body weight [the range of the doses was 250-500 mg/Kg] and the mice manifested the following toxic effects: excitation [increased movement and tension], ataxia, fainting then death during 15 minutes of injection. The LD[50] of analogue II was found to be 6 gm/Kg body weight [the range of the doses was 500-6250 mg/Kg] and the injected mice showed the following poisoning symptoms like depression, ataxia, tremor, fainting then death during 30 minutes of injection.

## Ephedrine

### administration and dosage

#### **Comparison between intravenous, intramuscular and oral administration of ephedrine for prevention of hypotension during spinal anesthesia for elective cesarean delivery.**

Chohedri, Abdul Hameed

Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Nemazee Hospital - Department of Anesthesiology

**Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology** 2007; 15 (1-4): 19-23 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Injections, Intravenous; Injections, Intramuscular; Administration, Oral; Hypotension-prevention and control; Anesthesia, Spinal; Cesarean Section; Pregnancy; Prospective Studies; Lidocaine; Ephedrine-therapeutic use

**Abstract:** Ephedrine has been used to ameliorate post spinal anesthesia hypotension in patients undergoing cesarean section. The aim of this study was to compare the incidence of maternal hypotension associated with spinal anesthesia for cesarean section when intravenous [IV], intramuscular [IM] or oral prophylactic boluses of ephedrine were used. June 2004 to November 2005. A prospective randomized comparative study. Educational hospitals of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. Pregnant mothers classified gradel-II by American Society of Anaesthesiologists [ASA] were enrolled and 60 women were included in the study. Spinal anesthesia was performed using 60-70 mg of 5% solution of lidocaine. The patients were divided into three equal groups [n = 20]. Oral and intramuscular [IM] ephedrine [25 mg] was administered to the first two groups 30 to 60 minutes before induction of anesthesia [Group A and B, respectively]. In the last 20 patients, intravenous [IV] Ephedrine [25 mg] was administered immediately after induction of spinal anesthesia [Group C]. Maternal blood pressure and pulse rate was checked every 2 minutes. Hypotension was promptly treated with 10mg ephedrine boluses. Both IM and IV prophylactic doses of ephedrine significantly decreased the incidence of hypotension, compared to oral prophylactic dose of ephedrine [4/20 and 0/20 in the IM and IV ephedrine groups, respectively and 9/20 in the oral ephedrine group [p <0.05]]. Oral prophylactic dose of ephedrine is not effective in preventing hypotension in pregnant women undergoing cesarean section with spinal anesthesia. Therefore, we only recommend a single bolus of IV ephedrine with a dose of 25 mg.

## Ethambutol

### adverse effects

#### **Validity of visual evoked response in measuring ethambutol induced optic neuritis in tuberculosis patients: Evaluation using receiver operating characteristic [ROC] curves.**

Satendra, Singh; Sushma, Sood; Jyoti, Sethi; Beena

Pt. B.D. Sharma Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of Physiology

**Pakistan Journal of Physiology** 2007; 3 (2): 16-20 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis-drug therapy; Optic Neuritis; Evoked Potentials, Visual; Sensitivity and Specificity; ROC Curve

**Abstract:** Significant vision loss can occur during treatment with Ethambutol [EB] in tuberculosis [TB] patients. Visual Evoked Response [VER] is often used to detect this subclinical visual impairment even before the appearance of symptoms. We assessed the usefulness of three VER parameters- P[100] latency, amplitude and interocular difference for the early diagnosis of ethambutol-induced optic neuritis [ON]. This study was carried out on 60 newly diagnosed adult cases of tuberculosis aged between 20-50 years who were randomly assigned into two groups of 30 each. Nonparametric Receiver Operating Characteristic [ROC] analysis was used to evaluate the validity of VER indexes. At a cut-off point of 116 ms sensitivity for the diagnosis of ON was 77.8% and specificity was 81.1%. Results of the application of Bayes's theorem showed that 87% of the patients scoring 116 ms or higher would actually have



ethambutol-induced ON and 99% of those scoring less than 116 ms would not have ON. The best area under curve [AUC] for ROCs, an index of diagnosing accuracy, was 0.91 for P[100] latency, suggesting very good accuracy. The results suggest that P[100] latency gives the best results for ON screening in ethambutol treated patients. Amplitude and interocular difference were reasonable alternatives. Measurement of P[100] latency of VER is a valuable tool which can be used more easily than clinical examination in detecting subclinical ethambutol-induced ON.

## Evidence-Based Medicine

### **Evidence based medicine: which direction should we go?**

Al Khenizan, Abdullah; Al Faris, Eiad

King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center - Department of Family Medicine

**Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1,2): 1-3 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** History of Medicine; Clinical Trials as Topic

### **Teaching evidence-based medicine in a Saudi medical school: A pilot study.**

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**Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1,2): 42-49 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Education, Medical; Schools, Medical; Pilot Projects; Curriculum; Questionnaires; Students, Medical

**Abstract:** The teaching of Evidence Based Medicine [EBM] has been increasingly integrated into curricula at both undergraduate and postgraduate medical education. The aims of this paper were to: i] describe King Saud University [KSU] experience of teaching EBM for medical students ii] explore students' satisfaction with the module, their practice of what was learned and obstacles faced. Six months after completing the module, a self-administered questionnaire was distributed to 43 female students. The majority [> 90%] of the students found the EBM module helpful in their clinical practice and favored its inclusion in the FM rotation. About 38% of students found difficulty in searching the literatures for information and only 45% practiced EBM in other clinical rotations. The majority of the students [78%] found that the six weeks' duration was enough for the module. About 77.5% of the students thought that EBM was important for their career. It is reassuring to find the students satisfied with the EBM module. In view of the students' difficulty in literature searching and lack of practice in other clinical rotations which are going in common with others recommendations; it is suggested that EBM teaching to take place earlier in the medical school curriculum and to involve different specialties in its teaching.

## Exercise

### **Effect of exercise on blood parameters.**

Bhatti, Rashida; Shaikh, Din Muhammad

University of Sindh - Department of Physiology

**Pakistan Journal of Physiology** 2007; 3 (2): 42-44 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Blood Cell Count; Stress; Leukocytosis

**Abstract:** Exercise induces physiological stress on the body and brings the changes in the interior milieu. The aim of present study was to observe changes induced by moderate exercise in haematological parameters of our young healthy population. This study was carried out at Department of Physiology, University of Sindh, Jamshoro. Eighty-eight [88] students were included. Estimation of haemoglobin, total white blood cells count, differential leukocyte count, erythrocyte sedimentation rate, and blood pressure [BP] were carried out before and after standard exercise [30 minutes jogging]. The mean age of the subjects was 23.32 years. In total sample before exercise the mean systolic and diastolic BP were 118.64 mm Hg and 77.59 mm Hg respectively, ESR was 10.86 mm/[st] Hr, WBC count 6390.59/mm<sup>3</sup>, and Hb was 12.38 g%, while after exercise the mean systolic and diastolic blood pressures were 139.55 mm Hg and 110.91 mm Hg respectively, ESR was 10.86 mm/[st] Hr, WBC count was 12488.86, and Hb was 12.37 g%. The same parameters for female subjects before and after exercise were mean systolic and diastolic BP, ESR, WBC count and Hb were 118.57 mm Hg, 77.5 mm Hg, 10.79 mm/[st] Hr, 5994.5/mm<sup>3</sup> and 10.96 g% respectively, while after exercise the same were 139.29 mm Hg, 114.29 mm Hg, 10.79 mm/[st] Hr, 11775.36/mm<sup>3</sup> and 10.96 g% respectively. In male subjects before exercise systolic and diastolic blood pressure, ESR, WBC count and Hb were 118.75 mm Hg, 77.75 mm Hg, 9.63 mm/[st] Hr, 7083.75/mm<sup>3</sup> and 14.84 g% respectively. After exercise the same were 140 mm Hg, 105 mm Hg, 9.63 mm/[st] Hr, 13737.5/mm<sup>3</sup> and 14.84 g% respectively. Exercise stress leads to significant increase in total white blood cell counts in both male and female subjects.

## Fasciitis, Necrotizing

mortality

### **Regional necrotizing fasciitis and its outcome.**

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**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 24-27 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus; Fasciitis, Necrotizing-complications; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** Necrotizing fasciitis, a devastating progressive destructive infection of subcutaneous tissue and fascia, is a surgical emergency with a high mortality and morbidity. To analyze the location of necrotizing fasciitis, mode of presentation, microbiological characteristics, comorbid conditions, morbidity and mortality, records were reviewed retrospectively of all ninety-five patients admitted with necrotizing fasciitis to the surgical intensive care unit of Hamad General Hospital between January 1995 and February 2005. Fifteen patients died [15.1%]. All patients had leucocytosis and fever on admission with a mean SOFA score varying from 8 to 10.3 according to the type of necrotizing fasciitis involved [Type 1 or 2] and the regions affected. All received aggressive fluid replacement therapy and all underwent debridement at least twice. The most common comorbid condition was Diabetes mellitus. Type 1 necrotizing fasciitis was common in gluteal, cervical and perineal regions; Type 2 was common in chest, axilla, leg and foot regions. Necrotizing fasciitis of the chest, axilla and gluteal regions had the highest mortality while necrotizing fasciitis of the perineum and genitalia had the lowest mortality.

## Fentanyl

### adverse effects

#### **Comparison of the effects of inhalational salbutamol, inhalational beclomethasone and intravenous lidocaine in prevention of fentanyl-induced coughing before induction of anesthesia.**

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**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 393-398 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Albuterol-therapeutic use; Beclomethasone-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Lidocaine-therapeutic use; Administration, Inhalation; Cough-prevention and control; Anesthesia

**Abstract:** Fentanyl, a synthetic opioid is a popular choice amongst anesthesiologists in the operating room, Preinduction IV fentanyl bolus is associated with coughing in 28-45% of patients. Coughing due to fentanyl is not always benign and at times maybe explosive requiring immediate intervention. The goal of this study was to compare the role of inhalation of salbutamol beclomethasone and IV lidocaine in preventing fentanyl induced coughing. This clinical trial study was performed in Ghaem Hospital in 2006. 320 patients aged 20-60 years, undergoing elective orthopedics surgery were randomized into four groups of 80. Group I served as control, while groups II, III, IV received an inhalation of salbutamol, beclomethasone or IV lidocaine before induction of anesthesia. Following IV fentanyl [2 micro g/kg] the incidence of cough was recorded and graded as mild [1-2], moderate [3-4] and severe [ $\geq$ 5] depending on the number of coughs observed. Patients' characteristics and coughs, and the results of using different drugs were recorded in a questionnaire and analyzed by descriptive statistical methods. A p value of  $\leq$  0.05 was considered significant. The incidence of cough was 40% in the control group, 6.25%, 1.25% and 11.25% in the salbutamol, beclomethasone and lidocaine groups, respectively. Occurrence of cough was significantly low in the treatment groups; however the difference among the groups was not significant. The use of inhalation salbutamol, beclomethasone or IV lidocaine prior to IV fentanyl administration minimizes fentanyl induced coughing, and in conditions like corneal rupture or increased intracranial pressure, which coughing is highly dangerous, they are beneficial.

## Fetal Weight

#### **Foetal weight assessment using sonographic femoral length: Honarvar equation.**

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**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 1-4 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Femur-ultrasonography; Pregnancy Trimester, Third; Body Mass Index; Pregnancy

**Abstract:** To evaluate the accuracy of the femoral length, by Honarvar equation during ultrasonographic examination at [36] weeks of gestation as a predictor of actual birth weight. A prospective observational study. Department of OB/GYN, women's health Hospital, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt. Outpatient obstetric care clinic. One hundred [100] pregnant women at 36 weeks of gestation, were recruited in this study. Real time ultrasound examination was done to measure the femoral length, then the estimated foetal, weight was calculated using the Honarvar 2 equation. The correlation between estimated foetal weight [EFW] and real weight was tested by Pearson correlation coefficient and the relationships with the age and body mass index [BMI] of the mother, the gender of the neonate and parity were tested by multiple regression. there was significant correlation between sonographic EFW by the Honarvar 2 equation and the actual birth weight of the off springs. Therefore, this equation is a valid method for foetal weight estimation, It also doesn't depend [no significant correlation] upon the maternal age, BMI and parity or neonatal sex. The Honarvar formula produced the best estimate of the real birth weight and its use is recommended.

## Food Contamination

#### **Fungal contamination of flours in bakeries of Tabriz City.**

Kazemi, A.; Razavie, SV.; Zade, A. Reza; Pirzeh, L.; Hosseini, M.; Jabbari, M. Vahed; Ghaemmaghmi, S.J.; Jafari, A.A.

Tabriz Uni. of Med. Sci. - Research Center of Oncology and Hematology - Research Center of nutrition Sei., Research Center of Biotechnology, Tropical and Infectious diseases, NP.MC

**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 411-418 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mycotoxicosis; Flour

**Abstract:** Contamination of food with mycotoxin producer fungi is common problem in production and maintenance of food and can lead to primary and secondary mycotoxicosis. Information on the fungal contamination of bakeries flours is limited and this kind of contamination is important for food and therefore this survey was undertaken to determine the fungal contamination of flour in bakeries of Tabriz city. A total of 89 samples were obtained using standard 20 cm collection tube from bakeries located in different part of Tabriz city and examined according to Iranian 997 and 2393 food standards. Samples were diluted serially [10<sup>-2</sup>], [10<sup>-3</sup>], [10<sup>-4</sup>], [10<sup>-5</sup>], [10<sup>-6</sup>] prior cultured in YCGA medium and incubated at 25°C for maximum 21 days and a screening survey for positive samples was carried out. Of total 89 samples 61 [68.5%] were fungi free and 28 [31.5%] had fungal contamination of more than 10<sup>4</sup> colony forming units/gram [cfu/g]. *Aspergillus* and *Acremonium* Spp. were the most frequently detected microorganisms throughout the survey. The average of humidity of 12/8 +/- 0.76 in examined samples that was at standard frame [less than 14%]. The results of this survey were similar to the results of other surveys in Iran and other countries. As the fungal contamination has a strong influence on the ultimate quality of flour end products and food safety as the major food of Iranian people, more attention to the quality of flours is necessary for minimizing of fungi contamination.

## Food Habits

### **The relationship between food habits and slimness among Saudi Female students.**

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**Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health** 2007; 2 (1): 99-110 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Body Weight; Body Mass Index; Weight Loss; Students; Social Class

**Abstract:** Like overweight or obesity, that known to be associated with an increased risk of chronic diseases, underweight is also associated with negative health consequences. Therefore, this study aimed to find out the prevalence of underweight among Saudi Female students and its relationship with food habits and dietary factors. Sample of 200 female students were chosen from nutrition [124] and textile [76] departments of Girls' College of Education for Home Economics, Jeddah, KSA, then classified according to BMI into three categories; underweight [ $\leq 18.5$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>]; normal weight [18.5 to 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>]; and overweight [ $\geq 25$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>]. All obese and overweight girls were excluded from the study that was carried out on normal [control group] and under weight girls [162 females]. Data on socioeconomic status, health history, anthropometric measurements, good and bad food habits, and nutrient intakes were collected. The results showed that 43% of studied girls suffering from underweight, while 19% suffered from overweight, and 38% have normal body weight. The socioeconomic status of normal subjects was higher in comparison with underweight subjects. Considerable percentage of underweight subjects [9.3%] used to eat one meal, while 23.3% of underweight and 23.7% of normal weight subjects ate two meals daily. Furthermore, 25.6 % of underweight subjects skipped breakfast compared with 21.1% of normal weight subjects. Normal subjects had relatively favorable food habits when compared with underweight subjects, where 57.9% of normal subjects ate breakfast at home, compared with 46.5% of underweight subjects. Of normal subjects 84.2% ate rich fiber bread compared with 72.1% of underweight subjects. On the other hand, bad food habits like eating cafeteria foods daily, drinking tea after meal directly, and drinking coffee or Nescafe before breakfast were more prevalent among underweight subjects. In conclusion, high percentage of females suffering from underweight, most of them were from low socioeconomic class, and they have some bad food habits that may worsen their status and could be at risk for deficiencies of essential nutrients.

### **Study of common food habits among students of health colleges in dammam and its relation to lifestyle, social, economical, and health factors.**

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**Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health** 2007; 2 (1): 161-173 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Students, Medical; Social Class; Economics; Life Style; Nutritional Status; Health Education

**Abstract:** Saudi society is one of the gulf societies that changed dramatically during the last three decades. The changes include life style, nutrition pattern and food habits. This study aimed to identify the common food habits among students of health colleges, beside clarifying its relation with other factors. A sample of 645 students [401 male and 244 female] aged 18 to 24 years were chosen from the two health colleges in Dammam. Data about socioeconomic status, health history, anthropometric measurements, and food habits were collected. Also, a special food habits measure consists of 25 parameters were used for classifying students according to their food habits. According to this measure, students were classified into three groups; students with bad food habits [BFH]; acceptable food habits [AFH]; and excellent food habits [EFH]. The results showed that 55.96% of students had bad food habits, and 35.97% had acceptable food habits, while 8.07% had excellent food habits. Also, the bad food habits were more common among males than females [66.8% vs. 38.1% respectively]. The majority of BHF group do not eat three meals daily; less than one fifth of them drink milk daily; 90.0% drink carbonated beverages daily; and the daily consumption from carbonated beverages among BHF group was significantly higher than AHF group [2.1 +/- 1.3 vs. 1.2 +/- 1.0 time/day respectively] [P<0.05]. The education of the majority of BHF and AHF fathers had less than university degree [79.3% and 82.4% respectively] while the education of the majority of fathers of EHF group had university degree or higher. In contrary the mother education had no effect where the education of more than 75% of mothers in this study was less than university. Moreover, more than 50% of EHF group suffer from underweight. In conclusion the majority of health sciences college students had bad food habits particularly males, and father education determine the acquired food habits. This study recommend promotion of healthy eating, habits and physical activity.

## Fractures, Bone

### history

#### **Bone fractures in Ibn Sina's medicine.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences** 2007; 1 (4): 120-124 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Medicine, Arabic; Fractures, Bone-classification; History, Medieval

## Gamma Rays

### adverse effects

#### **Role of vitamin c and honey in the repair and regeneration of wound in adult male albino rats exposed to gamma-irradiation.**

Sayed, Manal M.; Elgizawy, Sami M.; Mohamed Hoda H.

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Departments of Histology and Radiotherapy

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 135-150 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Wound Healing; Rats; Models, Animal; Protective Agents; Ascorbic Acid; Honey; Histology

**Abstract:** Delayed wound healing in surgical patients who have received previous irradiation continues to be a significant problem. The aim of this study is to investigate whether radiation decreases the process of wound healing and whether supplemental vitamin C and honey can improve irradiated post surgical soft tissue healing. Forty adult male albino rats were used in this work. They were divided equally into four groups. Group I the animals were wounded only, Group II the animals were wounded then irradiated, Group III the animals were treated with vitamin C plus combined irradiation and wound, Group IV animals received local application of honey plus combined irradiation and wound. Animals were sacrificed after 5 days and the wound area was cleaned carefully with 70% alcohol and the entire length of wound was excised. The specimens were fixed in formalin and processed for paraffin sections and light microscopy. Group II showed marked delay in the process of wound healing and large necrotic tissue and ulceration. In group III the wound showed complete epithelialization and the epidermis was several cells thick. In group IV there was also complete epithelialization but the epidermis was formed of few layers of flat cells and there was also persistence of excessive granulation tissue. Therefore, the present work demonstrates that the use of vitamin C is of great value in improving the process of healing of wounds exposed to irradiation.

## Garlic

### microbiology

#### **The effects of garlic and cardamom extracts on morphology and physiology properties methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus [MRSA] and Pseudomonas aeruginosa.**

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North branch of Islamic Azad University - Department of Microbiology

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2008; 7 (25): 29-38 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Elettaria; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Staphylococcus aureus; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Methicillin Resistance; Pseudomonas aeruginosa

**Abstract:** Garlic has been known as an important medicinal plant for centuries and belonging to the Liliaceae family. Cardamom is the dried fruit of the tall perennial herbaceous plant, Elettaria cardamomum Maton, and belonging to the Zingiberaceae family. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of aqueous extract of garlic and methanolic extract of cardamom on MRSA and P. aeruginosa. Dry garlic bulbs [100g] were peeled and homogenized distilled water [1:1 w/v], using a blender and 50% juice of garlic is obtained, centrifuged and then the supernatant of garlic juice is collected and passed through a 0.45 micro m filter and stored at 4 for further experiments. Also after collecting cardamom seeds, drying and making it powder, extracts were obtained by using percolation method with methanol. for evaluating the antibacterial activity of the extracts of garlic and cardamom, the microbial suspension was prepared by direct colony suspension method and different dilutions of extracts [1:2, 1:4, 1:8, ..., 1:64 v/v for garlic; 800, 650, 400, ..., 50 micro g/ml for cardamom] were prepared and tested against of MRSA ATCC 33591 and P. aeruginosa ATCC 27853. Minimum Inhibition Concentration [MIC] was obtained via Disc diffusion and Broth dilution and well diffusion method. We also analyzed morphological changes of MRSA and P.aeruginosa by light microscopy [LM] and biochemical properties was studied by inoculation of low concentrations of garlic and cardamom extracts to bacterial culture. The results showed that cardamom extract has no effect against Pseudomonas aeruginosa but garlic extract is effective on P. aeruginosa. Garlic extract [1:2, 1:4, 1:8, 1:16, containing 220, 110, 55, 27.50 micro g/ml allicin] inhibited the growth of MRSA and concentrations of 1:2 to 1:8 [v/v] inhibited the growth of Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Further more MRSA is sensitive to cardamom extract in 800 to 200 micro g/ml. In general, the minimal inhibitory concentration for MRSA [garlic MIC 1:16; allicin mean MIC 7.50 micro g/ml] were lower than for P. aeruginosa [garlic MIC 1:8; allicin mean MIC 55 micro g/ml]. The treatment group with garlic extract showed a changed form of morphology such as

cellular swelling, partially distorted shape and changes in the size of bacteria, but cardamom extract dose not reveal any changes compared to the control. It was also observed in low concentrations of garlic, production of catalase enzyme and pyocyanine pigment by *P.aeruginosa* were decreased but it increased strain hemolysis ability, and acid production from saccharose, manitol by MRSA changed to negative. This research showed that garlic and cardamom extracts have different antibacterial properties against 2 tested bacteria.

## Gastric Mucosa

### injuries

#### **Effect of aging on the reparative ability of rat gastric mucosa after acute injury.**

Eid, Wafaa S.H.; El Dessoky, El Husseiny I.; El Mohandes, Essam A.; Gaweesh, Salwa A.; Omar, Nesreen M.M.  
Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Histology and Cytology Department

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 259-280 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sodium Chloride; Gastric Mucosa-pathology; Histology; Age Factors; Regeneration; Rats; Models, Animal; Aging

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of aging on the regenerative capacity of the gastric mucosa after acute injury. This study was conducted on 36 male albino rats for the study of mucosal injury by using 2 M NaCl. The animals were equally divided into 3 subgroups aged 4, 12, 24 months. The animals in each subgroup were killed 1, 6, 24, and 48 hours after intake of NaCl. Paraffin sections were prepared from specimens of the gastric mucosa of rats and stained by Hx and E, PAS and Alcian blue/PAS. One hour postinjury, the gastric mucosa of young rats showed a lesion index of 70.1% and the grade of mucosal injury was classified as grade I. The gastric mucosa of old rats demonstrated a lesion index of 88.3%, and the mucosal injury was grade II. The gastric mucosa of senescent rats demonstrated a lesion index of 100% with mucosal injury of grade III. Six hours post-injury, the lesion index of young rat gastric mucosa was 10.7%, several areas of regeneration with groups of flattened cells covering most of the mucosal surface were observed and further expansion of the neck region was demonstrated. The gastric mucosa of old rats showed a lesion index of 26.5%, and regeneration was detected in some areas. In senescent rats, the lesion index was 74.9%, the neck region was expanded and the mucosal surface was still mostly exposed with no signs of regeneration. Twenty four hours post-injury, the mucosal surface of young rats showed complete regeneration with small, cubical cells having rounded nuclei. Partial re-establishment of the glandular structure pattern was also observed. On the other hand, the gastric mucosa of old rats showed a lesion index of 10.0%, and clumps of proliferating cells were seen covering most of the mucosal surface. The gastric mucosa of senescent rats showed a lesion index of 37% with only intermittent clusters of regenerating epithelial at the same time post-injury. Forty eight hours post-injury, the glandular structure of young rat gastric mucosa has been completely re-established and the regenerated epithelial cells appeared normal. The gastric mucosa of old rats also showed evidence of regeneration and partial re-establishment of the glandular architecture and gastric pits. However, gastric mucosa of senescent rats demonstrated a lesion index of 10.2%, partial healing with focal sites of healing failure and incompletely reestablished glandular architecture. Aging is associated with increased susceptibility of the gastric mucosa to injury and delayed repair process. Irritating foods and drugs such as NSAIs should be avoided in the elderly and if necessary, their dose should be adjusted and proper follow up should be provided to avoid severe gastric mucosal injuries.

### ultrastructure

#### **Aging related changes in the gastric enteroendocrine cells.**

Eid, Wafaa S.H.

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**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 281-299 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Age Factors; Microscopy, Electron; Rats; Models, Animal; Aging; Gastric Mucosa-cytology; Enteroendocrine Cells

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to demonstrate the age-related histological changes in the gastric enteroendocrine [EN] cells. This study was conducted on 30 male albino rats divided into three groups. Each group comprised 10 animals aged 4, 12, 24 months. Paraffin sections were prepared from specimens of the gastric mucosa and stained by Hx and E, toluidine blue, Grimelius silver stains. Small tissue pieces were obtained from the gastric mucosa of young [4 month old] rats and senescent [24 month old] rats and used for electron microscopic study. Morphometric studies and statistical analysis of the obtained data were done. The gastric mucosa of young [4 month old] rats showed EN cells which were mostly found in the gland bases and appeared as small cells with clear cytoplasm and rounded nuclei and gave positive argyrophilic reaction. The gastric mucosa of old [12 month old] rats demonstrated an increase in the number of EN cells. The gastric mucosa of senescent [24 month old] rats showed changes similar to those of old rats with further increase in the number of EN cells especially in the dilated glands. Electron microscopic study of young rat gastric mucosa demonstrated three types of EN cells with different secretory granules. Electron microscopic study of senescent rat gastric mucosa demonstrated the EN cells with some changes in their cytoplasm and granules. Statistical results demonstrated a significant increase in the number and diameter of EN cells. It was concluded that aging is associated with an increase in the number and diameter of EN cells. The morphometric changes that occur in the gastric mucosal EN cells with age seem to be responsible for the gastric functional disorders observed in the elderly or could be secondary to structural and functional changes in the alimentary tract caused by aging.

## Gastroesophageal Reflux

### **Correlation of abdominal ultrasonographic findings with continuous 24-hour PH monitoring oesophageal studies in children with gastroesophageal reflux disease [GORD].**

Galal, Nermeen, M.; Chong, Sonny k.; Valmai, Cook J.; Warren, Mary E.  
Cairo University - Specialised Paediatric Hospital

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 175-182 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Abdomen-ultrasonography; Child; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration; Sensitivity and Specificity

**Abstract:** Gastro oesophageal reflux [GOR] is a common, benign, usually self limiting condition but gastro oesophageal reflux disease [GORD] is less common and can lead to oesophagitis, pulmonary aspiration and acute life threatening events. The assessment of GOR normally requires invasive techniques. Our objective was to assess the role of gastro oesophageal ultrasound [US] as a screening tool for children with significant GOR compared with 24 hour pH studies. US and pH monitoring was compared retrospectively in 31 symptomatic children who underwent both investigations. Average age of 3.7 years [range 2 months to 11 years]. 16 US was found to be a useful technique with 93% sensitivity, 53% specificity, a low false negative rate of 3% and a negative predictive value of 88% for the detection of significant GOR compared with pH probe studies. Abdominal ultrasound can be a useful non-invasive screening method for the detection of significant GOR allowing more invasive pH probe, studies to be reserved for selected patients.

## Gentamicins

### toxicity

### **The protective effect of co- supplementation of propolis and vitamin B6 against gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity on proximal tubules in albino rat.**

Shaaban, Ibrahim Attia; El Sawy, Mohamed Ahmed  
Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Anatomy Department  
**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 547-569 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Kidney Tubules, Proximal-pathology; Histology; Protective Agents; Vitamin B 6; Propolis; Antioxidants; Treatment Outcome; Rats; Kidney Tubules, Proximal-drug effects

**Abstract:** Thirty albino rats were used in this work. Rats were divided into five groups, six rats each. Sham control group [Group A] were injected intraperitoneally, with 5ml of 0.9% NaCl for ten successive days. Gentamicin group [Group B] rats were injected with gentamicin, intraperitoneally, at a dose of 100 mg /kg/day for a period of 10 days. Gentamicin and Vit. B6 group [Group C] rats were injected with gentamicin in the same dose simultaneously with Vit. B6 [2.5 mg/Kg/ day] for ten successive days. Gentamicin and Propolis group [Group D] rats were intraperitoneally injected with same doses of gentamicin and propolis 10% solution and given orally by gastric gavage in a dose of 100 mg/kg/day for ten days. Gentamicin, vitamin B6 and propolis group [Group E] rats were injected intraperitoneally with gentamicin, vitamin B6 with the same previous doses and propolis of the same dose orally for ten successive days. On the 11<sup>th</sup> day, the animals were sacrificed. Samples of blood were analyzed for blood urea and serum creatinine. Excised kidneys were fixed in 10% phosphate buffered formalin, dehydrated with ascending grades of ethanol, cleared and, then, embedded in paraffin. The paraffin embedded tissue was cut at 6  $\mu$ m section and stained with haematoxyline and eosin stains. Small specimens of the kidneys were prepared for ultrathin sections and examined under electron microscope. Gentamicin administration produced a significant increase in serum creatinine [P < 0.001 Vs control] which was avoided by simultaneous vitamin B6 and propolis treatment for 10 days [P < 0.001]. Vitamin B6 or propolis treatment reduced gentamicin induced elevation in serum creatinine, but still significant over than that of the control by day eleven. The re-suits of the blood urea nitrogen determination were similar. Light microscopic examination of the renal tissues from gentamicin treated rats revealed severe histopathological changes of the proximal convoluted tubules, whereas specimens obtained from group C, or Group D - treated rats revealed only mild changes. In group E rats treated with both vitamin B6 and propolis, histological examination revealed a normal renal parenchymal picture without any sign of inflammatory or degenerative changes. This finding was further validated by electron microscopic examination. In electron microscopic examination, the cells of the proximal convoluted tubules from group B contained multiple large lysosomes, the mitochondria lost their cristae, some luminal microvilli were disrupted. The protective effect of vitamin B6 against gentamicin-induced nephrotoxicity was supported by electron microscopic examination. While vitamin B6 and propolis-treated rats showed milder histopathological findings similar to that of control. Proximal tubular epithelial cells were regaining normal structure. In a few areas, the tubular cells were lower with few organelles and rudimentary villi. There was little protection by propolis alone against the nephrotoxic effects of gentamicin treatment. The present study could conclude that co-administration of vitamin B6 and propolis has beneficial effects on renal preservation in gentamicin induced nephrotoxicity.

## Glycemic Index

### **The glycemic index of a new bread brand [biobread].**

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2008; 42 (2): 117-123 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bread; Blood Glucose; Diabetes Mellitus; Diet; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-epidemiology

**Abstract:** Wheat bread is a traditional food in the Arab Middle East countries. In these countries, as well as in other countries of the world, the prevalence of type II diabetes mellitus is high. The consumption of low Glycemic Index [GI] foods may provide a variety of health benefits including control of blood glucose and lipids. The purpose of this study was to measure the serum glucose response of a new bread [Biobread], which is produced from whole wheat and other ingredients, and compare it with the traditional Arabic type bread made from white flour. The study was performed in the laboratory of Department of Nutrition and Food Technology, University of Jordan, Amman-Jordan. A group of 8 adult healthy volunteers [4 men, 4 women] participated in this study. They were fed the commercially prepared Biobread and white bread. The GI [mean +/- SEM] was calculated by standard methods. The glucose response of the Biobread was lower than that of the traditional white bread giving a GI value of 70.2 +/- 8.5. The Biobread can be classified as a relatively low- GI food item. There seems to be an effect of the added ingredients on the blood glucose response, particularly the rye and soybean flour incorporated in Biobread.

## Graft Survival

### **A study on the survival of allograft in patients with major burn injuries at Imam Reza Burn Center.**

Mohajerzadeh, L.; Amouzegar, M.H.; Jangjoo, A.; Yamin, M.R. Ashab

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**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 425-432 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Transplantation, Homologous; Skin Transplantation; Cross-Sectional Studies; Burns-surgery; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** In the treatment of patients with severe burns, it is a matter of urgency to achieve definitive and total wound closure in order to avoid the metabolic abnormalities and septic complications of an open wound. In the absence of autologous skin, allograft skin is the best alternative for wound coverage. The purpose of this study was to evaluate survival of allograft in major burn injuries. This cross-sectional descriptive study, carried out from 2004 to 2006 on seventeen female patients with severe burns, ranged from 60% to 90% total body surface area in Imam Reza Burn Center. Allograft was used for wound coverage from first degree relatives, and patients were followed up for six months. Data were recorded in a questionnaire and analyzed by descriptive statistics and frequency distribution tables. Twenty two allografts were used in the course of treatment of 17 severely burned patients. Five patients [29%] had two allografts and 12 patients [71%] had one allograft. In 9 patients [53%] rejection of transplanted skin was observed. In 3 cases [18%], rejection in one of the allografts was observed, while in 5 patients [29%] the total transplanted skin was rejected. Allograft is an effective alternative treatment to resurface major burns in case of limited auto skin graft donor site, and the percent age of rejection was much lower than the other studies.

## Granulomatous Disease, Chronic

### diagnosis

### **Chronic granulomatous disease in a 23 year old man with misdiagnosis of tuberculosis.**

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**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 451-455 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis-diagnosis; Diagnostic Errors

**Abstract:** Chronic Granulomatous disease [CGD] is a rare immunodeficiency disorder characterized by recurrent infections with catalase positive bacteria. The cause is some defect in bactericidal activity of neutrophils and fungal organisms. In this study a 23 years old man with history of recurrent pulmonary and lymph node infection has presented. He was misdiagnosed for TB three times and received anti- TB treatment. Finally the Chronic Granulomatous was confirmed. This case study demonstrated that CGD should be considered in adults with unexplained recurrent infections to prevent wrong treatment due to misdiagnosis and to reduce the disease severity by prophylactic treatments.

## Health Behavior

### **Health compromising behaviours and perception of student -teacher interpersonal relationship among secondary school students in Benghazi City, Libya.**

Badr, Safaa A.E.; Hassanen, Rabaa H.; El Sayed, Sahar H.; Ali, Moftah Y.

Menoufiya University - Faculty of Medicine - Community Medicine Department

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 193-208 (40 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mass Screening; Students; School; Questionnaires; Smoking; Alcohol-Induced Disorders; Automobile Driving; Obesity; Violence; Interpersonal Relations; Faculty

**Abstract:** Adolescents are vulnerable to the risks of smoking, drug addiction, alcohol and violence. This is also a time of high risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS. This study was conducted firstly to investigate some of the health compromising behaviours present among secondary school students, their correlates and associations Secondly, to assess the students views and teachers perceptions about student-teacher interpersonal relationship and its correlation with the students' health compromising behaviours. A descriptive, cross-sectional study using a multistage, stratified, school-based, cluster sampling design conducted in Benghazi city, Libya where 985

secondary school students [440 girls and 545 boys] and 111 teachers in 21 secondary schools were included. Two pre-designed self-administered questionnaires were used for data collection, the first for students including open-ended questions investigating different health-compromising risky behaviours. The second for both teachers and students to assess the perception and views of students and teachers about student-teacher interpersonal relationship. The results of this study demonstrate the high and increasing levels of risk behaviors among the students. Tobacco use was reported by [14.8%] of students [12.7%] current cigarette and [5.3%] water pipe smokers, Alcohol [7.0%] and drug use [9.4%], Sexual behaviour [16.6%], Unhealthy nutrition [64.4%], Unsafe driving [58.6%] and Violence related behaviour practiced by [42.7%]. Data also confirm the adolescents' tendency towards multiple risks where it was revealed that 63.5% of all studied students participate in two or more of the six investigated health-compromising behaviors. By multiple regression analysis, male gender was the main influencing factor and additional work beside study found to be protective against involvement in risky practices. High mother education was found to be positively correlated with most of the risky behaviours among students. Significant correlation was found between the different investigated risky behaviours where violence-related behaviour shows a highly significant positive correlation with all mentioned health risk behaviours. High discrepancies were found between the students' and teachers' perceptions related to their interpersonal relationship. Perceived poor relationship and communication with school teachers was found as one of the main determinants of risk-taking behaviour among students. Strengthening the student-teacher interpersonal relationship may be protective against students' health-compromising behaviours. The study findings provide valuable information to policy-makers, educators, health providers and community workers that can be used to improve the health and well-being of adolescents in Libya. Much more work must be done, through a multi-sectorial approach to promote a healthy population of adolescents and the young.

## Health Education

### methods

#### **The effects of education methods on body weight and some of serum indices in hemodialysis patients referred to Qom Kamkar Hospital in 2007.**

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Qom University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery

**Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal** 2007; 1 (3): 45-50 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Renal Dialysis; Body Weight Changes; Sodium-blood; Potassium-blood; Phosphorus-blood; Urea-blood; Creatinine-blood

**Abstract:** The number of hemodialysis patients has been increasing in recent years. Accumulation of metabolic waste products due to nonobservance of the proper diet is one of the mechanisms that threatens the health of these patients. In this study, the effects of lecture and handbook education methods have been evaluated on changes of body weight, serum sodium, potassium, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine and phosphorus in hemodialysis patients. In this clinical trial study, 113 hemodialysis patients were divided into three groups including control, lecture education, and handbook education groups. The indices were measured monthly, starting 3 months before and continuing for 3 months after the intervention. A comparison was made between the mean of each index measured before and after the intervention, using One-way ANOVA, followed by the Tukey's post-hoc test. Except sodium concentration, all other indices showed a significant reduction in both lecture and handbook education groups in comparison with controls [P <0.05]. Although, in lecture education group the reduction of indices was higher than handbook education group, the reduction was not significant except for the serum blood urea nitrogen. Education can effectively help hemodialysis patients to reduce their weight and serum indices and it seems that education by lecture is more effective than by handbook.

## Heart Rupture, Post-Infarction

### therapy

#### **Cardiac rupture following acute myocardial infarction.**

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Imam Reza Hospital - Cardiac Surgery Department

**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 456-459 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Myocardial Infarction-complications; Myocardial Infarction-mortality

**Abstract:** Ventricular rupture following myocardial infarction [M.I] is a serious clinical problem with a high mortality. The aim of this study was to present a case with this disorder. A 73-year-old man with left ventricular rupture and cardiac tamponade following myocardial infarction was managed successfully by emergency surgery. The procedure was accomplished with the use of cardiopulmonary bypass. A large PTFE patch was sutured according to the Nunez technique. Patient survived during a mean follow-up of 12 months.



## Helicobacter pylori

### **Antagonistic effects of *Lactobacillus casei* subspecies *casei* on *Helicobacter pylori*.**

Rezazadeh, Zarandi E.; Abdollahi, H.; Kazemi, Arababadi M.  
Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine

**Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2007; 9 (2): 113-122 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** *Lactobacillus casei*; Culture Media

**Abstract:** *Helicobacter pylori* is a gram negative curved bacterium, inhabited in gastric mucosa where it remains for years. It causes several diseases such as gastritis and peptic ulcer. Its conventional treatment is antibiotics therapy; however there are other methods under investigation by probiotic micro organisms like *Lactobacilli*. It is reported that *Lactobacilli* supernatant inhibits *H. pylori* growth. In the present study, inhibitory effects of a subspecies of *Lactobacillus* genus, *L. casei casei*, on *H. pylori* growth in a mix culture was investigated. The study was performed in 2002, using a gel stabilized system. This system consisted of two layers including a solid PYS [peptone yeast extract salt solution] medium containing 1.5% agar plus 2% glucose at the bottom and a semi-solid PYS medium [0.75% agar without glucose but certain number of washed bacterial cells] on the top, all in a 30 ml tubes. In this system, *L. casei casei* and *H. pylori* were cultivated alone and in mix cultures. Samples from cultures were taken by sterile cork borers, each core was sectioned into smaller size, on which viable counts, pH, glucose concentration and optical density were determined and compared to each other. The investigating organism in this system produced growth band in the semi-solid layer. The growth position [growth bands], number of viable cells, optical density and pH in the mix culture of *H. pylori* plus *L. casei casei* were similar to those in the culture of *H. Pylori* alone. Conclusions: The results indicated that, *L. casei casei* can not prevent *H. pylori* growth in the mix culture and is not a good candidate as a probiotic against *H. Pylori*.

## Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation

### **Pediatric immunohematopoietic stem cell transplantation at a tertiary care center in Cape Town.**

Wood, Lucille; Juritz, June; Havemann, Jonathan; Lund, Jo; Waldmann, Herman; Hale, Geoffrey; Jacobs, Peter  
Faculty of Health Sciences - Department of Haematology and Bone Marrow Transplant Unit incorporating The Searl Research Laboratory for Cellular and Molecular Biology

**Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy** 2008; 1 (2): 80-89 (85 ref.)

**Keywords:** Transplantation Conditioning; Stem Cell Transplantation; Pediatrics; Retrospective Studies; Precursor Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma; Leukemia, Myeloid, Acute; Leukemia, Myelogenous, Chronic, BCR-ABL Positive; Leukemia, Myelomonocytic, Chronic; Thrombocytopenia; Hodgkin Disease; Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin; Lymphoma, T-Cell

**Abstract:** We conducted a retrospective analysis of consecutive referrals of patients under 18 years of age undergoing immunohematopoietic stem cell transplantation to assess the influence of age, diagnosis, graft type and gender on survival. We also contrasted program activity and outcome to that reported from a state hospital in the same geographical area over a comparable period. Conditioning employed either a sequential combination of fractionated 12Gy whole body and 6Gy total nodal irradiation separated by 120 mg/kg of cyclophosphamide in patients over 15 years of age. Alternatively, the latter agent was combined initially with oral busulphan and later the intravenous equivalent. Neuroblastoma cases were prepared using a different regimen. In allografts the harvested product underwent ex vivo T-cell depletion with the humanized version of anti-CD 52 monoclonal antibody designated Campath 1H. No additional immunosuppression was given except where matched unrelated volunteer donors were employed. Sixty-eight procedures were carried out in 61 patients over a 6-year period. Of 11 with acute myeloid leukemia, 8 are alive and well whereas 8 of the 14 with the lymphoblastic variant have died. Of the remaining 12 with hematologic malignancy, all but 2 are alive. Ten of the 17 with aplasia are alive as are all with thalassemia or sickle cell disease. None of the four variables tested affected survival. Our analysis indicates that the standardized preparative regimen, coupled with a now well-established immunosuppressive regimen, is as effective in patients under 18 years of age as in adults. Our analysis also indicates that in a resource-scarce or developing country, it is mandatory to limit high-risk and relatively expensive procedures to active teams that enjoy international accreditation, whether these be in the state or private sector.

## Hemodynamics

### drug effects

### **Hemodynamic effects of anesthetic induction in patients treated with beta and calcium channel blockers.**

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1111-1128 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia; Adrenergic beta-Antagonists-adverse effects; Calcium Channel Blockers-adverse effects; Intubation, Intratracheal

**Abstract:** The response to anesthetic induction and airway manipulation in the presence of cardiovascular disease and anti-hypertensive therapy has not been adequately investigated. The blood pressure, pulse pressure and heart rate changes at induction and following tracheal intubation were compared in patients who were on either preoperative

beta-adrenergic blocker therapy [BB group, n = 20] or a combination of beta-adrenergic blocker and calcium channel blocker therapy [BB + CCB group, n = 20]. A standardized anesthesia induction protocol was followed, in the two groups. No statistical difference was observed in the hemodynamic parameters between the two groups. The total number of hypotensive patients [SAP 90 <mmHg] and bradycardic episodes following induction of anesthesia were one in the BB group and eighteen in BB + CCB group and were treated with ephedrine [p = 0.00002]. Two episodes of hypotension without bradycardia occurred in BB group and six in BB + CCB group and were treated with phenylephrine [p = 0.25]. Hypotension requiring treatment in patients receiving a combination of BB + CCB is more frequent after induction of anesthesia.

## Hemoptysis

### etiology

#### **An unusual cause of hemoptysis in a young male patient.**

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King Faisal University - College of Medicine - Department of Internal Medicine

**Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1,2): 50-55 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Leptospirosis

**Abstract:** Leptospirosis is an acute generalized infectious disease, caused by spirochaetes, *Leptospira interrogans*. The severity of the disease ranges from an asymptomatic subclinical course to a fatal outcome. Pulmonary involvement is common but often mild and of little clinical significance. However, over the last two decades an increasing number of cases have been reported with pulmonary haemorrhage as a prominent feature. We describe here a case of leptospirosis who presented with cough and hemoptysis. The patient acquired the disease in Saudi Arabia. Even in the absence of any travel, the association of fever, hemoptysis, jaundice, and thrombocytopenia, should lead to the suspicion of leptospirosis. Clinical and epidemiological aspects of the disease are discussed in the article.

## Hemorrhoids

### surgery

#### **Anoplasty for the management of post-haemorrhoidectomy anal stenosis.**

Abdel Naem, Mohamed; Abdel Kareem, Hany; Hussin, Hamdy M.; Abouldahb, Nabil

Sohag University Hospital - Department of General Surgery

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 189-194 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Complications; Anal Canal-pathology; Sphincterotomy, Endoscopic; Constriction, Pathologic; Disease Management

**Abstract:** Haemorrhoidal disease is a common problem in proctological surgery. Surgery is the best therapy for haemorrhoids. Anal stenosis is most commonly a result of improper haemorrhoidectomy. This study was undertaken to discuss recognition, and management of anal stenosis which is the most serious complication after haemorrhoidal surgery. This study was conducted on 32 patients admitted with post-haemorrhoidectomy anal stenosis. All patients were subjected to operative treatment in the form of: anal dilatation, internal anal sphincterotomy at one or two sites, and Y-V anoplasty under general or spinal anaesthesia. The postoperative hospital stay ranged from 3 to 7 days with average 5 days. After Y-V anoplasty, three patients developed minor early postoperative complications [suture dehiscence in two patient and ischemic contracture of the edge of the flap developed in the second]. After 4 weeks patients showed a complete healing of the wound, and were satisfied with the results, and showed alleviation of their preoperative symptoms such as pain, constipation and bleeding. P/R examination, showed that the anal canal of all patients was about to be normal. After 6 months, all patients judged their clinical result as good and satisfactory. Except two patients showed postoperative mild stenosis and constipation they slightly responded to mild laxative. After one year, only these two patients out of 32 still complaining of mild stenosis and constipation and responded well to manual anal dilatation. No incontinent cases recorded in our study. Y-V anoplasty combined with internal sphincterotomy is a safe and simple procedure to treat post-haemorrhoidectomy stenosis of the anal canal. It gives good and satisfactory results.

#### **Experience of stapled haemorrhoidectomy operation at Mayo Hospital.**

Azeem, Muhammad; Sohail, Muhammad; Khan, Furrugh Arshad; Cheema, Muhammad Arshad

King Edward Medical University - Mayo Hospital - Department of Surgery

**Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences** 2007; 1 (4): 125-127 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Complications; Surgical Procedures, Operative-methods; Prospective Studies; Pain, Postoperative

**Abstract:** The aim of study was to assess the outcome of treatment for 3[rd] and 4[th] Degree Haemorrhoids by a new surgical procedure- Procedure for Prolapsed Haemorrhoids [PPH] or also known as Stapled Haemorrhoidectomy [SH]. A prospective study at West Surgical Unit Mayo Hospital/ King Edward Medical University Lahore was undertaken of 32 patients between Oct.2004 and Jan.2006. The outcome studied were patients' profiles, length of operation, post-operative complications and recurrence. A total of 32 patients 13 women [44%] and 19 men [56%] had

surgery. The median age was 36 [range 23-64] years. The main indications were bleeding 84.3 percent, haemorrhoidal prolapse with 4[th] degree were 59.3 percent. The median duration of operation was 19 [15- 34] minutes. Minor complications occur in two patients: bleeding in one and significant postoperative pain in another patient. However, this is small study without any long term follow-up but our experience of stapled haemorrhoidectomy confirm it as a safe and effective procedure for prolapsed haemorrhoids.

## Hepatitis

### etiology

#### **Evaluation of transforming growth factor alpha [TGF $\alpha$ ] and tumor necrosis factor alpha [TNF $\alpha$ ] in children with acute hepatitis.**

Konsowa, Hatem A.; El Gendi, Mohamad A.; Hassanein, Bahaa E.; Mostafa, Mohamad S.; El Hadidy, Abdel Moneim A.

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 269-278 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Acute Disease; Child; Transforming Growth Factor alpha; Tumor Necrosis Factors; Mortality; Liver Function Tests; Biological Markers

**Abstract:** The present study included 60 children who were recruited from Pediatric Department of National Liver Institute [NLI], Menoufiya University and 20 apparently healthy children from the relatives of patients as a control group. Their ages ranged from 2 to 15 years, they were 49 males and 31 females. The studied children were divided according to their diagnosis into groups each of 20; Group [I] acute hepatitis, Group [II] acute fulminant hepatitis [F. H], Group [III] chronic hepatitis and Group [IV] control group. The mean level of both transforming growth factor alpha [TGF I] and tumor necrosis factor alpha [TNF I] were higher in group II [32.74 +/- 9.98 pg/mL and 116.41 +/- 49.70 pg/ml, respectively] more than the other groups and the difference was statistically highly significant [[P<0.001] and <0.05], respectively]. The mean of level of [TGFD in FH survivors was [29.23 +/- 5.51pg/mL] compared to deceased ones [20.93 +/- 4.60 pg/mL] but the difference was statistically insignificant [p>0.05]. On the other hand the mean of [TNFI] in the deceased cases was 132.76 +/- 48.81pg/mL compared to 117.93 +/- 19.15pg/mL in survivors but the difference was statistically insignificant [P > 0.05]. Case fatality rate for all FH cases was 80%. In conclusion, the levels of both TGFI and TNFI are significantly higher in fulminant hepatitis more than acute hepatitis cases but with no significance in the progress of the disease. Further studies is recommended to uncover predictors that can differentiate between acute hepatitis and fulminant hepatitis and the progress of the disease.

## Hepatitis B Vaccines

#### **Hepatitis B vaccination in pregnancy maternal and fetal safety.**

Mubarak, Sadia

**Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology** 2007; 15 (1-4): 45 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy-drug effects; Lactation-drug effects; Hepatitis B; Hepatitis B Antigens

## Hepatitis B, Chronic

### therapy

#### **Treatment of chronic hepatitis B.**

Montazeri, G.; Ghadir, M.R.; Rohban, M.; Estakhri, A.

Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Digestive Disease Research Center

**Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal** 2007; 1 (3): 59-72 (93 ref.)

**Keywords:** Interferons-therapeutic use; Lamivudine-therapeutic use; Phosphonic Acids-therapeutic use; Drug Therapy, Combination; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** The primary goal of therapy in patients with chronic hepatitis B is durable suppression of HBV DNA to the lowest possible level. The threshold of HBV DNA level to initiate therapy is  $\geq 10^5$  copies /ml for patients with HBe antigen-positive and  $\geq 10^4$  copies /ml for patients with HBe antigen-negative chronic hepatitis B. Interferon alpha2b, lamivudine and adefovir dipivoxil are PDA-approved and could all be used as an initial first-line therapy in chronic hepatitis B. It was shown that adding lamivudine to either conventional interferon or peg-interferon did not increase the efficacy of treatment. Also, addition of lamivudine to adefovir had no additional effect in compensated patients. Response rate is about 30-40% with first-line drugs. Peg-interferon, which recently received PDA approval, was associated with an increased response rate. Further long-term studies are required in order to use Peg-interferon as a wide-scale first-line treatment. Treatment strategy is changing towards using prolonged combination therapy with evolving nucleoside analogues with or without an immunomodulatory agent, aiming to eradicate cccDNA.

## Hepatitis C, Chronic

### drug therapy

#### **Chronic hepatitis C virus infection: Enhanced expression of suppressor of cytokine signalling-1 in hepatic cells and its role in response to interferon therapy.**

Gouda, El Sayed A.; Omar, Abdellah A.A.; Ali, Mustafa M.  
Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Departments of Microbiology

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 67-76 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** liver; Biopsy; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Interferon-alpha; Chronic Disease; Cytokines; Hepatocytes

**Abstract:** Expression of Suppressor of Cytokine Signalling-1 [SOCS-1] in liver tissues of chronic hepatitis C patients [CMC] and to assess whether SOCS-1 had any relationship to resistance to interferon- $\alpha$  [INF- $\alpha$ ] therapy. RT-PCR was done on hepatic tissues obtained from 42 CMC patients before starting of INF- $\alpha$  therapy and 26 controls without CMC with normal livers for detection of SOCS-1 mRNA. And also, on serum samples collected from CMC patients at the end of treatment by INF- $\alpha$  to assess respond to therapy. SOCS-1 expression in hepatic tissues of CMC patients in a significant higher incidences than controls [ $p < 0.0001$ ]. The response to INF- $\alpha$  therapy was found in [30.9%] of CMC patients. There is over-expression of SOCS-1 in hepatic tissues from non-responders to INF- $\alpha$  therapy [96.6%]. SOCS-1 expression is enhanced in the livers of CMC patients and involved in resistance to INF- $\alpha$  therapy.

#### **Efficacy of combined interferon alpha and ribavirin therapy in patients of chronic hepatitis C.**

Nadeem, Amina; Aslam, Muhammad; Hussain, Tassarwar; Hussain, Muhammad Mazhar; Khan, Saadat Ali  
Foundation University Medical College - Department of Physiology

**Pakistan Journal of Physiology** 2007; 3 (2): 35-37 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drug Combinations; Interferon-alpha-therapeutic use; Ribavirin-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Liver Function Tests

**Abstract:** This study was carried out to determine the efficacy of combined interferon alpha and ribavirin therapy in patients of chronic hepatitis C. This study was conducted at Military Hospital Rawalpindi and Army Medical College, Rawalpindi from January 2006 to Feb 2007. One hundred and sixty seven non cirrhotic chronic hepatitis C patients were studied. The patients were grouped into study group [ $n=107$ ] and control group [ $n=60$ ]. The patients had persistently raised serum aminotransferase [ALT], positive HCV antibodies by 3<sup>rd</sup> generation ELISA, positive HCV RNA by polymerase chain reaction. Study group patients had positive histopathological findings on liver biopsy on basis of Knodell histopathological index [HPI]. At weeks 0, 12 and 24, blood samples were taken for the assay of serum alanine transferase [ALT] and serum, aspartate transferase [AST] levels in both the groups. Study group patients underwent 24 weeks Interferon and Ribavirin combination therapy and subsequently followed up for the response to treatment by the assay of HCV RNA by polymerase chain reaction at weeks 24. Control group included the patients without treatment plan but they also underwent screening for the same liver function tests. Patients of chronic hepatitis C [80 males and 27 females] had age range 18-48 years. After 24 weeks of INF and ribavirin therapy, 86% patients showed favourable response to treatment manifested by negative HCV RNA polymerase chain reaction. Treatment with Interferon and ribavirin combination therapy for 24 weeks produces significant virological response in patients of chronic hepatitis C at the end of treatment.

## Hernia

### surgery

#### **Retromsacular preperitoneal versus traditional onlay mesh repair in treatment of incisional hernias.**

El Sesy, Alaa; Balbaa, M. Ashraf; Badr, Mohammad Leithy Ahmed; Abdel Latif, Mahmoud

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 209-220 (41 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Complications; Recurrence; Surgical Mesh; Follow-Up Studies

**Abstract:** Incisional hernia is a common surgical condition with a reported incidence of 2-11% following all laparotomies. Repair of large abdominal incisional hernia is a difficult surgical problem with recurrence being a common outcome that may reach up to 33%. The introduction of polypropylene mesh repair opened a new era of tension-free herniorrhaphy. However, implantation of the mesh by open techniques requires wide dissection of soft tissue contributing to an increase in wound infection and wound-related complications. The objective of this study was to compare preperitoneal versus onlay mesh repair in treatment of incisional hernia. This study included 67 patients with incisional hernia from January 2004 to January 2007. The patients were randomly divided into two groups; Group I, [32 patients] for whom onlay mesh repair was done and Group II, [35 patients] for whom preperitoneal mesh repair was done. Both repairs were evaluated in regards to operative time, intraoperative difficulties and postoperative complications. Results were documented and statistically analyzed. 67 patients with incisional hernia were included in this study. Group I included 32 patients for whom traditional onlay mesh was performed while group II included 35 patients for whom retromuscular preperitoneal mesh repair was performed. There was no statistically significant difference between both groups as regards age and sex [ $P > 0.05$ ]. The mean operative time in Group I was 70 +/- 8.6 min, while it was 74 +/- 9.8 min in Group II with no statistically significant difference between both groups [ $P > 0.05$ ]. The mean of the period of drainage was 7 +/- 1.3 days, while it was 2 +/- 0.8 days in Group II which was statistically

longer than group I [ $P < 0.05$ ]. Seroma occurred in 4 patients in Group I, while it was not encountered in any patient in Group II [ $P < 0.05$ ]. No recurrence was reported throughout the period of follow up which ranged from 6-36 months in both groups. Based on this analyses, we believe that preperitoneal mesh repair is the ideal operation for incisional hernias. There are however, very few publications covering this technique of repair.

## Hernia, Inguinal

### surgery

#### **Comparative study between open anterior approaches using the prolene patch and open posterior [pre-peritoneal] using a configured prolene mesh in treatment of recurrent inguinal hernia.**

Korany, Mohamed; Ibrahim, Ibrahim A.; Osman, Mohamed A.; Ammar, Samir  
Assiut University Hospital - Faculty of Medicine - General Surgical Department

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 225-230 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Complications; Recurrence; Reoperation-methods; Surgical Mesh; Polypropylenes

**Abstract:** Recurrence of inguinal hernia is not an infrequent problem seen by the surgeon. Usually repair of such hernia is technically more demanding than a primary repair, with a potential for new recurrence and a high risk of complications. The objective of this study is to compare between the anterior approach using the prolene patch and a pre-peritoneal approach with prolene mesh configuration. A comparative study was done from June 2004 to December 2006, at Assiut university hospital on thirty patients with recurrent inguinal hernia selected for this prospective comparative study. The studied patients were allocated into two groups: group A [anterior approach  $n=15$  patients] and group B [posterior approach  $n= 15$  patients]. Thirty patients with recurrent inguinal hernia were operated. All of them were males. Incidence of cord injury in group A was 6.6%, while no injury of the occurred in group B. the incidence of haematoma [6.6%], scrotal oedema [20%] and testicular atrophy [6.6%] were encountered in group A while no reported cases were seen in group B. Although both anterior and posterior approaches are effective treatment modalities for treatment of recurrent inguinal hernias, yet the open pre-peritoneal approach is technically easier, safer, cheaper, is followed by minimal morbidity and has a low re-recurrence rate.

#### **Laparoscopic approach for inguinal hernia repair in children. Novel techniques to avoid recurrences.**

Zeineldin, Ashraf; Hussein, Hamdy; Abulhassan, Mamdouh; Fawzy, Ahmed T.; Taalab, Abdulaziz  
Menoufiya University Hospital

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 151-156 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laparoscopy; Child; Postoperative Period; Follow-Up Studies; Recurrence-prevention and control

**Abstract:** Laparoscopic repair of inguinal hernia is increasingly replacing the conventional open methods. In infancy and childhood, the need for bilateral exploration, excessive dissection of the tiny spermatic vessels and recurrence remain as challenging problems. This study presents safe and competent techniques for laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair in infancy and childhood. Infants and children [age: 6 months - 14 years] with inguinal hernia were prospectively enrolled in the study. A 2-5 mm laparoscope introduced through the umbilicus and two 2 mm needle holders introduced through the right and left lateral abdominal wall. Both internal rings were examined to detect any coincidental bilateralism, and the inguinal regions for any concomitant direct or femoral hernias. The hernial orifice was closed with a single purse string monofilament 4-0 stitch at a level higher than the internal ring [high ligation], with or without narrowing of the internal ring [IR] to regain the anatomy of the ilio-pectineal orifice [IPO]. The endpoints were the conversion rate to open surgery, complications and recurrence rate. A total of 215 laparoscopic inguinal hernia repairs were performed on 186 patients [138 boys and 48 girls]. The mean operation time was 16 [range: 15-25] minutes for unilateral repair and 28 [range: 20-35] minutes for bilateral repair. There were 5 direct hernias detected and repaired. All cases were done laparoscopically without any conversion. No major complication occurred. There was no recurrence during a mean of 9 months postoperative follow up. It is a safe, fast single stitch technique with perfect outcome. It is more preferable than the open technique due to detection of concealed clinical bilateralism, which excludes the debate for contra-lateral exploration in the open method. Moreover, it aids in prevention of vas injury, and cord vessels dissection which eliminate postoperative hydrocele, and it has a superior cosmesis.

## Hexestrol

### pharmacology

#### **The effects of stylbene estrogen [hexestrol] on the glutathione redox system activity in albinos rats.**

Saka, S.; Aouacheri, W.  
University Badji Mokhtar - Faculty of Sciences

**Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2008; 3 (7): 11-20 (36 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hexestrol-metabolism; Glutathione-drug effects; Rats

**Abstract:** The use of stylbene estrogens, which is not only for the aims of reproduction, but also in order to increase protein biosynthesis in domestic animals for feeding, unfortunately these estrogens can be transformed into toxic metabolites, such as carcinogens, electrophiles, hydroperoxides, etc... The obtained results have allowed us to study the role of glutathione redox cycle in detoxification and elimination of different toxic peroxides, arising from hexestrol [3,4,-para-oxiphenyl-hexane] metabolism. The treatment with this stylbene estrogen induces a great change in this

enzymatic system of glutathione. However, the reduced glutathione content decreases significantly in rat's liver and testicles, proportionally with the experimental period and with the studied hexestrol doses. Whereas, the combined significant increase in the glutathione peroxidase and the glutathione reductase activities appears also throughout the treatment, especially in 100 and 200 micro g/kg hexestrol doses. The proportional relationship between the decreased glutathione content and the increased glutathione peroxidase and glutathione reductase activities in rats injected with hexestrol confirms the participation of glutathione redox cycle in the detoxifying processes of continuously accumulated peroxides, resulting from the metabolism of this synthetic estrogen.

## Hibiscus

### **Hypotensive effect of hibiscus subdarifia and hawthorn in patients with mild to moderate hypertension compared with captopril.**

Roustop, Ramez  
Al Baeth University

**Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2008; 3 (7): 21-28 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Phytotherapy; Antihypertensive Agents-therapeutic use; Captopril-therapeutic use; Crataegus

**Abstract:** 40 volunteers were involved in this study, 20 of them suffering from mild to moderate hypertension, the other 20 volunteers were healthy [control group]. Water extract of 3 g mixture of 1:1 w: w of dried hibiscus and Hawthorn [leaves and flowers] was used to treat both groups. Blood presser and pulse were measured during one-month therapy. Systolic and diastolic blood pressure was decreased significantly in average of 9.9%, 4.7% respectively in healthy volunteers after using plants extract, on other hand blood pressure decreased significantly in average of 20.5% and 11.8% respectively in patients with hypertension treated with plants extract. After stopping the extract therapy and substitute it with captopril 25mg tid, a similar decrease in blood pressure noticed on the patients. water extract of 3 g hibiscus and hawthorn 1:1 W:W, three times daily may decrease blood pressure similar to 25 mg captopril 3 times daily.

## Hospital Information Systems

### **A study on curative centers managers, knowledge and attitude levels about Hospital Informatics Systems.**

Kolayee, M. Habibi; Hosseinpour, K.R.; Mobashsheri, E.; Behnampour, N.

Iran University of Medical Sciences - School of Management and Medical Information Sciences - Head of Medical Record Department in Dezyani Hospital

**Journal of Health Administration** 2008; 10 (30): 43-50 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Management Information Systems; Knowledge; Attitude; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Health Manpower; Data Collection

**Abstract:** Researches showed the effective role of applying the hospital information systems [HIS] in upgrading quality of the curative care services, increasing satisfactions, and improving treatment economy. Due to the necessities of the HIS development and the important role of managers knowledge and attitudes, present study carried out to achieve the level of Golestan curative centers [province] managers knowledge and attitudes in 2006. Present study is a cross-sectional descriptive study, has been done on 73 people of the Golestan curative centers managers who agreed to participate in this study in the year 2006. A valid and reliable questionnaire have been sent for each manager. After completing the questionnaire, collected data analyzed by SPSS software. Our research findings showed that 59.3% of managers had average knowledge, and 95.1 % had a positive attitude about the HIS. Maximum knowledge scores belonged to the medical records staffs, and minimum knowledge scores to operation theaters and hospital officers. Maximum level of the positive attitude found for laboratories staffs and minimum to finance and operation theaters department. Due to the average levels of Golestan curative centers managers knowledge and attitudes about HIS, to improve HIS usage at all different departments, to hold the training courses to improving the level of knowledge is necessary.

## Hydropneumothorax

### diagnosis

#### **A young male with fever and abdominal chest X-Ray.**

El Hiday, A.M.; Al Maslamani, M.; Errayes, M.M.

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**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 78-79 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hydropneumothorax-etiology; Fever; Radiography, Thoracic; Lung-Radiography; Radiography, Abdominal; Pleural Effusion-etiology

## Hypercholesterolemia

### diet therapy

#### **Effect of dark green leafy vegetables on serum lipid profile in hypercholesterolaemic rats.**

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Helwan University - Faculty of Home Economic - Nutrition and Food Science Department

**Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health** 2007; 2 (1): 87-97 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Models, Animal; Vegetables; Anethum graveolens; Petroselinum; Onions; Apium graveolens; Cholesterol; Triglycerides; Cholesterol, LDL; Cholesterol, HDL

**Abstract:** Evidence from prospective cohort studies indicates that a high consumption of plant-based foods such as fruit and green vegetables, nuts, and whole grains is associated with a significantly lower risk of coronary artery disease and stroke. Lutein is a carotenoid present in dark green leafy vegetables and it may be involved in the prevention of several diseases related to oxidative stress. The aim of this research was to study the effect of dill, celery, radish parsley, and leek on the serum lipid profile of hypercholesterolemic rats. The tested vegetables [Dill, celery, radish, Parsley and leek] were chosen because of their huge production, cheap price and common usage in Egypt. The effects of feeding dill, celery, radish, parsley and leek were tested in hypercholesterolemic rats given diets that contained these vegetables for 6 weeks. The rats fed on diet contained 20% parsley powder had the lowest food intake and body weight gain. The treated hypercholesterolemic rats had significant lower levels of serum cholesterol, triglycerides, and LDLc, than the hypercholesterolemic group. On the other hand, HDLc of groups fed on Leek, Radish, Dill and Celery, increased significantly as compared with the positive control group. Also, the risk ratio was the highest in the control positive group [2.7 mg/ dl] compared with the negative control and the tested groups. Hence, it is concluded that these vegetables effective in regulating hypercholesterolemia.

## Hypericum

### chemistry

#### **Determination of hypericin content in flowers and leaves of eight Hypericum species.**

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Research Institute of Forests and Rangelands - Department of Medicinal Plants

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2008; 7 (25): 49-55 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plants, Medicinal

**Abstract:** Hypericum genus is one of the most important medicinal plant that contains 17 species in Iran, three of them are endemic. In this research hypericin content of flowers and leaves of eight Hypericum species was determined. Plant material was extracted with chloroform by Soxhlet until chlorophyll ceased extracting, after removal of chloroform, the thimble was re-extracted with methanol until the red pigment, hypericin, ceased extracting. The analysis of hypericin use of a reversed-phase high performance liquid chromatography [HPLC] method with UV detection on 590 nm. The mobile phase consisted of methanol 68%: ethyl acetate 20%: 0.1 M NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O 12% and with column C<sub>18</sub>. Identification of the compound was on extraction of 1 grams of flowers and leaves. Hypericin content obtained in *H. dogonbadanicum* [flower 36 and leaves 36 ppm] which are endemic, *H. helianthemoides* [flower 118 and leaves 22 ppm], *H. hirtellum* [flower 178 and leaves 26 ppm], *H. hyssopifolium* [flower 224 and leaves 120 ppm], *H. lysimachioides* [flower 1177 and leaves 178 ppm], *H. perforatum* [flower 1900 and leaves 813 ppm], *H. scabrum* [flower 13 and leaves 10 ppm] and *H. triquetrifolium* [flower 1460, leaves 1426 and stem 17 ppm]. Hypericin content in different Hypericum show that are different, highest are in *H. perforatum* with 1900 ppm and in *H. triquetrifolium* with 1460 ppm.

## Hyperparathyroidism

### surgery

#### **Management of concomitant hyperparathyroidism and thyroid lesions.**

Badr, Mohamed Leithy Ahmed; El Fol, Hussam; El Sisi, Alaa; Talab, A. Abaas ; Kohla, Samir; Farghali, A.; Abdel Hafez, A. Saad; Abo El Magd, Hamdy

Menoufiya university - Surgical Department

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 305-316 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Thyroid Gland-ultrasonography; Parathyroid Hormone; Calcium-blood; Thyroidectomy; Parathyroidectomy

**Abstract:** The coexistence of thyroid diseases with hyperparathyroidism [HPT] can present a challenge in clinical diagnoses and management for these patients. This study aims to determine the frequency of coexisting thyroid gland lesions in a consecutive series patients with HPT, and to analyze the clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of these patients. Thirty patients with hyperparathyroidism were diagnosed and studied in El-Menoufia University Hospital in the period from October 2000 to October 2006. Laboratory investigations including serum calcium and parathormone level were established, again localization with neck U/S and technetium-99-Sestamibi. Scan concomitant thyroid disease

was also detected. Surgical management was done. Sixteen cases of a total of 30 HPT patients who had synchronous thyroid and parathyroid pathology were managed in this study. Fifteen of them were treated surgically by thyroidectomy and parathyroidectomy and one of them was treated with parathyroidectomy only. During surgery two other thyroid pathology were discovered and two parathyroid found to be intrathyroidal, so we have 19 thyroidectomies; five hemithyroidectomy [26.3%], 13 subtotal thyroidectomy [68.4%] and one total thyroidectomy [5.3%] the pathological diagnosis of concomitant thyroid lesions were nodular goitre in 11 cases [36.7%], follicular adenoma in 2 cases [6.7%] grave's disease in one case [3.3%], one case of thyroiditis [3.3%] and follicular carcinoma in one patient [3.3%]. These result were discussed. we conclude that there is high incidence of concomitant lesions in cases of hyperparathyroidism and we recommend simultaneous ultrasound and TC[99m] Sestamibi scan for better diagnosis and management.

## Hypertension

### drug therapy

#### **Comparison of the effects of losartan and amlodipine on plasma leptin and insulin sensitivity in hypertensive obese patients.**

Shalaby, A.; El Gherbawy, S.

Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Clinical Pharmacology Department

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 83-99 (54 ref.)

**Keywords:** Obesity; Losartan-pharmacology; Amlodipine-pharmacology; Body Mass Index; Leptin-blood; Insulin Resistance; Antihypertensive Agents

**Abstract:** Aim of this study was to compare the effect of losartan and amlodipine on blood pressure [BP] plasma leptin [L] and insulin sensitivity in obese hypertensive patients. Forty- eight obese patients [body mass index [BMI]  $\geq 30$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>] with mild to moderate essential hypertension [diastolic blood pressure [DBP]  $>90$  and  $<110$  mmHg, as evaluated with an appropriately sized cuff] aged 30-70 years, were randomized to a losartan [50 mg/day for 12 weeks; n=24] or amlodipine [5 mg/day for 12 weeks; n=24] treatment group after a 2-week wash-out period. After the first 4 weeks of treatment there was a titration with dose-doubling in non responder patients [DBP  $> 90$  mmHg]. At the end of the wash out period and of active treatment period, BP and BMI were evaluated and a venous sample was drawn at the same hour in the morning to evaluate plasma L and Insulin resistance index [HOMA-IR] was calculated. No dietary advice was prescribed. Both losartan and amlodipine significantly decreased BP values and HOMA-IR INDEX with no difference between treatments. However, amlodipine had no effect on L and body weight, while losartan produced a significant reduction in L and BMI. These results suggest that in hypertensive obese subjects, treatment with losartan might offer an advantage over treatment with amlodipine, since losartan may help to improve obesity-related disorders in addition to lowering BP.

## Hypertrophy, Left Ventricular

### immunology

#### **Importance of inflammatory cytokines and endothelial peptides in predicting hypertensive left ventricular hypertrophy.**

Ibrahiem, Osama A.; Helmy, Hatem A.; Ahmed, Omyma G.; Ahmed, Marwa A.; Hassan, Asmaa F.

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Internal Medicine

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 89-102 (70 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cytokines-hypertension; Interleukin-6; C-Reactive Protein; Nitric Oxide; Endothelin-1; Cholesterol; Triglycerides; Body Mass Index; Cholesterol, LDL; Cholesterol, HDL

**Abstract:** Although it has been hypothesized that hypertension in part is an inflammatory disorder, the link between inflammation and endothelial disorders with hypertensive complications as left ventricle hypertrophy [LVH] is still marginal. This study was designed to investigate the role of inflammatory markers as interleukin-6 [IL-6], high sensitivity C reactive protein [Hs-CRP], endothelial peptides as endothelin-1 [EDN -1] and nitric oxide [NO] as well as serum lipid profile in predicting LVH. It also focused on the pathophysiological responsibility of inflammation and endothelial dysfunction in developing hypertensive LVH. To examine these hypotheses forty hypertensive patients were enrolled and divided by using echocardiography into hypertensive patients with normal left ventricular mass [Group I] and hypertensive patients with LVH [Group II]. Ten normotensive subjects were also included and considered as control group [C]. ELISA technique was used for measuring plasma concentrations of IL-6, Hs-CRP, EDN-1 by special kits, while serum NO and lipid profile were measured by spectrophotometer. Both hypertensive groups were relatively matched with each other regarding age, gender, body surface area and body mass index [BMI], however they were significantly greater than control. Serum levels of IL-6, Hs-CRP and EDN-1, were significantly higher and those of NO were significantly lower in both hypertensive groups compared to normotensives. Moreover, these changes were more obvious in hypertensive patients with LVH. Additionally, estimation of serum lipid profile showed that levels of total cholesterol triglycerides, and low density lipoproteins [LDL-C] were significantly elevated and that of high density lipoproteins [HDL-C] were significantly reduced in group [II] compared to other groups. Among both hypertensive patients, LY mass index was significantly positively correlated with serum levels of IL-6, Hs-CRP, EDN-1, cholesterol, triglyceride, LDL-C and significantly negatively correlated with HDL-C but not with age and NO levels. However, the slope of these relations was steeper in the hypertensive group with LVH. Besides, levels of IL-6 and EDN-1 were the



most predictors [ $r= 0.849$ ,  $P<0.0001$ ,  $r= 0.889$ ,  $P<0.0001$  respectively] for LYH. The inflammatory markers are significantly increased in hypertensive patients with LVH. Increased EDN-I and lowered NO are also concerned to a greater extent in hypertensive LYH and this confirms a key pathophysiological role of inflammation and endothelium dysfunction in developing and progression of hypertension and LVH which is vital for recommending prophylactic and therapeutic strategies.

## Hypotension, Controlled

### **Comparison of Nitroglycerine- and prostaglandin E1 -induced controlled hypotension for functional endoscopic sinus surgery [FESS].**

El Bendary, Hanaa M.; El Rahamawy, Ghada F.

Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Anaesthesia and Surgical Intensive Care

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 373-383 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nitroglycerin; Prostaglandins; Alprostadil; Endoscopy; Hemodynamics; Monitoring, Intraoperative; Paranasal Sinuses-surgery

**Abstract:** Induced hypotension is often used in surgery to reduce blood loss and to provide a relatively bloodless surgical field to facilitate surgery and to reduce operative time. The purpose of this study was to compare the intraoperative bleeding and quality of the surgical field for FESS, using controlled hypotension induced with either nitroglycerine or prostaglandin E1. Patients and methods: Thirty patients [ASA I - II] scheduled for FESS were enrolled in the study. Patients were randomly allocated into three groups where normotensive group [C] received saline infusion, nitroglycerine hypotensive group [NTG]: received NTG infusion at a rate of [0.5-5 micro g/kg/min] and, prostaglandin hypotensive group [PGE1]: received PGE1 infusion at a rate of [0.04-0.08 micro g/kg/min]. The same surgeon used a categorical scale score [0-5] to assess surgical field condition. Heart rate and invasive mean arterial blood pressure, peripheral oxygen saturation and end-tidal carbon dioxide were monitored intraoperatively. There was statistically significant decrease of blood loss in both PGE1 and NTG groups as compared to group C. Moreover there was statistically significant decrease of blood loss in PGE1 group as compared to NTG group. Intraoperative heart rate of NTG group displayed significant increase when compared to basal value of the same group, C group and PGE1 groups values. Both PGE1 and NTG groups showed significantly reduced MAP than C group except one value in NTG group where it significantly increased at 30 min. Induced hypotension with PGE1 infusion is interesting in providing consistent and sustained controlled hypotension with hemodynamic stability as well as it is effective in providing dry surgical field during FESS under general anaesthesia when compared with NTG.

## Hypothyroidism

### **Herbal intake: undiagnosed hypothyroidism leading to postoperative refractory circulatory collapse - A Case Report.**

Punj, Jyotsna; Arora, M.K.

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All India Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of Anesthesiology and Critical Care

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1169-1177 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sepsis; Medicine, Herbal; Postoperative Complications; Shock

**Abstract:** There is a high probability of missing out on the preoperative diagnosis of hypothyroidism in elderly females, as most of the symptoms are attributed to old age. We report a patient with undiagnosed hypothyroidism, operated for excisional biopsy of carcinoma of tongue, who postoperatively developed septicemia refractory to maximum inotropic support and antibiotic coverage and succumbed within 40 hours. Her symptoms of constipation, sedentary life style, and joint pains were attributed to old age by the family and thus were not communicated to us in the preoperative assessment. Her long-standing hypothyroidism probably was associated with adrenocortical suppression exaggerated with intermittent and chronic ingestion of herbal powder, which generally contains steroids. We recommend that a more careful preoperative evaluation and history pertaining to hypothyroidism in obese female patients more than 45 years with joint pains should be sought for. Ingestion of herbal powders should alert us as these contain steroids. If there is a suspicion of hypothyroidism, then elective surgery should be deferred to rule out the same due to possibility of progression to myxedema coma under stress of anesthesia and surgery. We also recommend that in these cases preoperative blood cortisol level should be evaluated to rule out adrenocortical suppression and direct its management, if present.

## Indomethacin

### adverse effects

### **Nitric oxide synthase implication in indomethacin induced gastric mucosal lesion in albino rats: Immunohistochemical study.**

Shams, Amany M.; Gaber, Omar M.; Botros, Kamal G.; Abdel Monem, Dalia M.

Mansoura University - Faculty of medicine - Anatomy Department

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 385-429 (45 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gastric Mucosa-pathology; Immunohistochemistry; Stomach Ulcer; Protective Agents; Nitric-Oxide Synthase; Rats; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** Eighty adult male albino rats weighing from 150-250 gm. were used in this study. They were divided into four groups: Group I [control group]: eight rats given distilled water 35 mg/kg subcutaneously. Group II [Indomethacin treated group]: twenty-four rats received indomethacin subcutaneously as a single dose of 35-mg/kg body. Group III [Indomethacin and L-NAME treated rats]: twenty-four rats received L-NAME [NG -nitro-L-arginine methyl ester] intraperitoneally at a dose of 50 mg/kg half an hour before giving the indomethacin intake. Group IV [Indomethacin and L-N treated rats]: twenty-four rats were given L-NIL [N6-[iminoethyl]-L-lysine] intraperitoneally at a dose of 3 mg/kg half an hour before giving the indomethacin injection. At the assigned time [after 6, 24 48 and 72 hours], the animals were sacrificed. The stomach was removed. The specimens were processed for paraffin sections at 4 microns and stained by immunohistochemical staining for eNOS and iNOS. Immunohistochemically stained sections were submitted for the image analysis to detect the optical densities of immunoreactivity of eNOS and iNOS in the specimens of studied groups. Immunohistochemically-stained sections with eNOS of the control group revealed the presence of immunoreactivity in the form of brown deposits of variable intensities in blood vessels of the lamina propria and in the deep half of the gastric glands. Immunohistochemically-stained sections with iNOS of the control group revealed immunoreactivity mainly in the cells of the lamina propria and in cells of gastric glands especially at the bases of the glands. Expression of iNOS was less prominent than with eNOS in normal gastric mucosa. In indomethacin-administration rats immunohistochemically-stained sections with eNOS revealed that the level of expression of eNOS was significantly increased after ulcer induction reaching its maximum level at 24 hours then, declined then, started to increase again on the 72 hours group. Immunohistochemically-stained sections with iNOS revealed that there was increase in the level of expression of iNOS reaching its maximum on the 72 hours group. Expression of both iNOS and eNOS was significantly high on the third day. Statistical results revealed that expression of iNOS was more than eNOS. In indomethacin and LNAME treated rats, immunohistochemically-stained sections with eNOS revealed decrease in eNOS immunoreactivity from 6 hours until 72 hours reaching its minimum level on the third day. It was also observed that expression of eNOS was less than that in indomethacin only administration group on the 24 and 72 hours but higher than the control. Immunohistochemically-stained sections with iNOS revealed increase in iNOS immunoreactivity from 6 hours until 72 hours reaching its maximum level on the third day. Expression of iNOS was more than that in indomethacin given group or control group. It was observed that iNOS immunoreactivity was higher than eNOS immunoreactivity in this group. In indomethacin and L NIL treated rats, immunohistochemically-stained sections with eNOS revealed increase in eNOS immunoreactivity reaching its maximum level on 48 hours and 72 hours as compared with animals received indomethacin only or received indomethacin and L-NAME. Immunohistochemically-stained sections with iNOS revealed decrease in iNOS immunoreactivity reaching its minimum level on the third day as compared with indomethacin and L-NAME given group but higher than the control group, also expression of iNOS was more in 6, 24, 48 hours groups but less in 72 hours group as compared with indomethacin only given group. The eNOS immunoreactivity was higher than iNOS immunoreactivity in this group. The present data suggested that eNOS-derived NO is the most important in terms of affects on the healing process, most likely through its effects on angiogenesis. It could be concluded that inhibition of NOS could have either beneficial or deleterious effects on gastric injury, depending on which isoform is being inhibited.

### **The role of Nitric Oxide synthases inhibitors in indomethacin induced gastric mucosal lesion in albino rat.**

Shams, Amany M.; Gaber, Omar M.; Botros, Kamal G.; Abdel Monem, Dalia M.

Mansoura University - Faculty of medicine - Anatomy Department

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 431-466 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gastric Mucosa-pathology; Immunohistochemistry; Stomach Ulcer; Nitric-Oxide; Enzyme Inhibitors; Rats; Neovascularization, Pathologic

**Abstract:** The present work was undertaken to explore the role of nitric oxide synthases [NOSs] inhibitors L-NAME [non-selective constitutive NOS and inducible NOS inhibitor] and L-NIL [selective inducible NOS inhibitor] in the pathogenesis of indomethacin induced gastric mucosal lesions in the early stage of ulcer development and healing [0-3 days]. Eighty adult male albino rats weighing from 150-250 gm. were used in this study. They were divided into four groups: Group I [control group]: eight rats given distilled water 35 mg/kg subcutaneously. Group II [Indomethacin treated group]: twenty-four rats received indomethacin subcutaneously as a single dose of 35-mg/kg body. Group III [Indomethacin and L-NAME treated rats]: twenty-four rats received L-Name [NG nitro-L-arginine methyl ester] intraperitoneally at a dose of 50 mg/kg half an hour before giving the indomethacin. Group IV [Indomethacin and L-NIL treated rats]: twenty-four rats were given L-NIL [N6- [iminoethyl]-L-lysine] intraperitoneally at a dose of 3 mg/kg half an hour before giving the indomethacin. At the assigned time [after 6 hours, 24 hours, 48 hours and 72 hours] the animals were sacrificed. The stomach was removed and dissected along the greater curvature. The macroscopic lesions in obtained specimens were assessed by magnifying lens and dissecting microscope. The numerical data obtained from macroscopic studies of stomach sections were statistically analyzed to obtain the mean ulcer index. The specimens were processed for paraffin sections at 6 microns and stained by haematoxylin and eosin stain; and examined histologically. In the control group, macroscopic and histological examination revealed normal appearance of the gastric mucosa. In indomethacin-administrated group, macroscopic and histological examination revealed time-dependent occurrence of damage in the stomach from 6 hours up to 72 hours reaching maximum damage at 72 hours. After 72 hours, there was evidence of healing process. In indomethacin and L-NAME administrated group, it was observed that pre-treatment with L-NAME significantly enhanced gastric mucosal lesions induced by indomethacin. Macroscopic and histological examination revealed significant increase in the mean ulcer index in the mucosa of the stomach as compared with indomethacin only given rats reaching its maximum effect on the third day. No or little evidence of regenerating epithelium on the third day was observed. In indomethacin and L-NIL administrated group, it was observed that pre-treatment with L-NIL significantly reduced but not prevented gastric mucosal lesions induced by indomethacin. Macroscopic and histological examination revealed time-dependent occurrence of damage in the stomach from 6 hours up to 48 hours reaching maximum damage at 48 hours then ulcer index began to decrease on

72 hours. There was decrease in the mean ulcer index as compared with rats given either indomethacin and L-NAME or indomethacin only. Evidence of healing was observed in 48 hours and 72 hours groups. The results of the present study confirmed the importance of NOS inhibitors in the modulation of gastric ulcer healing in early stage of ulcer development [0-3] days. The present data suggested that eNOS-derived NO is the most important in terms of effects on the healing process, most likely through its effects on angiogenesis.

## Intention

### **Study of the effects of behavioral intention model education on reducing the cesarean rate among pregnant women of Khomeiny-Shahr, Isfahan, in 2006.**

Fathian, Zohreh; Sharifi rad, Gholamreza; Hasanzadeh, Akbar; Fathian, Zahra  
Health Service Center of Khomeiny-Shahr - M.Sc. in health education

**Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2007; 9 (2): 123-131 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cesarean Section; Pregnancy; Delivery, Obstetric; Behavior; Attitude; Education

**Abstract:** The cesarean section rate is very high and is increasing in most countries including Iran. Being a major surgery, the cesarean section may have dangerous side effects and even can be rarely fetal. During recent years, in most developed countries there have been many attempts to reduce the cesarean rate using education and other interfering methods. In our country it seems that the efforts with this regard have not been significant. The goal of the present study was to evaluate the effects of Behavioral Intention Model [BIM] education on reducing the cesarean rate among pregnant women. In this interventional study, 140 women at their first-time pregnancy and in 3rd trimester, where chosen in the winter of 2005, using simple random sampling method; they were divided into case and control groups. After pretest using a questionnaire in both groups, BIM was employed for the test group, followed by a post test performance in both groups. The collected data were analyzed by T-paired, independent T and chi-square methods. The results showed significant differences between case and control groups in the level of knowledge, evaluation of results, attitude and behaviors [ $p < 0.001$ ]. According to the results, it can be concluded that BIM is effective on increasing or improving the knowledge, evaluation of results, attitude, strengthening the intention and behavior of the pregnant women. It is, therefore, suggested to use this method and other systematic education for pregnant women to decrease the rate of unnecessary cesarean.

## Intestinal Obstruction

### etiology

### **Inhibition of Akt pathway phosphorylation as a mechanism in the pathogenesis of functional intestinal obstruction in carcinomatosis peritonei.**

Poon, Donald; Le, Hoang Vinh; Chanh, Ngo Van; Tham, Chee Kian; Poh, Benjamin; Koo, Wen Hsin; Hung, Huynh  
National Cancer Centre - Division of Cellular and Molecular Research - Department of Medical Oncology

**Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy** 2008; 1 (2): 73-79 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Phosphorylation; Vesicular Transport Proteins; Microfilament Proteins; Peritoneal Neoplasms; Cytokines; Adrenal Insufficiency

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study was to confirm our hypothesis that the development of functional intestinal obstruction in carcinomatosis peritonei [CP] is related to cytokine-mediated inhibition of the Akt pathway and to investigate the phenomenon of relative adrenal insufficiency in CP. Human adrenocortical cells [NCI-H295R] were treated with serum derived from eight cancer patients who had intestinal obstruction and functional adrenal insufficiency. Serum from three normal healthy subjects and three who had CP but without intestinal obstruction or adrenal insufficiency were used as controls. The differential effects of serum on the treated cells were studied using Western blot analysis. Cortisol production of these treated cells was assayed with cortisol ELISA kits. Phosphorylation of Akt at Ser473 and Ser308 in cells was significantly reduced when treated with serum from patients with intestinal obstruction but not controls. Phosphorylation of PDK1 at Ser241, mTOR downstream targets like p70S6 at Thr421/Ser424 and Thr389, and lastly 4EBP-1 at Ser70 a downstream target of p70S6 was reduced by approximately 50%, 40%, and 70%, respectively. There was enhanced phosphorylation of eIF4E an initiating factor in protein translation in cells treated with patient serum compared to controls. Cortisol synthesis was stimulated upon treatment with patient serum but not with control serum. Inhibition of Akt phosphorylation is a mechanism that could play a major role in the development of intestinal obstruction in carcinomatosis peritonei. The identification of the mediating cytokines will lead to the development of cogent targeted therapeutic strategies.

## Intracranial Pressure

### drug effects

### **Effects of butorphanol and fentanyl on cerebral pressures and cardiovascular hemodynamics during tunneling phase for ventriculoperitoneal shunt insertion.**

Rath, Girija P.; Prabhakar, Hemanshu; Bithal, Parmod K.; Dash, Hari H.; Narang, Karanjit S.; Kalaivani, M.

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1041-1053 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hemodynamics-drug effects; Fentanyl-therapeutic use; Butorphanol-therapeutic use; Ventriculoperitoneal Shunt

**Abstract:** Subcutaneous tunneling for ventriculoperitoneal shunt insertion is the most painful step of this surgery. It is associated with intense hemodynamic response, may influence the intracranial pressure, and thus may worsen the existing intracranial pathology. The purpose of this report is to evaluate the commonly used opioid fentanyl, along with butorphanol, an agonist-antagonist compound. Twenty adult patients undergoing ventriculoperitoneal shunt surgery were induced with fentanyl 2-mcg.kg[-1] and thiopentone 4-5 mg.kg[-1]. Intubation followed the administration of rocuronium 1 mg.kg[-1]. All patients were put on mechanical ventilation to maintain end-tidal carbon dioxide levels of 32 +/- 2 mmHg. Anesthesia was maintained with isoflurane in N<sub>2</sub>O and O<sub>2</sub> [MAC 1.0 +/- 0.2]. Routine monitoring, arterial blood pressure and intracranial pressures were measured. Three minutes prior to the tunneling phase, patients received either fentanyl 1 mcg.kg[-1] or butorphanol 1 mg in a randomized manner. Thereafter hemodynamic and intracranial pressure changes were noted during tunneling and each minute in the post-tunneling period for 5 minutes. The duration of the tunneling phase was also noted. Data were presented as number [proportion] or mean +/- SD/median [range] as appropriate. Statistical analysis was done using Wilcoxon ranksum test and the repeated measures of ANOVA. The value of  $p < 0.05$  was considered significant. A significant rise in the intracranial pressure and cerebral perfusion pressure along with the hemodynamic parameters was noted during the tunneling phase in both groups. The changes were of longer clinical duration in the butorphanol group. Butorphanol must be used with caution in neurosurgical patients. The ventricular end of the shunt catheter should preferably be put before the tunneling phase to avoid rise in intracranial pressure.

## Intubation, Intratracheal

### methods

#### **Poster-facilitation of tracheal intubation using the glidescope and the Metti introducer.**

Muallem, Musa

American University of Beirut

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 946-947 (1 ref.)

**Keywords:** Intubation, Intratracheal-instrumentation

## Irritable Bowel Syndrome

#### **Study of the relationship between helicobacter pylori infection and irritable bowel syndrome.**

Nouh, Mohammed Alaa El Din; Abdel Wahed, Moshira Mohamed; Anis, Sawsan El Sayed Mohammed; Nassar, Mervat Ragab Abdel Rahman

Menoufiya University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Tropical Medicine

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 5-18 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Colonic Diseases, Functional-diagnosis; Helicobacter Infections-diagnosis; Prevalence; Helicobacter pylori; Endoscopy, Gastrointestinal; Colonoscopy; Biopsy; Histology; Signs and Symptoms, Digestive; Syndrome

**Abstract:** Irritable bowel syndrome [IBS] can be diagnosed at any age but a new diagnosis of IBS should be made in patients older than 60 years of age because other diseases [colon cancer, diverticulitis, inflammatory bowel may have similar presenting symptoms. Research studies consistently show that women are two to three times more likely than men to be diagnosed with IBS. Over 40 years ago, it was recognized that a percentage of patients with irritable colon developed typical IBS symptoms after an acute infective enteritis [eg, postdysentery IBS]. The aim of the present work to study the relationship between helicobacter pylori and irritable bowel syndrome. The present study was conducted on 30 subjects, They were stratified into 2 groups: group I [IBS groups], they were twenty patients with symptoms suggestive of irritable bowel syndrome according to Rome criteria II, they were 6 males [30%] and 14 females [70%] and their ages were ranging from 18 to 50 years with a mean value of [36.5 +/- 13.2 years] and this group underwent upper endoscopy and colonoscopy and random biopsies were taken from gastric and colonic mucosa for histological examination. Group II [control group] included ten healthy volunteers with no symptoms suggestive of irritable bowel syndrome, they were [5] males and [5] females matched by age They were chosen from referrals to the endoscopy unit of Menoufiya University Hospital. An informed consent was obtained from all included subjects. There was statistically significant difference in the results of histopathological examination of biopsies taken from the colon. There is increase in inflammatory cell infiltration of mucosa of the colon of IBS patient than control groups [lymphocyte infiltration, plasma cell and eosinophit. Helicobacter pylori [HP] did not colonize the colon mucosa. There was no a statistically significant difference in the results of hisiopathological examination of biopsies taken from the gastric antrum of IBS patient and control group [inflammatory cell infiltration]. There was no statistically significant difference of presence of HP in the gastric mucosa of IBS patients and healthy control. No direct correlation between HP infection and IBS but there was intense inflammatory response in the presence of HP.

## Kidney Failure, Chronic

### complications

#### **Comparative study between two methods for detecting cytomegalovirus in chronic renal failure patients.**

Hasan, Mona A.; Al Shazly, Ashraf A.; Mohamed, Ismail S.; Ibrahim, Maggie A.

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Departments of Microbiology and Internal Medicine

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 195-206 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cytomegalovirus Infections-diagnosis; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Immunoglobulin G; Immunoglobulin M; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Antibodies; Renal Dialysis; Kidney Transplantation; Cytomegalovirus

**Abstract:** This work was designed to evaluate and compare Human Cytomegalovirus [HCMV] ELISA and Polymerase chain reaction PCR methods for the detection of HCMV in chronic renal failure patients. Also, it aims to correlate HCMV infection with positive clinical history, duration of dialysis, blood transfusion and renal transplantation. The present study was conducted on 66 patients with chronic renal failure, divided into two subgroups [50 non-transplanted on hemodialysis and 16 renal transplanted patients], and twenty apparently healthy volunteers as control group. Both the patients and the controls have been studied for detection of HCMV infection by CMV specific IgG and IgM ELISA assay, and qualitative leukocytes PCR assay. Regarding CMV IgG and IgM were detected in 66 [100%] and 10 [15.1%] patients respectively. The patients' group was found to be positive for CMV IgM and PCR assays in a percentage of 15.1% and 45.4% respectively with statistically significant difference compared to the control group. By PCR, HCMV positivity was significantly increased more frequent among non-transplanted patients with frequent blood transfusion. However, frequent blood transfusion had no influence on the positivity of HCMV in renal transplanted patients. Also, duration of dialysis in non-transplanted patients had insignificant role on the positivity of HCMV. Although the positivity for CMV IgM ELISA was [12%] and [25%] among non-transplanted and transplanted subgroups respectively, the difference was statistically insignificant. Comparing the positivity for PCR which was [42%] and [56.25%] among non-transplanted and transplanted subgroups respectively, the difference was also statistically insignificant. The relative sensitivity and specificity of CMV IgM ELISA assay compared to CMV PCR were 30% and 97.2% respectively. We concluded that leukocytes PCR is a reliable test in screening HCMV infection and it is more valuable than serology in diagnosis of HCMV infection. Also, the determination of IgM antibodies for HCMV is not helpful in identifying patients at risk or in following the course of HCMV disease because antibody response is too slow and it has low sensitivity.

### Lower gastrointestinal bleeding in patients with end stage renal disease in Assiut University Hospitals.

Al Shazly, Ashraf A.; Kelani, Abdallah I.; Haridi, Mostafa; Fouad, Noha  
Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Internal Medicine

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 157-164 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage; Hospitals, University; Endoscopy, Gastrointestinal; Renal Dialysis

**Abstract:** To evaluate the association of lower gastrointestinal bleeding [LGIB] with patients of end stage renal disease [ESRD] maintained on regular hemodialysis, the present study was designed on a prospective basis, it was carried out on 60 patients of ESRD 36 males [60%], 24 females [40%] complaining of lower gastrointestinal bleeding in a different variety with a mean age +/- SD of 40 +/- 10 years and another 20 patients of ESRD with no gastrointestinal bleeding regarding occult blood in stools as a control group, all were diagnosed at the Nephrology Unit of Assiut University Hospitals through the year 2006. The Patients and control were divided into three groups:- [A] 20 patients of ESRD [12 males and 8 females] having marked pallor, iron deficiency anemia with faecal occult blood positivity. [B] 20 patients of ESRD [11 males and 9 females] who have chronic intermittent hematochezia. [C] 20 patients of ESRD [13 males and 7 females] suffering acute severe hematochezia. [D] Another 20 patients of ESRD [11 males and 9 females] with no lower gastrointestinal bleeding as a control group. All patients in group A, B, C were subjected to upper and lower gastrointestinal endoscopy, groups A and controls were subjected to stool occult blood estimation using slide test [hema screen test]. The studied groups showed the following results: [1] 31 cases [51.7%] of ESRD patients with LGIB had angiodysplastic lesions of the colon, while the other 29 cases of [48.3%] had upper gastrointestinal lesions. [2] Upper gastrointestinal lesions may be massive enough to cause LGIB. [3] Quality and quantity of LGIB showed significant difference with duration of dialysis: Patients presented with acute severe haematochezia showed duration of dialysis longer than those of moderate intermittent one and patients presented with positive faecal occult blood showed duration longer than the other two groups. The duration of dialysis in patients having angiodysplasia of the colon was significantly longer than control group. On the other hand, patients of control group had underwent duration of dialysis longer than group B and they did not show any gastrointestinal bleeding, this may mean that long duration of dialysis alone is not a definite cause of the bleeding. [4] 32 patients [53,3%] of studied groups had inefficient dialysis, while 28 [46.7%] patients had efficient dialysis. The dialysis in 23 cases of 31 patients of ESRD with angiodysplasia was also inefficient dialysis, while the other 8 cases were on efficient dialysis. So, inefficient dialysis may contribute to the occurrence of LGIB, but it is not the only definitive cause for this bleeding. It could be concluded that: [1] middle aged males were more liable to LGIB than middle I aged females; [2] Angiodysplasia of the colon was the most common cause of LGIB in our studied groups, but upper gastrointestinal tract lesions should also be considered. [3] Long term duration of dialysis may share in the occurrence of LGIB. [4] Inefficient dialysis may have a role in the occurrence of this bleeding. We can recommend that patients of ESRD presenting with severe microcytic hypochromic anemia should be examined for faecal occult blood aiming at early detection of angiodysplasia of the colon.

## Kidney Transplantation

### Quality improvement of self care for renal transplant recipients in adolescents.

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Menoufiya University - Lecturer of Pediatric Nursing

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 345-356 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Adolescent; Self Care; Questionnaires; Self Concept; Quality Assurance, Health Care

**Abstract:** Renal transplantation represented an alternative to dialysis for many patients with end stage renal disease. An important function of the nurse is to prepare the patient for discharge and for a lifetime of self-monitoring and care. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of self care on post renal transplant recipients. This study was carried out in Mansoura

Urology and Nephrology center. A total number of forty renal transplant recipients were enrolled in this study. The first twenty of them were chosen as control group received only the usual care of the health setting while the other twenty subjects were chosen to be supplemented with self-care as experimental group. Tools for data collections were patient's records, physical examination, interviewing questionnaire and observational checklist. The findings revealed that self-care decreased the post renal transplant complications and improved the post renal transplant recipients self-esteem the study recommended the implementation of this self care for all renal transplant to adapt functioning and prolongation of normal life.

## Labor, Induced

### methods

#### **Efficacy of different methods of induction of labour.**

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District Head Quarter Hospital - Medical Officer Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology** 2007; 15 (1-4): 24-28 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy; Amnion-surgery; Dinoprostone; Oxytocin; Prospective Studies; Cesarean Section; Delivery, Obstetric

**Abstract:** To determine the efficacy of different methods of induction of labour in term pregnancies, their impact on induction-delivery interval, mode of delivery and safety to mother and fetus. Prospective comparative study with quantitative design. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Unit 1 Holy Family Hospital Rawalpindi from 1[st] January 2002 to 31[st] December 2002. Women between 37-42 weeks of gestation, with singleton pregnancy, cephalic presentation, having Bishop score between of 4 to 6 were included. Convenience sampling was done. Subjects for planned induction were allocated into three groups. Group I had labor induction with single PGE2 [Prostaglandin E2] 3mg vaginal pessary. Group II had amniotomy with simultaneous oxytocin infusion and Group III had extra amniotic Foleys Catheter [EAFC] insertion. Main outcome measures were increase in bishop score 6 hours post induction, induction to labor onset interval, induction to delivery interval, mode of delivery, any complication arising during induction process or afterwards and neonatal outcome. The number of cases included were 214, comprising of 78, 72 and 64 women in group I, II, and III respectively. The rise in bishop score was significantly higher in multipara in all the three groups. Induction to delivery interval was shortest in group II [7.6 hours +/- 4.2SD in primigravida and 6.9 hours +/- 2.9 SD in multigravida] as compared to the other two groups. The Caesarean section rate was 11.5%, 16% and 9.3% in the three groups respectively. Rate of failed induction was higher in EAFC group [4.6%] All the three modes of induction were equally safe and effective in terms of delivery and APGAR score. However each method of induction has its own merits and demerits. PGE2 was found to be least invasive and safe, while oxytocin infusion group required continuous monitoring for uterine contractions and titration on infusion while EAFC group showed a slightly higher incidence of neonatal sepsis.

## Lead

### toxicity

#### **Histological and immunohistochemical study on the effect of lead on development of testis in albino rat and role of zinc supplementation.**

Fadda, Walaa A.; Mansour, Fouad K.; El Habiby, Moustafa M.; El Safty, Fatrna A.

Menoufiya University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Anatomy and Embryology

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 77-90 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Testis-growth and development; Protective Agents; Zinc; Testis-pathology; Immunohistochemistry; Histology; Treatment Outcome; Rats; Models, Animal

**Abstract:** Lead as a toxic heavy metal is known to exert pathological on almost all tissues including the male reproductive organs. The present study was designed to elucidate the effect of pre-and lead exposure on the development of testis in rat offspring and the possible protective role of zinc supplementation concerning the histological and immunohistochemical aspects. Twenty pregnant albino rats were used in the present study. They were divided into four groups [ten animals for each]. Group I [control] was administered 1 ml distilled water orally daily. Group II, received zinc sulphate orally, in a dose of 1 mg / kg b.w. / day. Group III, received lead acetate orally, in a dose of 50 mg / kg b.w. / day [1 / 200 of LD 50]. Group IV, received both lead acetate and zinc sulphate in the same routes and doses mentioned before. The duration of treatment was from the start of pregnancy and continued after parturition until weaning time. Offsprings were sacrificed one day, one week, two weeks three weeks and six weeks postnatally. Sections from the testes were stained by H and E for routine histological examination, methyle green pyronin for nucleic acids and immunohistochemical labeling of apoptosis using Fas-ligand antibody. The results of the present study revealed that exposure to lead markedly influences the testis of offspring at all age groups and affects the cells included in the process of spermatogenesis up to the spermatids. In early ages, lead causes delayed development of germinal epithelial with vacuolization of the cytoplasm of the cells in the seminiferous follicles. In older ages, it causes decreased stratification with distortion of the lining epithelium. The early spermatids did not developed and most of cells of the germinal epithelium showed apoptotic changes revealed by strong immunoreactivity for Fas-ligand antibody. In contrast, with zinc supplementation the testis retains the normal spermatogenic process with few apoptotic changes. From the present study, it could be concluded that lead has degenerative changes on the developing testis and zinc supplementation ameliorates lead - induced testicular damage and retains the normal spermatogenesis process.

## Leukemia-Lymphoma, Adult T-Cell

diagnosis

### **Adult T-cell Leukemia / Lymphoma: First case report from Qatar.**

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Hamad Medical Corporation - Al Amal Hospital - Hematology / Oncology Department

**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 56-60 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pneumocystis carinii; Leukemia-Lymphoma, Adult T-Cell-therapy; Hyperglycemia; Pneumonia, Pneumocystis

**Abstract:** In what appears to be the first case of Adult T-cell Leukemia/Lymphoma [ATLL] reported in Qatar and Middle Eastern Arab countries, a 39-year-old lady presented first with pneumocystis carinii pneumonia and hypercalcaemia and later showed the full picture of ATLL, splenomegaly leukocytosis, skin rash, and bone marrow infiltrations. She responded well to chemotherapy, with complete remission after four cycles of combination chemotherapy but the prognosis of patients with ATLL is poor. Although patients may respond initially to treatment with combination chemotherapy regimens devised for advanced, aggressive Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma [NHL], relapses are common with a median survival of eight months and a four-year survival of 12 percent.

## Leukocyte Reduction Procedures

### **Why implement universal leukoreduction?**

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**Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy** 2008; 1 (2): 106-123 (173 ref.)

**Keywords:** Blood Transfusion; Evidence-Based Medicine; Cytomegalovirus; Creutzfeldt-Jakob Syndrome; Graft vs Host Disease; Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Adult

**Abstract:** The improvement of transfusion medicine technology is an ongoing process primarily directed at increasing the safety of allogeneic blood component transfusions for recipients. Over the years, relatively little attention had been paid to the leukocytes present in the various blood components. The availability of leukocyte removal [leukoreduction] techniques for blood components is associated with a considerable improvement in various clinical outcomes. These include a reduction in the frequency and severity of febrile transfusion reactions, reduced cytomegalovirus transfusion-transmission risk, the reduced incidence of alloimmune platelet refractoriness, a possible reduction in the risk of transfusion-associated variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease transmission, as well as reducing the overall risk of both recipient mortality and organ dysfunction, particularly in cardiac surgery patients and possibly in other categories of patients. Internationally, 19 countries have implemented universal leukocyte reduction [ULR] as part of their blood safety policy. The main reason for not implementing ULR in those countries that have not appears to be primarily concerns over costs. Nonetheless, the available international experience supports the concept that ULR is a process that results in improved safety of allogeneic blood components.

## Libraries, Medical

manpower

### **Internal factors influences on medical librarian and informatics communicator attitudes on their future professional placement.**

Horri, A.; Qazi Mirsaeed, S.J.

University of Tehran - School of Paramedic Sciences

**Journal of Health Administration** 2008; 10 (30): 51-58 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Librarians; Attitude; Questionnaires; Medical Informatics; Data Collection

**Abstract:** Beginning the 21 century, and the 3rd Millennium; new roles and scales, bring the idea of the world unity in which followed the net work philosophy. It has been known as a greatest challenge for librarians and information communicator, the challenge that deserved a profound attention and multifaceted study. The present research reviewed the internal factors influences on medical librarian and informatics communicator attitudes in their future professional placement. Present research is a descriptive study, and the studied community is the all librarians and information communicators in medical science areas in Iran. Questioners have been used to collect data. These questioners have two main parts, and an additional section was added for personal information. After examining its validity and reliability, the questioner has been distributed among 1368 individuals, for these amounts 1001 answered them. In statistical calculations which included; frequencies distribution, means, percent of distribution indices, correlation coefficient, and binomial tests, SPSS software has been used and the results using the descriptive statistics presents in tables. Finding data showed that among 1001 individual who answered the questioners, 462 of them had librarianship educations. Also average that calculated of importance to internal factors and their influences were 4.13 and 4.18 comparing to 5. In consideration of the Internal factors influences on medical librarian and informatics communicator attitudes in their future professional placement it showed that except one case, there were significant and positive relation among other factors [P0.001] it means that increasing each of factors has a positive influence on

individuals' attitude toward their position in their future profession. Only the first factor: the pre-professional factor did not exist. It is clear that librarian and informatics communicator are completely aware toward the future of their profession and try to cope with the condition. To provide a suitable condition to achieve librarian cope with the new conditions, it is needed to review the administrative organization structure in this profession.

## Library Science

### **A comparative study on Iranian libraries and librarians, and superior librarianship web logs.**

Skroji, R.; Farhadi, M.; Haqqani, H.R.

Iran University of Medical Sciences - School of Management and Medical Information

**Journal of Health Administration** 2008; 10 (30): 33-42 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Librarians; Internet; Data Collection

**Abstract:** Web logs are the evident tools for the librarians. There are three main ways for applying web logs in librarianship fields, as follows: personal use by librarian to upgrade their personal information, as a source of information in case of libraries, and for their services. The aim of this research is to compare between Iranian libraries and librarians, and superior librarianship web logs. Present research has been achieved by descriptive method and comparatively studied a comparison between Iranian libraries and librarians, and superior librarianship web logs in 2006. Seventy-nine web logs from libraries and Iranian librarian and ten best librarianship web logs in the world in 2006 have been chosen as research community. We used direct observations and a check list -that its main factors came from Herring- and associated and based on observations and writer experiences, coaches' and weblog writers consultations for collecting data; and comparing with the best weblogs, other subjects have been added in this check list including overall identifications factors, writers identifications, date, and the level of the weblog activities, technical aspect, overall concept, linkage conditions, and opinion have been showed. Collected data have been presented and analyzed using descriptive statistics method. In terms of type, it showed that 67% of Iranian web log are filtrated and 14% are scientific, Communicating services in terms of the librarianship and its news %18, coordination and similarity and communication between librarian and services performance %9; and publishing scientific information, papers and translations %9; are the main goal of the Iranian web logs. Evaluating different structural factors in Iranian librarian weblogs showed that in 40.5% of Iranian web log between 50% up to 75% of the writers identifications, 97.4% of them between 50% up to 75% of technical factors, 78.48% of Iranian weblog under 50% of overall technical factors, 64.55% of them under 50% overall containing, and 43.42% of them under 50% different type of the connections have been observed. In total 65.54% of the structural factors were in superior weblogs and 49.90% in Iranian web logs. Evaluation of the structural factors made the leveling Iranian librarian and libraries and superior libraries web logs based on gained scores. Iranian librarian group web logs achieved the first place by 80.95% points and non librarian web logs went down to 79 place by 17.26%; based on structural factors among Iranian web logs. Between the superior web logs The Academic Librarian was in first place by 82.14% and the Conservator in 10th place by 29.76% points. Some 58.23% of Iranian and 20% of world's superior web logs managed the structural factors in this grading.

## Lithium

### adverse effects

### **Thyroid dysfunction and lithium maintenance therapy in Bahraini out-patients.**

Hussain, H.A.; Haddad, M.K.; Sequeira, R.P.

Arabian Gulf University - Department of Psychiatry

**Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]** 2008; 19 (2): 47-56 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypothyroidism-etiology; Risk Factors; Prevalence; Retrospective Studies; Mental Disorders-drug therapy; Sex Factors; Time Factors; Early Diagnosis; Mass Screening

**Abstract:** The definition, prevalence, etiology and clinical significance of lithium-associated subclinical hypothyroidism are uncertain. To determine the prevalence and risk factors for subclinical hypothyroidism among Bahraini patients on long-term lithium therapy. A retrospective study was conducted in all patients attending the out-patient clinic at the Bahrain Psychiatric Hospital who were diagnosed according to ICD-10 criteria as bipolar affective disorder, schizoaffective disorder or resistant depression, and were receiving maintenance lithium therapy for one year or longer. The age, gender, dosage of lithium, duration of lithium therapy, and duration of therapy until the development of thyroid dysfunction if it occurred, was the variables analyzed. Thyroid stimulating hormone [TSH; reference range 0.25 - 4.5 mU/L] and free thyroxine [T<sub>4</sub>]; reference range 6.0 - 24.5 pmol/L] in serum were measured. In a sample of 32 patients 12 were female and 20 were male with a mean [± SD] age 40.41 ± 9.13 years. The age at onset of illness was 22.78 ± 7.4 years, and lithium therapy was initiated at the age of 30.53 ± 8.85 years. The dosage of lithium [mean ± SD] was 812.5 ± 282.6 mgs/day administered for a duration of 10.72 ± 7.02 years. The level of TSH and thyroxine [mean ± SD] were 3.45 ± 3.1 mU/L and 15.5 ± 3.14 pmol/L, respectively. Seven patients [21.9%] were considered to have had a subclinical hypothyroidism judged by a TSH level of ≥ 4.5 mU/L; of these four were females. None of the patients had overt hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism. Subclinical hypothyroidism is a relatively common adverse effect associated with lithium maintenance therapy. The duration of lithium therapy and female gender are important predictive factors. It is important to screen patients on lithium therapy for thyroid dysfunction for early detection and management.



## Liver Transplantation

### Living related liver transplantation pediatric patients [a single center study].

Konsowa, Hatem A.; Marrwan, Ibrahim; Ibrahim, Tarek  
 Menoufiya University - National Liver Institute - Departments of Pediatric  
**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 279-290 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Child; Follow-Up Studies; Survival Rate; Mortality; Postoperative Complications; Pediatrics

**Abstract:** This study included all pediatric cases that had done Living related liver transplantation [LRLT] in National Liver Institute [NLI], Menoufiya University from April 2003 to August 2007; they were 15 children, 8 were males and 7 were females. Their ages ranged between 1 year and 14 with a mean of 6 +/- 5.5 years. The indications for LRLT were Biliary atresia [BA]: 6 cases [40%], Budd Chiari syndrome [BCS]: 3 cases [20%], Bylers disease; 2 cases [13.3%], congenital hepatic fibrosis [CHF]: 2 cases [13.3%] [cirrhosis due to hepatitis C [HCV]: one case [6.7%] and hepatoplastoma: one case [6.7%]. The mean of follow-up was 30 +/- 20 months [range: 1-52 months]. The mean of pediatric end stage liver disease [PELD] score in deceased patients [20 +/- 11] was higher than the survivors [9 +/- 8] [P<0.05]. Seven mortalities [46.7%] occurred and the main causes of death were sepsis, vascular complications and chronic rejection. The over all patient survival in six month, first and second year were 73.3%, 66.7% and 53.3 %, respectively The best first year patient survival was in BA cases [100%] while the worst was in BCS patients [33.3%]. In conclusion, LRLT is a successful therapy for infants and children with end stage liver diseases. It seems that the primary liver disease has no impact on the early results of LRLT except BCS where the cause of early mortalities were related to the recurrence of the disease. Implementation of education program for donors [the family] and candidates for LRLT is necessary to fulfill the criteria required for successful LRLT. Appropriate timing, meticulous surgical procedures, and comprehensive management of complications are crucial for successful outcome with LRLT.

## Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic

### Neuropsychiatric manifestations in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus.

Saghafi, M.; Foroughipour, M.; Yazdi, Z. Rezayi; Sakhdari, A.; Moghadam, P. Ahmadi  
 Ghaem Hospital - Rheumatology Department

**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 355-360 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lupus Vasculitis, Central Nervous System; Neurologic Manifestations; Prospective Studies; Early Diagnosis; Age Distribution; Prognosis

**Abstract:** Systemic Lupus Erythematosus [SLE] is an autoimmune disease with unknown etiology. It can cause diverse clinical manifestations. Neuropsychiatric [NP] features may appear as the main signs and symptoms of the disease while they can be extremely severe in nature. Since the NP conditions are almost always very important, early diagnosis and aggressive treatment is mandatory. This study was aimed to evaluate the NP manifestations of SLE. This was a descriptive prospective study conducted from 2002 to 2004 at Ghaeni Hospital, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences. Patients, involved in SLE according to American College of Rheumatology [ACR] criteria, entered the study. A neurologist examined all the patients clinically while paraclinical assessments were carried out in parallel when required. All the data were gathered in prepared questionnaires and analyzed statistically. From 88 examined SLE patients, 27 had NP-SLE [30.6%]. The mean age in this group was 25 years. The mean time between the beginning of the disease and the occurrence of the NP manifestations was 2.1 years. Central Nervous System [CNS] and Peripheral Nervous System [PNS] involvements were seen in 88.9% and 29.6% respectively. Cognitive dysfunction [55.5%], among all other NP features, was the most prevalent, and seizure with 37 % was the second common manifestation. NP involvement of SLE patients usually occurs in young individuals. CNS involvement [most frequently seizure and psychosis] was more common than the PNS involvement. In our study, cognitive disorders were the most widespread features, which is compatible to the results of other similar studies. The vast variety of neuropsychiatric manifestations and their effects on the prognosis of the underlying disease, necessitate routine complete neurologic examinations as soon as the diagnosis is confirmed.

## Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin

### complications

### Use of IgH and TCR-Y genes rearrangement as a diagnostic tool in bone marrow involvement in NHL.

Fathy, Amr; Kandil, Samia; Al Adle, Rawhia; Esaa, Enas; Thabet, Yasser  
 Minoufiya University - Faculty of Medicine - Clin. Path. Department

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 291-304 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bone Marrow-pathology; Bone Marrow Examination; Immunohistochemistry; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Gene Rearrangement

**Abstract:** This study was performed on 57 NHL cases [31 m and 26 f] with different stages, randomly selected from Medical Oncology Department, Minoufiya University hospitals. All patients were subjected to peripheral blood collection, bone marrow aspiration and biopsy to detect IgH and TCR gene rearrangement using PCR technique. Also all samples were examined for morphological changes by H and E stain, immunohistochemistry using CD20, CD 45R and LCA antibodies. The morphological examination showed 6/57 positive results [10.5%] in the bone marrow aspiration, 17/49 [34.7%] in biopsy, 20/49 [40.8%] in combined aspiration, biopsy and the immunohistochemistry stain. By using PCR method, the IgH gene rearrangement was positive in 32/52 [61.5%] using bone marrow aspiration; while 9/24 [37.5%] in peripheral blood and 35/54 [64.8%] in combined bone marrow and peripheral blood using FR-Illa, FR-

Ila, FR I-c, Vu-Ju and their combination. The TCR- $\gamma$  gene rearrangement detects clonality in 9/52 [17.3%] using bone marrow aspiration, while 11/54 [25.9%] in peripheral blood and 14/54 [25.9%] in combined bone marrow aspiration and peripheral blood examinations.

## Mammaplasty

### methods

#### **Primary closure of anterior rectus fascia after monopedicled tram harvest for breast reconstruction.**

Youssef, Omar Z.

Cairo University - National Cancer Institute - Department of surgery

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 329-334 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Surgical Flaps; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Rectus Abdominis; Fascia; Postoperative Complications; Prospective Studies; Follow-Up Studies

**Abstract:** Dissection of pedicled TRAM flap results in defects of both rectus muscle and anterior rectus fascia, which may cause considerable donor-site morbidity. The aim of this work is to introduce a technical modification to preserve partly anterior rectus fascia to allow its primary closure and avoid abdominal wall complications mainly hernia and abdominal bulge. Twenty two consecutive patients who underwent breast reconstruction with monopedicled TRAM flap were evaluated after primary closure of rectus fascia without mesh, regarding postoperative abdominal wall complications. Mean age of patients was 43.8y [30y-52y]. Eighteen patients underwent immediate breast reconstruction, while 4 patients underwent delayed breast reconstruction. Donor site complications was 18% and included infection, seroma and partial necrosis of the umbilicus. There was no hernia, only one patient developed abdominal bulge. Flap related complications included partial flap loss in 3 patients. There was no delay in starting adjuvant treatment in the immediate reconstruction group. It is a safe technique, which enables surgeons to dissect the flap and preserve larger area of rectus fascia to allow its primary closure without donor-site complications. We believe that this modification prevents hernia and abdominal bulge, but we need larger number of patients to better evaluate this technique.

## Manipulation, Spinal

### adverse effects

#### **Cervical stabilization with halo fixation: Anesthetic implications-Case Reports.**

Jain, Virendra; Rath, Girija; Prabhakar, Hemanshu; Mitra, Jayanta K.; Ali, Zulfiqar

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1093-1098 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia; Cervical Vertebrae-surgery; Bronchoscopy; Intubation, Intratracheal

**Abstract:** Halo fixation is often used to provide stability in patients with unstable cervical spine. These fixation devices pose unique challenges to the anesthesiologists encountered while securing an airway. Management of airway in patients with halo fixation is complicated by the fixed position, limited access to the face, and immobilization of neck. We managed two different patients, one in which halo fixation was done for atlanto-axial dislocation [AAD]; and the other, who came with halo fixation and underwent wound debridement under general anesthesia. In the former case, procedure was carried out with laryngeal mask anesthesia and patient breathing spontaneously whereas, in the later case, procedure was performed after securing the airway using awake fiberoptic intubation technique.

## Maxillary Sinus

#### **Internal elevation of sinus: limitations and risks.**

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Saint Joseph University - Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Oral Surgery

**ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques** 2008; 26 (2): 69-77 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dental Implants; Osteotomy

**Abstract:** The aim of this work is to describe the different techniques of crestal sinus lift using adequate bone condensers taking into consideration the available bone height and quality under the sinus membrane in order to determine the proper therapeutic choice.

## Medical Records

### manpower

#### **A comparative study on the job description of medical record professional in selected countries and submit a model.**

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**Journal of Health Administration** 2008; 10 (30): 21-24 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Job Description; Management Information Systems

**Abstract:** Organization, given that is a dynamic, flexible social phenomenon, which constantly changes. Therefore, categorizing plan of jobs would not be a stable phenomenon. Therefore, because the content of job alters with technical advances, it had better to examine specially at the time of an annual assessment, the job description. In addition, the chief of medical records unit should, as possible as, predicate future changes. The present paper is a practical descriptive-analytical research, so that the researcher comprised available job descriptions structures of [Health Information Management Associations] by checklist fully. Then, the draft was designed based on that analogy, put on the table to be criticized by medical records experts, finally, the last proposal designee would be offered. Job descriptions written by American Health Information Management enjoy the structure consists of job title, direct supervisor, main goal, responsibilities and competency. While Australian Health Information Association presents job descriptions comprising job code and class, unit name and supervisors as well as competency, and necessity conditions, and even times of work and rest. This association maintains to record performance indexes at the form of job description. Job description form, in Canadian Health Information Management Association is presented as assessment form of staffs, stating responsibility schedules and separated from job specification form. During double-stage screening of final draft, the researcher came to result that the job description form must include five dimensions as job title, its goal, its responsibilities, performance indexes, and job specification. The authorities believe that these features has the importance of 88%,82%,88%,87%,91%, respectively.

## Membrane Potentials

### Evaluation of hyperpolarization potentials and nerve conduction parameters in axonal neuropathic patients.

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**Pakistan Journal of Physiology** 2007; 3 (2): 8-12 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neural Conduction; Demyelinating Diseases; Polyneuropathies; Nerve Degeneration

**Abstract:** Neuropathies are diagnosed on the basis of some specific parameters of compound motor unit action potential [CMAP]. The slowing of conduction velocity along with relatively, preserved amplitude considered an indication of demyelination. While, amplitude reduction and slightly slowed conduction velocity, referred to axonal degeneration. Further, CMAP shape and distal latencies are also important for the diagnosis of neuropathies. Although, hyperpolarization is one of the important phase of CMAP but, it is mentioned only in the cases of nerve conduction block and never considered to identify other neuropathies. Therefore, in the present study the hyperpolarization phase of CMAP has been compared and evaluated in terms of its amplitude and duration and its occurrence in axonal neuropathy. The CMAP records of normal subjects and axonal neuropathic patients; randomly selected from OPD cases and evaluated for the occurrence of hyperpolarization, its amplitude, duration, latencies, CMAP amplitude and NCV. The recordings were obtained from the stimulation of median and tibial nerves [both distally and proximally] with recordings of CMAP from Abductor Pollicis Brevis and Abductor Hallucis muscles, respectively. The amplitude and duration of hyperpolarization and other parameters measured from both, median and tibial nerves were significantly lesser in neuropathic patients than the normal ones. Hyperpolarization reduces significantly in axonal neuropathy and this phase of CMAP may also be considered for the evaluation in other neuropathies. Further, criteria may be formulated for the diagnosis of various neuropathies using hyperpolarization phase of CMAP.

## Menopause

### Knowledge and attitude of older women towards menopause.

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**Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology** 2007; 15 (1-4): 1-4 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Postmenopause; Climacteric

**Abstract:** To assess the knowledge and attitude towards menopause in postmenopausal women and to determine associated socio-demographic features such as the age, parity, social and educational status of such women. Descriptive, observational. January 2004 to November 2004. Out patient department, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Lahore. A total 200 postmenopausal women aged 50 and above were interviewed in the outpatient department to assess their knowledge about menopause and their attitude postmenopausally whether positive or negative. Mean age at menopause was 48.9 years. Sixty five percent women were satisfied with cessation of menstruation mostly because of religious background. However 3% desired to continue menstruation while 5% women were unhappy with their menopausal status. Twenty four percent women perceived no change in behavior. About 50% women had knowledge about menopause and its symptoms. Only a small percentage of women had knowledge about sequel of menopause and its treatment. The average age at menopause in Pakistan is around 49 years. Most Pakistani women are multiparous or grand multiparous especially rural women. Knowledge about menopause, its sequel and treatment to improve quality of life is limited. Pakistani women take menopause positively on religious grounds. There is a need to conduct population based studies on the knowledge and awareness of women towards menopause, so as to formulate a countrywide health education strategy.

## Mental Disorders

### **Medical students' attitudes towards mental disorders before and after a psychiatric rotation.**

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**Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]** 2008; 19 (2): 36-46 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Students, Medical; Questionnaires; Education, Medical; Attitude; Psychiatry

**Abstract:** This study aims to investigate the impact of the psychiatric rotation course in King Faisal University on the beliefs of Saudi medical students about the causes and treatment of mental disorders, and their attitudes towards mentally ill patients. A total of 150 male and female medical students at King Faisal University completed pre- and post-rotation questionnaire assessing their beliefs and attitudes about the etiologic causes and treatment of mental illness and social distance. The results show that the psychiatric rotation did not greatly influence the beliefs of medical students about the possible causes and treatment of mental illness, though their beliefs about the biochemical causes and treatments were significantly strengthened after completing the rotation. The findings did not show significant changes in the students' attitudes about social distance, as stigmatisation of mentally ill patients continued to occur among them. The psychiatric rotation the needs to be re-evaluated in order to meet the needs of medical students in the light of the objectives of medical education. Moreover, focusing on the biopsychosocial paradigm should be addressed.

### **Stigma of mental illness [SMI]: Views of the public in an Arabic culture do we need an Arabic Anti-stigma programme?**

EL Adl, Mamdouh; Balhaj, Thuraya

**Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]** 2008; 19 (2): 57-65 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Community Psychiatry; Questionnaires; Awareness; Arabs; Culture; Perception; Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome-psychology; Mental Retardation-psychology

**Abstract:** This study aims at exploring the public eye and experience in the stigma of mental illness in an Arab culture, and also exploring the ways that this stigma should be dealt with in various ways. A nine point questionnaire developed by authors to deal with stigma. The results showed clearly that stigma is strongly present in our society with varying degrees regarding various disease conditions, where HIV, mental retardation followed by mental illness scored the highest. Ways to combat stigma been discussed.

## Mental Health

### **A view of mental health in system Iraq, Route and challenges.**

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**Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]** 2008; 19 (2): 80-66 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mental Health Services

**Abstract:** This documentary aims to demonstrate the establishment and progress of mental health services in Iraq during the six decades focusing on the Iraqi psychiatrists determination to maintain the system despite the challenges of the succeve wars and difficulties. This study invested the personal experience of the author over two decades with some few facts reported by news media, together with exploring 160 related websites, keeping in mind the scares reliable data and the difficulties regarding personal communications with people of concern. The remote history of mental health in Iraq constructed a solid structure for this specialty. It's realized through this study that the structure of mental health in Iraq has been subjected to changes by the effect of regional wars and national violence resulting in lowering the standard of practice, The destruction and violence on the medical staff in general resulted in marked deficiency in medical practice despite the support offered by the local and international bodies. All the support offered to improve the mental health on the ground failed in submission to the local destruction that occurred.

## Metabolic Syndrome X

### **Syndrome X: Time to pay heed!**

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**Pakistan Journal of Physiology** 2007; 3 (2): 45-48 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prevalence; Obesity; Hypertension; Insulin Resistance

## Methanol

### toxicity

#### **Quantitative determination of methanol in plant water produced in Mashhad by spectrophotometry method.**

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**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2008; 7 (25): 56-59 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Methanol-analysis; Spectrophotometry

**Abstract:** Methanol is a toxic aliphatic alcohol that is widely used in industry as a solvent. Poisonings occur from accidental or awareness ingestion of it. In this study, the amount of methanol in ten plant water was evaluated. Five samples from each plant waters that related to six factories collected and analyzed by spectrophotometric method. The results showed that the highest [1477.7 +/- 23.8 ppm] and the lowest [79.4 +/- 3 ppm] amount of methanol was related to dill and egyptial willow water, respectively. Since, the chronic use of plant water may induce methanol toxicity, it is recommended to determine a safe limit for it.

## Methemoglobin

#### **Methemoglobin levels during epidural anesthesia for renal transplantation-Comparison of prilocaine with bupivacaine.**

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**Medical East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 997-1011 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia, Epidural; Kidney Transplantation; Bupivacaine-therapeutic use; Prilocaine-therapeutic Use

**Abstract:** One goal of anesthesia for renal transplantation is to avoid an excess load to be imposed on the newly functioning kidney, by using appropriate agents and dosages in the perioperative management. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of prilocaine on serum methemoglobin levels when used as the local anesthetic in epidural anesthesia for renal transplantation, and to compare its effects with that of bupivacaine, which is the standard local anesthetic used. 26 adult renal recipients were randomized into 2 equal groups according to the local anesthetic used for epidural anesthesia during the operation. Patients in group P [n = 13] were given prilocaine and those in group B [control, n = 13] received bupivacaine. The methemoglobin measurement intervals were at: baseline before administration of local anesthetic, and then at 2 hours, 5 hours, and 12 hours of local anesthetic administration. Methemoglobin levels in the prilocaine group were above the normal range in all measurements other than baseline. In the bupivacaine group, methemoglobin levels increased only at 5 hours of local anesthetic administration. However, methemoglobin concentrations and hemoglobin levels were comparable between the two groups at all time intervals, and none of the patients demonstrated clinical symptoms. The use of prilocaine in epidural anesthesia for renal transplantation surgery resulted in an increase in methemoglobin levels, which did not cause any clinical symptoms and was similar to those of bupivacaine at all time measurements.

## Misoprostol

### pharmacology

#### **The comparison of efficacy and safety of vaginal misoprostol and dinoprostone for labour induction.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology** 2007; 15 (1-4): 14-18 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dinoprostone-pharmacology; Labor, Induced-methods; Pregnancy-drug effects; Administration, Intravaginal; Cesarean Section; Apgar Score

**Abstract:** To prove the efficacy of misoprostol for labour induction, to ascertain its safety and to determine the frequency of complications of the vaginal use. An interventional comparative study. April 2004 to March 2005. Fauji Foundation Hospital, Rawalpindi. The study was conducted for induction of labour at term by using two different kinds of labour induction agents [Dinoprostone and Misoprostol]. A total of 112 women were included in this study. With the vaginal use of these two drugs, data regarding obstetrical, fetal and neonatal outcomes was collected and analyzed. The mean induction to delivery interval was lesser in misoprostol group as compared to dinoprostone group [11.14 +/- 3.47 hrs versus 15.05 +/- 5.21hrs, p-value: <0.01]. Cesarean section rate was higher in dinoprostone group as compared to misoprostol group [30.35% vs 21.42%]. Tachysystole and hyper stimulation were experienced more frequently in misoprostol group but was statistically insignificant [p-value: > 0.05]. The Apgar score of neonates in both groups was comparable at one minute [6.96 +/- 1.40 vs 7.18 +/- 1.08, and at 5 minutes [8.48 +/- 0.83 vs 8.66 +/- 0.64]. Both misoprostol and dinoprostone appear to be effective agents for labour induction, but misoprostol has shorter induction to delivery interval, requires less oxytocin and has comparable neonatal outcomes.

**Role of oral misoprostol in first trimester pregnancy failure.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology** 2007; 15 (1-4): 5-8 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Administration, Oral; Pregnancy Trimester, First-drug effects; Prospective Studies; Abortion, Spontaneous; Misoprostol-therapeutic use

**Abstract:** To prove the effectiveness and safety of oral Misoprostol in first trimester pregnancy failure. Prospective interventional study. Obstetrics and Gynaecology department, Fatima Memorial Hospital Lahore. A period of 4 months from June 2006 to September 2006. A total of 64 women at 7 to 12 weeks of gestation with confirmed pregnancy failure were enrolled. Every woman included in the study was prescribed tablet Misoprostol 400 ugm by oral route followed by 200 ugm every 4 hourly up to 4 doses and instructed to report back in case of side effect such as nausea, vomiting abdominal pain or vaginal bleeding. Follow up was scheduled on day 2 and day 7. The course of same regimen was repeated if process did not start in 48 hours. Dilatation and curettage was done in case of incomplete expulsion or heavy bleeding. Major outcome measures were complete expulsion rate, need for surgical evacuation and cervical dilatation and side effects. Forty seven [73.43%] women had complete expulsion at one week while 43.75% [28] achieved it within 48 hours. Fifteen [23.43%] women needed surgical intervention out of which 40% needed cervical dilatation prior to evacuation. Forty [62.50%] women had pre-abortion bleeding which was mild to moderate in nature in 82% of cases while 53.12% [34] had abdominal pain. Rest of the side effects were transient and well tolerated. Oral Misoprostol is safe and effective mode of medical management for first trimester pregnancy failure and repeating the second course after 48 hours has significantly increased expulsion rate.

therapeutic use

**Vaginal misoprostol in the management of first trimester non-viable pregnancy.**

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**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 14-19 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy Trimester, First; Misoprostol-administration and dosage; Abortion, Missed; Pregnancy; Abortion, Spontaneous-therapy

**Abstract:** To study the effectiveness of a regimen of repeated doses of vaginal misoprostol in the management of first trimester missed abortion, one hundred and four pregnant women with first trimester non-viable pregnancies were treated with an initial dose of 800 ! g of vaginal misoprostol followed after four hours by further doses of 400 ! g four-hourly for a maximum of three doses. The complete expulsion rate was 85.6%. Fifty of the 104 [48.1%] women underwent surgical evacuation. In 14 [13.5%] women, gestational products were obtained and confirmed by histopathological examination. In 36 [34.6%] there were minimal or no products obtained and these were considered to be complete miscarriages. The cervical os was found open in all [13.5%] the incomplete miscarriages. Severe abdominal pain was experienced by 10.6% of the patients and excessive vaginal bleeding occurred in 13.5% of them. A fall in hemoglobin of more than one gram/dl occurred in 5.8% of the women and another 5.8% of them had fever >38°C. The stay in hospital was two days for 87 [83.7%] women and three days for 15 [14.4%] women. One [1%] woman stayed four days and another stayed less than one day. None of the women had any complications. This study demonstrated the efficacy and safety of vaginal misoprostol as a medical treatment for first trimester non-viable pregnancies using an initial dose of 800 ! g, followed after four hours by further doses of 400 ! g four-hourly for a maximum of three doses. This management also provided adequate cervical dilatation for surgical evacuation when complete expulsion did not occur.

**Multiple Myeloma**

diagnosis

**Anaplastic myeloma with deposits in three different sites: Case report and literature review.**

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**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 63-65 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Multiple Myeloma-complications; Plasmacytoma; Multiple Myeloma-drug therapy; Multiple Myeloma-pathology

**Abstract:** Anaplastic myeloma is a rare aggressive disease that is resistant to most chemotherapeutic agents and radiotherapy. It develops usually after a diagnosis of classical multiple myeloma and is associated with at least one extramedullary plasmacytoma site. We report a case of this rare disease in a patient who had no previous illness and presented to us with more than one extramedullary plasmacytoma site: a mass in the right anterior chest wall, a swollen scrotum and multiple nodular skin lesions mainly in the legs.

## Muscular Diseases

### diagnosis

#### **An update on inflammatory myopathies.**

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**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 71-75 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Muscular Diseases-pathology; Muscular Diseases-etiology; Inflammation; Dermatomyositis; Polymyositis; Myositis, Inclusion Body

**Abstract:** Inflammatory myopathies are heterogeneous groups of immune mediated myopathies that present as pure form or in association with other auto-immune diseases or malignancy. There are three major subsets: dermatomyositis, polymyositis and sporadic inclusion body myositis. This review highlights our understanding of these disorders, their clinical aspects, diagnosis, pathogenesis and treatment. The idiopathic inflammatory myopathies occurring alone or in association with auto-immune disease and / or cancer have an overlapping clinical presentation with an overall incidence of 3.0 to 7.8 per million and a prevalence from 10 to 60 per million. Because of the variability in epidemiological studies, the interpretation of these results cannot be conclusive. Recent evidence indicates that polymyositis is over diagnosed and many reported cases are likely to be some other disorders. Decreasing the incidence of true polymyositis is due to reliance not only on clinical criteria but also on immunopathological changes in muscle biopsies. Polymyositis and inclusion body myositis occur primarily in adults, whereas dermatomyositis occurs in adults and children between five and fifteen years of age. Sporadic inclusion body myositis affects almost exclusively men over the age of 50 years.

## Mycotoxins

### adverse effects

#### **Role of some mycotoxins in inducing kidney diseases in Upper Egypt.**

Al Shazly, Ashraf A.; Mostafa, Muhammad H.; Tohamy, Muhammad A.; Elhefny, Noor Eldeen A.; Badria, Farid A.

Assiut University - Internal Medicine Department

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 165-178 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Kidney Diseases; Ochratoxins-urine; Food Contamination; Kidney Function Tests; Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid; Fumonisin

**Abstract:** Egypt has a climate that favors the growth of fungi specially those producing mycotoxins. Mycotoxins are found all over the world in human food and blood as well as in animal blood and tissues. The most threatening effects are their nephrotoxicity and carcinogenicity. The aim of this study was to identify the role of some mycotoxins namely; ochratoxin A [OTA] and fumonisin B[1] [FB1] in the occurrence of chronic renal disease of unknown aetiology in Upper Egypt. This study was carried out on 134 subjects who were classified as : 47 patients suffered from chronic renal failure of unknown aetiology before dialysis treatment [group A], 35 subjects who were relatives of patients in group A considering that they share them in the same environmental conditions [group B], 28 subjects working in the Middle Egypt Company [MEC] for grinding of cereals as an occupational risk group for exposure to inhalation of mycotoxins [group C] and 24 subjects with normal kidney functions as a control group. They exposed to a detailed history, their occupation, family history and kidney function tests. Indices of early kidney affection and levels of OTA and FB[1] in urine and serum for all subjects in all groups were also done. As regard group A, OTA was significantly increased while FB1 was non-significantly increased in both serum and urine of patients compared to control group. There was positive correlation between the levels of OTA in both serum and urine versus the level of blood urea. It was found also that the patients with positive ochratoxicity had mild proteinuria. As regard group B, OTA and FB[1] were detected in urine and plasma, although with levels lower than that in group A but significantly higher than that of controls. As regard group C, OTA was found to be nearly equal to that in controls both in serum and urine which may indicate the low contamination levels of cereals in MEC due to good storage conditions. However, FB[1] was found in serum to be insignificantly higher than that in groups A and controls. Also FB[1] was detected in urine insignificantly lower than that in group A and insignificantly higher than that in controls. Although the results were statistically non significant but may indicate the increased risk of exposure to FB[1] in this group. We concluded that the presence of OTA and FB[1] in serum and urine of our control group may indicate the presence of these two mycotoxins as contaminants in the food in our locality. Also, these toxins may play a role in inducing chronic renal diseases in our locality. We advise a continuous follow up for all subjects exposed to these toxins, giving instructions about ways for protection and treatment as well as good storage for cereals and foods.

## Myocardial Infarction

### drug therapy

#### **Comparison of effects of streptase and heberkinasa in treatment of acute ST elevation myocardial infarction [STEMI].**

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**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 419-424 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Treatment Outcome; Streptokinase; Electrocardiography

**Abstract:** Streptokinase [SK] is the most widely used thrombolytic agent in treatment of acute STEMI in our country. Recent studies have showed the poor quality of SK products in use in the developing countries. this clinical trial study was performed between 2005 and 2006 at Ghaem and Javad-al-Aemeh Hospitals of Mashhad and Shariati Hospital of Fasaa. Two hundred sixty thrombolytic eligible acute STEMI patients were randomly assigned to Streptase, produced in Germany [group I; n=130] or Heberkinasa, produced in Cuba [group II; n=130]. Dose of drugs was 1,500,000 units administrated in 60 minutes. Response to treatment were assessed by clinical [angina, re-MI, heart failure, mortality], laboratory [CK\_MB], electrocardiography [resolution of ST elevation, arrhythmia] and echocardiographical [LVEF, MR] parameters. All data were analyzed by the SPSS version 11 and comparison between the treatment groups was performed using the chi-square and Z-test. The patients in two groups were similar in age, sex, risk factors, site of MI and killip class. More than 50% decline in the sum of ST elevation was observed in 76.9% of group I and 53.1% of group II, [p=0.000]. Peak of CKMB at 6[th] hour was higher in group I than II, 70.8% vs 60%, [p=0.01]. Occurrence of re-MI was not significantly different, 1.53% vs 0.76% [p=0.56]. Superiority of Streptase to Heberkinasa was shown also in the rate of pulmonary edema, 9.2% vs 19.2% [p=0.02] and cardiogenic shock, 6.9% vs 19.2% [p=0.003]. Mean LVEF was higher in group I, 50.8% vs 40.5% [p=0.0001] and significant MR [mitral regurgitation] was lower, 3.3% vs 8.3% [p=0.03]. Mortality rate wasn't different in two groups. According to clinical and paraclinical parameters streptase was significantly more effective than Heberkinasa in the treatment of patients with acute STEMI.

### therapy

#### **Assessment of initiation time of thrombolytic therapy in patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction in Hamad General Hospital.**

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**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 36-41 (48 ref.)

**Keywords:** Thrombolytic Therapy; Electrocardiography; Time Factors

**Abstract:** The elevation of reperfusion therapy for acute ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction are time-related and there are decreasing benefits with increasing delays to therapy. To determine whether the time interval between a patient's arrival at the emergency department of Hamad General Hospital, Qatar and initiation of thrombolytic therapy in the coronary care unit [door-to-needle time] is within the 30 minutes recommended by American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association guidelines, the medical records were reviewed of 213 patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction who were admitted through the Emergency Department to receive thrombolysis in the Coronary Care Unit in the twelve months May 2006-April 2007. Medians were calculated for door-to-needle and pain-to-needle times and intermediate points. The median pain-to-needle and pain-to-door times were 211 and 143 minutes respectively, both increasing significantly with the age of the patient and were shorter in men than in women. The median door-to-needle time was 60 minutes with 11.7% of the sample having a door-to-needle time within the recommended 30 minutes. It is concluded that the need for transferring such patients from the emergency department to the coronary care unit of the hospital before the administration of thrombolysis incurs inevitable delays that can be minimized by administering thrombolysis in the emergency department.

## Myotonic Dystrophy

### surgery

#### **Anesthetic management of a patient with myotonic dystrophy for laparoscopic cholecystectomy- A Case Report.**

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1135-1140 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic; Anesthesia

**Abstract:** Myotonic dystrophy [MD] is rare disease that offers challenges to anesthesiologists. We report a case of adult patient with myotonic dystrophy who underwent laparoscopic cholecystectomy. A 48-year-old male patient, known case of MD, was presented for laparoscopic cholecystectomy. Physical examination revealed, young man, calm, quite, cooperative, not in pain or distress with frontal baldness, temporal bone recession, elongated face, mild degree of ptosis and swan neck. Under complete aseptic conditions, thoracic epidural T6-7 with catheter insertion was



performed while the patient was placed on left lateral side. Plain bupivacaine 0.5% 7cc was injected through the catheter. Level of analgesia tested with ice reached up to T4. Intravenous sedation was achieved with midazolam 2 mg and ketamine 50 mg. The patient was comfortably lying supine on warm heated mattress, except of bilateral shoulder pains which was relieved with midazolam and ketamine. In conclusion, regional anesthesia, spinal or epidural, is preferable in MD patients. Shoulder pains is the main intraoperative problem encountered in our patient. Therefore, studies are needed for treating shoulder pain. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first case report in a patient with MD who underwent laparoscopic cholecystectomy under thoracic epidural analgesia. Myotonic dystrophy [M] is rare disease and represents challenges to anesthesiologists. We report a case of adult patient with myotonic dystrophy who underwent laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

## Myringoplasty

### methods

#### **Comparison between minimally invasive myringoplasty using permeal temporalis fascia graft harvesting and posterior tragal perichondrial graft myringoplasty.**

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Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of E.N.T.

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 83-88 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Complications; Audiometry, Pure-Tone

**Abstract:** The aim of this study is to compare permeal temporalis fascia harvesting technique and posterior perichondrial harvesting technique myringoplasty. Twenty three patients presented with small or medium sized central perforations were included in this study. The patients were divided into two groups; the first group [n=11 patients] was subjected to permeal temporalis fascia harvesting myringoplasty [TFG], the second group [n=12 patients] was subjected to posterior tragal perichondrium graft myringoplasty [PG]. The operative parameters which were compared between the two groups include: the operating time and bleeding. The postoperative parameters include: perforation closure rate and healing time and wound complication. Pre- and postoperative pure tone audiometric results were also compared, The bleeding was more in TFG than PG. The minimum operating time for TFG patients was 50 minutes, the maximum time was 75 minutes and the mean time was 55.9 minutes. While the minimum operating time for PG patients was 40 minutes, maximum time was 55 minutes and the mean time was 46.3 minutes. So, the operating time in PG was less than TFG. Two patients from TFG had residual perforation [18.2%] with success rate [81.8%]. One patient from PT group had residual perforation [8.3%] with success rate 91.7%. So, three patients from all the patients had residual perforation [13%], with overall success rate was about 87% [20/23]. Three patients from TFG developed small granulations after 7, 8 and 10 weeks. One patient from PG developed small granulation at the site of tympanomeatal flap. Postoperative audiometric evaluation was similar in both groups. Posterior perichondrial graft is easier to perform with less operating time. Post operative wound complications is less. The success rate, healing time and postoperative hearing results are nearly similar for both techniques.

## Myxoma

### diagnosis

#### **The odontogenic fibromyxoma: about a clinical case.**

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**ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques** 2008; 26 (2): 110-114 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Odontogenic Tumors; Fibroma; Maxillary Neoplasms

**Abstract:** Myxoma is an odontogenic tumor derived from mesenchymatous components of tooth development considered by most authors as a benign, rare and locally aggressive tumor. We report in this article the association of an upper maxillary myxoma with fibroblastic cells. An analytic description of the elements of the diagnosis is proposed in addition to the therapeutic procedure, which was adopted.

## Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms

### therapy

#### **Concurrent chemoradiotherapy for locoregionally advanced nasopharyngeal carcinoma: prospective feasibility and efficacy study in Malaysian patients.**

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**Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy** 2008; 1 (2): 124-129 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms-drug therapy; Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms-radiotherapy; Prospective Studies

## Neoplasms

prevention and control

### **RE: Cancer prevention and control in the Eastern Mediterranean region: the need for a public health approach.**

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**Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy** 2008; 1 (2): 139 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Public Health

## Nickel

adverse effects

### **Liver functions of workers occupationally exposed to soluble nickel compounds.**

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**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 233-240 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Occupational Exposure; Liver Function Tests; Creatinine; gamma-Glutamyltransferase; Nickel-urine

**Abstract:** The present study investigates the liver functions among workers exposed to nickel during nickel-plating process. The liver functions were assessed in 57 workers who are exposed to nickel during nickel plating and considered as nickel-exposed workers; and 48 unexposed workers from administrative department away from the place of work of study group, were considered as control group. workers with a known history of liver disease, blood transfusions and diabetes mellitus were excluded of the study. The level of urine nickel was measured by using a flameless atomic absorption spectrophotometer, we determined serum markers of liver function tests. urine nickel levels were significantly increased in high-and moderate-exposure groups as compared to unexposed group. The levels of serum transaminases -viz, alanine transaminase and aspartate transaminase were significantly increased in nickel-exposed workers, who had high urine nickel levels as compared to unexposed group. The level of serum albumin was negatively correlated with urine nickel levels. The levels of serum transaminases and serum  $\gamma$ - glutamyl-transpeptidase were positively and significantly correlated with urine nickel levels in exposed group. Results indicate that workers who had high urine nickel levels >10 micro g/g of creatinine, had a consistent effect on hepatocellular function.

## Nikethamide

pharmacokinetics

### **Possible pharmacodynamic interactions between the CNS stimulant [Nikethamide] and analgesic drugs in experimental animals.**

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**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 237-250 (38 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drug Interactions; Analgesics-pharmacokinetics; Morphine; Acetaminophen; Mice; Models, Animal

**Abstract:** Recently, there has been striking increase in research on drug combinations that enhance analgesia in clinical populations as well as in experimental animals. These studies involve combinations of drugs that have been viewed, as effective analgesics in their own right, such as opioids and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, and drugs that have not traditionally been viewed as analgesics. The purpose of this study was to investigate the possible pharmacodynamic interactions between a CNS stimulant [nikethamide] and opioid [morphine] and non-opioid [paracetamol] drugs. Also, this study assessed the rationale of these interactions in terms of efficacy and safety by using different models of analgesic and behavioral tests. Albino mice and rats were used, as experimental animals. The analgesic effect of drugs and their combination was evaluated using [hot-plate] [54°C], [tail clip] and [writhing] [acetic acid, 1%. i.p.] tests. The behavioral effects of the drugs and their combinations were also determined. Nikethamide significantly diminished the analgesic effect of morphine [1-10 mg/kg, i.p.] in all tests [antagonism] and enhanced the analgesic effect of paracetamol [50-400 mg/kg, i.p.] in all tests [additive]. Coadministration of nikethamide [100 mg/kg, i.p.] with morphine [2.71 mg/kg, ED[50]] significantly decreased locomotor activity and impaired the acquisition on conditioned avoidance responses but did not affect motor coordination to any significant extent. On the other hand, coadministration of nikethamide [100 mg/kg, i.p.] with paracetamol [117.94 mg/kg, i.p, ED[50]] significantly increased locomotor activity and improved the acquisition on conditioned avoidance responses but did not affect motor coordination to any significant extent. We can conclude that the systemic coadministration of nikethamide significantly antagonized the analgesic effect of morphine and such combination was accompanied by increased side effects. In contrast, nikethamide significantly enhanced, the analgesic effect of paracetamol in an additive fashion and this combination was not accompanied by increased side effects.

## Nursing Care

trends

### **Nursing caring: Different perspectives.**

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2008; 42 (2): 106-111 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nursing Care-ethics; Islam; Philosophy, Nursing; Empiricism

**Abstract:** Caring has emerged as a central paradigm in nursing and has become the essence and the core process of nursing practice that reflects the central mission of nursing. Caring has been related to the patient outcomes and satisfaction. This article examines the different perspectives of caring in nursing literature, as related to caring to nursing knowledge, anthropology of caring, Islamic perspective of caring and the philosophical inquiry that suites caring knowledge with emphasis on the utilization of both the empirical/ reductionism approach and the interpretive phenomenological approach to generate authentic scientific nursing knowledge. Throughout this paper, caring epistemology and ontology will be viewed as essential paradigm to nursing profession.

## Nutritional Status

### **Nutritional status of children attending first year primary school in Derna, Libya in 2007.**

Elmagri, Foad; Bojeldein, Salem; Amnaina, Abdel Latif; El Shourbagy, Omar

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**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 375-378 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Child; School; Anthropometry; Body Mass Index

**Abstract:** School-age children attempt to develop personal independence and establish a scale of values. Individual variations in children become more noticeable in such areas as rates of growth, activity patterns, nutrient requirements, personality development and food intakes. Malnutrition is one of the leading causes of disease. To assess the nutritional status among children attending first year primary school at Derna [2007]. The study was conducted between [15/7/2007 and 15/11/2007] which was the time for children to have the clinical Examination and vaccination for school registration. The total numbers of children entered first year primary school in 2007 were 1765 [900 males and 865 females]. Clinical examination was done including: height and weight using standard techniques and general examination of all body. Weight, height, and age data were used to calculate z-scores of the nutritional indicators in comparison to the newly published WHO growth curve. Data were analyzed using WHO Anthro 2005 software and SPSS version 13. The mean value of weight was 21.3 +/- 3.3 kgm, of height was 115.7 +/- 5.4 cm, and of BMI was 16.1 +/- 3.1. In girls, the mean value of weight was 20.6 +/- 3.4 kgm, of height was 115.9 +/- 5.6 cm, and of BMI was 15.6 +/- 3.5. Out of 1765 children, 320 [18.1%] of children were underweight, 57 [3.2%] were overweight and 24 [1.4 %] were obese. Out of 1765, 1364 [77.3%] of children had normal weight. Undernutrition was more likely to be found in males [19.6%] than in females [16.7%] [OR=1.22, 01=0.95-1.56]. Overweight was found slightly more in males [3.3%] than in females [3.1%]. Obesity was found in males [1.3%] and the same rate in females [1.4%]. We found that 77.3 % of children had normal weight, 18.1 % of children were underweight, 3.2% of children were overweight and 1.4 % of children were obese. Further studies are needed to verify possible regional differences. Combined overweight and stunting is more likely to be associated with central obesity and its metabolic effects. Similar surveys are needed to verify trends of nutritional problems.

## Obesity

epidemiology

### **Some risk factors of obesity in rural women of Zarrindasht: using linear regression odds ratio.**

Zare, N.; Keshavarzi, S.; Zeighami, B.

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**Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2007; 9 (2): 133-140 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rural Population; Risk Factors; Linear Models; Body Mass Index; Cross-Sectional Studies; Odds Ratio

**Abstract:** Obesity is becoming a world wide health problem, affecting all groups of age, sex and economy. This important problem is a major risk factor for some diseases. The prevalence of obesity not has been well studied in the rural areas. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of obesity and some of the relevant risk factors in women of Zarrindasht rural areas using the odds ratio estimated from the regression approach. In a cross-sectional study in 2005, a number of 920 women infertility age from rural areas of Zarrin-Dasht, at eastern part of Pars province were selected by random multi stage sampling. Correlation ship between BMI and some variables including age, education level, number of children, socio-economic status and mean duration of breast feeding were evaluate. The age and education level of their husbands were also considered. Odds ratio [OR] was using both logistic regression approach and the linear regression procedure [without dichotomizing]. BMI of 25 or higher was considered as over weight or obesity. The studied women aged between 17 to 47 years old and the prevalence of over weight [25<BMI<30] and obesity [BMI>=30] was 30% and 14% respectively. In both statistical models, significant associations were found among husbands education, number of children, socio-economic status and increasing risk of

obesity. Precision of linear regression approach in estimating OR was higher than that of logistic regression. It is concluded that, similar to the urban areas, the obesity is highly prevalent in the rural population. This can potentially affect the health of rural community and needs consideration. Prevention and control of obesity are recommended to be as of health program priorities.

## Occupational Health

### **Agricultural occupational health knowledge and practice of farmers in 2007 in Qom Province.**

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**Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal** 2007; 1 (3): 51-57 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Agriculture; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Alveolitis, Extrinsic Allergic

**Abstract:** Occupational health is a very important issue in all sectors, and particularly, agriculture. Agriculture is a potentially hazardous industry associated with many occupational injuries and illnesses. Knowledge and practice of farmers and their educational needs is essential for preparation of a suitable educational package. This study aims to determine the level of knowledge and practice of farmers in regards to the occupational health in Qom agriculture industry. Two hundred Qom farmers were randomly entered into this cross-sectional study. A questionnaire was designed for data collection and the farmers were interviewed. SPSS [11.5] was used for data analysis. We found that farmers have a low level of knowledge [10%] in regard to occupational respiratory, gastrointestinal and renal disorders. The lowest level of knowledge was related to the preventive measures including not blowing the nozzle of the pesticide sprayer [18%], noise reduction measures [18.5%], and application of sunscreen [20%]. The most undesirable practices observed were wearing of filter mask [8%] and observance of safety measures for tractor's driver cabin. Present findings suggest that farmers have inadequate knowledge in regard to occupational disorders. Therefore, effective interventions to increase their level of knowledge and safety of their occupational behavior are recommended.

## Odontodysplasia

### rehabilitation

### **Total implantation rehabilitation in 2 brothers affected with odonto-onycho-dermal dysplasia.**

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**ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques** 2008; 26 (2): 102-108 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dental Implantation; Mouth Rehabilitation; Siblings; Bone Transplantation; Parietal Bone; Dental Implants; Esthetics, Dental

**Abstract:** Odonto-onycho-dermal dysplasia is associated with atrophic bony ridges and severe hypodontia of decidual and /or permanent teeth. Individuals affected with this kind of dysplasia require surgical and prosthodontic treatment. In this case, dental implants are placed for the rehabilitation of the 2 bony ridges. In fact onlay grafts harvested from parietal bone have been used in reconstruction of deficient ridges and then, 16 implants are placed for the 1st patient and 15 for the 2nd. These procedures have offer to these patients function and esthetics.

## Opuntia

### **Effect of Opuntia ficus - indica L. fruit on blood glucose level in streptozocin induced diabetic rats.**

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**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2008; 7 (25): 71-78 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Blood Glucose; Rats, Wistar; Streptozocin; Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental-therapy

**Abstract:** Diabetes mellitus is a prevalent metabolic disorder. Insulin and oral hypoglycemic drugs are the basis of diabetes therapy. Nevertheless they have important side effects and are not always satisfactory in maintaining euglycemia and avoiding late stage diabetic complications. With a disturbing rise in the prevalence of diabetes and associated healthcare costs, interest in anti-diabetic plants has grown. The effects of the Opuntia ficus-indica L. fruit on the fasting blood glucose levels and body weights of the non-diabetic and Streptozocin induced diabetic rats were studied. Wistar male adult rats, seven in each group, were used. To make each rat diabetic, Streptozocin at the dose of 50 mg/kg was injected intraperitoneally. Fasting blood glucose level [after fasting for 12 hours] of each rat was measured by using a glucometer through taking a blood drop following cutting the tip of the tail, before Streptozocin injection and after 1, 3, and 5 weeks of Streptozocin injection and at the same time the animals were weighed. The blood glucose levels and weights of non-diabetic rats were measured in the same way as diabetic rats. The criterion for being diabetic was fasting blood glucose level above 200 mg/dl one week after Streptozocin injection. The seeds and pulp of the fruit of Opuntia ficus-indica L. each at the doses of 6 and 12 g/kg daily as a mixture with regular rat food in the form of pellets were administered to diabetic rats 1 week after Streptozocin injection for 4 weeks. Further, glibenclamide at the daily dose of 5 mg/kg mixed with regular food as pellets was administered to a separate group of diabetic rats for 4 weeks. The seeds and pulp of the fruit each at the daily doses of 12 g/kg mixed with regular rat food

as pellets were also administered to non-diabetic rats for 4 weeks. One way analysis of variance demonstrated that seeds and pulp of the fruit did not have any significant effects on blood glucose levels and weights of diabetic as well as non-diabetic rats in comparison with control groups after 4 weeks of drug use [ $p > 0.05$ ]. Glibenclamide after 2 weeks of administration significantly lowered blood glucose level of diabetic rats [ $p < 0.01$ ] but increased their weight as compared with control diabetic rats [ $p < 0.01$ ]. While after 3 and 5 weeks of Streptozocin injection, the weights of the control diabetic group decreased as compared to the control non-diabetic group [ $p < 0.01$ ]. Conclusion: The seeds and pulp of the *Opuntia ficus - indica* L. fruit in this study did not have any significant effects on the fasting blood glucose levels and body weights in not only Streptozocin induced diabetic rats but also non-diabetic rats.

## Osteoarthritis, Knee

### **The correlation of patellar alignment with knee pain and function in knee osteoarthritis.**

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**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 257-268 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pain Measurement; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Body Mass Index; Patella

**Abstract:** Osteoarthritis is a complex disease, affected by many factors, including genetic, environmental, traumatic and biomechanical factors. Patellofemoral arthritis found in approximately 5% of patients with osteoarthritis of the knee having symptomatic patellofemoral arthritis in the absence of tibiofemoral arthritis. The etiology of arthritis is equally divided among patellar dislocation, fracture, and primary osteoarthritis. The aim of this study was to evaluate the correlation of patellar alignment with knee pain and function in knee osteoarthritis. Sixty patients with osteoarthritis [OA] were included in our study. All patients were subjected to clinical assessment; body mass index, psychometric assessment using Center of Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale [CES-D]. Knee pain and function assessment using the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities [WOMAC] index ; which includes visual analogue pain subscale and function scale. Laboratory investigations as; CBCs, ESR, uric acid and urine analysis. Radiological investigations; plain x-ray in weight bearing postero-anterior view for radiological grading of osteoarthritis using K- L score. Magnetic resonance image [MRI] is done in a sagittal plane to measure patellar length [PL], trochlear length [TL] then patellar length ratio [PLR] was calculated by dividing PL by TL. MRI is done in a transverse plane to measure trochlear indices [trochlear depth SA, inclination LTI and trochlear angle TA] and patellar indices [LPTA and BO]. There was a statistical significant increase of patellar length ratio [PLR] and lateral trochlear inclination [LTI] with WOMAC pain; there were no statistical significant difference of trochlear angle [TA] and sulcus angle [SA] with WOMAC pain. There was an increase of lateral patellar tilt angle [LPTA] and a decrease of bisect offset [BO] with WOMAC pain but; it didn't reach a statistical significant level. There was a tendency of lateral trochlear inclination [LTI] to increase with WOMAC function also; there was an increase of patellar length ratio with WOMAC function but it didn't reach a statistical significant level. The other parameters of patellar alignments measures [TA, SA, LPTA, BO] showed no significant change with WOMAC function. PF arthritis should be considered as an entity separate from arthritis of medial and lateral compartments. There is an association between patellar alignment with knee pain and function. So, procedures to improve patellar biomechanics to correct articular damage may be beneficial to alleviate pain.

## Osteonecrosis

### diagnosis

### **Implant failure associated with osteonecrosis is a patient treated with bisphosphonates: Presentation of a clinical case.**

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**ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques** 2008; 26 (2): 96-101 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dental Restoration Failure; Diphosphonates-adverse effects; Dental Implants

**Abstract:** Bisphosphonates are widely used in the treatment of osteoporosis and in the management of bone metastatic lesions. Osteonecrosis of the jaws is a major complication of these drugs. In this article, an implant failure associated with osteonecrosis is reported for a patient treated with intra-venous bisphosphonates [Zometa]. Comorbidity factors and physiopathology of this complication are exposed. Finally, therapeutic behavior in order to either treat or prevent these implant failures is presented.

## Outsourced Services

### **An evaluation of the outsourcing strategy in supportive services in the hospitals affiliated to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education.**

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Iran University of Medical Sciences - School of Management and Medical Information Sciences

**Journal of Health Administration** 2008; 10 (30): 59-66 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hospitals; Patient Satisfaction; Cross-Sectional Studies; Laundry Service, Hospital; Health Facility Planning; Evaluation Studies as Topic

**Abstract:** After more than two years of the implementation of outsourcing support services strategy in hospitals affiliated to the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, an assessment for the attainment of objectives and the evaluating this strategy was very necessary. This study is aimed to evaluating of above mention strategy, and its results. This is a descriptive, cross-sectional, and applied study for evaluating outsourcing support services strategy in three supportive services [catering, cleaning and laundry] in pilot hospitals [one hospital from each Medical Universities] during 2005-2007. During the years 2005-2007 on the average 86.29% of caterings, cleaning and laundry services of the hospitals have been outsourced, 89.62% of these hospitals have put out these services to tender. The activities that were outsourced during this time and the average were 94.05% through holding volume contracts and participation of contractors in supplying the consumable goods, equipment and maintenance repairing these equipments was 46.51%. The mean satisfaction rate of outsourced services was 76.89% and the payment average to the contractors based on the assessment controlling check-lists was a mean 78.71 %. The mean price for each meal in these years was 5341.15 Rials. The cleaning price for each square meter was 12078.66, and for washing each kilogram of clothes or bed sheets was 2929 Rials. The increase of price for the basic services during some years differed from the priced rise of the estimated price. There is no significant correlation between the situation of tenders and satisfaction rate; which was in the case of paying based on the assessment controlling checklists and the rate of satisfaction. But there was a correlation between the amount of monthly contract and human resources working in the contract. Also there was a correlation between the human resources and monthly volume of the work. There was no correlation between the basic price of services and the rate of satisfaction. Also there was no significant correlation between condition of supplying the usage materials, equipments and maintenance these equipments, and satisfaction rate. It seems that outsourcing the services can lead to improvement of hospital efficacy and enhancing the patients and personnel's satisfaction.

## Ovarian Cysts

### diagnosis

#### **Asymptomatic ovarian cysts in postmenopausal women.**

Khan, Fatima

**Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology** 2007; 15 (1-4): 44 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postmenopause; CA-125 Antigen; Ultrasonography, Doppler, Color; Disease Management

### Pain

#### **Validation of the West Haven-Yale Multidimensional Pain Inventory [WHYMPI] for Iranian patients with chronic pain.**

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**Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal** 2007; 1 (3): 13-24 (43 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pain Measurement

**Abstract:** This study aimed to validate the West Haven-Yale Multidimensional Pain Inventory [WHYMPI] for Iranian patients with chronic pain. 585 patients with chronic pain in legs, back, hands, neck and shoulders were entered into this study. The West Haven-Yale Multidimensional Pain Inventory [WHYMPI] was used for assessment of pain in these patients. For validation of this inventory the results were compared with those obtained from Brief Pain Inventory [BPI], Beck Depression Inventory [BDI], State Trait Anxiety Questionnaire and Enrich marriage inventory. Using Cronbach's alpha, validity of the first section of WHYMPI was 0.86, the second section was 0.78, and the third section was 0.75. The Test-retest correlation was 0.95. Also, the correlation of each individual section with the whole inventory was positive and significant. The results indicate that modified form of the West Haven-Yale multidimensional Pain Inventory [WHYMPI] can be used in Iran.

## Panniculitis, Peritoneal

### diagnosis

#### **Mesenteric Panniculitis: MDCT Diagnosis. A report of two rare cases.**

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**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 61-62 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tomography, X-Ray Computed

**Abstract:** Mesenteric Panniculitis [MP] is a rare benign inflammatory condition of the adipose tissue of the mesentery often diagnosed during multidetector CT studies of the abdomen. Two cases of MP are reported with a brief discussion of the differential diagnosis, the association with other conditions and a review of the literature.

## Patient Simulation

### **The simulation theatre: A means to enhanced learning in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.**

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 957-966 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Education, Medical-methods

**Abstract:** The increasing role of simulation in medical education has paralleled advancement of this technology. Full environment simulation [FES] can be employed to effectively replicate rare medical catastrophes with exacting realism. It has been suggested that emotion can significantly enhance learning by producing memories that are processed and stored via the amygdaloid complex which is relatively impervious to extinction and thus forgetting. Theoretically the addition of emotional content to simulated crises during FES can be used to affect such changes in the participants and thus facilitate learning. We discuss the theoretic benefit and the use of FES with emotional enhancement as it relates to improved memory and learning.

## Perception

### **Nurses' perceptions of medication errors in Jordan.**

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2008; 42 (2): 94-105 (49 ref.)

**Keywords:** Medication Errors-nursing; Nurses; Medication Errors-ethics; Medication Errors-prevention and control

**Abstract:** The incidence of medication errors is growing and resulting in serious patients' consequences such as hospitalization and death. Worldwide, there is a proliferation of studies about medication errors; however, such studies are absent in Jordan. This is the first nursing study about medication errors in Jordan, and this is one of few international comparative studies about the studied concepts. This study described medication errors in Jordan, as perceived by nurses. A survey method was used to collect data using the Modified Gladstone's Scale of Medication Errors. A convenient sample of 799 nurses was obtained from three types of hospitals at the Capital Amman and the northern part of Jordan. Medication errors were high in governmental hospitals as compared to those in teaching hospitals. No differences were found across hospitals in regard to the rate of medication errors. In all hospitals, underreporting was evident; however, nurses in private hospitals seemed to underreport medication errors more than nurses in teaching and governmental hospitals. Nurses in wards were at higher risks to commit medication errors more than nurses in Intensive Care Units [ICUs]. There were no differences between nurses in ICUs and those in wards in term of the rate of medication errors. In general, nurses were usually sure when to report medication errors using incident reports; however, ICU nurses were slightly higher than ward nurses in this aspect. High rates of medication errors should encourage the reformation process of health care systems. Recognizing medication errors is the first step to reduce, report, and even eliminate them, especially in acute care settings. Findings pinpoint that nurses have to have staff development about various issues related to medication errors, particularly defining and reporting these errors.

## Pesticides

### adverse effects

### **Self-administration and reliability of computerized neurobehavioral tests among Egyptian pesticide workers.**

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**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 335-344 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Occupational Exposure; Neuropsychological Tests; Agricultural Workers' Diseases; Workplace

**Abstract:** Behavioral Assessment and Research System [BARS] is a computer-based test system designed to assess neurobehavioral function and neurotoxicity in humans. This system is available in 5 languages including Arabic. To assess the potential use of the Arabic version of computerized neurobehavioral system [BARS] and to compare performance of Egyptian pesticide workers to non-exposed populations using the same computerized battery. This study involved the administration of eight neurobehavioral tests from the Arabic computerized neurobehavioral test battery [BARS] to Egyptian workers occupationally exposed to pesticides [n= 25] as compared to non-exposed Egyptian workers [n= 25]. One-week test-retest reliability of the computerized battery was measured among non-exposed participants. Performance of pesticide non-exposed Egyptian workers did not show any significant differences between test and re-test [i.e., after one week]. Performance of pesticide exposed workers was significantly lower in most of the administered computerized tests as compared to non-exposed Egyptian and US populations. The current findings demonstrate the potential utility of the Arabic computerized BARS in occupational epidemiological research especially in the short-term intervals. Stability of the administered Arabic BARS tests over the short-term interval makes it broadly applicable in assessing exposures at different workplaces and with different cultural and educational levels.

## Pheochromocytoma

### Anesthesia management of a Jehovah's witness patient with pheochromocytoma undergoing off pump coronary artery bypass graft surgery: a case report.

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1099-1104 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Coronary Disease; Comorbidity; Anesthesia; Coronary Artery Bypass, Off-Pump; Blood Pressure

## Pituitary Gland

### drug effects

### Histological structure of male rat pituitary gland following treatment with paracetamol singly or concomitantly with honey.

Sayed, Manal M.; Abdel Hafez, Amel M.M.; Abdel Hamid, Saly Y.

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Histology

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 103-116 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Acetaminophen; Histology; Rats; Protective Agents; Ascorbic Acid; Pituitary Gland-ultrastructure; Microscopy, Electron; Honey

**Abstract:** Paracetamol, also known as acetaminophen, is one of the most commonly used drugs as an analgesic and anti-inflammatory. Paracetamol contains a phenol ring and an acetyl group raising the possibility that it might have sex steroid antagonist properties. A small proportion of the drug is metabolized into a reactive metabolite, which is normally detoxified by glutathione. Over dose might cause glutathione depletion and oxidative stress. Honey is considered as an antioxidant because of the presence of ascorbic acid, flavonoid and alpha-tocopherol. This work was carried out to investigate the morphological modifications that would occur in the pituitary gland of male rats in response to the administration of acetaminophen in therapeutic dose for one month duration and a possible protective effect of honey when given concomitantly with paracetamol. Thirty adult male albino rats were used. The animals were divided into three groups. Group I served as a control Group II were given paracetamol orally in a dose of 800 mg/kg/day for one month. Group III were given paracetamol in a similar dose and duration concomitantly with honey in a dose of 2.5 gm/kg/day orally. All the animals were sacrificed and the pituitary gland was dissected out and processed for general histological and ultrastructural examination of the pars distalis. The pars distalis of group II revealed variable structural changes in the gonadotrophs and somatotrophs. In group III the changes extended to involve the thyrotrophs. The most characteristic change was the excessive dilatation in ER. It is concluded that paracetamol influences the structure of pars distalis in a selective form. Honey modifies paracetamol effect, possibly via its ascorbic acid contents.

## Placenta Accreta

### surgery

### Cesarean hysterectomy for placenta abdominal wall: Anesthetic considerations - a case report.

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1105-1109 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hysterectomy; Analgesia, Obstetrical; Pregnancy Complications

**Abstract:** Placenta accreta is defined as an abnormal adherence of the placenta to the uterine wall owing to a faulty or an absent decidua basalis. Placenta accreta is further subdivided into placenta accreta vera, increta and percreta, depending on the level of invasion of the uterine wall and surrounding structures. Placenta percreta represents invasion to the serosa and/or other pelvic structures. We herein present the case of a pregnant patient with placenta percreta invading anterior abdominal wall and review the perioperative [Cesarean hysterectomy] anesthetic management of this complication.

## Plant Oils

### chemistry

### Determination of some polyphenolic components in Syrian virgin olive oil.

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Damascus University - Faculty of Pharmacy

**Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2008; 3 (7): 69-75 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Phenols-analysis; Dietary Fats, Unsaturated; Flavonoids; Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid; Free Radical Scavengers



**Abstract:** The extraction procedures [solid-liquid SPE] in addition to HPLC separation and quantification methods of polyphenolic compounds have been applied in ten Syrian olive oil samples obtained from the local market. The total concentration values of Polyphenols of the samples variations from 38.12 to 69.63 mg/kg as Gallic acid expression. The radical scavenging capacity of 1, 1-diphenyl-2-picryl-hydrazyl [DPPH] of the ten distinct samples were defined, also. Caffeic acid, Cinnamic acid, Gallic acid, Hydroxytyrosol, P-coumaric acid and Vanillic acid were quantitatively defined by using high performance liquid chromatography coupled to ultraviolet and fluorescence detectors, Using a gradient separation with an eluent mixture acetonitrile-acetic acid: acetonitrile.

## Platelet Transfusion

### **Platelet transfusion in a patient with thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura presenting for splenectomy-A Case Report.**

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University of Athens - Medical School - Department of Anesthesiology, Aretaieion Hospital

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1129-1134 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Purpura, Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic; Splenectomy; Anesthesia

## Pneumonia, Aspiration

### **Recurrent postoperative aspiration following jugular foramen tumor resection.**

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American University of Beirut - Department of Anesthesiology

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1179-1184 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Skull Base Neoplasms-surgery; Postoperative Complications; Cranial Nerve Diseases; Risk Assessment; Anesthesia

**Abstract:** We report a 38 year old male patient who underwent a craniotomy for jugular foramen tumor resection. In the postoperative care unit, the patient developed aspiration accompanied with oxyhemoglobin desaturation. Subsequently, he had several episodes of recurrent aspiration which were attributed to cranial nerves [IX, X] palsy as a complication of the surgery at the jugular foramen. It is suggested that aspiration prophylactic measures should be taken and early assessment of lower cranial nerves function should be done prior to tracheal extubation to decrease post-operative aspiration in patients undergoing base of skull surgery.

## Pneumothorax

### **Bilateral tension pneumothorax and pneumoperitonium during laser pediatric bronchoscopy. Case report and literature review.**

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King Abdulaziz University Hospital - Department of Anesthesia and Critical Care

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1069-1078 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laser Therapy; Pneumoperitoneum; Treatment Outcome; Bronchoscopy-complications

**Abstract:** We describe a case of a fifteen month old girl with a previous history of partially repaired congenital heart disease, presented for diagnostic bronchoscopic evaluation of mid-tracheal narrowing. Intraoperatively, the surgical team decided to perform a transbronchoscopic laser resection of a granulation tissue over the previously placed airway stent. After repeated airway manipulations, the patient developed intraoperative bilateral tension pneumothorax as well as tension pneumoperitonium. These complications were recognized, diagnosed and promptly treated and patient made full recovery. This paper presents a case details, reviews the literature about these life threatening complications and suggests ways to prevent poor outcomes.

## Postpartum Hemorrhage

### surgery

### **B-lynch suture-an effective surgical option for control of post partum haemorrhage.**

Ijaz, Lubna; Attiq, Raffat

District Head Quarters Hospital

**Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology** 2007; 15 (1-4): 29-32 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Suture Techniques; Sutures; Pregnancy; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** To validate the effectiveness of B-Lynch brace suture for control of Post Partum Haemorrhage [PPH]. A prospective study with descriptive study design: Sampling technique- non probability convenience sampling Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, District Head Quarter Hospital, Rawalpindi, from Jan 2005 to Dec 2005. During the study period from Jan 2005 to Dec 2005, total number of deliveries were 4800, out of which 3540 [74%] were delivered vaginally and 1260 cases [26%] had lower segment caesarean section. Fifty seven cases [1.18%] underwent primary post partum haemorrhage, out of which 36 [63%] cases were managed conservatively by medical

treatment, while 21 [36%] cases were dealt with B-Lynch brace sutures. The technique was successful in 9 cases [90%] while 2 [10%] cases did not respond to brace suture and hysterectomy was performed. After failed medical treatment, attempting to compress the uterine sinuses and to stop bleeding, B-Lynch Brace suture is a reasonable option for management of PPH. The B-Lynch suturing technique may be useful because of its simplicity of application, life saving potential, relative safety and its ability for preserving the uterus and thus fertility.

## Poverty

### Poverty and health of unborn.

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Hamad Medical Corporation - Women's Hospital - Obstetrics and Gynecology Department

**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 3-6 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health; Maternal Mortality; Infant Mortality; Health Promotion

## Pre-Eclampsia

blood

### Serum level of cytokeratin 19 as a serum marker in preeclampsia.

Aboelnasr, Mohamad F.; Solirnan, Mohamad A.

Minoufiya University - Obstetrics and Gynecology Department

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 143-150 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Biological Markers-blood; Keratins; Gestational Age; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Blood Pressure

**Abstract:** The cytokeratin family is expressed by all epithelial cells and it appears therefore to be a general specific and useful marker of epithelial differentiation. Cytokeratin 19 is over expressed in strongly proliferating tissues. Excessive proliferation of immature trophoblasts within the placenta might contribute to an increase in the serum cytokeratins in women with preeclampsia. To evaluate cytokeratin 19 as a serum marker of preeclampsia. This prospective study included sixty nine primigravida who attended the outpatient clinic of Obstetrics and Gynecology Minoufiya University hospital in the period from October 2006 to June 2007. Their ages were between [20-31] years, and their gestational ages were between [30-38] weeks. The patients were divided into two groups, group [A] 45 women with preeclampsia and group [B] 24 controls. Serum cytokeratin 19 levels were measured in all patients using enzyme - linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA]. Cytokeratin 19 levels were identified with no statistical difference in the study groups regarding maternal age and mode of delivery [ $p > 0.05$ ], while there was significant statistical difference regarding blood pressure and birth weight. The mean of serum cytokeratin 19 level in preeclampsia was significantly higher in women with preeclampsia than control group [ $p < 0.001$ ]. Significant positive correlation between blood pressure and serum level of cytokeratin 19 in preeclamptic patients. Birth weight  $< 2000$  gm was associated with higher level of cytokeratin 19. Cytokeratin 19 can be used as a marker for preeclampsia and disease severity.

## Precursor Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphoma

### Clinical relevance of circulating vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] in patients with acute leukemia and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

El Baz, Osama; El Awadi, Mohamed; Al Adle, Doaa; Waly, Mona

Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Hematology Unit of Clinical Pathology Department

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 129-151 (51 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin; Prognosis; Endothelium, Vascular; Endothelial Growth Factors-blood; Neovascularization, Pathologic

**Abstract:** Vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] is a potent regulatory molecule of the process of new blood vessel formation [angiogenesis]. It is a critical process for tumor growth and metastasis. It might represent a promising therapeutic target in hematologic malignancies. The aim of this study is to assess serum level of VEGF, and its prognostic significance in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma [NHL], acute lymphoblastic leukemia [ALL] and acute myeloid leukemia [AML] patients. VEGF level was assessed in the sera of 47 patients before treatment [NHL; n=20, ALL; n=13, and AML; n=14] and controls [n=13]. Samples were collected again from patients with remission after chemotherapy [25 patients: 10 NHL, 8 ALL and 7 AML patients]. Before treatment serum VEGF levels in NHL and AML patients revealed significant elevation compared with control group [P-values: 0.048 and 0.032 respectively]. On the contrary, a highly significant reduction of serum VEGF was elicited in ALL patients compared with control group [P= 0.009]. After treatment, the serum VEGF levels were significantly reduced nearly to the control values in NHL and AML patients. ALL patients exhibited increasing trend of serum VEGF level in remission approaching control values. In NHL patients the correlation statistics revealed a significant positive correlation between serum VEGF level and serum LDH, uric acid, ESR, B-symptoms, and BM lymphocytes [P- 1 values: 0.007, 0.028, 0.001, 0.003, 1 and 0.023 respectively]. ALL patients I elicited non-significant correlation between serum VEGF and all other studied parameters. In AML patients, a significant correlation was found between serum VEGF level, and both -ESR [r sr 0.49, P= 0.024] and absolute neutrophilic count [r = 0.617, P= 0.019]. Serum VEGF levels I showed prognostic information in predicting response to treatment of NHL and AML patients. In ALL patients serum VEGF level could be an early predictor of renewal of normal hematopoiesis after remission induction. Serum level of VEGF may be used to predict clinical outcome and/or monitor treatment of hematological malignancy.

## immunology

**Immunoglobulins and immunoglobulin G subclasses with vitamin E level in children with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia.**

Thanoon, Mad A.J.

University of Mosul - College of Medicine

**Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2008; 3 (7): 29-36 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vitamin E; Child; Immunoglobulin G-classification; Immunoglobulins; Complement System Proteins

**Abstract:** This study was conducted to assess the effect of acute lymphoblastic leukaemia as a disease and cytotoxic therapy on serum levels of total immunoglobulin G and immunoglobulin G subclasses [G1, G2, G3, G4], with IgA, IgM complements C3, C4 and vitamin E [as an endogenous antioxidant] in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Twenty-six children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia completed the study, which was conducted in the Hospital of Nuclear Medicine in Mosul city from Jun 2005 to Apr 2007. Also included in the study a 27 apparently healthy age and sex matched children serve as a control for the initial laboratory results. Initially for both the patients and controls, a blood sample withdrawn and serum total immunoglobulin G, subclasses [G1, G2, G3, G4], immunoglobulin A, immunoglobulin M, complements C3, C4 and vitamin E was measured [immunoglobulin groups, and subclasses of IgG with the complements C3, C4 using radial immunodiffusion methodology with specific kits, while serum vitamin E was measured by high performance liquid chromatography]. For the patient's group the same parameters were measured after receiving the cytotoxic therapy for the induction remission and consolidation phases of therapy. For the children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia, before starting cytotoxic regimen, there was a significant differences in total immunoglobulin G, immunoglobulin G2, immunoglobulin G4, Complement C3 and C4, with insignificant differences in the serum levels of immunoglobulin G1, immunoglobulin G3, immunoglobulin A and M with serum vitamin E, from values in the control group. After receiving cytotoxic therapy and in comparison to the initial control results, there was a significant difference in the mean serum level total immunoglobulin G subclasses G1, G2, G3, and G4 and complement C3. While serum levels of immunoglobulin A and M, complement C4 and vitamin E showed insignificant differences from the control values. By comparing results of children with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia before and after starting cytotoxic therapy, serum total immunoglobulin G and subclasses G2, G4, showed a significant reduction after cytotoxic therapy, so as immunoglobulin A and M, complements C3, C4 and vitamin E levels. Where as immunoglobulin G subclass G1 and G3 showed insignificant differences. Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia as a disease and cytotoxic therapy do affect humoral immunity as reflected by their effects on immunoglobulin G total and subclasses [mainly IgG2 and IgG4], IgA and IgM with the complements C3 and C4, also there is an obvious and negative effects of cytotoxic therapy on serum vitamin E as an endogenous antioxidant in children with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia.

## Pregnancy, Ectopic

## etiology

**An audit of ectopic pregnancy.**

Tariq, Shamsa

Unit-1 Holy Family Hospital - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

**Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology** 2007; 15 (1-4): 9-13 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy, Ectopic-diagnosis; Pregnancy, Ectopic-therapy; Medical Audit; Disease Management; Pregnancy

**Abstract:** To determine the factors related to rising trend of chronic ectopic pregnancy, and to study their etiological factors, efficacy of different diagnostic modalities and management options. Study Period: July 2004 to June 2005. This audit was carried out at Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Unit-1 of Holy Family Hospital Rawalpindi. Case records of the 96 patients were reviewed. The variables studied were the incidence of ectopic pregnancy, its relation to age and parity, symptoms and signs, risk factors, investigations, treatment and associated maternal morbidity and mortality. Out of the 96 patients 8 [8.33%] were received in shock and diagnosed as ruptured ectopic pregnancy and operated immediately. The predominant presenting symptoms were abdominal pain [82.29%], vaginal bleeding [66.66%], and gestational amenorrhea 42 [43.75%]. Out of remaining 88 cases 75 [85.22%] were designated as chronic ectopic pregnancy after urinary/serum B-hCG and abdominal scan /Transvaginal sonography. Their history revealed previous miscarriage in 31 patients [37.34%], previous lower segment cesarean section in 17 [20.48%] cases, past history of infertility in 14 [16.86%] cases, pelvic inflammatory disease [PID] in 11[13.25%] cases, insertion of intrauterine device [IUCD] in 7[8.43%] cases and history of previous ectopic pregnancy was found in 3 patients [3.61%]. Out of 75 patients of chronic ectopic pregnancy, five were selected for medical and 70 patients for operative management. There was no mortality even in ruptured ectopic pregnancies received in shock. Incidence of chronic ectopic pregnancy is steadily increasing. The exact etiology, whether due to pelvic inflammatory disease or due to improved diagnostic modalities for early detection of ectopic pregnancy is still a dilemma. Early detection and timely management reduces the mortality.

## Premedication

### **The comparison of the effect of lorazepam and chlordiazpoxide as premedication on prevention of recall perioperative events after general anesthesia.**

Tirgar Fakheri, K.; Ansari, H.

Zahedan University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine

**Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2007; 9 (2): 95-101 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Preanesthetic Medication; Lorazepam-therapeutic Use; Anesthesia, General-adverse effects; Chlordiazepoxide-therapeutic use; Perioperative Care

**Abstract:** Premedication is used for preparing patients before operation in order to induce sedation, hemodynamic stability, analgesia, and prevention of nausea and vomiting. The side effects of the drugs and amnesia also need consideration. The purpose of this study was to compare the effect of Lorazepam and Chlordiazepoxide as premedication in prevention of recall perioperative events, following general anesthesia. This clinical trial was carried out during October 1997 to March 1999 on 128 adult patients who had inclusion criteria and were randomly assigned to two groups. The patients in group 1 each received 2mg lorazepam and in group 2 each received 10mg chlordiazpoxide at night before operation and again at the morning of operation. Twenty-four hours after operation, all patients were asked about perioperative events and then scores of amnesia were specified for all patients of the two groups. The data were analyzed by U-Mann Whitney and chi-square tests. The patients ranged between 20 to 50 years of age. The mean age in group 1 [Lorazepam] and group 2 [chlordiazpoxide] were 38 +/- 3.9 and 39.3 +/- 2.8, respectively [P>0.05]. The results showed that Lorazepam group recalled perioperative events were less than those of chlordiazpoxide group [P<0.05]. It was found that induced amnesia with Lorazepam was significantly more than that of chlordiazpoxide, suggesting that Lorazepam may be preferable as a premedication before operation.

## Prenatal Care

### **An automated remote patient monitoring system for antenatal care in Pakistan [A research proposal].**

Khan, Sadia; Akbar, M. Ali; Muddassar, Farooq

**Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology** 2007; 15 (1-4): 47-49 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy; Communication; Monitoring, Physiologic; Computers, Analog; Decision Support Systems, Clinical; Medical Records Systems, Computerized; Medical Records; User-Computer Interface; Patients; Remote Consultation

## Prostate

### pathology

### **Immunohistochemical study of male albino rat prostate in different age groups after castration.**

Eid, Wafaa Saad Hamed

Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Histology and cytology Department

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 301-317 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Orchiectomy; Immunohistochemistry; Age Factors; Rats; Models, Animal; Genes, bcl-2; Apoptosis; Androgens-deficiency

**Abstract:** In this study we examined the lobe-specific and age-dependent expression of Bcl-2 and Bax proteins, 80 male albino rats were used in this study, 20 rats were control 10 aged 4 month, and 10 aged 24 months, the rest of animals were divided into 3 equal groups each 20 animals half of them 4 months age and the rest 24 months age. The experimental groups were castrated, and were killed at 1, 10, 30 days after castration. Bcl-2 expression in the ventral lobe were lower compared with expression in the dorsal and lateral lobes respectively. Bax expression in the ventral lobe was higher than that in the lateral and dorsal lobes, respectively. In all three lobes, Bcl-2 was detected in epithelial cells, but not in stromal cells, where as Bax. protein was localized in both cell types. After castration, Bcl-2 expression in the ventral lobe decreased significantly from the control level shortly after castration, but increased significantly by 30 days. By contrast, Bax expression increased significantly, gradually decreased by time, and was nearly undetectable by 30 days post-castration. In the dorsal and lateral lobes, neither Bcl-2 nor Bax expression was significantly altered after castration. In the ventral lobe of old rats after castration, Bcl-2 followed a pattern of expression similar to that observed in young rats. However, Bax were lower in old rats compared with those in young rats after castration. Therefore, cell death follows the down-regulation of Bcl-2 expression in the ventral lobe of young and old rats. Moreover, the higher Bcl-2 expression in the dorsal and lateral lobes of controls and in the ventral lobe by 30 days after castration serve to protect cells from apoptosis. The conclusion of the study was that; the rat prostate lobes offer a model to study the molecular mechanisms of cell death and survival that are related to the androgen dependence of prostate epithelial cells in normal and diseased conditions. The relative abundance of Bcl-2 and Bax proteins is critical in directing cells toward or away from apoptosis. The relative abundance of Bcl-2 protein correlates with the survival of prostatic epithelial cells. The age dependent decrease in cell death correlates with a reduced stimulation of Bax protein.

## Psychotic Disorders

### **Clinical characteristics of first episode psychosis: a retrospective study in AL Ain, United Arab Emirates.**

Salem, Mohammed Omar; Moselhy, Hamdy F.; Attia, Hussain; Yousef, Saeed

**Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]** 2008; 19 (2): 25-18 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Retrospective Studies; Demography; Depression; Treatment Outcome; Bipolar Disorder; Signs and Symptoms; Schizophrenia; Substance-Related Disorders

**Abstract:** The primary aim of this work was to examine the socio-demographic, clinical correlates, the effect of medical treatment on the first episode psychosis in an Arabic country. A retrospective case note review, looking at first episode psychosis who were admitted to the in-patient psychiatric ward in Al Ain general hospital over 5 years. 161 patients with first episode psychosis were reviewed. In the 5-year period under the study, 161 aged 13-45 years with history of first episode psychosis were admitted to the psychiatric ward. They established a different clinical diagnoses according to ICD 10: 69 patients [42.9%] had a diagnosis of acute psychotic episode, 35 patients [21.7%] had a diagnosis of manic episode, 31 patients [19.3%] had a diagnosis of schizophrenia, 16 [9.9%] had depression with psychotic symptoms, 3 [1.9%] drug dependence, 1 [0.6%] persistent delusional disorder, and in 6 [3.7%] patients the data were missing. The mean age was 27.5 years [13-45 years] [SD=6.6], male/female ratio [1 10/49, 68.3%/30.4%]. There was a significant relationship between duration of untreated psychosis [DUP] and outcome, where the longer the DUP the more existence of residual symptoms on discharge [chi 2 =18.515, df = 6, p=.005]. In addition there was a significant relationship between social withdrawal symptom prior to admission and residual symptoms on discharge. Results of this study indicate that DUP, clinical features and type of medications may determine the outcome of first episode psychosis.

## Punicaceae

### **Effect of pomegranate fruit juice and seed oil on serum lipid levels and atherosclerosis development in hypercholesterolemic rabbits.**

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**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2008; 7 (25): 93-104 (36 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Lipids-blood; Rabbits; Atherosclerosis-prevention and control; Hypercholesterolemia-therapy

**Abstract:** Pomegranate [*Punica granatum* L.] is a drought tolerant fruit-bearing deciduous shrub native to Iran. It is widely cultivated in dry areas of Iran. Pomegranate fruit juice contains a wide range of polyphenolic metabolites, especially punicalagins with powerful antioxidative properties. Pomegranate seed oil is a unique natural product and a rich source of conjugated fatty acids. The aim of this study was to investigate the pharmacological effects of fruit juice and seed oil of pomegranate on serum lipid levels of hypercholesterolemic rabbits and development of atherosclerosis on their aortas. Fourthly two males and six months aged white New Zealand rabbits [1.7-2 kg] were randomly assigned to six equal groups and caged in the same environmental condition. One group was fed on regular animal house rabbit chew. Five other groups fed with high cholesterol diet [1% cholesterol]. One group kept as control and other 4 groups fed on same diet supplemented with 1% and 2% doses of pomegranate fruit juice or seed oil. The whole experiment lasted 2 months. At the end of the study [after 2 months] the biochemical analysis of serum lipids and pathological evaluation of atherosclerotic plaque of aortas were performed. Results of biochemical analyses showed that administration of fruit juice and seed oil at both doses did not significantly affect the level of serum lipids profile of hypercholesterolemic rabbits. Pathological data analysis showed that treatments of rabbits with fruit juice and seed oil at both doses significantly reduced aortic atherosclerotic plaque formation. Pomegranate fruit juice and seed oil administration inhibited atherosclerosis development in hypercholesterolemic rabbit's aortas without any significant effects on lipid profile.

## Radioisotopes

### **The radio nuclides in piping drinking water, cultivated soil and consumed food material from Zahedan city.**

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Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and health services - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Medical Physics

**Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services** 2007; 9 (2): 141-147 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Water-analysis; Drinking; Soil-analysis; Food Analysis; Potassium Radioisotopes; Uranium; Radium

**Abstract:** The ionizing radiation can affect the human health and the life of other organisms living things in short time, especially when the dose of radiation exceeds the ICRP standard. The amount and type of radioactive matter were not known in water, soil and food products of Zahedan. Therefore this study was aimed to survey the safety of such materials for the human being. Five different places in Zahedan city were chosen for sampling from water, soil and food materials and concentration and type of radionuclide were determined. Sieving, drying and mix Turing were amongst the method utilized for suitable preparation of the materials. The results show no existence of any artificial radio nuclides. However there were some natural radionuclides such as K-40, U238, Th232 and Ra226 in different dosages in the examined samples. The study confirmed that there is no risk of radio nuclides exposure with regard to the soil, water and food materials in Zahedan.

## Rectal Neoplasms

### surgery

#### **In vivo sentinel lymphatic mapping in rectal cancer.**

Gawad, Wael M.S.A.; Gouda, Iman

Cairo University - National Cancer Institute - Department of Surgical Oncology

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 157-168 (40 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sentinel Lymph Node Biopsy; Histology; Immunohistochemistry; Neoplasm Staging

**Abstract:** Nearly 30 % of patients with stage I, II rectal cancer with no evidence of nodal deposits develop systemic disease despite radical curative surgery. It is postulated that a subset group of patients do harbor nodal micrometastases not detected by the classic Hematoxylin and Eosin [H and E] staining. This prospective study aimed to assess the feasibility of in vivo sentinel lymphatic node [SLN] mapping and biopsy in accurate nodal staging and decision making. This might offer a reasonable clue to whether lateral lymph node metastases can be diagnosed by SLN mapping and so provide benefit to patients with advanced rectal cancer regarding consideration of more extensive resection. The study included 25 patients with mid and low rectal tumours. In mid rectal tumours blue dye was injected circumferentially in the peritumoral area in the subserosal plane. Similarly in low rectal tumours submucosal injection around the tumour through proctoscopy was performed. Immediate labeling and prompt dissection of blue stained nodes were followed by the standard radical resection. The sentinel nodes were separately sent for focused histopathological examination, the surgical specimen including other nodes for routine examination. H and E negative SLN were tested Immunohistochemically [IHC]. Sentinel Lymph Node [SLN] mapping was feasible in 24 out of 25 patients [96%] with a mean number of SLN 2.87 patient [0-3]. Positive SLN were found in 9 patients [38%] while negative SLN were found in 15 patients [62%]. The incidence of metastasis in SLN was 26%. Lateral positive nodes were found in 3 patients [13%]. Upstaging of T2-3NO to T2-3N1 was done in 15 % of cases. Skip lesions were present in one patient. Sentinel Lymph Node [SLN] In vivo mapping using blue dye is a promising and feasible technique with a short learning curve. Lateral node dissection was excluded in 87% of patients. Proper nodal Staging by SLN focused analysis leads to identification of a subset group of patients that could benefit from Adjuvant therapy.

### Rehabilitation

#### **Rapid prototyping for rehabilitation purposes.**

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University of Jordan - Faculty of Graduate Studies for Scientific Faculties Affairs

**Jordan Medical Journal** 2008; 42 (2): 73-81 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prostheses and Implants; Femur; Hip-anatomy and histology; Arthroplasty, Replacement, Hip; Osteoarthritis, Hip

**Abstract:** Integration of technologies such as medical imaging, types of software such as pro engineer, and modern fabrication processes such as RP is important in the medical field. It enabled to solve some medical problems specially those considering bio-parts replacement and prosthesis. This study presents a methodology that helped replace the wearied hip joint by a bio-product with the same dimensions, size, and shape as the patient's hip joint using CAD system and a Rapid Prototyping technique.

## Respiratory Syncytial Virus, Human

### immunology

#### **A study of T-helper 2 / T-Helper 1 imbalance in respiratory syncytial virus bronchiolitis in relation to severity and outcome.**

Ahmed, Maher M.; Hassan, Mona A.; Ahmed, Salwa S.; Ezeldin, Azza. M.

Assiut University - Faculty of Human Medicine - Departments of Pediatrics

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 179-188 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bronchiolitis, Viral; T-Lymphocytes, Helper-Inducer; Interleukin-4; Interferon Type II; Immunoglobulin M; Infant, Newborn; Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections

**Abstract:** The present study was carried out on 80 infants with acute bronchiolitis. Their ages ranged from 2-22 mo. They were 60 males and 20 females. 30 apparently healthy infants of matchable age and sex were enrolled in the study as controls. Besides taking history, thorough clinical examination and routine laboratorial investigations, arterial oxygen saturation, RSV tissue culture of nasopharyngeal lavage, direct immunofluorescence for serum RSV Ig-M, serum IL-4 and INF-gamma were done. Results showed that viral bronchiolitis is predominant in males around 6 mo of age and in winter months. RSV infection was found, in 72.5% of cases. Serum IL-4 was not different between RSV negative patients and controls but it was significantly higher in RSV positive patients than either RSV-ve cases or controls [P< 0.001 for each]. Furthermore in RSV + ve patients it was significantly higher in severe and fatal cases than in milder and surviving ones [P<0.001 for each]. Serum INF-gamma showed no significant difference between RSV + ve and RSV -ve patients but it was significantly higher in both groups than controls [P< 0.001 for each]. In RSV+ve cases it was significantly lower in more severe and fatal cases than milder and living ones [P<0.05 respect]. The ratio I-L-4/ INF-gamma was significantly higher in RSV + ve group than RSV-ve and than controls [P<0.001 and P< 0. 05

respectively]. ARC and SaO<sub>2</sub> % showed significantly lower values in RSV + ve patients than RSV-ve ones [P<0.001], but the latter showed significantly higher AEC than controls [P < 0.05]. In RSV + ve group, both parameters were significantly lower in severer and fatal cases than milder and living ones [P < 0.001 for each]. In RSV positive group, significant positive correlations were found between disease severity and either serum IL-4 or IL-4 /INF-gamma ratio [r=0.789 and r=0.823, P < 0.001 respectively] but disease severity was inversely correlated with either AEC or SaO<sub>2</sub> % [r = - 0.962 and r = - 0.828, P < 0.001 respectively]. RSV is the major etiologic virus of bronchiolitis in young infants. Viral tissue cultures and direct immunofluorescence are of equally diagnostic value but both may be needed. Most of the severe and fatal cases are in RSV + ve group. Th2 / Th-1 imbalance reflected on IL-4 /INF gamma ratio is more deranged in RSV bronchiolitis with Th-2 predominance especially in more severe and fatal cases. These conclusions may be a rationale for addition of antiviral in severe cases of bronchiolitis but further studies of antiviral drugs and their effect on cytokines may be needed to address this recommendation.

## Rhabdomyosarcoma

### diagnosis

#### **Rhabdomyosarcoma of the clitoris.**

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**Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy** 2008; 1 (2): 133-135 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Clitoris-pathology; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Child; Histology-surgery; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

## Rhinosporidiosis

### epidemiology

#### **Rhinosporidiosis in Qatar: A case report and literature review.**

Abdulkader, F.I.; Al Sulaiti, M.; Al Saey, H.; Ganesan, S.; Al Qahtani, A.; Al Shaikhly, A.

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Hamad Medical Corporation - ENT Section - Surgery Department

**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 54-55 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rhinosporidiosis-diagnosis; Rhinosporidiosis-surgery

**Abstract:** Rhinosporidiosis is a chronic granulomatous inflammatory disease characterised by polypoid lesions of the mucus membranes. The disease is endemic in India but very rare in the Middle East. We report the clinical presentation, management, and histopathology of the first case of rhinosporidiosis in Qatar and review the literature.

## Rhus

### microbiology

#### **A review on antimicrobial activities of sumac fruit [Rhus Coriaria L.].**

Ahmadian Attari, M.M.; Amin, G.H.; Fazeli, M.R.; Jamalifar, H.

University of Tehran - School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Science Research Center, Medical Sciences - Department of Pharmaceutical and Food Control

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2008; 7 (25): 1-9 (40 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anti-Bacterial Agents; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use

**Abstract:** Sumac is a shrub with a long history of application in traditional medicine and Iranian cuisine. It grows wild in the region from the Canary Islands over the Mediterranean area to Iran and Afghanistan. The word [sumac] is derived from Aramaic word [sumaaq] which means red. Aside from some studies on sumac as an antioxidant, an anti hyperglycemic, and an anti hyperuricemic agent, many articles have been recently published on antimicrobial activities of sumac because of the advent of new microbial resistances and the need to find new antimicrobial agents. Reviewing the articles suggests that total extracts of sumac fruit have antibacterial activity against both Gram- positive and Gram-negative bacteria but it also shows that sumac fruit has no effect on fungi and anaerobics. More investigation should be conducted on: 1] Fractionization of total extracts and purification of their components to recognize safety use of and ability of sumac as an antimicrobial; 2] Effects of sumac on resistant bacteria and its potential capability as an antimicrobial agent.

## Robotics

### Anesthetic Care of the Patient for Robotic Surgery.

Sullivan, Michael J.; Frost, Elizabeth A.M.; Lew, Michael W.  
City of Hope National Medical Center Duarte

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 967-982 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Surgery, Computer-Assisted; Anesthesia; Time Factors; Hypothermia-prevention and control; Pneumoperitoneum; Laparoscopy; Thoracoscopy

## Salivary Gland Neoplasms

### Expression of adhesion molecule CD44V6 in salivary gland tumors.

Muhammad, Eman M.S.; Fadel, Sabah A.; Hassab, El Naby Noha D.; Hassanein, Kamal A.M.  
Sohag University - Departments of Pathology

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 49-62 (39 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cell Adhesion Molecules; Antigens, CD44; Biopsy; Histology; Immunohistochemistry; Neoplasm Staging; Neoplasm Metastasis

**Abstract:** Salivary gland tumors are a morphologically and clinically diverse group of neoplasms which may present significant diagnostic and management challenges. Cell adhesion molecules [CAMs] are glyco-proteins that are present on the external surface of the cell membrane. CD44 is a cell adhesion molecule belonging to systemic IgCAMs family, and is remarkable for its ability to generate alternatively spliced forms, many of which differ in their activities. This remarkable flexibility has led to speculation that CD44, via its changing nature, plays a role in some of the methods that tumor cells use to progress successfully through growth and metastasis. To investigate the expression of CD44v6 in different types of salivary glands tumors and to correlate the results with some established prognostic factors. Sixty cases were studied. 21 were pleomorphic adenomas,, 9 Warthin's tumors, 6 monomorphic adenomas, 9 mucoepidermoid carcinomas, five adenoid cystic carcinomas, in addition to 10 normal controls. Clinical data were obtained from the referring clinical departments. The biopsy specimens were obtained by excision, true cut needle biopsy, or punch biopsy. Cases were selected by reviewing the hematoxylin and eosin [H and E] stained slides. Immunohistochemistry was done using the CD44v6 mouse monoclonal antibody raised against human species. CD44v6 was +ve in 46/60 [76.7%] of salivary gland tumors studied; 35/40 [87.5%] benign salivary glands tumors and 11/20 [55%] malignant salivary gland tumors and this difference was statistically significant [P < 0.01]. CD44v6 was +ve in 16/21 [76%] of pleomorphic adenoma, in 9/9 [100%] of Warthin's tumors and in 6/6 of monomorphic adenoma. CD44v6 was +ve in 5/ 9 of mucoepidermoid carcinoma; 4/5 [80%] of low and intermediate grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma and in 1/4 [25%] of high grade malignant mucoepidermoid carcinoma. The 4 studied high grade malignant mucoepidermoid carcinoma were lymph node metastasis +ve. CD44V6 was +ve in 4/5 [80%] of adenoid cystic carcinoma. There was a statistically significant decrease in CD44v6 positivity [P < 0.03] in high grade malignant salivary gland tumors compared to low and intermediate grade tumors. There was also a statistically significant decrease in CD44v6 positivity [P < 0.01] in malignant salivary gland tumors received with lymph node metastasis compared with those lymph node metastasis negative cases. 1] Down regulation of CD44v6 plays an important role in malignant transformation of salivary gland tumors. 2] The degree of down-regulation is correlated, with progression towards higher grades and also with lymph node metastasis.

## pathology

### Malignant tumors of the minor salivary glands in northern Pakistan: A clinicopathological study.

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Armed Forces Institute of Pathology - Department of Hispathology

**Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy** 2008; 1 (2): 90-93 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Salivary Glands, Minor-pathology; Carcinoma, Adenoid Cystic; Carcinoma, Mucoepidermoid; Adenocarcinoma; Adenocarcinoma, Clear Cell; Palate; Tongue; Lip; Tonsil; Pharynx

**Abstract:** Malignant tumors of the minor salivary glands comprise a small but significant proportion of oral cancers. We analyzed this group of tumors in our population. The records of all cases of malignant minor salivary gland tumors diagnosed at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology [AFIP], Rawalpindi, Pakistan, during a period of 10 years [1994-2003] are described. The institute receives biopsy material from armed forces and public and private sector hospitals in northern Pakistan as well as referrals for second opinion. A total of 21168 tumors were recorded at the AFIP Tumor Registry during the study period. These included 70 malignant minor salivary gland tumors. Twenty-three of these [32.8%] arose in the palate while the remaining tumors originated at other sites in the oral cavity. The commonest histological type was adenoid cystic carcinoma, constituting 30 cases [42.8%]. The next most common type was mucoepidermoid carcinoma; comprising 26 [37.1%] cases. The mean age of cases was 43.4 years and the male-to-female ratio was 1:1.4. There were 2 cases each of polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma and clear cell adenocarcinoma. The remaining cases included undifferentiated carcinomas, adenocarcinomas [not otherwise specified] and a few other rare tumors. Adenoid cystic carcinoma was the commonest malignant neoplasm of the minor salivary gland followed by mucoepidermoid carcinoma. The palate was the commonest location of these tumors.



## Satureja

### chemistry

#### **The chemical composition and antimicrobial activity of essential oil of Satureja intermedia C. A. Mey.**

Shahnazi, S.; Khalighi Sigaroodi, F.; Ajani, Y.; Yazdani, D.; Taghizad Farid, R.; Ahvazi, M.; Abdoli, M.

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Institute of Medicinal Plants

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2008; 7 (25): 85-92 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anti-Bacterial Agents; Plant Extracts-therapeutic use; Oils, Volatile

**Abstract:** The genus Satureja belongs to Lamiaceae family. 12 species exist in Iran of which 8 are endemic. Some of this genus had shown antibacterial effects. In this study chemical compounds and antibacterial activity of essential oil of Satureja intermedia was identified. Satureja intermedia has been collected from the elevation of Ardabil province in August 2006. Then air-dried aerial parts of the plant were submitted to hydrodistillation using a Clevenger apparatus to produce the essential oil and was analysed by GC/MASS. Investigation of antimicrobial activity was conducted by Disc-diffusion, MIC and MBC technique and different antibiotics compared with antimicrobial activity of this essential oil. In this study, 34 constituents were found representing 99.8% of the oil. The major components were thymol [25.6%], para-Cymene [21.44%], gamma-Terpinene [20%], Carvacrol [9.48%], alpha-Terpinene [7.94 %] and Myrcene [3.58 %]. The antibacterial test results showed that essential oil of this plant had a great potential antibacterial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. Results presented here may suggest that the essential oil of Satureja intermedia possess antibacterial properties and is therefore a potential source of antibacterial ingredients for the food and pharmaceutical industry.

## Saussurea

#### **Evaluation of the antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory activity of Saussurea costus roots.**

Adnan, Adhal; Salah, Masfar E.; Ali, Al Rajawi M.

Sana'a University - Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences

**Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2008; 3 (7): 61-68 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plant Roots; Phytotherapy; Anti-Infective Agents; Anti-Inflammatory Agents; Guinea Pigs

## Schools, Medical

#### **An assessment on relations between Iran's industries and universities of medical sciences [2006].**

Ebrahimpour, H.; Esmaeelzadeh, H.; Dehnavieh, R.; Jaafari, S.M.

Iran University of Medical Sciences - Health Service Management

**Journal of Health Administration** 2008; 10 (30): 25-32 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Industry; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Data Collection; Universities

**Abstract:** During the recent decades the relation between universities and industries is a subject that has been mentioned in many universities as an approach to increase universities' budgets, improving their relation with society, upgrading the universities, and finally to develop country [Iran]. There are 40 medical universities in Iran that could have key role in this matter. That is why the present research in term of evaluation the relation between Iran's medical universities and industries has been done in 2006. This research is a descriptive - cross sectional study. The research populations are 40 of research officers; and medical faculties and industries relations offices administrative managers. The research tools used to collect the data are questioners and data gathered in field investigations. To analyze the quantity data SPSS software; and to analyze the quality data the grouping method has been used. Data showed that almost 64.5% of faculties have had mediated structure such as medical faculties and industries relation offices in the universities. There is a lack of organizational structures for these offices in 55.9%. Most of the staffs who have worked there; were from scientific board, and most of the activities are including training, regular visits and consultations. There are no rewards for the staffs in approximately 83.7%, and in 93.5% of cases there is no specific work description for the staffs, and in 80.5% there is no specific regulations policy. Lack of understanding the universities abilities and the industries problems are main problems that medical faculties and industries relations staffs are facing with. Many universities have a clear understanding about the importance of the relation with industries and their own duties about societies, however, they could not find an administrative approach to do it, because the point of the view and the way to connect to industries are traditional and the solid opinion is not consistent and scientific.

## Schwann Cells

### ultrastructure

#### **Ultrastructural changes of Schwann cells during nerve regeneration following a crush injury of the sural nerve in rats.**

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**Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences** 2007; 2 (1,2): 4-12 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nerve Regeneration; Sural Nerve-injuries; Rats

**Abstract:** Twenty-four male albino rats [200 to 250g in weight] were used in the present study. The left sural nerve of 18 rats was subjected to crush injury while the sural nerves of 6 animals were used as control. After one week of the crush injury the Schwann cells showed multiple cytoplasmic processes. Those with long cytoplasmic processes wrapped only one axon while those wrapping multiple unmyelinated axons showed shorter processes. Some of these processes wrapped or surrounded collagen bundles [collagen pockets] and degenerated myelin, and some contained electronlucent vacuoles. Schwann cell cytoplasm showed asymmetric hypertrophy and contained dilated rough endoplasmic reticulum and ribosomes. Also, electronlucent vacuoles and whorls of degenerated myelin were seen in the cytoplasm of some Schwann cells. Schwann cells were surrounded by basal laminae which may be redundant. Two weeks post-crush, the number of regenerating Schwann cells increased and the myelin sheaths covering the myelinated axons were thicker. Schwann cells possessed long cytoplasmic processes that wrapped unmyelinated axons. After the third week of the crush injury, the Schwann cells wrapped shrunken myelinated axons with degeneration of the myelin of such axons. The number of myelinated axons increased, together with the thickness of their myelin sheath. It could be concluded that the Schwann cells play a phagocytic role during regeneration of peripheral nerves which is indicated by the presence of cytoplasmic vacuoles and degenerated myelin. Such phagocytic process might be performed by the use of their cytoplasmic processes.

## Scoliosis

### surgery

#### **The combined effect of ketamine and remifentanil infusions as total intravenous anesthesia for scoliosis surgery in children.**

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1151-1168 (44 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia, Intravenous; Ketamine; Piperidines; Drug Combinations; Anesthesia Recovery Period; Treatment Outcome; Analgesia, Patient-Controlled

**Abstract:** This study was designed to assess the effect of combination of ketamine and remifentanil infusions as total intravenous anesthesia [TIVA] during scoliosis surgery in children. Thirty two children, 8-14 yr of age, scheduled for posterior spinal fusion, were randomly allocated into two equal groups to receive either remifentanil infusion in a dose of 0.2 micro g/kg/minutes or same dose of remifentanil infusion combined with ketamine infusion in a dose of 1 micro g/kg/ minutes after induction of general anesthesia. During surgery, hemodynamics, surgical bleeding, and electrophysiology monitors were recorded. After completion of surgery, recovery score, recovery time and rescue analgesia were assessed in post-anesthesia care unit [PACU] for 24 hours. The two groups were similar for age, weight, duration of surgery, and time to extubation. Intraoperative heart rate and arterial blood pressure were significantly decreased in remifentanil group when compared to remifentanil-ketamine group. The surgical bleeding and electrophysiological monitoring were not significantly affected by remifentanil-ketamine combination in second group. Recovery score and recovery time were not significantly increased in remifentanil-ketamine group. First pain scores recordings in arrival to [PACU] were significantly less in remifentanil-ketamine group than remifentanil group and the time passed to first patient controlled analgesia [PCA] demand dose was increased in remifentanil-ketamine group. The first 24 h morphine consumption was 38 +/- 17 and 28 +/- 10 mg [mean +/- SD] in remifentanil and remifentanil-ketamine groups, respectively. These data demonstrate that during posterior spinal fusion surgery in children, the combination of ketamine and remifentanil infusions as TIVAmay provide hemodynamic stability, satisfactory surgical requirements with reliable electrophysiological monitoring and adequate post operative pain relief supplemented by PCA morphine.

## Seizures

### etiology

#### **Seizure characteristics in patients with seizure attacks, visited in neurology emergency unit of Ghaem Hospital [2002-2003].**

Nikkhah, K.; Sasannejad, P.; Petramfar, P.; Shoeibi, A.

Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Ghaem Hospital - Neurology Department

**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 361-366 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Electroencephalography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Epilepsy; Brain Neoplasms; Cerebrovascular Disorders; Emergency Service, Hospital

**Abstract:** As a common symptom of brain diseases, seizure often indicates severe brain tissue involvement. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the different etiologies of seizure disorders. In this descriptive study, from Marches 2002 to February 2003 497 epileptic patients in Neurology Emergency Unit of Ghaem Hospital, Mashhad were studied. Routine laboratory tests, EEG, and brain CT-Scan was performed for all patients and brain MRI was done for some of them. Demographic data and results of laboratory tests, EEGs and brain CT-Scans were recorded in specific data collection sheets and were analyzed by SPSS software. In our patients [497 cases], 51.3% were male and the others [48.7%] were female. The mean age of our population was 37.6 years and most of patients were middle

aged [35-60 years]. The prevalence of different seizures was as follows: Generalized seizures in 82.8%, Focal seizures in 7.5%, and focal seizures with secondary generalization in 9.7%. The prevalence of different etiologies of seizures was: idiopathic and cryptogenic in 48.5%, cerebral vascular diseases in 13.5%, brain tumors [primary or metastatic] in 6.8%, trauma in 6%, acquired metabolic diseases in 6%, drug intoxication or withdrawal in 4.8%, brain infections in 4.6%, developmental disorders in 2.6%, collagen vascular diseases in 2.2%, hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy in 1.8%, phakomatosis in 0.8%, degenerative disorders in 0.8%, hypertensive encephalopathy in 0.6%, demyelinating diseases in 0.6%, and eclampsia in 0.2%. 65.85 of our patients had a previous history of at least one seizure attack, 25.25 had experienced their first seizure and 9.1% had been admitted because of status epilepticus. 15.3% of patients had positive family history for epilepsy. The most common cause of epilepsy in this study was idiopathic and cryptogenic and cerebral vascular diseases and tumors were the next common causes. Being so common as a cause of seizure and having significant morbidity and mortality, cerebral vascular diseases and brain tumors should be prevented or treated vigorously. Besides, recurrence of seizure attacks as the result of inappropriate drug intake or insufficient drug dose draws particular concern.

## Sepsis

### blood

#### **The effect of neonatal sepsis on platelet count and their indices.**

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2008; 42 (2): 82-86 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infant, Newborn, Diseases; Platelet Count; Blood Platelets; Thrombocytopenia

**Abstract:** To study the effect of neonatal sepsis on the platelets' counts and sizes. Also, our study aims to verify if there are significant differences in the platelet's indices between gram-positive or gram-negative sepsis or being full term or premature. This study was conducted prospectively over a one year period starting from January 2006 at Princess Rahmah Teaching Hospital. The study included all neonates who were admitted to neonatal intensive care units with a clinical diagnosis of sepsis. Only neonates who had positive blood culture results were included in the study, else were excluded from the study. All neonates included in the study had full septic work up including the platelet's number and size. Other serological and radiological investigations were selectively done when needed. Neonatal sepsis was diagnosed in 105 cases. Sepsis caused by gram-positive microorganisms was seen in 50 [47.6%] with *Staphylococcus coagulase negative* microorganism being the commonest accounting for 44 [41.9%]. Gram-negative microorganism was seen in 55 [52.4%], with *klebsiella pneumonia* accounting for 42 [40 %]. Full term babies' account for 59 [56.1%] while premature babies account for 46 [43.9%]. Thrombocytopenia was present in 45[42.8%] of the all cases of neonatal sepsis, of which 27 [60%] were found among gram negative sepsis. The remaining 18 [40%] cases were due to gram-positive microorganisms. 19 [42.2%] of the cases of thrombocytopenia are premature babies and 26 [57.8%] are full term babies. The mean platelet volume was found to be high in 29 [27.6%] of all cases. Nineteen [65.5%] were found to be attributed to gram negative sepsis and the remaining 10 [34.4] of cases were gram positive microorganism. Low platelets count and high mean platelets volume was present in nearly quarter of children with neonatal sepsis. There is no statistical significance difference in these indices and gram negative or positive sepsis, neither being premature or full term baby. [MPV] Mean Platelet Volume, [PWD] Platelet Distribution Width, [PRT] Princess Rahmah Teaching Hospital, [SCBU] Special Care Baby Unit.

### epidemiology

#### **Patterns of neonatal septicemia and drug resistance at capital hospital nursery, Islamabad.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology** 2007; 15 (1-4): 33-37 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infant, Newborn; Infant, Newborn, Diseases; Drug Resistance; Nurseries, Hospital; Cross-Sectional Studies; *Escherichia coli*; *Klebsiella-cefotaxime*; *Staphylococcus aureus-ceftriaxone*; *Ampicillin-cefotaxime*; *Gentamicins-ciprofloxacin*

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to determine the magnitude of neonatal septicemia in our admitted cases with respect to causative organisms and patterns of antimicrobial resistance in order to set our own nursery protocols for treating neonatal sepsis. Descriptive cross-sectional study. Paediatric Nursery of Capital Hospital Islamabad, from Jan 2004 to Jan 2006. Over a period of two years a total of 880 neonates were registered. Septic screening was done for high-risk babies [n =140, 16%] identified on the basis of history, physical examination and certain laboratory parameters. Blood cultures were sent to laboratory. Antibiotics were used empirically while waiting for the results. Male to Female ratio was 1.6: 1. Blood cultures were positive in 37% of the suspected septic cases [p-value<0.01]. Early onset [< 7 days] clinical cases were 64 %, compared to 36% late onset [> 7 days]. Bacteriological yield in early onset cases was 27% while it was 55% in late onset cases. Gram-negative septicemia [77%] outnumbered the gram- positive septicemia [23%]. Most common organisms identified were *Escherichia coli* [30%], *Klebsiella* [23.7%] and *Staphylococcus aureus* [13%]. The pattern of drug resistance was quite high against empirically used *Ampicillin* [88%] and *Gentamycin* [67.35%] with p-value < 0.01. In terms of resistance patterns *Cefotaxime* [64.44%], *Ceftriaxone*

[63.15%] and Ceftazidime [57.14%] were similar. Seventy three percent of the organisms were sensitive to Ciprofloxacin. Neonatal sepsis is a serious condition seen in the neonatal nursery effecting 16% of high risk babies. E. coli, Klebsiella and Staph aureus are the main organisms involved and show a high degree of drug resistance. In order to decrease neonatal mortality, the neonatal nursery protocol need to use antibiotics with highest sensitivity alongwith observation of preventive aspects.

## Sesame Oil

### pharmacology

#### **The effect of sesame seed oil on major immunoglobulins among young adult females.**

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Minufiya University- Faculty of Home Economics - Nutrition and Food Sciences Department

**Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health** 2007; 2 (1): 1-11 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Students; Immunoglobulin M; Immunoglobulin G; Socioeconomic Factors; Body Mass Index; Blood Cell Count; Immunoglobulin E; Immunoglobulins

**Abstract:** Folk medicine claims that sesame-seed oil has some medicinal properties and may improve the immune system functions. This study aimed to investigate the effect of sesame seeds oil on major immunoglobulin concentrations. A group of thirty healthy female students aged 20.7 +/- 0.47 yr were chosen from Minufiya University - Egypt, and classified into three groups; first group is control [CG]; second group fed sesame seed oil [SG]; and third group fed mixture of sesame seed oil and yogurt [SYG]. The trial continued for four consecutive months. The blood parameters including hemoglobin, RBC, PCV, WBC count, IgG, IgM, and IgE were determined at baseline and after dietary supplementation. The results showed that the majority of students were from moderate socioeconomic class, and their body weight was 66.4 +/- 8.0 kg and BMI was 22.9 +/- 2.8 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. The dietary supplementation resulted in decrement of hemoglobin, but the highest and significant [P<0.001] decrease was among SYG that decreased by -11.7%. The WBC count was also decreased among CG, SG, and SYG by -13.3, -19.8, -8.1% respectively. The dietary supplementation with sesame oil resulted in significant decrement [P<0.01] of lymphocytes by -14.3%, while the mixture of sesame oil and yoghurt increased it significantly [P<0.01] by 37.6%. Unfortunately, the sesame oil decreased IgG significantly [P<0.001] by -31.1%, whereas the mixture of sesame oil and yogurt decreased it by -34.1%. For IgM, the sesame oil decreased it significantly [P<0.01] by -16.0%. In conclusion, sesame seed oil decreased IgG and IgM that may impair the immune system response among normal people, while it may be valuable and helpful for some patients.

## Skin Diseases

### epidemiology

#### **Incidence of skin lesions in newborns.**

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Mayo Hospital/ Lady Willingdon Hospital - Neonatology Ward - Department of Paediatrics

**Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences** 2007; 1 (4): 134-136 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infant, Newborn; Skin; Incidence; Skin Diseases-diagnosis; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** The Neonatal skin lesions are a common in the neonates. Most are self limiting, other need follow-up and treatment. Differentiation simple lesion from those associated with underlying morbidity is essential. To study skin disorders in neonates within the first 48 hours of life and assess their eligibility either for discharge or to admit to the nursery. During year 2001, careful daily inspection of the new born who were delivered 24 - 48 hours. Full clinical examinations in search for any morbid signs and symptoms in association with skin disorder were done. A total of 500 patients with different skin lesion were retrieved and included in this study for analysis.

## Soft Tissue Neoplasms

### diagnosis

#### **Epidural angiopomatosis of the thoracic spine: Case report and literature review.**

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King Fahad Hospital of the University of Al Khobar

**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 66-68 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Spine-pathology; Thoracic Vertebrae; Epidural Neoplasms

**Abstract:** Spinal epidural angioliipomatosis [SEA] is a rare benign neoplasm of adipose tissue with a prominent vascular component. Classified as either idiopathic or secondary to chronic steroid therapy it accounts for 0.14% of all spinal axis tumours. The clinical and radiological features and treatment of a case in a 24-year-old male are described and discussed together with a review of the literature and previous reports.

## Sperm Agglutination

### Detection of antisperm antibodies by indirect flow cytometry: Comparison with direct mixed agglutination reaction test.

Shahsavari, F.; Rezaei, A.; Esfahani, M.H. Nasr; Asadifar, B.; Nasiri, M.R.; Jafari, M.; Danesh, P.

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Iran University of Medical Sciences - Department of Immunology

**Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal** 2007; 1 (3): 25-30 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Flow Cytometry

**Abstract:** The immunobead binding test [IBT] and the mixed agglutination reaction [MAR] are the most commonly used methods for detection of antisperm antibodies [ASA]. The detection of ASA by flow cytometry [FCM] was first described by Haas and Cunningham. Both assays can be performed as direct or indirect methods. In this study, indirect FCM was compared with the direct MAR for detection of ASA. Semen samples were obtained from 80 men [infertile couples] in Isfahan Fertility and Infertility Center. Seminal plasma samples were incubated with ASA-negative donor sperm. Then, surface-bound antibody was detected with FITC-labeled antihuman immunoglobulin directed against IgA and IgG in the indirect FCM assay. ASAs bound to the surface of patients' sperm were detected by direct MAR test. The indirect FCM correlates with direct MAR for detection of IgA antisperm antibodies [ $r=0.55$  and  $P=0.006$ ]. The indirect FCM, however, does not correlate with direct MAR for the detection of IgG antisperm antibodies [ $r=0.25$  and  $P=0.25$ ]. Some of the ASAs in seminal fluid bind to spermatozoa. Therefore, indirect tests to detect ASAs in seminal plasma are likely to miss the presence of IgG antisperm antibodies while they effectively detect IgA antisperm antibodies.

## Spermatozoa

### abnormalities

#### A study of sperm morphology in a Pakistani population.

Ahmad, Mohammad Owais; Khan, Saadat Ali; Hameed, M. Amjad; Khan, Umar Ali

Foundation University Medical College - Departments of Physiology

**Pakistan Journal of Physiology** 2007; 3 (2): 30-34 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Semen-analysis; Cross-Sectional Studies; Age Distribution; Infertility, Male

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to determine the sperm morphology of proven fertile males and to compare the same with that of infertile males. This study was carried out at International Medical College Rawalpindi and its attached Railway hospital and Islamabad Clinic Serving Infertile Couples Islamabad, from June 2005 to July 2006. 50 healthy fertile males were selected and their semen morphology was determined according to Tygerberg's strict criteria, while another 50 infertile males were recruited as controls. Proven fertile group showed significantly higher morphologically normal forms of sperms [3.04 +/- 1.63] than the infertile group. Sperm morphology assessed by strict criteria is of value in the in-vivo situation to identify a group with greater chance of having an infertility problem and strict criteria sperm morphology analysis should be used to minimize variations in intra and inter-individual and inter-laboratory sperm morphology assessment.

## Spinal Cord Injuries

### Botulinum toxin type-A and spasticity due to traumatic spinal cord injury.

Osman, Manal; El Bahy, Khaleel

Ain Shams University - Departments of Physical Medicine, Rheumatology and Rehabilitation

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 241-256 (39 ref.)

**Keywords:** Muscle Spasticity-drug therapy; Botulinum Toxin Type A; Treatment Outcome; Rehabilitation; Muscle Contraction; Muscle Tonus

**Abstract:** Spasticity is a prevalent disabling clinical symptom for spinal cord injuries patients. Treatment of spasticity with botulinum toxin is helpful in focal, controlled muscle weakness with reduction in spasticity. To evaluate the effect of botulinum toxin type A on spasticity in spinal cord injured patients and its effect on functional outcome. Forty patients with spasticity due to traumatic spinal cord injury were included in the study. Initial assessment includes general and neurological examination to detect the level, ASIA classification, motor power. Spasticity grading using clonus score, global pain scale, spasm frequency scale, adductor tone scale and modified ashworth scale. Functional assessment using activity of daily living [ADL] measures, lower extremity muscle strength [LEMS] and functional impairment measure [FIM] rating levels of disability, these assessment were done at the start, at 3 months and 6 months. All patients received regular conventional physiotherapy rehabilitation programs on daily bases for 3 months then three times per week for another 3 months. Thirty patients of them [group I] received botulinum toxin type A in the spastic muscles and the dose was calculated according to the body weights, 10 patients [group II] didn't receive botulinum toxin type A. There was no significant difference between group I and group II as regard ADL, at start and at 3 and 6 months. The FIM results showed no significant difference between group I and II at start but there was a statistical significant lower mean FIM in group 2 at 3 and 6 months. In group I there was a significant increase in FIM mean at 3 months and significant decrease at 6 months, on the other hand group II showed a significant decrease FIM mean at 3 and 6 months. Clonus score showed no significant difference between group I and group II at start and at 3 months but significant higher score of grade 3 and 4 was observed at 6 months in group II. There was a significant lower clonus score at 3 months in group I with no change at 6 months on the other hand there was a significant higher

score at 3 months with no change at 6 months in group II. Spasm frequency scale showed no significant difference between group I and group II at start but there was a significant higher rate of scale 3 and 4 in group II at 3 and 6 months. In group I, there was a significant change of spasm frequency scale at 3 and 6 months with tendency towards lower scale, although group II showed no significant change at 3 and 6 months. Global pain scale showed no significant difference between group I and II at start, 3 and 6 months. In group I there was a significant decrease in pain scale after 3 months with no change at 6 months while in group II there was no significant difference at 3 months with significant increase at 6 months compared to 3 months. Adductor tone scale results showed no significant difference between group I and II at start but significant higher rate of scale 3 and 4 was observed in group II at 3 and 6 months. Group I showed a significant decrease of adductor tone scale at 3 and 6 months while group II showed no significant change at 3 months with significant increase at 6 months. Modified ashworth scale showed no significant difference between group I and II at start with significant higher rate of scale 3 and 4 in group II at 3 and 6 months. Group I showed a significant decrease in modified ashworth scale at 3 and 6 months, while group II showed significant increase in scale at 3 months with no change at 6 months compared to 3 months but there was an increase in scale at 6 months compared to the start. The botulinum toxin has a reducing effect of spasticity in spinal cord injured patients - consequently, it improves their functional outcome. It is recommended to use it on more frequent bases as it helps to improve spasticity safely and decreases the dose of central muscle relaxant with reduction of its adverse effect.

## Stomach Neoplasms

### epidemiology

#### **Malignant gastric tumors in Sudan: A report from a single pathology center.**

El Hassan, Ahmed; Al Hassan, Lamyaa; Mudawi, Hatim; Gasim, Bahaa; Own, Ali; Elamin, Elwaleed; Ibn Ouf, Mohamed; Abdullah, Mohamed El Mekki; Fedail, Suleiman  
University of Khartoum - Faculty of Medicine

**Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy** 2008; 1 (2): 130-132 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gastrointestinal Neoplasms; Esophageal Neoplasms; Intestine, Small-pathology; Colonic Neoplasms; Rectal Neoplasms; Lymphoma, B-Cell, Marginal Zone

## Stomach Ulcer

### diet therapy

#### **Effect of feeding by some raw vegetables and pumpkin fruit on healing of gastric ulcer in male rats.**

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**Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health** 2007; 2 (1): 27-39 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Models, Animal; Brassica; Solanum Tuberosum; Cucurbita; Gastric Mucosa-pathology; Histology; Gastric Juice; Vegetables

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to reveal the effect of feeding by raw cabbage, potato, chilli [vegetables] and pumpkin [fruit], alone and combined, on healing of the gastric ulcer in male rats. The study was conducted on 49 male rats distributed into 7 equal groups, each of 7 rats. One group of rats was fed on the basal diet and used as a negative control. The other six groups were orally given aspirin for induction of acute gastric ulcer. One group of rats with gastric ulcer was kept as a positive control, while the other groups were fed on the basal diet containing raw cabbage, potato, chilli and pumpkin at 5%, alone and in combination. After 2 weeks of feeding period, all rats were sacrificed and volume and total acidity of the gastric juice were determined. Gastric ulcer indexes and curative ratios from the ulcer were calculated and the histopathology of stomachs was carried out. The obtained results showed that feeding of rats with gastric ulcer on combined formula of raw cabbage, potato, chilli and pumpkin in the diet for 2 weeks induced a significant anti-ulcer effect. This effect was manifest by a decrease in volume and total acidity of the gastric juice and an increase in curative ratio of the ulcer as well as amelioration of the histopathological lesions caused by aspirin. There was no effect on the body weight gain and food efficiency ratio of rats fed on these plant materials. It is concluded that, dietary intake of raw cabbage, potato, chilli and pumpkin may be useful in the management of gastric ulcer. The present study recommends conducting this experiment on patients suffering from acute gastric ulcers.

#### **Effect of feeding by three formulas of herbs and vegetables on the healing of gastric ulcer in male rats.**

Shalaby, M.A.; Hafez, Dalia A.; Attia, A.M.; El Marasy, Sonia

Cairo University - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Pharmacology Department

**Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health** 2007; 2 (1): 41-53 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Models, Animal; Phytotherapy; Chamomile; Glycyrrhiza; Thymus Plant; Brassica; Gastric Juice; Gastric Acid; Food, Formulated; Vegetables

**Abstract:** The present article was carried out to investigate the effect of feeding by 3 formulas consisting of three herbs [licorice, thyme and chamomile]; two vegetables [cabbage and artichoke] and a combination of both on the healing of gastric ulcer induced with aspirin in male rats. The obtained results revealed that feeding rats with induced gastric ulcer on herbal or vegetable dried powdered formula or a combination both at 2 % for 2 weeks caused

significant decreases in the gastric ulcer index, volume and total acidity of gastric juice. The curative ratios from gastric ulcer due to feeding by herbal formula or vegetable formula or both were 43.0 or 22.1 or 57.7 %, respectively. The corresponding ratios of the decrease in volume of gastric juice were 27.73 or 39.07 or 39.84 %, and in total acidity of gastric juice were 37.07 or 37.09 or 54.83 %, respectively. Feeding of these rats on herbal formula or vegetable formula or both of them did not significantly affect the body weight. Histopathological examination of stomachs of rats fed on the above mentioned formulations showed alleviation of gastric mucosal damage and ulceration induced by aspirin. Combination of both herbal formula and vegetable formula showed higher anti-ulcer activity than either of them alone. It can be concluded that feeding diet mixed with a formula consisting of licorice, thyme, chamomile, cabbage and artichoke at 2% to rats with aspirin induced gastric ulcer for 2 weeks produced a marked anti-ulcer effect. This study recommends conducting the experiment on patients suffering from gastric ulcer.

## Streptococcus agalactiae

### isolation and purification

#### **Evaluation of the universal screening strategy in Qatar for the management of pregnant women carrying group B streptococci.**

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Hamad Medical Corporation - Women's Hospital - Paediatric Department

**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 10-13 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Streptococcal Infections-prevention and control; Pregnancy; Pregnancy Complications, Infectious; Mass Screening

**Abstract:** Group B Streptococcus infection [GBS] has emerged as a serious disease, infecting 18,000 people in the United States annually including life-threatening illness in about 8,000 newly-born infants. To evaluate the efficiency of the current universal screening strategy for the management of GBS carriers a retrospective analysis was made of the records of 1,620 pregnant women in Qatar, 550 of whom were found to be carriers. These latter were then used as a group to be compared with 450 uninfected pregnant women in terms of nationality, parity, age, treatment, and outcome. Young and nullipara pregnant women had a high incidence of GBS but there was no significant effect on birth mortality and morbidity regardless of whether or not they received treatment with antibiotics. It is suggested that the cost of screening for GBS at the 35th week of gestation cannot be justified.

## Stroke

### diagnosis

#### **Recurrent cerebral stroke in a thalassemic patient.**

Herguner, M. Ozlem; Incecik, Faruk; Altunbasak, Sakir; Sasmaz, Ilgen; Leblebisatan, Goksel

Cukurova University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pediatric Neurology

**Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy** 2008; 1 (2): 136-138 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** beta-Thalassemia; Recurrence; Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase [NADPH2]; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

### epidemiology

#### **Incidence of stroke in context of hypertension in local population.**

Abro, Alla ud Din; Abbasi, Muhammad Aslam; Hafeezullah; Sammo, Jawaid; Sheikh, Muzafar

Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences - Ghulam Muhammad Maher Medical College Sukkur - Department of Biochemistry and Department of Physiology

**Pakistan Journal of Physiology** 2007; 3 (2): 26-29 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Incidence; Hypertension-complications; Risk Factors; Cerebral Infarction; Intracranial Hemorrhage, Hypertensive

**Abstract:** This study was carried out to study the incidence of stroke in the people who have high blood pressure. This study was conducted on patients of stroke during 2004 at department of Medicine, Liaquat University of Medical and Health sciences [LUHMS] Jamshoro, Pakistan. Study population comprised of 100 hypertensive patients of stroke [64 men, 36 women] from different wards of LUMHS Jamshoro. Each patient was examined in detail, and investigated for blood pressure measurements, blood glucose, blood urea, serum creatinine, electrocardiogram and, CT scan of brain. A hypo dense and hyper dense area on CT scan of brain was labelled as infarction and haemorrhage respectively. The stroke patients due to other risk factors or not confirmed by CT scan were excluded from study. Nearly three quarters of patients [74] who exhibits stroke were suffered from raised blood pressure. Out in two type's, i.e., hemorrhagic and infarctive stroke, the maximum number [36] of patients belongs to severe hypertension [p<0.05]. Site wise putamen and hypothalamus were the chief anatomical sites suffered in hemorrhagic stroke [p<0.8], while almost all [46] patients showed infarction at corona radiata and internal capsule. Virtually every one was [88] displayed complete stroke. Cerebral haemorrhage is more common in hypertensive stroke patients as compared to cerebral infarction and hypertension is most common modifiable risk factor for stroke.

## Students, Medical

### **Problems faced by male medical students in learning on female subjects.**

Subhani, Aqeel; Khan, Shoaib

Ayub Medical College

**Pakistan Journal of Physiology** 2007; 3 (2): 49-50 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sex Factors; Education, Medical-ethics; Behavior

## Subarachnoid Hemorrhage

### etiology

### **Evaluation of risk factors of patients with subarachnoid hemorrhage in Motahari Hospital of Urmia University [March 2002-March 2006].**

Sarsarshahi, A.; Boostani, R.; Sarsarshahi, S.

Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Neurology Department

**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 367-370 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Risk Factors; Hypertension; Smoking; Age Distribution; Alcohol-Induced Disorders, Nervous System; Contraceptives, Oral-adverse effects

**Abstract:** Subarachnoid Hemorrhage [SAH] accounts for 5% of all strokes, Risk factors for SAH include hypertension, Cigarette smoking, alcohol and oral contraceptive pills [OCPs]. In this study the risk factors of SAH in West Azerbaijan Province, Iran were evaluated. This case-control study carried out from March 2002 to March 2006 at Motahari Hospital of Urmia University. Using saved data of the patients of the hospital, 375 patients [exposed group] compared with 750 non exposed cases [Control]. All of the risk factors evaluated in two groups, then were analyzed using the SPSS software. Data processing accomplished by the Chi-square test. Odd Ratios evaluated for all of the risk factors. Logistic regression model was used to find out the interaction of risk factors for SAH. Of patients, 60% were women. SAH most frequently occurred between 40 to 60 years old. The Odd Ratios of cigarette smoking was 3.46, of hypertension 3.59, of alcohol use 2.69, and of oral contraceptive pills 2.19; So SAH had a relationship with these factors. The Results of this study were similar to other studies of this type. The important point of this study was the ability of controlling each of the risk factors which led to the decrease of prevalence of SAH in the Community.

## Submandibular Gland

### pathology

### **Effect of temporary submandibular duct-ligation on the myoepithelial cells in albino rat. A light and electron microscopic studies.**

Shaaban, Ibrahim Attia; Zolfakar, Ahmed Said

Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Anatomy Department

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 467-488 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ligation; Submandibular Gland-ultrastructure; Microscopy, Electron; Rats; Atrophy; Postoperative Period

**Abstract:** The duct of the right submandibular gland was doubly ligated with metal clips to study the effects of duct ligation and ligature removal in albino rat submandibular gland to elucidate the relationship between duct ligation and removal of the ligature and to determine whether proliferation of myoepithelial cells occur in atrophic rat submandibular glands. Twenty adult male albino rats were used in this study. Rats were divided randomly into 3 main groups: a submandibular gland atrophy group [Ligated Group] in which the right main submandibular duct was ligated for 1, 2 and 4 weeks; a recovery group in which duct ligation was in place for 2 weeks and then removed and the rats were sacrificed after 2 weeks and the 3rd group was not subjected to operation and used as control group. At the assigned date, the animals were sacrificed. The right submandibular glands were thoroughly-dissected and removed. Specimens of the gland were cut at 6-8 micro m thickness and stained with haematoxylin and eosin. Other specimens of the gland were taken and prepared for electron microscopy study. Duct ligation of the submandibular gland was accompanied by progressive atrophy of the gland. After 4 weeks of duct-ligation, light microscopy showed that the acini became atrophied and contained few secretory granules. There was dilated inter-lobular and intralobular ducts that lined by cuboidal flat cells. The inter-lobular connective tissue was increased in thickness. Persistent myoepithelial cells were also found in atrophic rat submandibular gland. After removal of the ligature, the gland revealed histological evidence of regeneration and persistent myoepithelial cells. All cellular components manifested recovery and became similar to the control condition. The present observations also suggest that ligation of the main duct of the rat submandibular gland produces a pronounced atrophy that is reversed upon ligature removal.



## Subphrenic Abscess

complications

### Draining of subphrenic abscess into pericardial cavity - an incidental finding.

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Mayo Hospital - Department of Surgery

**Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences** 2007; 1 (4): 146-147 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Subphrenic Abscess-diagnosis; Pericardium; Subphrenic Abscess-surgery

**Abstract:** The direct extension of a subphrenic abscess into the pericardial cavity is a rare finding. We report a 13 year old boy with Past History of Abdominal surgeries presenting with Right Upper quadrant pain, fever, chest pain and shortness of breath. An abdominal USG diagnosed a subphrenic abscess and an EGG demonstrated diffuse ST and T wave changes depictive of Acute Pericarditis. Echo guided drainage of thick pus from the pericardial cavity was performed which followed USG guided drainage of subphrenic abscess and finally Exploratory Laparotomy and drainage of subphrenic abscess + Mediastotomy and Pericardiostomy + diaphragmatic repair was performed.

## Sufentanil

pharmacology

### Chronopharmacodynamics of intrathecal co-injection of sufentanyl and bupivacaine in orthopedic surgery of lower extremities.

Sadri, B.; Hassani, V.; Mirdehghan, M.H.; Adib, A.; Zadeh, H. Avanis; Mohebbi, M.

Iran University of Medical Sciences - Department of Anesthesiology

**Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal** 2007; 1 (3): 39-44 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bupivacaine-pharmacology; Prospective Studies; Injections, Spinal; Pain, Postoperative-therapy; Orthopedics

**Abstract:** In chronopharmacology the biological rhythm variations caused by drug administration is assessed. Evaluation of the time of drug administration and the qualitative and quantitative effects of reactions to drugs is called Chronopharmacodynamics. In this study, we assessed the Chronopharmacodynamics of intrathecal co-administration of sufentanyl and bupivacaine in surgical operations of lower extremities. In 2006, patients aged 20-50 with ASA physical status of I and II, who underwent surgical operation of lower extremities were entered into this prospective study. The patients received a slow intrathecal injection of 10 micro g sufentanyl and 15mg bupivacaine into subarachnoid of third and fourth lumbar spaces in 30 seconds. After the operation, the time of first pain sensation and the visual analogue scale [VAS] score, as the measure of severity of pain, were recorded. 115 patients were studied in this project. The pain-free interval was considered as the time between injection and patient's demand for pain relief. This interval was 746 [+/- 322] minutes. The average score of pain severity on VAS at the time of demand for pain relief was 24.7 [+/- 9.3]. The average pain-free duration in patients injected about noon or at midnight was significantly longer than the pain-free interval of other patients. The results show that intrathecal co-administration of sufentanyl and bupivacaine at noon or midnight [conforming to the circadian rhythm] causes better pain-relief with longer duration in comparison with other times of the day or night.

## Suicide

### Suicidality in the Arab World part II: Community studies.

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Balamand University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology

**Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]** 2008; 19 (2): 1-24 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Risk Factors; Socioeconomic Factors; Marital Status; Educational Status; Substance-Related Disorders; Depression; Sex Distribution

**Abstract:** This paper reviews hospital and government based articles on suicidality in the Arab world. A systematic search was conducted up to 2006 [Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and United Arab Emirates]. Results varied across countries and methods. The Arab hospital studies, estimated annual rates of attempted suicide ranging from 1.9/100,000 to 127/100,000. The Arab police and government records reported annual completed suicide rates of 1.1/100,000 to 6.2/100,000. Several risk factors were identified. While in hospital based studies, attempt was related to being single, aged 15-25 years, primary to secondary level education, students, housewives, unemployed, belonging to over-crowded large families, and having a low socio-economic status. In addition, many psychiatric disorders were identified as risk factors, most commonly depressive disorders, adjustment, personality, and drug dependence/abuse disorders. Completed suicide victims were more frequently males, 20 to 40 years old, single, manual workers and unemployed. In conclusion, accurate recording methodology in hospitals and governmental institutions are needed to assess the prevalence and risk factors of suicidal behaviours in the Arab World.

## Tachyphylaxis

### Tachyphylaxis to cisatracurium-Case reports and literature review.

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University of Alabama at Birmingham - Critical Care and Perioperative Medicine - Department of Anesthesiology

**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1079-1092 (53 ref.)

**Keywords:** Atracurium-analogs and derivatives; Intensive Care Units; Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Adult; Neuromuscular Blocking Agents; Critical Illness

**Abstract:** Nondepolarizing neuromuscular blocking agents [NNMBAs] are commonly used in the intensive care unit [ICU], mainly to facilitate mechanical ventilation in critically ill patients who are not responding to sedatives and analgesics alone. Tachyphylaxis, also referred to as resistance, may develop during long-term infusion of NNMBAs. Several case reports of tachyphylaxis to NNMBAs have been reported. Although the definite mechanisms of tachyphylaxis to NNMBAs are not clear, several pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic changes have been described with the development of resistance. Tachyphylaxis to NNMBAs is associated with adverse outcomes including inadequate ventilation, increased risk of dose-dependent side effects, and increased drug costs. Patients who develop tachyphylaxis to one NNMBA should be treated with another NNMBA if neuromuscular blockade [NMB] is still indicated. We report three cases of tachyphylaxis to cisatracurium in a surgical intensive care unit [SICU]: one in patient with acute respiratory distress syndrome [ARDS] and the other two with traumatic brain injury [TBI].

## Teaching

### Teaching of anatomy in an integrated teaching based curriculum at the University Science Malaysia.

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences** 2007; 1 (4): 131-133 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Curriculum; Anatomy-education; Clinical Competence; Educational Technology; Universities; Science-education

**Abstract:** The School of Medical Sciences of University Science Malaysia is the pioneer university in Malaysia who introduced the curriculum based on Problem Based Learning [PBL]. The basic education strategy practiced by School of Medical Sciences is based on student oriented, problem based, integrated, community oriented, elective and self learning [SPICES]. Knowledge of anatomy is the foundation of effective clinical practice so anatomy is presented with appropriate changes during all phases of MD curriculum. Anatomy department is furnished with more than sufficient resource materials but anatomy museum has a unique role to play in integrated based teaching curriculum. Anatomy museum has been arranged on the basis of different modules or systems having plastinated, prosected specimens, video cassettes, models, MRI films, radiographs, ultrasound reports and teaching microscope. For structured living anatomy sessions in the clinical professional skill programmes, a fully equipped clinical skill laboratory is playing a vital role in integrated teaching curriculum of University Science Malaysia.

## methods

### An assessment on internal teaching-curative hospital environment according Wise board's six-dimensions model [Shiraz City, 2006].

Vatankhah, S.; Bahrami, M.A.

Iran University of Medical Sciences - School of Management and Medical Information Sciences

**Journal of Health Administration** 2008; 10 (30): 7-14 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Models, Educational; Hospitals, Teaching; Program Evaluation; Questionnaires; Data Interpretation, Statistical; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** The evaluation of the internal environment is included the evaluation of an organization position, evaluation of performances, identified its problems and its potential abilities. If the internal evaluation has been done correctly, it makes a comprehensive view of existing situation in the organization, bring about a correct overview to it in which irrelative and inefficient programs would be replaced by competitive and efficient ones. The aim of present research was evaluation of internal environment in the teaching-curative hospitals in Shiraz city; based on six dimensions Wise board model. Present research is a descriptive cross-sectional applied study. In this study 362 people of personnel of teaching-curative hospital of Shiraz have been involved. Data have been collected by standard questionnaire, and analyzed by SPSS software, using t-tests. The maximum score was 7. All scores under 4 showed the strength; and scores more than 4 showed the weakness points. The average of the variable studied data in this research which included setting goals, organizational structure [organized activates], leadership, coordination, awarding system, staffs' communication and their points' of view according any changes, Ranks of the hospitals are as follows: for Namazi Hospital: 3.80, 4.01, 4.26, 4.39, 4.43, 3.74; for Zaynabiyeh Hospital: 4.04, 4.20, 4.84, 4.72, 5.96, 4.16, 3.68; for Chamran Hospital: 3.84, 3.48, 2.68, 3.76, 4.96, 3.36, 3.6; for Hafez Hospital: 3.24, 4.21, 3.44, 4.12, 4.84, 2.72, 3.52; and for Shahid Faghihi Hospital: 2.75, 4.84, 3.80, 4.36, 5.32, 3.48, 3.80. According to the finding data in this research: in setting a goal: Zaynabiyeh hospital, in organization structure Namazi, Zaynabiyeh, Hafez, and Shahid Faghihi; in awarding system all studied hospitals and in communication Namazi and Zaynabiyeh hospitals had weakness points; in which it is needed more attention. In all the hospitals, the staffs' point of view toward changes had strength points.

## Tenosynovitis

### etiology

#### **Tuberculous tenosynovitis: A rare presentation of miliary TB.**

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Hamad Medical Corporation - Department of Medicine

**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 69-70 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, Miliary-diagnosis; Tuberculosis, Meningeal; Wrist; Antitubercular Agents; Polymerase Chain Reaction

**Abstract:** We present, as a rare manifestation of miliary TB, a case of tuberculous tenosynovitis, preceding by two weeks onset of tuberculous meningitis. A gradual progressive onset of a painless swelling of the right forearm was followed by high-grade fever, headache and neck pain. A suspected diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis based upon analysis of cerebrospinal fluid [CSF] was confirmed later by positive CSF polymerase chain reaction [PCR] for mycobacterium tuberculosis. Although the patient had a positive Mantoux test of 20 mm, there was no evidence of pulmonary TB and a negative CSF smear for acid fast bacilli but a positive smear from a fine needle aspirate of the swelling of the right forearm. The antituberculous therapy led to a successful outcome.

### Terpenes

#### **Evaluation of Zataria mutiflora boiss. Effect on staphylococcus aureus in Feta Cheese.**

Abbasifar, A.; Basti, A. Akhondzadeh; Karim, G.; Bokae, S.; Misaghi, A.; Gandomi, H.; Jebeli, J.A.; Hamed, H.; Sari, A.A.

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University of Tehran - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - Department of Food Hygiene

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2008; 7 (25): 105-115 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Staphylococcus aureus; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Cheese-microbiology

**Abstract:** Thyme [*Zataria multiflora* Boiss] is one of the Iranian traditional spice and it has antimicrobial effect on the pathogenic bacteria which are agents for some current food borne intoxications. Evaluation of antimicrobial effect of mentioned plant essential oil on *Staphylococcus aureus* in Feta cheese. The essential oil of this plant was obtained by hydrodistillation and analyzed by GC/MS. Effects of different concentrations of this essential oil on *Staphylococcus aureus* were determined by evaluation of the microorganism growth on the selective media in laboratory, and these effect on the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* and when the mentioned concentrations of the essential oil were used in combination with cheese starter culture, the counts of the pathogen were decreased significantly below its toxic dose in this kind of food product. The antimicrobial effect of *Zataria multiflora* Boiss. in 300 ppm was higher than its lesser concentrations and with concern to the control groups, the synergistic effect between the starter and the essential oil is necessary to achieve this inhibitory effect.

### Thoracic Surgery, Video-Assisted

#### **The role of VATS [Video assisted thoracic surgery] in the evaluation of patients with undiagnosed exudative pleural effusion.**

Bagheri, R.; Haghi, S.Z.; Sadrizade, A.; Rajabi, M.T.; Fuzi, A.

Ghaem Hospital - Thoracic Surgery Department

**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 387-392 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pleural Effusion-diagnosis; Pleural Effusion-etiology; Sensitivity and Specificity; Dyspnea-etiology

**Abstract:** Video assisted thoracic surgery [VATS] is a new minimal invasive diagnostic and therapeutic method in lung diseases that provides a perfect view of pleura and pericardium to perform a diagnostic biopsy from the pathologic site. This study aimed to evaluate the diagnostic value of VATS in pleural effusion with an unknown cause. In this descriptive study, carried out from 1999 to 2007 in thoracic surgery department of Ghaem Hospital, sixty five patients with undiagnosed exudative pleural effusion underwent VATS for tissue diagnosis, and six months follow up was performed. Age and sex, pathology and diagnostic accuracy rate collected by questionnaire and processed using the SPSS software by descriptive statistics and frequency distribution table. Among 65 patients, 33.8% were female and 66.2% were male. Mean age was 58.90 +/- 14.57 years. The most common clinical symptom was dyspnea which was seen in 87.7%. Pleural effusion was clear yellow in 55.4% and bloody in 44.6%. Malignant cytology was reported only in one case [1.5%]. Transthoracic needle biopsy showed pleuritis in 86.2%, fibrosis in 10.8% and it was suspicious in 3.1%. VATS was diagnostic in 95.4% and exact diagnosis wasn't obtained only in 3 cases [4.6%]. Open biopsy was performed in these cases that indicated Mesotelioma in two cases, another case with the history of CABG was treated after 6 months of follow up. The most common diagnosis was metastatic carcinoma, which observed in 37 cases [56.9%]. VATS diagnostic accuracy rate in this study was 95.4%. No complication was seen in 98.5% and only one case had bleeding [1.5%]. Mortality rate, because of VATS complications, was not seen. According to the safety, high sensitivity and specificity of VATS, it is suggested as a good diagnostic method in pleural effusion with an unknown cause.

## Thyroidectomy

### **Fresh thyroid auto-transplantation after thyroidectomy for multi-nodular goiter: An alternative to life long thyroxine replacement.**

Gwaly, Nashat Noaman

Mansoura University - Faculty of medicine - Department of general surgery

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 511-526 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Thyroid Nodule; Thyroxine-therapeutic use; Transplantation, Autologous; Postoperative Complications; Hypothyroidism; Thyroid Function Tests; Follow-Up Studies; Goiter, Nodular-surgery

**Abstract:** Surgery for simple multi-nodular goiter affecting both thyroid lobes usually necessitate near total thyroidectomy to avoid recurrence, but this leads to inevitable postoperative hypothyroidism requiring thyroxine replacement therapy which not only life long but also not without morbidity. The aim of this study is to evaluate the ability of fresh thyroid auto-transplant after thyroidectomy for multi-nodular goiter to survive, grow and restore normal thyroid function as an alternative to life long thyroxine replacement. This study includes 25 patients complaining of bilateral simple multi-nodular goiter whom undergo near total thyroidectomy [NTT] with intra-sternomastoid muscle auto-transplantation of about 1 cm of fresh thyroid tissue which was proved normal clinically and by intra-operative frozen section with further post-operative paraffin section examination of all specimens. All patients were followed post-operatively by thyroid function tests and [99mTc-pertchnetate thyroid scanning. The transplanted fresh thyroid tissue was surviving and growing in all patients but with variable functions. Euthyroid state was obtained in 23 patients within the first 6 months with 2 patients remain in hypothyroid state requiring thyroxine replacement therapy in variable doses. With further follow-up for another 6 months, one patient from euthyroid group developed hypothyroidism necessitated starting thyroxine replacement therapy. The auto-transplanted fresh thyroid tissue is able to survive and grow with the ability to restore normal thyroid function with variable degree making this technique a magic alternative to life long thyroxine therapy in most cases.

## Tobacco Industry

### **Neurobehavioral performance among tobacco industry workers.**

Abdel Rasoul, Gaafar; Farahat, Fayssal; El Batanony, Manal; Saleem, Eman A.; El Dalatony, Mervat  
Menoufia University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Community and Environmental Medicine

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 45-54 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Workers; Occupational Exposure; Biological Markers; Cotinine-urine; Respiratory Function Tests; Carboxyhemoglobin; Questionnaires; Smoking

**Abstract:** Although health disorders of active and secondhand smoking have been extensively investigated, researches on tobacco industry workers with special emphasis on neurobehavioral deficits are very limited. Previous reported disorders have been attributed to workplace related factors [e.g., ill-ventilation, damp conditions and dust from grinding tobacco leaves]. Tobacco industry workers are usually young adults with a significant proportion of females. This occupational group is at high exposure risk that necessitates early intervention policies especially in the developing countries. This study aims to assess neurobehavioral performance among tobacco industry Egyptian workers, and its relation with biomarkers of exposure. This is a cross-sectional study. Exposed participants [n= 80] were randomly recruited among workers in a tobacco processing plant at Menoufia governorate. Control participants were selected among workers' relatives who never worked in tobacco industry. All participants filled a predesigned questionnaire on personal and occupational histories and completed a battery of neurobehavioral tests. Pulmonary function tests [FEV 1%] were performed to all participants. Laboratory examination to measure carboxy haemoglobin and urinary cotinine levels was done. Performance on five out of eight administered neurobehavioral tests was significantly lower among exposed than control participants. These tests showed significant dose-response relationship with urinary cotinine levels [ng/mL] and not with carboxy Hb% after controlling for the potential confounders of age, sex, education, and smoking also no statistical difference was detected between both groups regarding FEV1%. Neurobehavioral tests can be used as an intervention tools for earlier detection and evaluation of health effects in tobacco industry than pulmonary function tests.

## Toothpaste

### analysis

### **Study of the content of fluoride in some kinds of toothpastes in Syria.**

Salamy, M.

Damascus University - Faculty of Pharmacy

**Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2008; 3 (7): 37-42 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fluorides; Ion-Selective Electrodes

**Abstract:** Fluoride, which is added to toothpaste, is an effective element for prevention of tooth decay. We studied in this research the contents of various kinds of toothpastes in Syria of fluoride compounds, by use of Ion selective electrode method. The comparisons between different batches of the same kind and different parts of the same tube were carried out. Careful analysis showed that the amounts of fluoride in the toothpastes were identical to the information registered on the tubes. Among the various batches of the same kind, the identity was recorded. Finally, the study showed homogenous division of fluoride among the different parts of one tube.

## Tracheostomy

### methods

#### **Comparison of percutaneous dilatational tracheostomy with surgical tracheostomy.**

Turkmen, Aygen; Altan, Aysel; Turgut, Namigar; Yildirim, Guven; Ersoy, Aysin; Koksall, Caglayan; Medetoglu, Ayse; Kamali, Sedat

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**Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology** 2008; 10 (30): 1055-1067 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tracheostomy-adverse effects; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Postoperative Complications; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Tracheostomy is done mostly in critically ill patients, many of whom may not survive. We still do not know the long term complications of tracheostomy itself; tracheal and subglottic stenosis, and tracheomalacia. To compare the complications of surgical tracheostomy [ST] versus percutaneous dilatational tracheostomy [PDT] by means of MRI control up to 1 month after closed tracheostomy. There was no death related to tracheostomy. In both groups there were two preoperative complications: one minor hemorrhage and one subcutaneous emphysema in the ST group, and one minor bleeding and one puncture of endotracheal tube cuff in the PDT group. When the early and the late postoperative complications of the two groups were compared, it was observed that in the ST group, five early [one minor bleeding, three stomal infections and one accidental decannulation], and two late [one peristomal granuloma and one persistent stoma] postoperative complications had occurred. In the PDT group, four early [minor bleeding] and two late postoperative complications [two minor bleeding] were observed. MRI of two patients in the PDT group demonstrated tracheal stenosis. PDT is as safe and as effective as ST. Although the early and late postoperative complication rates were not significant in the PDT group, we believe that further investigations with larger groups are necessary to find long-term outcome following PDT. MRI scanning provides an excellent non-invasive method of assessing the tracheal lumen.

## Trigonella

#### **Effect of trigonella foenum - graecum L. seed extract on concentration of testosterone and spermatogenesis in rats.**

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Islamic Azad University Kazeroun Branch - Department of Biology

**Journal of Medicinal Plants** 2008; 7 (25): 12-20 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Spermatogenesis; Testosterone-blood; Rats; Testis-pathology; Luteinizing Hormone-blood; Follicle Stimulating Hormone-blood

**Abstract:** Overpopulation is a global problem with grave implication for the future. There is evidence of broad increase of plants accessible and useful which potentially could be anti-fertility and regulate the reproduction in males. Despite the vast use of *Trigonella foenum-graecum* in daily lives, our knowledge of its effect on testicular function is very limited. So, the need for a careful study of potential have been found in order to minimize the problem. In the present study *T. foenum-graecum* is warranted. The present study aims at investigating the effect of *T. foenum-graecum* seed extract on concentration of testosterone and spermatogenesis in rat. The implication of this study could be helpful for family planning and fertility. Fifty rats were divided into five groups including control, sham and experimental groups. Each of the rats in experimental group was treated orally with 50, 100 and 150 /mg dose of *T. foenum-graecum* extract for fourteen days. The sham group received distilled water and the rats without administered *T. foenum-graecum* extract or distilled water were considered as control group. After fourteen days, the blood sample from each rat was collected and concentrations of FSH, LH and testosterone hormones were measured. Furthermore, the sample tissue of testis and epididymis from each rate were collected and histological study was carried out to achieve maximum information concerning the change of the testis and epididymis tissue between experimental and control groups. The results obtained from this study were statistically analysed using ANOVA and Tukey test. The result of the study indicated that the concentrations of LH and testosterone in experimental groups relatively reduced in comparison with control group [ $p < 0.05$ ]. According to several reports and our findings *trigonella* seed extract contains saponin and diosgenin, which are precursor of progesterone and have anti gonadoterpine and antiandrogeni character. Hence, they have the capability to reduce the concentration of testosterone and LH hormones. The results of histological studies revealed that morphological changes in seminiferous tubules and atrophy of leydig cells and epididymis.

## Tuberculosis, Pulmonary

### immunology

#### **Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection of the lungs: CD[+4] T cells and CD[+8] T cells in peripheral blood and their relation to disease outcome.**

Gouda, El Sayed A.; Omar, Abdellah A.A.; Ali, Ibrahim E.

Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine - Departments of Microbiology

**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 183-192 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Antigens, CD4-blood; Antigens, CD8-blood; Flow Cytometry

**Abstract:** To determine the frequency of CD[+4] and CD[+8] T-cells in peripheral blood [Pb] in the patients with Mycobacterium tuberculosis infection of the lungs and to assess their roles in disease recovery. Flow cytometric analysis of the Pb from 41 patients with active pulmonary tuberculosis and 20 healthy individuals as controls for determination the frequency of CD[+4] and CD[+8] T-cells in Pb. the frequency of CD[+4] and CD[+8] T-cells in Pb from patients with pulmonary tuberculosis was higher than controls [ $p < 0.001$  and  $0.05$  respectively]. The frequency of CD[+4] T-cells was higher than CD[+8] T-cells in Pb of pulmonary tuberculosis patients. The rate of recovery from active pulmonary tuberculosis was inversely related to the frequency of CD[+4] and CD[+8] T-cells being higher in SR, but less in RR and IR. More CD[+8] T-cells producing IFN- $\gamma$ , while more CD[+4] T-cells producing IL-10. There was a higher frequency of CD[+4] T cells in Pb of active pulmonary tuberculosis. The recovery from this disease requires fine balance between CD[+4] c CD[+8] T cells in Pb.

## radiography

### **A comparison between radiologic manifestations in adults with smear positive and smear negative pulmonary tuberculosis.**

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Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Imam Reza Hospital - Infectious Disease Department

**Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences** 2008; 50 (98): 405-410 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Early Diagnosis; Bronchoscopy; Bronchoalveolar Lavage

**Abstract:** Iran with the rate of 17.9 cases in 100000 population had the seventeenth grade of tuberculosis incidence in 1998, indicating high prevalence rate of disease. Rapid diagnosis of disease is important for treatment of patients with tuberculosis and prevention of distribution in the community. This study was carried out to compare the radiologic manifestations of lung in smear negative and smear positive patients. This descriptive study performed from 2004 to 2007 on patients referring to Imam Reza Hospital, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences. Sputum smear was examined for patients suspected to pulmonary tuberculosis. Positive smear for BK cases, were considered as smear positive patients. Bronchoscopies were performed for patients whose smears were negative for 3 times. Patients whose disease was confirmed with BAL or biopsy were supposed as smear negative patients. Finally, we collected information of 58 patients with smear positive tuberculosis and 64 patients with smear negative tuberculosis and compared radiologic manifestations of the two groups by chi-square and t test. In this study, there were 122 patients including 63 females [51.63%] and 59 males [48.36%]. Patients' age range was 16-90 years old with the mean of 56.37 [SD - 18.8]. The most common radiologic manifestation was Airspace consolidation, seen in 52 patients [42.6%] including 19 patients with smear positive and 33 patients with smear negative. Other radiologic features according to their prevalence consisted of: Airspace consolidation and Volume loss in 24 patients [19.7%] including 8 smear positive and 16 smear negative, Airspace consolidation and Bronchogenic spread in 17 patients [13.9%] including 16 smear positive and 1 smear negative, Airspace consolidation and Cavitation in 16 patients [13.1%] including 12 smear positive and 4 smear negative and Intrestitial opacities [Miliary] in 13 patients [10.5%] including 3 smear positive and 10 smear negative. Generally, in 85 percent of patients with cavitary pulmonary tuberculosis, smear of sputum was positive, but just in less than 35 percent of patients with collapse and less than 25 percent of patients with intrestitial pattern, smear of sputum was positive.

## Twins

### **Management of dead twin.**

Maqbool, Amina; Ashraf, Saima

**Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology** 2007; 15 (1-4): 45-46 (3 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fetal Death; Disease Management; Pregnancy

## Urinary Tract Infections

### diagnosis

### **Diagnostic value of various urine tests in the patients with urinary tract infection.**

Al Henny, A.; Abo Zenah, H.; Anis, Sawsan El Sayed

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**Minoufia Medical Journal** 2008; 21 (1): 19-32 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urine-microbiology; Sensitivity and Specificity

**Abstract:** Urinary tract infection is a condition where one or more structure in the urinary tract become infected after bacteria overcome its strong natural defense. The prevalence and clinical importance of urinary tract infection necessitates the use of sensitive and specific tests for screening and rapid specific tests for diagnosis of urinary tract infections This study aiming at three objectives. Firstly, the detection of pyuria through determination of leukocytes peroxidase by using PProxi's test versus microscopic count of urine WBCs, and detection of UTI if present through enhanced growth of Screen Gel Uri tubes. The second objective is comparing the bacterial count by Uriselect -3, ID Direct and conventional methods. The third objective is the evaluation of ID Direct and ID Rapid as identification tools of UTIs causative agents, in comparison with biochemical and microbact. The study was carried out at Clinical Pathology Department at Menoufiya University Hospital and included 200 patients of those attending the out patient clinic of urology department as cases with UTI for investigations. PProxi's tests for urinary leucocytes showed

100% sensitivity, 0% specificity, 100% positive predictive, 0% negative predictive 76.7% accuracy while Screen Gel Uri tubes, results showed 83.3% accuracy. Enumeration of microorganisms by standard method using calibrated loop was compared with that obtained by uriselect -3 and ID Direct method. Uriselect-3 could identify bacteriuria of  $< 10^3$  in 33 samples [16.5%], while ID methods could not detect samples with bacteriuria  $< 10^4$  CFU/ml thus its lower accuracy cut off was considered to be 10<sup>4</sup> CFU/ml. The isolated organisms by conventional methods, ID Direct, ID Rapid and uriselect -3, ID Direct and Uriselect-3 can identify 90% of the cases while ID Rapid results had 94.5% agreement compared to conventional biochemical tests. So out of the present study we can conclude that ID Direct, ID Rapid and Uriselect -3 can be used for both screening and diagnosis of urinary tract infection and that ID Direct can be considered the ideal test for diagnosis of UTI in office practice.

### **Role of urinary interleukin-8 in children with febrile urinary tract infection.**

El Chenawi, Farha A.; El Diasty, Amany; El Sayed, Maysaa; Hegazi, Mostafa; Badawy, Wafaa  
Mansoura Student Hospital - Department of Clinical Pathology

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 201-216 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fever; Child; Interleukin-8-urine; Urine-microbiology; Follow-Up Studies; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

**Abstract:** Interleukin-8 [IL-8] is produced within the urinary tract during urosepsis and is involved in the recruitment of neutrophils to the urinary compartment, in addition, deliberate colonization of the human urinary tract with E.coli resulted in a rapid increase in urine IL-8 levels without a detectable rise in IL-8 in serum. This study was conducted in Mansoura University Children's Hospital, and comprised 56 children with febrile urinary tract infection [UTI] and 10 matched healthy controls. Urine samples were taken from patients and control subjects and were analyzed by microscopic examination and bacterial culture. Urinary IL-8 measurements were performed for all samples. A significant increase in urinary IL-8 level was recorded in patients with febrile urinary tract infection compared to healthy controls [P<0.001]. The highest median urinary IL-8 level was found in febrile UTI with E.Coli, followed by staphylococcal infection. In conclusion, urinary IL-8 level may help in the diagnosis, and follow up of children with febrile UTIs.

## Urogenital Neoplasms

### epidemiology

#### **Epidemiology of genito-urinary tumors in Qatar.**

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Hamad Medical Corporation - Urology Section - Surgery Department

**Qatar Medical Journal** 2008; 17 (1): 33-35 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Epidemiology

**Abstract:** A retrospective review of genito-urinary tumors examined histopathologically in Qatar during the period 1998-2004 showed bladder cancer to be the most common followed by prostate, renal, testicular, renal pelvis and urethral tumours in order of decreasing prevalence. The apparent increasing annual prevalence of some tumors is discussed and the findings are compared with those reported from neighbouring countries and in literature from the West.

## Urticaria

### immunology

#### **Interferon-gamma, immunoglobulin-E and vascular endothelial growth factor in children with papular urticaria.**

Zedan, Hatem; Madkor, Hafez R.H.; Abdel Hafeez, Heba A.; Askar, Gamal A.A.

Al Azhar University, Assiut branch - Faculty of Pharmacy - Departments of Dermatology and Andrology

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 5-10 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Interferon Type I; Immunoglobulin E; Endothelium, Vascular; Endothelial Growth Factors; Child; Chronic Disease; Allergy and Immunology; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factors

**Abstract:** Papular urticaria [PU] is a common childhood disorder. It is a chronic allergic disease caused by insect bites. Both immediate and delayed type hypersensitivity reactions could be involved in the pathogenesis of PU. The immediate reaction is responsible for the immunoglobulin-E [IgE] response supported by T-helper 2 [Th2] cells while the delayed reaction is mediated by Th1 cytokines particularly interferon-gamma [IFN-alpha]. Mast cells which are effector cells of IgE-mediated immune responses, can release vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] after IgE-dependant activation. VEGF was reported to play a role in the pathogenesis of many allergic conditions. This study included 28 children with papular urticaria and 15 age and sex-matched healthy controls. The age of the patients ranged from 2 to 7 years [mean, 3.5 years]. The duration of PU ranged from 3 months to 4 years. IFN-alpha, IgE and VEGF levels were quantitatively determined in serum of patients and controls by Enzyme Linked Immuno-Sorbent Assays [ELISA]. Children with papular urticaria showed significantly elevated serum levels of IFN-alpha, IgE and VEGF compared to healthy controls [p<0.05, p<0.001 and p<0.001 respectively]. A significant positive correlation was demonstrated between serum levels of IFN-gamma and IgE in children with papular urticaria [r= 0.941, p<0.01]. Papular

urticaria could be mediated by a complex immune response involving more than one mechanism, with evidence for both Th1 response [increased production of IFN-alpha] and Th2 response [increased production of IgE] with a possible role for VEGF.

## Varicocele

### surgery

#### **Preemptive ilioinguinal-iliohypogastric nerve block versus morphine for unilateral varicocelectomy.**

Abu Halaweh, Sami; Massad, Islam; Abu Ali, Hamdi; Murshidi, Mujalli; Al Oweidi, Abdel Kkarim; Odwan, Ghazi; Ammari, Bassam

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**Jordan Medical Journal** 2008; 42 (2): 87-93 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nerve Block; Pain, Postoperative-prevention and control; Morphine-therapeutic use; Ambulatory Surgical Procedures; Anesthesia

**Abstract:** The surgical approach for varicocelectomy is similar to that of herniorrhaphy. Iliohypogastric-ilioinguinal [IHII] nerve block reduces postoperative pain after herniorrhaphy. The effect of preemptive intramuscular injection of 0.1 mg/kg of morphine was studied in ambulatory surgery for patients undergoing unilateral varicocelectomy and the results were compared with those of IHII nerve block. This study was performed at Jordan University Hospital, Amman, Jordan, between August 2005 and December 2006. After obtaining the approval of the ethical committee, an informed consent was taken from 68 adult male patients in ASA [American Society of Anesthesiologist] who are I-II scheduled for unilateral varicocelectomy. Those patients were included in a prospective, randomized, double blind study. 34 patients have received IHII nerve block 10 minutes before the incision with 20 mls of bupivacaine 0.5% [B group], and 34 patients received 0.1 mg/kg of morphine 10 minutes also before the incision [M group]. All patients have received standardized anesthesia, pain was assessed by 0-10 [VAS] Visual Analogue Score at 0, 30 minutes, 1, 2, 3, post operative hours. The incidences of nausea, vomiting, sedation, itching and additional analgesic requirement were assessed.  $P < 0.05$  was considered significant. Iliohypogastric-ilioinguinal nerve block group reported lower postoperative pain scores at 30 minutes  $P=0.00255$ , 1 hour  $P=0.0001$ , 2 hours  $P=0.0103$ . No significant differences were present between the two groups at 3 and 4 hours postoperatively. The incidence of sedation, nausea, vomiting and itching was similar in both groups [ $p=NS$ ]. Iliohypogastric-ilioinguinal nerve block for unilateral ambulatory varicocelectomy can reduce pain more than morphine in the immediate postoperative period, but this reduction was not associated with a reduction in opioid related side effects.

## Vestibule, Labyrinth

### anatomy and histology

#### **Polarity specific segregation of the primary vestibular afferent fibers in mice.**

Maklad, Adel A.; Kamel, Suzan A.

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Anatomy

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 207-224 (52 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hair Cells, Vestibular; Cell Polarity; Mice; Models, Animal

**Abstract:** One of the striking features of the vestibular hair cells is the polarized arrangement of their stereocilia and their consequent characteristic of best activation/deactivation directions. Furthermore each of the vestibular end organs is characterized by a distinct organization of these polarized cells. Specifically, all the hair cells in the crista of an individual canal have the same polarity, and the macula are each divided in halves along the striola where the polarities of the hair cells show mirror image symmetry. We utilized the technique of post-fixation transganglionic neuronal tracing with immunofluorescent lipid soluble dyes in new born and 8 day old mice to investigate whether these polarity characteristics influence the pattern of connections between the end organs and their central targets: the vestibular nuclei and cerebellum. We found the cerebellar projection originates preferentially from the medial and superomedial half of the utricular and saccular macula, respectively, while the vestibular projection originates primarily from their lateral and superolateral half respectively. This indicates that striola defines almost mutually exclusive central projections, as well as opposing hair cell polarities. It is suggested that, this macular organization provides an inhibitory side loop through the cerebellum to produce synergetic tuning effects in the vestibular nuclei. In the canals, the entire crista projects to the vestibular nuclei, but the projection to the vestibulocerebellum originates preferentially from the medial half of each of the cristae. The reason for this pattern is not clear, but it may compensate for unequal activation of crista hair cells.

## Violence

#### **Violence against primary health care workers in Al Hassa, Saudi Arabia.**

El Wehady, Adel; El Gilany, Abdel Hady; El Helaly, Mohamed

King Faisal University - College of Medicine in Al Hassa

**Mansoura Medical Journal** 2007; 38 (1-2): 237-258 (45 ref.)

**Keywords:** Primary Health Care; Workplace; Questionnaires; Visitors to Patients; Urban Population; Rural Population; Adaptation, Psychological; Epidemiologic Studies



**Abstract:** This study was carried out in Al-Hassa, Saudi Arabia to highlight the magnitude, predictors and circumstances of workplace violence against primary health care workers. A total of 1091 workers completed a self-administered questionnaire modified from the questionnaire developed by World Health Organization and used in country case studies. About 28 % were exposed to at least one violent event during the last year. Logistic regression analysis revealed that the most predictors of violence are high education of workers, [OR=9.3], working in emergency clinics [OR=6.8] and working in Hegar [far areas in the desert] [OR=3.2]. A total 913 violent events were analyzed. Emotional and physical violence accounted for 92.1% and 7.9% of violent events, respectively. Unmet needs of patients, overcrowding and reaction to injury, accident or illness were the leading contributing factors for violence. Perpetrators were mostly Saudi, males, of age less than 40 years and patients' relatives. Violent events affected the victims adversely. Suggestions made by victims should be considered during planning and implementation of violence prevention and control program in health care facilities. A further large-scale study of violence in health care sector, including different types of health facilities is warranted.

## Vomeronasal Organ

### ultrastructure

#### **Morphology of the vomeronasal glands in developing female rabbit a histological, histochemical and ultrastructural study.**

Abdel Hafeez, Amal M.M.

Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Histology Department

**Assiut Medical Journal** 2008; 32 (1): 63-82 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Microscopy, Electron; Histochemistry; Rabbits; Histology

**Abstract:** The vomeronasal glands are located in the lamina propria of the vomeronasal organ. Their secretion is essential for pheromones contacting vomeronasal organ chemoreceptors. This study deals with the structural characteristics of the vomeronasal glands [VNGs] of the rabbit during the postnatal developing period using general histological histochemical and ultrastructural techniques. Histochemically the enveloping VNGs were PAS positive and AB negative and contained neutral mucin. Ultrastructurally the developing VNGs exhibited electron dense cytoplasm containing modest Golgi bodies, basal rough endoplasmic reticulum [RER] and secretory granules of three types. Electron dense homogeneous I granules [type I], granules of moderate electron density and granular contents [type II] and partially or completely electron lucent granules [type III] were detected. With development, the mucin contents of the VNGs gradually decreased to become restricted to the apical surface of the cytoplasm in developed animals [two months] and type III granules detected by EM, increased gradually to become most numerous in developed animals. The present findings showed that the rabbit VNGs were active in secretion at birth. It also suggests that the VNGs change their morphological characteristics and composition of their contents with development to those of serous cells.

## Yogurt

#### **Rheological, chemical and sensory evaluation of some yoghurt like products.**

Mira, Enshrah, K.I.; Khater, Olfat, M.R.; Abu Zaid, Sousan M.A.

Animal Health Research Institute - Food Hygiene Department

**Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health** 2007; 2 (1): 151-160 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Milk; Buffaloes; Rheology; Food, Formulated; Carbohydrates; Proteins; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration; Acetaldehyde

**Abstract:** Four treatments of manufactured yoghurt from skimmed buffalo's milk were evaluated. The manufactured samples were as follows: skimmed buffalo's milk +3% fat [cream], Skimmed buffalo's milk + soymilk [65:35], Skimmed buffalo's milk and Skimmed buffalo's milk + 0.5% Textra [starch]. Total solids were adjusted to 15% in all treatments by using skim milk powder. Yoghurt samples were prepared then stored at 4°C and examined for the rheological, chemical and sensory properties when samples are fresh and at 3, 9, and 12 days of storage. The results revealed that wheying off value increased during storage in all samples especially yoghurt made from skim milk and addition of starch in treatment four decrease this phenomena. Biochemical properties of yoghurt are not affected in all samples while pH decreased during the storage. Acidity gradually increased along storage and reached the maximum value in samples with addition of 0.5% textra. The acetaldehyde content was at minimum level in samples fortified with soymilk and generally decreased along the storage period. Organoleptically, all yoghurt samples were acceptable and palatable till 9[th] day of storage then produced off flavour at 12[th] day. Where as oozing of whey increased in samples fortified with soymilk and 0.5% textra.

## Appendix I

# Author Index



- Abbas, Amr M.**  
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)
- Abbas, M.T.**  
ASCITES (etiology)  
LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA, ADULT T-CELL (diagnosis)
- Abbasi, M.**  
HEALTH EDUCATION (methods)
- Abbasi, Muhammad Aslam**  
STROKE (epidemiology)  
CHOLESTEROL (blood)
- Abbasifar, A.**  
TERPENES
- Abboudi, K.**  
MULTIPLE MYELOMA (diagnosis)
- Abdalla, Esam**  
COLORECTAL SURGERY
- Abdallah, M.M.**  
MISOPROSTOL (therapeutic use)
- Abdel Aal, Bahiga Galal**  
ANESTHETICS, INHALATION (toxicity)
- Abdel Aal, Fatma A.**  
CESAREAN SECTION
- Abdel Aziz, Mohamed Y.**  
DIABETIC ANGIOPATHIES
- Abdel Fattah, Nariman**  
DEXAMETHASONE (adverse effects)
- Abdel Fattah, Nariman A.**  
DOXORUBICIN (adverse effects)
- Abdel Gaber, Tarek H.**  
DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE SULFATE (pharmacology)
- Abdel Ghany, M.A.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, EXPERIMENTAL
- Abdel Hady, Samira L.**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Abdel Hafeez, Heba A.**  
URTICARIA (immunology)
- Abdel Hafeiz, H.B.**  
DISSOCIATIVE DISORDERS (epidemiology)
- Abdel Hafez, A. Saad**  
HYPERPARATHYROIDISM (surgery)
- Abdel Hafez, Amel M.M.**  
DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE SULFATE (pharmacology)
- Abdel Hamid, Tito Metwally**  
COLORECTAL SURGERY (adverse effects)
- Abdel Khalek, E.A.**  
CISPLATIN (toxicity)
- Abdel Latif, Atif M.**  
DIABETIC FOOT (therapy)
- Abdel Latif, Mahmoud**  
HERNIA (surgery)
- Abdel Latif, Mohamed H.**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Abdel Maksoud, Safaa A.**  
DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE SULFATE (pharmacology)
- Abdel Monem, Dalia M.**  
INDOMETHACIN (adverse effects)
- Abdel Nour, S.**  
DEMENTIA (epidemiology)
- Abdel Raheem, Mohamed G.**  
ANAESTHESIA, CONDUCTION (methods)
- Abdel Raheem, Mohamed S.H.**  
ANTERIOR CHAMBER (pathology)
- Abdel Raheem, Shrief S.**  
CESAREAN SECTION
- Abdel Rahim, Sayed**  
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID
- Abdel Rahman, Engy A.**  
NIKETHAMIDE (pharmacokinetics)
- Abdel Rahman, Mahran S.**  
NIKETHAMIDE (pharmacokinetics)
- Abdel Rahman, Salem**  
ANAESTHESIA, SPINAL
- Abdel Rahman, Salma M.**  
CAPILLARIA
- Abdel Rasoul, Gaafar**  
TOBACCO INDUSTRY
- Abdel Wahed, Moshira Mohamed**  
IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME
- Abdelal, Fatma**  
ANAESTHESIA, CONDUCTION (methods)  
COLORECTAL SURGERY
- Abdelatif, Mohamed**  
COLORECTAL SURGERY
- Abdel Hafeez, Amal M.M.**  
VOMERONASAL ORGAN (ultrastructure)  
PITUITARY GLAND (drug effects)
- Abdel Hamid, Saly Y.**  
PITUITARY GLAND (drug effects)
- Abdel Kareem, Hany**  
HEMORRHOIDS (surgery)
- Abdella, Mohamed A.**  
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS
- Abdel Naem, Mohamed**  
HEMORRHOIDS (surgery)
- Abdo, Mohamed I.**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Abdoli, M.**  
SATUREJA (chemistry)
- Abdollahi, H.**  
HELICOBACTER PYLORI
- Abdoulgaleel, Ahmad Aboulwafa**  
MYRINGOPLASTY (methods)
- Abdul Azeem, Muhammad**  
EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT (methods)  
MEMBRANE POTENTIALS
- Abdul Rauf**  
SUBPHRENIC ABSCESS (complications)
- Abdulghani, Hamza M.**  
EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE
- Abdulghany, Nahed**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Abdulkader, F.I.**  
RHINOSPORIDIOSIS (epidemiology)
- Abdullah, Mohamed El Mekki**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Abiishama, M.**  
POVERTY
- Abo El Magd, Hamdy**  
HYPERPARATHYROIDISM (surgery)
- Abo Zenah, H.**  
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- Aboeldahb, Nabil**  
HEMORRHOIDS (surgery)
- Aboelnasr, Mohamad F.**  
PRE-ECLAMPSIA (blood)
- Abosrie, Abdellah**  
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID
- Abou Jaoude, Nadim**  
DENTAL IMPLANTS
- Abro, Alla ud Din**  
STROKE (epidemiology)  
CHOLESTEROL (blood)
- Abu Abboud, Nawal K.**  
NURSING CARE (trends)
- Abu Al Soud, Atef**  
CHEST PAIN (etiology)
- Abu Ali, Hamdi**  
VARICOCELE (surgery)
- Abu Halaweh, Sami**  
VARICOCELE (surgery)
- Abu Zaid, Sousan M.A.**  
YOGURT
- Abujayyab, Abdul Rahim**  
ELAEAGNACEAE (toxicity)

- Abulhassan, Mamdouh**  
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)
- Abumadani, M.S.**  
DISSOCIATIVE DISORDERS (epidemiology)
- Adam, Mohamed E.**  
CHLOROQUINE (pharmacology)
- Adib, A.**  
SUFENTANIL (pharmacology)
- Adnan, Adhal**  
SAUSSUREA
- Affifi, N.A.**  
STREPTOCOCCUS AGALACTIAE (isolation and purification)
- Ahmad, Irfan**  
ENDOSCOPY, GASTROINTESTINAL
- Ahmad, Madiha**  
METABOLIC SYNDROME X
- Ahmad, Manzoor**  
BRUCELLOSIS (diagnosis)
- Ahmad, Mohammad Owais**  
SPERMATOZOA (abnormalities)
- Ahmad, Mohammad Shabbir**  
APPENDICITIS (drug therapy)
- Ahmad, Rostami**  
AIR POLLUTION
- Ahmadi, M.**  
CURCUMA
- Ahmadian Attari, M.M.**  
RHUS (microbiology)
- Ahmed, A.H.**  
FASCIITIS, NECROTIZING (mortality)
- Ahmed, Ahsen Nazir**  
ARTERIES (injuries)
- Ahmed, B.**  
POVERTY  
MISOPROSTOL (therapeutic use)
- Ahmed, Maher M.**  
RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS, HUMAN (immunology)
- Ahmed, Marwa A.**  
HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR (immunology)
- Ahmed, Omyma G.**  
HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR (immunology)
- Ahmed, Rizwan**  
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (classification)
- Ahmed, Salwa S.**  
RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS, HUMAN (immunology)
- Ahvazi, M.**  
CAESALPINIA  
SATUREJA (chemistry)
- Ajani, Y.**  
SATUREJA (chemistry)
- Akbar, M. Ali**  
PRENATAL CARE
- Akpek, Elif A.**  
METHEMOGLOBIN
- Akram, S.S.**  
ARTERIES (injuries)
- Al Abbad, Fawzia Abdullah Saleh**  
FOOD HABITS
- Al Adle, Doaa**  
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA
- Al Adle, Rawhia**  
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (complications)
- Al Alami, Achir A.**  
PNEUMONIA, ASPIRATION
- Al Anazi, A.**  
SOFT TISSUE NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Al Ansari, A.**  
UROGENITAL NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Al Batanony, Manal A.**  
ANESTHETICS, INHALATION
- Al Binali, A.S.**  
LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA, ADULT T-CELL (diagnosis)
- Al Bozom, I.A.**  
BREAST DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Al Chetachi, W.F.**  
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- Al Duhoun, Ahmad H.**  
NURSING CARE (trends)
- Al Emadi, A.**  
MUSCULAR DISEASES (diagnosis)
- Al Faki, A.**  
FASCIITIS, NECROTIZING (mortality)
- Al Falaki, Mohamed M.**  
ANEMIA, SICKLE CELL (surgery)
- Al Faris, Eiad**  
EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE
- Al Faris, Eiad A.**  
EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE
- Al Hadidy, Azmy M.**  
ANGIOMYOLIPOMA (diagnosis)
- Al Hassan, Lamyaa**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Al Hayani, Abdulmonem**  
SCHWANN CELLS (ultrastructure)
- Al Hendy, A.**  
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- Al Hijji, I.**  
MULTIPLE MYELOMA (diagnosis)
- Al Karim, El Fatih I.**  
CHLOROQUINE (pharmacology)
- Al Khadi, S.**  
UROGENITAL NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Al Khenizan, Abdullah**  
EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE
- Al Laham, Antoun**  
ACETAMINOPHEN (pharmacokinetics)
- Al Maslamani, M.**  
HYDROPNEUMOTHORAX (diagnosis)
- Al Moshary, May A.**  
LEUKOCYTE REDUCTION PROCEDURES
- Al Mosilhi, Ahmed Hassan**  
FOOD HABITS
- Al Nuaimi, S.A.**  
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- Al Ouffi, Hossam**  
ANESTHESIA, SPINAL
- Al Oweidi, Abdel Karim**  
VARICOCELE (surgery)
- Al Qahtani, A.**  
RHINOSPORIDIOSIS (epidemiology)
- Al Rawas, Faisal**  
CRYOPRESERVATION (methods)
- Al Rifai, H.A.**  
ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS (therapeutic use)
- Al Rikabi, A.**  
MULTIPLE MYELOMA (diagnosis)
- Al Rowais, Norah A.**  
EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE
- Al Ryalat, Nosaiba T.**  
ANGIOMYOLIPOMA (diagnosis)
- Al Saey, H.**  
RHINOSPORIDIOSIS (epidemiology)
- Al Said, S.**  
UROGENITAL NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Al Samak, Zahra M.**  
ANEMIA, SICKLE CELL (surgery)
- Al Sayed, Huda**  
CRYOPRESERVATION (methods)
- Al Shafie, S.**  
FASCIITIS, NECROTIZING (mortality)
- Al Shaikhly, A.**  
RHINOSPORIDIOSIS (epidemiology)

- Al Shazly, Ashraf A.**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)  
MYCOTOXINS (adverse effects)
- Al Sulaiti, E.M.**  
DEMENTIA (epidemiology)
- Al Sulaiti, M.**  
RHINOSPORIDIOSIS (epidemiology)
- Al Taher, F.T.**  
STREPTOCOCCUS AGALACTIAE (isolation and purification)
- Al Tanaihy, Eman Y.**  
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)  
COLITIS, ULCERATIVE (diagnosis)
- Al Tonbary, Youssef**  
RHABDOMYOSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Alamro, Nourah**  
EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE
- Alan, Omur**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS, MALE (therapy)
- Alasaf, Zaid**  
PLANT OILS (chemistry)
- Aldohayan, Abdullah**  
MYOTONIC DYSTROPHY (surgery)
- Alfadahli, Eman**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Algabsi, Mohamed**  
CHOLECYSTECTOMY (surgery)  
APPENDECTOMY (surgery)  
BREAST
- Ali, Al Rajawi M.**  
SAUSSUREA
- Ali, Anwar**  
MEMBRANE POTENTIALS
- Ali, Ibrahim E.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (immunology)
- Ali, Mofthah Y.**  
HEALTH BEHAVIOR
- Ali, Mustafa M.**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (drug therapy)
- Ali, Tashfeen Siddiq**  
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (classification)
- Ali, Yasser**  
ANESTHESIA, SPINAL
- Ali, Zulfiqar**  
MANIPULATION, SPINAL (adverse effects)
- Alkurd, Refat A.**  
GLYCEMIC INDEX
- Alshorman, Abdalla**  
SEPSIS (blood)
- Alshutry, Abdullah**  
MYOTONIC DYSTROPHY (surgery)
- Altan, Aysel**  
TRACHEOSTOMY (methods)
- Altunbasak, Sakir**  
STROKE (diagnosis)
- Aly, Omar M.**  
ANTERIOR CHAMBER (pathology)
- Alzeer, H.**  
CHORIOAMNIONITIS (diagnosis)
- Alzoubi, Ahmad**  
NASOPHARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- Amin, G.H.**  
RHUS (microbiology)
- Ammar, Samir**  
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)
- Ammari, Bassam**  
VARICOCELE (surgery)
- Ammari, Bassam A.**  
REHABILITATION
- Ammouri, Ali**  
PERCEPTION
- Amnaina, Abdel Latif**  
NUTRITIONAL STATUS
- Amouzegar, M.H.**  
GRAFT SURVIVAL
- Anis, Sawsan El Sayed**  
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- Anis, Sawsan El Sayed Mohammed**  
IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME
- Ansari, H.**  
PREMEDICATION
- Anwar, Masood**  
SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Aouacheri, W.**  
HEXESTROL (pharmacology)
- Aoude, Ralph**  
ENDOCARDITIS
- Arnische**  
CARDIAC OUTPUT
- Arora, M.K.**  
HYPOTHYROIDISM
- Arslan, Gulnaz**  
METHEMOGLOBIN
- Asadifar, B.**  
SPERM AGGLUTINATION
- Asari, Mohd Asnizam**  
TEACHING
- Asgari, F.**  
MEDICAL RECORDS (manpower)
- Ashraf, Asma**  
ARTERIES (injuries)
- Ashraf, Saima**  
TWINS
- Asim, Natasha**  
CONTRACEPTIVES, ORAL, COMBINED
- Askar, Gamal A.A.**  
URTICARIA (immunology)
- Asker, B.A.**  
STREPTOCOCCUS AGALACTIAE (isolation and purification)
- Asl, S.M.H. Razavi**  
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH
- Aslam, Muhammad**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (drug therapy)
- Aslam, Muhammad Nadeem**  
FRACTURES, BONE (history)
- Assi, Abdel Azim A.**  
NIKETHAMIDE (pharmacokinetics)
- Ata, Hesham S.**  
AFLATOXIN B1 (toxicity)
- Ateya, Alaa**  
COLORECTAL SURGERY
- Atia, Alaa M.**  
CESAREAN SECTION  
ANAESTHESIA, CONDUCTION (methods)
- Atia, Samir M.**  
DIABETIC FOOT (therapy)
- Atif, Moazzam Ali**  
ENDOSCOPY, GASTROINTESTINAL
- Atteia, M.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (complications)
- Attia, A.M.**  
STOMACH ULCER (diet therapy)
- Attia, Hussain**  
PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS
- Attiq, Raffat**  
LABOR, INDUCED (methods)  
POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE (surgery)
- Attwan, Nadia I.**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Awad, Azmy A.**  
COLITIS, ULCERATIVE (diagnosis)
- Azadi, R.**  
HYPERICUM (chemistry)
- Azam, Iqbal**  
HEMODYNAMICS (drug effects)
- Azeem, Muhammad**  
HEMORRHOIDS (surgery)
- Aziz, Nasir**  
TEACHING

- Aziz, Rabail Nasir**  
TEACHING
- Babiker, Hamaza A.**  
CHLOROQUINE (pharmacology)
- Badawy, Wafaa**  
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- Badr, Mohamed Leithy Ahmed**  
HYPERPARATHYROIDISM (surgery)
- Badr, Mohammad Leithy Ahmed**  
HERNIA (surgery)
- Badr, Safaa A.E.**  
HEALTH BEHAVIOR
- Badria, Farid A.**  
MYCOTOXINS (adverse effects)
- Bagheri, R.**  
THORACIC SURGERY, VIDEO-ASSISTED
- Bagheri, R. Khament**  
HEART RUPTURE, POST-INFARCTION (therapy)
- Baghi, M. Ghareh**  
GRANULOMATOUS DISEASE, CHRONIC (diagnosis)
- Bahar, M. Mehrabi**  
CHEST TUBES (utilization)
- Bahrani, M.A.**  
TEACHING (methods)
- Balbaa, M. Ashraf**  
HERNIA (surgery)
- Balhaj, Thuraya**  
MENTAL DISORDERS
- Baraka, Anis S.**  
PNEUMONIA, ASPIRATION
- Bassil, Joseph**  
ODONTODYSPLASIA (rehabilitation)
- Bassuni, Wafaa Y.**  
LEUKOCYTE REDUCTION PROCEDURES
- Basti, A. Akhondzadeh**  
TERPENES
- Bedir, Raouf F.**  
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)
- Beena**  
ETHAMBUTOL (adverse effects)
- Behnampour, N.**  
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Berger, Bradley J.**  
CHLOROQUINE (pharmacology)
- Berksun, Hale**  
METHEMOGLOBIN
- Bhatti, Rashida**  
EXERCISE
- Bilehjani, Eisa**  
CARDIOMYOPATHIES
- Bithal, Parmod K.**  
INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE (drug effects)  
ANEURYSM, RUPTURED
- Blajchman, Morris A.**  
LEUKOCYTE REDUCTION PROCEDURES
- Bojeldein, Salem**  
NUTRITIONAL STATUS
- Bokaeae, S.**  
TERPENES
- Boker, Abdu Aziz M.A.**  
PNEUMOTHORAX
- Bonakdaran, SH.**  
GRANULOMATOUS DISEASE, CHRONIC (diagnosis)
- Boostani, R.**  
SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE (etiology)
- Boraie, Mohammed Z.**  
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)
- Botros, Jeannet**  
CHEDIAK-HIGASHI SYNDROME
- Botros, Kamal G.**  
INDOMETHACIN (adverse effects)
- Bou Jaoude, Georges**  
ANESTHETICS
- Bryson, Ethan Oliver**  
PATIENT SIMULATION
- Bukhari, Huda**  
HEMOPTYSIS (etiology)
- Bukhari, Mulazim Hussain**  
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (classification)
- Butt, Muhammad Umer**  
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (classification)
- Butt, Waqas Tariq**  
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (classification)
- Chanh, Ngo Van**  
INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (etiology)
- Chawla, Naveed**  
BRUCELOSIS (diagnosis)
- Cheema, Muhammad Arshad**  
HEMORRHOIDS (surgery)
- Chidiac, Elie J.**  
PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA
- Chimeh, E. Ehsani**  
OUTSOURCED SERVICES
- Chohedri, Abdul Hameed**  
EPHEDRINE (administration and dosage)
- Chong, Sonny k.**  
GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX
- Choo, Pua**  
NASOPHARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- Chouhan, Rajendra S.**  
ANEURYSM, RUPTURED
- Chrabieh, Emile**  
DENTAL IMPLANTS
- Cowan, P.J.**  
ANESTHESIA, INTRAVENOUS
- Daghestani, Manal**  
PLANT OILS (chemistry)
- Danesh, P.**  
SPERM AGGLUTINATION
- Dash, Hari H.**  
INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE (drug effects)  
ANEURYSM, RUPTURED
- Dashipoor, A.R.**  
ANESTHESIA, SPINAL (methods)
- Debiane, Mireille**  
ODONTODYSPLASIA (rehabilitation)
- Dehnavieh, R.**  
SCHOOLS, MEDICAL
- Ebrahimipour, H.**  
SCHOOLS, MEDICAL
- Eid, Wafaa S.H.**  
GASTRIC MUCOSA (injuries)  
GASTRIC MUCOSA (ultrastructure)
- Eid, Wafaa Saad Hamed**  
PROSTATE (pathology)
- EL Adl, Mamdouh**  
MENTAL DISORDERS
- El Akabawy, Gehan F.**  
DEXAMETHASONE (adverse effects)
- El Alamy, O.**  
MUSCULAR DISEASES (diagnosis)
- El Arman, Mohamed M.**  
DIABETIC ANGIOPATHIES
- El Ashery, Rasha**  
RHABDOMYOSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- El Awadi, Mohamed**  
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA
- El Ayoubi, H.**  
MULTIPLE MYELOMA (diagnosis)
- El Bahy, Khaled**  
SPINAL CORD INJURIES
- El Bassourty, D.R.**  
CARBON (administration and dosage)
- El Batanony, Manal**  
TOBACCO INDUSTRY
- El Baz, Osama**  
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA

- El Bendary, Hanaa M.**  
HYPOTENSION, CONTROLLED
- El Bendary, Mahmoud M.**  
DIABETIC ANGIOPATHIES
- El Chenawi, Farha A.**  
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- El Dalatony, Mervat**  
TOBACCO INDUSTRY
- El Dawlatly, Abdelazeem**  
MYOTONIC DYSTROPHY (surgery)
- El Dessoky, El Husseiny I.**  
GASTRIC MUCOSA (injuries)
- El Diasty, Amany**  
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- El Fiky, Mohamed M.**  
DOXORUBICIN (adverse effects)
- El Foi, Hussam**  
HYPERPARATHYROIDISM (surgery)
- El Gendi, Mohamad A.**  
HEPATITIS (etiology)
- El Gendy, Mohamed Yousef**  
APPENDICITIS (surgery)
- El Gherbawy, S.**  
HYPERTENSION (drug therapy)
- El Gilany, Abdel Hadry**  
VIOLENCE
- El Habiby, Moustafa M.**  
LEAD (toxicity)
- El Hadidy, Abdel Moneim A.**  
HEPATITIS (etiology)
- El Haroun, Ahmed**  
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID
- El Haroun, Ahmed S.**  
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS
- El Hassan, Ahmed**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- El Helaly, Mohamed**  
VIOLENCE
- El Hiday, A.H.**  
ASCITES (etiology)
- El Hiday, A.M.**  
HYDROPNEUMOTHORAX (diagnosis)
- El Hossiny, Hanaa Mohamed**  
BREAD
- El Kerdawy, Hala**  
ANALGESIA
- El Marasy, Sonia**  
STOMACH ULCER (diet therapy)
- El Masry, Shaimaa M.**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- El Mehry, Abeer E.**  
DOXORUBICIN (adverse effects)
- El Mohandes, Essam A.**  
GASTRIC MUCOSA (injuries)
- El Morabaa, Hany A.**  
ANAESTHESIA, CONDUCTION (methods)
- El Morsy, Gamal Z.**  
ANALGESIA, EPIDURAL
- El Mudathir, M.**  
ASCITES (etiology)
- El Rahamawy, Ghada F.**  
HYPOTENSION, CONTROLLED
- El Raheam, Mohamed G.**  
CESAREAN SECTION
- El Safty, Fatma A.**  
DOXORUBICIN (adverse effects)  
DEXAMETHASONE (adverse effects)
- El Safty, Fatrna A.**  
LEAD (toxicity)
- El Sawy, Mohamed Ahmed**  
GENTAMICINS (toxicity)
- El Sayed, Maysaa**  
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- El Sayed, Sahar H.**  
HEALTH BEHAVIOR
- El Sayed, Sawsan**  
CHEST PAIN (etiology)
- El Sesy, Alaa**  
HERNIA (surgery)
- El Shafie, S.S.**  
ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS (therapeutic use)
- El Shafiy, Maathir K.**  
ANESTHETICS, INHALATION (toxicity)
- El Sharkawy, Asser A. Raouf**  
CHOLESTEATOMA, MIDDLE EAR (surgery)
- El Shawaf, Ibrahim M.**  
COLITIS, ULCERATIVE (diagnosis)
- El Shourbagy, Omar**  
CHOLECYSTECTOMY (surgery)  
BREAST  
NUTRITIONAL STATUS
- El Shourbagy, Omr**  
APPENDECTOMY (surgery)
- El Sisi, Alaa**  
HYPERPARATHYROIDISM (surgery)
- El Wehady, Adel**  
VIOLENCE
- El Laithy, Ramadan E.**  
DIABETIC FOOT (therapy)
- Elamin, Elwaleed**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Elbary, Mohamed A.**  
CESAREAN SECTION
- Elgizawy, Sami M.**  
GAMMA RAYS (adverse effects)
- Elhefny, Noor Eldeen A.**  
MYCOTOXINS (adverse effects)
- Elkadaru, Abdel Gader Y.**  
CHLOROQUINE (pharmacology)
- Elmagri, Foad**  
NUTRITIONAL STATUS
- Elmasry, M. Nagui**  
ANESTHESIA, SPINAL
- Elmoraba, Hany A.I.**  
COLORECTAL SURGERY
- Elsherbieny, Esam**  
NASOPHARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS (therapy)
- Emam, Eshak**  
OSTEOARTHRITIS, KNEE
- Emam, Rashed**  
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID
- Enayati, H.**  
ANESTHESIA, SPINAL (methods)
- Errayes, M.**  
ASCITES (etiology)  
TENOSYNOVITIS (etiology)
- Errayes, M.M.**  
HYDROPNEUMOTHORAX (diagnosis)
- Ersoy, Aysin**  
TRACHEOSTOMY (methods)
- Esaa, Enas**  
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (complications)
- Esfahani, M.H. Nasr**  
SPERM AGGLUTINATION
- Esmaeelzadeh, H.**  
SCHOOLS, MEDICAL
- Estakhri, A.**  
HEPATITIS B, CHRONIC (therapy)
- Ezeldin, Azza M.**  
RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS, HUMAN (immunology)
- Fadda, Walaa A.**  
LEAD (toxicity)
- Fadel, Sabah A.**  
SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS
- Faghihzadeh, S.**  
PUNICACEAE
- Fahad, Bamehriz**  
ANESTHESIA, SPINAL
- Fakhari, Solmaz**  
CARDIOMYOPATHIES



- Falsoleima, H.**  
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (drug therapy)
- Faouri, Ibrahim**  
PERCEPTION
- Farahat, Fayssal**  
TOBACCO INDUSTRY
- Farahat, Fayssal M.**  
PESTICIDES (adverse effects)
- Fareed, Esam**  
OSTEOARTHRITIS, KNEE
- Fareeha**  
CARDIAC OUTPUT
- Farghali, A.**  
HYPERPARATHYROIDISM (surgery)
- Farhadi, M.**  
LIBRARY SCIENCE
- Farhoudi, M.**  
DIAGNOSIS
- Farooq, Ajmal**  
APPENDICITIS (drug therapy)
- Farooq, Najamuddin**  
MEMBRANE POTENTIALS
- Farooq, Umar**  
BRUCELOSIS (diagnosis)
- Farrag, Ahmed A.**  
BREAD
- Farrokh, D.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (radiography)
- Farrukh, Robina**  
MENOPAUSE
- Farzin, H.**  
CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY,  
ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE (adverse effects)
- Fathian, Zahra**  
INTENTION
- Fathian, Zohreh**  
INTENTION
- Fathy, Amr**  
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (complications)
- Fatima, Iram**  
MENOPAUSE
- Fatima, Saba**  
MISOPROSTOL (pharmacology)
- Fawzy, Ahmed T.**  
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)
- Fayad, Abeer Salah**  
BREAD
- Fazeli, M.R.**  
RHUS (microbiology)
- Fedail, Suleiman**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Fereidoun, Heydarpour**  
AIR POLLUTION
- Flameni, M.A.**  
MISOPROSTOL (therapeutic use)
- Forughipour, M.**  
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC
- Fouad, Noha**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)
- Fouda, Ashraf**  
RHABDOMYOSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Frost, Elizabeth A.M.**  
ROBOTICS  
PATIENT SIMULATION
- Fuzi, A.**  
THORACIC SURGERY, VIDEO-ASSISTED
- Gaber, Omar M.**  
INDOMETHACIN (adverse effects)
- Gad, Sabry M.**  
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)
- Galal, Lamia A.**  
CAPILLARIA
- Galal, Nermeen**  
CHEDIAK-HIGASHI SYNDROME
- Galal, Nermeen, M.**  
GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX
- Gandomi, H.**  
TERPENES
- Ganesan, S.**  
RHINOSPORIDIOSIS (epidemiology)
- Garg, K.C.**  
PANNICULITIS, PERITONEAL (diagnosis)
- Gasim, Bahaa**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Gavidel, A.**  
CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY,  
ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE (adverse effects)
- Gawad, Wael M.S.A.**  
RECTAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- Gaweesh, Salwa A.**  
GASTRIC MUCOSA (injuries)
- Gazaly, Abdel Hamid**  
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID
- Gebeil, Jeanine Hoyek**  
MYXOMA (diagnosis)
- Gehani, A.A.**  
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- Ghadir, M.R.**  
ENDOSONOGRAPHY (utilization)  
HEPATITIS B, CHRONIC (therapy)
- Ghaemmaghmi, S.J.**  
FOOD CONTAMINATION
- Ghallab, Eman Mokbl**  
HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA (diet therapy)
- Gharamanie, R.**  
TRIGONELLA
- Gharavi, M.**  
ANESTHESIA RECOVERY PERIOD
- Gheeshan, Hala S.**  
NURSING CARE (trends)
- Ghoshooni, H.**  
CROCUS
- Gilani, M. Taghai**  
ANESTHESIA RECOVERY PERIOD
- Golipoor, M.**  
HYPERICUM (chemistry)
- Gondal, Z.**  
ARTERIES (injuries)
- Gorji, H.A.**  
MEDICAL RECORDS (manpower)
- Gouda, El Sayed**  
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID
- Gouda, El Sayed A.**  
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (drug therapy)  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (immunology)
- Gouda, Iman**  
RECTAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- Guraya, Salman Yousuf**  
COLON (injuries)
- Gwaly, Nashat Noaman**  
THYROIDECTOMY
- Gwely, Nashat Noaman**  
APPENDICITIS (surgery)
- Habboub, L.**  
STREPTOCOCCUS AGALACTIAE (isolation and purification)
- Haddad, M.K.**  
LITHIUM (adverse effects)
- Haddad, Samir**  
TACHYPHYLAXIS
- Hadijakhondi, A.**  
CAESALPINIA
- Hafeezullah**  
STROKE (epidemiology)  
CHOLESTEROL (blood)
- Hafez, Dalia A.**  
STOMACH ULCER (diet therapy)
- Hafez, S.M.**  
CISPLATIN (toxicity)
- Hage, Philippe**  
ALVEOLAR BONE LOSS (surgery)

- Haghi, S.Z.**  
THORACIC SURGERY, VIDEO-ASSISTED
- Hajjar, Ranya V.**  
SUICIDE
- Hale, Geoffrey**  
HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL  
TRANSPLANTATION
- Hamamy, Hanan**  
ANGIOMYOLIPOMA (diagnosis)
- Hamed, H.**  
TERPENES
- Hameed, M. Amjad**  
SPERMATOZOA (abnormalities)
- Haqqani, H.R.**  
LIBRARY SCIENCE
- Haridi, Mostafa**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)
- Hasan, Mona A.**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)
- Hasanzadeh, Akbar**  
INTENTION
- Hassab, El Naby Noha D.**  
SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS
- Hassan, Asmaa F.**  
HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR  
(immunology)
- Hassan, Lobna**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Hassan, Mona A.**  
RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS, HUMAN  
(immunology)
- Hassan, N.S.**  
STREPTOCOCCUS AGALACTIAE (isolation and  
purification)
- Hassanein, Bahaa E.**  
HEPATITIS (etiology)
- Hassanein, Kamal A.M.**  
SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS
- Hassanen, Mohamed S.**  
CESAREAN SECTION
- Hassanen, Rabaa H.**  
HEALTH BEHAVIOR
- Hassani, V.**  
SUFENTANIL (pharmacology)
- Hassanzadeh, M.**  
METHANOL (toxicity)
- Havemann, Jonathan**  
HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL  
TRANSPLANTATION
- Hawamdeh, Ziad M.**  
REHABILITATION
- Hegazi, Mostafa**  
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (diagnosis)
- Heidari, A.**  
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH
- Helmy, Hatem A.**  
HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR  
(immunology)
- Herguner, M. Ozlem**  
STROKE (diagnosis)
- Hindawy, M.F.**  
CARBON (administration and dosage)  
CISPLATIN (toxicity)
- Hobeiche, Joe**  
DENTAL IMPLANTS
- Holisaz, M.T.**  
PAIN
- Horri, A.**  
LIBRARIES, MEDICAL (manpower)
- Hosseini, M.**  
FOOD CONTAMINATION
- Hosseini, S.A.**  
RADIOISOTOPES
- Hosseinpour, K.R.**  
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Hung, Huynh**  
INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (etiology)
- Huseini, H. Fallah**  
OPUNTIA
- Husham, A.R.**  
FASCIITIS, NECROTIZING (mortality)
- Hussain, H.A.**  
LITHIUM (adverse effects)
- Hussain, Muhammad Mazhar**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (drug therapy)
- Hussain, Tassaraw**  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (drug therapy)
- Hussein, Hamdy**  
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)
- Husseini, H. Fallah**  
PUNICACEAE
- Hussin, Hamdy M.**  
HEMORRHOIDS (surgery)
- Ibn Ouf, Mohamed**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Ibrahim, Hoda Salama**  
BREAD
- Ibrahiem, Osama A.**  
HYPERTROPHY, LEFT VENTRICULAR  
(immunology)
- Ibrahim, Ibrahim A.**  
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)
- Ibrahim, Kamal E.E.**  
CHLOROQUINE (pharmacology)
- Ibrahim, Maggie A.**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)
- Ibrahim, Tarek**  
LIVER TRANSPLANTATION
- Ilyas, Muhammad**  
MEMBRANE POTENTIALS
- Incecik, Faruk**  
STROKE (diagnosis)
- Iqbal, Rubina**  
MISOPROSTOL (pharmacology)
- Ismail, Iman Mohamod Saleh**  
FOOD HABITS
- Jaafari, S.M.**  
SCHOOLS, MEDICAL
- Jabbari, M. Vahed**  
FOOD CONTAMINATION
- Jabbour, Gabriel**  
MAXILLARY SINUS
- Jacobs, Peter**  
HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL  
TRANSPLANTATION
- Jafari, A.A.**  
FOOD CONTAMINATION
- Jafari, Anrkooli I.**  
AXILLARY ARTERY (anatomy and histology)
- Jafari, M.**  
SPERM AGGLUTINATION
- Jafarpur, M.**  
AXILLARY ARTERY (anatomy and histology)
- Jaimand, K.**  
HYPERICUM (chemistry)
- Jain, Virendra**  
MANIPULATION, SPINAL (adverse effects)
- Jalham, Issam S.**  
REHABILITATION
- Jamal, Shahid**  
SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Jamalifar, H.**  
RHUS (microbiology)
- Jamshidi, A.H.**  
GARLIC (microbiology)
- Jangjoo, A.**  
CHEST TUBES (utilization)
- Graft Survival**
- Javid, Z.**  
CARCINOMA, MERKEL CELL

- Jebeli, J.A.**  
TERPENES
- Juritz, June**  
HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL  
TRANSPLANTATION
- Jyoti, Sethi**  
ETHAMBUTOL (adverse effects)
- Kaddoum, Roland N.**  
PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA
- Kakhani, M.J.**  
OUTSOURCED SERVICES
- Kalaivani, M.**  
INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE (drug effects)
- Kalali, AM.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (radiography)
- Kamali Nejad, M.**  
CURCUMA
- Kamali, Sedat**  
TRACHEOSTOMY (methods)
- Kamalinejad, M.**  
CROCUS
- Kambarani, M.**  
CHRYSANTHEMUM CINERARIIFOLIUM
- Kamel, Suzan A.**  
VESTIBULE, LABYRINTH (anatomy and histology)
- Kamha, A.**  
CHORIOAMNIONITIS (diagnosis)
- Kanazi, Ghassan E.**  
PNEUMONIA, ASPIRATION
- Kandil, Samia**  
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (complications)
- Kandy, M. Naderi Haji Bagher**  
HYPERICUM (chemistry)
- Karabet, Fransoa**  
PLANT OILS (chemistry)
- Karam, Elie G.**  
SUICIDE
- Karami, M.**  
DELIVERY OF HEALTH CARE  
PUNICACEAE
- Karim, G.**  
TERPENES
- Karimfar, M.H.**  
AXILLARY ARTERY (anatomy and histology)
- Karimi, GH.**  
METHANOL (toxicity)
- Kassis, Cynthia**  
ALVEOLAR BONE LOSS (surgery)  
ODONTODYSPLASIA (rehabilitation)
- Kattern, M.A.**  
FASCIITIS, NECROTIZING (mortality)
- Kazemi, A.**  
FOOD CONTAMINATION
- Kazemi, Arababadi M.**  
HELICOBACTER PYLORI
- Kelani, Abdallah I.**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)
- Keshavarzi, S.**  
OBESITY (epidemiology)
- Khalighi Sigaroodi, F.**  
CAESALPINIA  
SATUREJA (chemistry)
- Khalighi Sigaroodi, Sh.**  
CAESALPINIA
- Khan, F.Y.**  
TENOSYNOVITIS (etiology)
- Khan, Fatima**  
OVARIAN CYSTS (diagnosis)
- Khan, Fawzia**  
HEMODYNAMICS (drug effects)
- Khan, Furrukh Arshad**  
HEMORRHOIDS (surgery)
- Khan, Saadat Ali**  
SPERMATOZOA (abnormalities)  
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (drug therapy)
- Khan, Sadia**  
PRENATAL CARE
- Khan, Shoab**  
STUDENTS, MEDICAL
- Khan, Umar Ali**  
SPERMATOZOA (abnormalities)
- Khan, Y.F.**  
ASCITES (etiology)
- Khanafari, A.**  
GARLIC (microbiology)
- Khater, Olfat, M.R.**  
CASEINS  
YOGURT
- Khatibian, M.**  
ENDOSONOGRAPHY (utilization)
- Khayrollah, Ahlam A.**  
ENKEPHALINS (agonists)
- Khoshbaten, M.**  
CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY,  
ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE (adverse effects)
- Khoury, Antoine**  
MAXILLARY SINUS
- Khriesat, Wadah**  
SEPSIS (blood)
- Khurshid, Rukhshan**  
ADENOSINE DEAMINASE (diagnostic use)
- Kianbakht, S.**  
OPUNTIA
- Kianfar, Amir Abbas**  
CARDIOMYOPATHIES
- Kianmehr, N.**  
EMERGENCY MEDICINE
- Kohla, Samir**  
HYPERPARATHYROIDISM (surgery)
- Koksal, Caglayan**  
TRACHEOSTOMY (methods)
- Kolahdouzan, S.**  
ENDOSONOGRAPHY (utilization)
- Kolayee, M. Habibi**  
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Konsowa, Hatem A.**  
HEPATITIS (etiology)  
LIVER TRANSPLANTATION
- Koo, Wen Hsin**  
INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (etiology)
- Korany, Mohamed**  
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)
- Kuckowski, Krzysztof M.**  
PLACENTA ACCRETA (surgery)
- Kucuk, Ahmet**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS, MALE (therapy)
- Kumar, Latha Rajendra**  
ALCOHOLISM
- Kumar, R.**  
PANNICULITIS, PERITONEAL (diagnosis)
- Kurjak, A.**  
POVERTY
- Lattouf, Raed**  
MYXOMA (diagnosis)
- Le, Hoang Vinh**  
INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (etiology)
- Leblebisatan, Goksel**  
STROKE (diagnosis)
- Levine, Adam I.**  
PATIENT SIMULATION
- Lew, Michael W.**  
ROBOTICS
- Ijaz, Lubna**  
POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE (surgery)
- Lund, Jo**  
HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL  
TRANSPLANTATION
- Luqman, Mohammad**  
SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Lutfi, S.A.**  
ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS (therapeutic use)

- Madkor, Hafez R.H.**  
URTICARIA (immunology)
- Maghayreh, Mohammed**  
SEPSIS (blood)
- Mahmoud, Amany**  
CHEST PAIN (etiology)
- Mahmoud, Elham, M.**  
STOMACH ULCER (diet therapy)
- Mahmoudian, A.R.**  
AXILLARY ARTERY (anatomy and histology)
- Mahshidfar, B.**  
EMERGENCY MEDICINE
- Makary, Christian**  
OSTEONECROSIS (diagnosis)
- Makharita, Mohamed Y.**  
ANALGESIA, EPIDURAL
- Maklad, Adel A.**  
VESTIBULE, LABYRINTH (anatomy and histology)
- Malas, Eladis**  
ACETAMINOPHEN (pharmacokinetics)
- Maleki, M.**  
CARCINOMA, MERKEL CELL
- Malik, Asadullah**  
APPENDICITIS (drug therapy)
- Mamoon, Nadira**  
SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Manesh, R. Sotoudeh**  
ENDOSONOGRAPHY (utilization)
- Mansour, Fouad K.**  
LEAD (toxicity)  
DOXORUBICIN (adverse effects)  
DEXAMETHASONE (adverse effects)
- Maqbool, Amina**  
TWINS
- Marrwan, Ibrahim**  
LIVER TRANSPLANTATION
- Marsafy, Aisha**  
CHEDIAK-HIGASHI SYNDROME
- Maryam**  
CARDIAC OUTPUT
- Massad, Islam**  
VARICOCELE (surgery)
- Maximose, Mariam N.**  
ANAESTHESIA, CONDUCTION (methods)
- Medetoglu, Ayse**  
TRACHEOSTOMY (methods)
- Meibodi, N. Tayebi**  
CARCINOMA, MERKEL CELL
- Meki, Abdel Raheim**  
AFLATOXIN B1 (toxicity)
- Meshkyzadeh, S.**  
HYPERICUM (chemistry)
- Micha'I, Aly A.**  
ACCREDITATION (standards)
- Miller, Todd**  
PLACENTA ACCRETA (surgery)
- Mira, Enshrah, K.I.**  
YOGURT
- Mirdehghan, M.H.**  
SUFENTANIL (pharmacology)
- Mirzaei, I.**  
HEALTH EDUCATION (methods)
- Mirzamani, S.M.**  
PAIN
- Misaghi, A.**  
TERPENES
- Mitra, Jayanta K.**  
MANIPULATION, SPINAL (adverse effects)
- Mobashsheri, E.**  
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Mofidi, M.**  
EMERGENCY MEDICINE
- Moghadam, A. Hamzei**  
ALPHA RHYTHM
- Moghadam, P. Ahmadi**  
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC
- Moghazy, K.**  
SOFT TISSUE NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)
- Mohajerzade, L.**  
CHEST TUBES (utilization)
- Mohajerzadeh, L.**  
GRAFT SURVIVAL
- Mohamed Hoda H.**  
GAMMA RAYS (adverse effects)
- Mohamed, Hazem S.E.**  
FETAL WEIGHT  
CESAREAN SECTION, REPEAT (adverse effects)
- Mohamed, Ismail S.**  
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)
- Mohamed, Mie A.**  
COLITIS, ULCERATIVE (diagnosis)
- Mohamed, Mohamed Saleh**  
SESAME OIL (pharmacology)  
FOOD HABITS
- Mohamed, Selmy Sabry**  
APPENDICITIS (surgery)
- Mohamed, Shihab Hafez**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, EXPERIMENTAL (complications)
- Mohammadi, M.**  
CROCUS
- Mohebbi, M.**  
SUFENTANIL (pharmacology)
- Mohsen, Alipour**  
AIR POLLUTION
- Moinuddin**  
BRUCELOSIS (diagnosis)
- Mokhtari, M.**  
TRIGONELLA
- Monib, Mohamed El Salaby M.**  
CAPILLARIA
- Montazeri, G.**  
HEPATITIS B, CHRONIC (therapy)
- Moodi, Zahra**  
ANESTHESIA, SPINAL (methods)
- Morsi, H.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, EXPERIMENTAL (complications)
- Moselhy, Hamdy F.**  
PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS
- Mostafa, Abdallah**  
CHEST PAIN (etiology)
- Mostafa, Hany**  
COLORECTAL SURGERY
- Mostafa, Mohamad S.**  
HEPATITIS (etiology)
- Mostafa, Muhammad H.**  
MYCOTOXINS (adverse effects)
- Mostafa, Safia Abdel Hamid**  
ANAESTHESIA, CONDUCTION (methods)
- Moustafa, Ashraf M.**  
SCOLIOSIS (surgery)
- Movahed, S.M. Mousavi**  
HEALTH EDUCATION (methods)
- Mozaffrian, V.**  
HYPERICUM (chemistry)
- Mrayyan, Majd T.**  
PERCEPTION
- Muallem, Musa**  
INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL (methods)
- Mubarak, Sadia**  
HEPATITIS B VACCINES
- Mudawi, Hatim**  
STOMACH NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Muddassar, Farooq**  
PRENATAL CARE
- Muhammad, Eman M.S.**  
SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS

**Mumtaz, Ghazala**

SEPSIS (epidemiology)

**Munawar, Farida**

CARDIAC OUTPUT

**Munir, Muhammad**

CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (classification)

**Murad, N.**

LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA, ADULT T-CELL (diagnosis)

**Murshidi, Mujalli**

VARICOCELE (surgery)

**Mushtaq, Sajid**

SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS (pathology)

**Mustufa, Muhammad Amir**

MEMBRANE POTENTIALS

**Nadeem, Amina**

HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (drug therapy)

**Nafe, Alaa El Din**

ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID

**Nahid, Fehmida**

MENOPAUSE

**Nahidi, Y.**

CARCINOMA, MERKEL CELL

**Narang, Karanjit S.**

INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE (drug effects)

**Nasiri, M.R.**

SPERM AGGLUTINATION

**Nasr, Marwan**

ODONTODYSPLASIA (rehabilitation)

**Nassar, Mervat Ragab Abdel Rahman**

IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME

**Nasser, M.**

SOFT TISSUE NEOPLASMS (diagnosis)

**Natof, Abdal Hakim**

ACETAMINOPHEN (pharmacokinetics)

**Nawaz, Sayeed**

MYOTONIC DYSTROPHY (surgery)

**Naz, Farah**

MISOPROSTOL (pharmacology)

**Naz, Mammona**

ADENOSINE DEAMINASE (diagnostic use)

**Naz, Sobia**

MISOPROSTOL (pharmacology)

**Nazari, F.**

CHRYSANTHEMUM CINERARIIFOLIUM

**Negmi, Hisham**

ANESTHESIA, SPINAL

**Negmi, Hisham H.**

SCOLIOSIS (surgery)

**Nehme, Edgard**

MYXOMA (diagnosis)

**Nezafati, M.H.**

CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS, OFF-PUMP

**Nida**

CARDIAC OUTPUT

**Nielsen, P.T.**

ANESTHESIA, INTRAVENOUS

**Nikkhah, K.**

SEIZURES (etiology)

**Nimri, Caramella F.**

ANGIOMYOLIPOMA (diagnosis)

**Noori, N.M.**

BETA-THALASSEMIA (complications)

**Noroozadeh, A.**

CROCUS

**Nossier, D.A.**

CISPLATIN (toxicity)

**Nouh, Mohammed Alaa El Din**

IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME

**Nourddin, Mousavinasab Seyed**

AIR POLLUTION

**Odwan, Ghazi**

VARICOCELE (surgery)

**Okby, Omayma Mahmood**

KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION

**Omar, Abdellah A.A.**

HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (drug therapy)

TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (immunology)

**Omar, Nesreen M.M.**

GASTRIC MUCOSA (injuries)

**Osman, Manal**

SPINAL CORD INJURIES

OSTEOARTHRITIS, KNEE

**Osman, Mohamed A.**

HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)

**Oubeidat, Hala M.**

NURSING CARE (trends)

**Owaidah, Tarek**

CRYOPRESERVATION (methods)

**Own, Ali**

STOMACH NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

**Paraskeva, Anteia**

PLATELET TRANSFUSION

**Pasha, Akila A.**

ANEMIA, SICKLE CELL (surgery)

**Pervez, Atif**

SUBPHRENIC ABSCESS (complications)

**Petramfar, P.**

SEIZURES (etiology)

**Pirzeh, L.**

FOOD CONTAMINATION

**Poh, Benjamin**

INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (etiology)

**Poon, Donald**

INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (etiology)

**Pouria, Heydarpour**

AIR POLLUTION

**Prabhakar, Hemanshu**

INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE (drug effects)

MANIPULATION, SPINAL (adverse effects)

ANEURYSM, RUPTURED

**Punj, Jyotsna**

HYPOTHYROIDISM

**Qazi Mirsaeed, S.J.**

LIBRARIES, MEDICAL (manpower)

**Rabie, Mahamad E.**

SCOLIOSIS (surgery)

**Radjabian, T.**

PUNICACEAE

**Rafe, H.**

APPENDECTOMY (surgery)

**Rafe, Hamad**

CHOLECYSTECTOMY (surgery)

BREAST

**Rahman, Bushra**

SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS (pathology)

**Rajabi, M.T.**

THORACIC SURGERY, VIDEO-ASSISTED

**Rajaei, S.H.**

BETA-THALASSEMIA (complications)

**Rakkah, Nabeeh Ibrahim Ali**

MEMBRANE POTENTIALS

**Ramadan, M.**

DEMENTIA (epidemiology)

**Rasekh, H.R.**

CURCUMA

**Rasheed, A.**

FASCITIS, NECROTIZING (mortality)

**Rasooli, I.**

PUNICACEAE

**Rasul, K.I.**

LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA, ADULT T-CELL (diagnosis)

MULTIPLE MYELOMA (diagnosis)

**Rath, Girija**

MANIPULATION, SPINAL (adverse effects)

**Rath, Girija P.**

INTRACRANIAL PRESSURE (drug effects)

**Raza, Ahmed**

SUBPHRENIC ABSCESS (complications)

- Razavi, M.**  
ANESTHESIA RECOVERY PERIOD
- Razavie, SV.**  
FOOD CONTAMINATION
- Rezaee, M.B.**  
HYPERICUM (chemistry)
- Rezaeetab, F.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (radiography)
- Rezaei, A.**  
SPERM AGGLUTINATION
- Rezazadeh, S.H**  
GARLIC (microbiology)
- Rezazadeh, Zarandi E.**  
HELICOBACTER PYLORI
- Riachi, Faouzi**  
DENTAL IMPLANTS
- Rohban, M.**  
HEPATITIS B, CHRONIC (therapy)
- Roustem, Ramez**  
HIBISCUS
- Rreza, Nahidi Ahmad**  
AIR POLLUTION
- Rudi, AR. Karam**  
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS, OFF-PUMP
- Saad, Ehab M.**  
DIABETIC FOOT (therapy)
- Sadidi, A.**  
PAIN
- Sadoughi, F.**  
MEDICAL RECORDS (manpower)
- Sadri, B.**  
SUFENTANIL (pharmacology)
- Sadrizade, A.**  
THORACIC SURGERY, VIDEO-ASSISTED
- Safari, A.**  
PAIN
- Saghafi, M.**  
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC
- Sahraei, H.**  
CROCUS
- Saka, S.**  
HEXESTROL (pharmacology)
- Sakhdari, A.**  
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC
- Salah El Deen, Hala M.**  
ANALGESIA, EPIDURAL
- Salah, Masfar E.**  
SAUSSUREA
- Salameh, K.M.**  
ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS (therapeutic use)
- Salamoun, Mariana M.**  
SUICIDE
- Salamy, M.**  
TOOTHPASTE (analysis)
- Saleem, Mahjabeen**  
ADENOSINE DEAMINASE (diagnostic use)
- Saleh, Dalia M.**  
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)
- Salem, Eman A.**  
TOBACCO INDUSTRY
- Salem, Mohammed Omar**  
PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS
- Salih, H.A.**  
CANDIDIASIS (diagnosis)
- Salman, Shaista**  
ABDOMINAL PAIN (diagnosis)
- Samad, Khalid**  
HEMODYNAMICS (drug effects)
- Samie, Z.**  
METHANOL (toxicity)
- Sammo, Javed Ahmad**  
CHOLESTEROL (blood)
- Sammo, Jawaid**  
STROKE (epidemiology)
- Sana**  
CARDIAC OUTPUT
- Saour, Kawkab Y.**  
ENKEPHALINS (agonists)
- Sarhan, E.**  
NICKEL (adverse effects)
- Sarhan, Mohamed**  
RHABDOMYOSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Sarhan, Mohammed El Mahdy**  
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)
- Sari, A.A.**  
TERPENES
- Sarsarshahi, A.**  
SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE (etiology)
- Sarsarshahi, S.**  
SUBARACHNOID HEMORRHAGE (etiology)
- Sasannejad, P.**  
SEIZURES (etiology)
- Sasmaz, Ilgen**  
STROKE (diagnosis)
- Satea, H.**  
CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY,  
ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE (adverse effects)
- Satendra, Singh**  
ETHAMBUTOL (adverse effects)
- Sayed, Manal M.**  
PITUITARY GLAND (drug effects)  
GAMMA RAYS (adverse effects)
- Seifodini, R.**  
ALPHA RHYTHM
- Seleem, Ahmed Moatamed**  
APPENDICITIS (surgery)
- Seoud, Muhieddine**  
NEOPLASMS (prevention and control)
- Sepahi, A. Akhavan**  
GARLIC (microbiology)
- Sequeira, R.P.**  
LITHIUM (adverse effects)
- Seyam, Y.S.**  
MISOPROSTOL (therapeutic use)
- Shaaban, Ibrahim Attia**  
SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND (pathology)
- Shah, Nazir Ahmad**  
GENTAMICINS (toxicity)
- Shah, Nazir Ahmad**  
CHOLESTEROL (blood)
- Shahidi, N.**  
METHANOL (toxicity)
- Shahin, Maha S.**  
CAPILLARIA
- Shahnazi, S.**  
SATUREJA (chemistry)
- Shahraeini, S.**  
ENDOSONOGRAPHY (utilization)
- Shahsavani, A.R.**  
ANESTHESIA, SPINAL (methods)
- Shahsavar, F.**  
SPERM AGGLUTINATION
- Shaikh, Din Muhammad**  
EXERCISE
- Shaikh, N.**  
FASCIITIS, NECROTIZING (mortality)
- Shakir, N.F.**  
CANDIDIASIS (diagnosis)
- Shalaby, A.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, EXPERIMENTAL  
(complications)  
HYPERTENSION (drug therapy)
- Shalaby, M.A.**  
CASEINS  
STOMACH ULCER (diet therapy)
- Shamikh, Rokia A.**  
DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE SULFATE  
(pharmacology)
- Shams, Amany M.**  
INDOMETHACIN (adverse effects)

- Shams, J.**  
CROCUS
- Shamseddine, Ali**  
NEOPLASMS (prevention and control)
- Shariatie, M.**  
TRIGONELLA
- Sharifi rad, Gholamreza**  
INTENTION
- Sharifian, AR.**  
FENTANYL (adverse effects)
- Shata, Fekry E.**  
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (toxicity)
- Shebl, M.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (complications)  
NICKEL (adverse effects)
- Sheikh, Muzafar**  
STROKE (epidemiology)
- Shenoy, Chandrakala**  
ALCOHOLISM
- Shishani, Kawkab**  
PERCEPTION
- Sho'ouri, A.**  
HEALTH EDUCATION (methods)
- Shoara, M. Malek**  
ENDOSONOGRAPHY (utilization)
- Shoeibi, A.**  
SEIZURES (etiology)
- Shore, Najla**  
ADENOSINE DEAMINASE (diagnostic use)
- Skroji, R.**  
LIBRARY SCIENCE
- Sohail, Muhammad**  
HEMORRHOIDS (surgery)
- Sojoudi, S.H.**  
GARLIC (microbiology)
- Solirnan, Mohamad A.**  
PRE-ECLAMPSIA (blood)
- Soltani, G.H.**  
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS, OFF-PUMP  
FENTANYL (adverse effects)  
HEART RUPTURE, POST-INFARCTION (therapy)
- Subhani, Aqeel**  
STUDENTS, MEDICAL
- Suissi, A.**  
APPENDECTOMY (surgery)
- Suissi, Abobaker**  
CHOLECYSTECTOMY (surgery)
- Suissi, Abubaker**  
BREAST
- Sullivan, Michael J.**  
ROBOTICS
- Sultan, Entessar**  
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2
- Sultana, Nadra**  
MISOPROSTOL (pharmacology)
- Sushma, Sood**  
ETHAMBUTOL (adverse effects)
- Swedan, Sulaiman**  
SEPSIS (blood)
- Taalab, Abdu Aziz**  
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)
- Tabibi, S.J.**  
OUTSOURCED SERVICES
- Taghadomi, R. Jalaeian**  
FENTANYL (adverse effects)
- Taghizad Farid, R.**  
SATUREJA (chemistry)
- Taghizadeh, M.**  
CAESALPINIA
- Takruri, Hamed R.**  
GLYCEMIC INDEX
- Talab, A. Abaas**  
HYPERPARATHYROIDISM (surgery)
- Tariq, Shamsa**  
PREGNANCY, ECTOPIC (etiology)
- Tariq, Sohaib**  
CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (classification)
- Tashnizi, M. Abbasi**  
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS, OFF-PUMP  
HEART RUPTURE, POST-INFARCTION (therapy)
- Tavanaii, A.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (radiography)
- Tayeh, Alaa Issa**  
SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Tayeh, Mustafa Issa**  
SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Tayeh, Rami Issa**  
SKIN DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Thabet, Yasser**  
LYMPHOMA, NON-HODGKIN (complications)
- Tham, Chee Kian**  
INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (etiology)
- Thanoon, Mad A.J.**  
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA (immunology)
- Tirgar Fakheri, K.**  
PREMEDICATION  
ANESTHESIA, SPINAL (methods)
- Tohamy, Muhammad A.**  
MYCOTOXINS (adverse effects)
- Toofan, Mehrnoosh**  
CARDIOMYOPATHIES
- Turgut, Namigar**  
TRACHEOSTOMY (methods)
- Turkmen, Aygen**  
TRACHEOSTOMY (methods)
- Unsal, Mustafa**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS, MALE (therapy)
- Valizadeh, A.**  
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (drug therapy)
- Valmai, Cook J.**  
GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX
- Vassiliou, I**  
PLATELET TRANSFUSION
- Vatankhah, S.**  
TEACHING (methods)
- Vlachos, S.**  
PLATELET TRANSFUSION
- Wahass, Saeed Hadi**  
MENTAL DISORDERS
- Wahbeh, Ayman M.**  
ANGIOMYOLIPOMA (diagnosis)
- Waldmann, Herman**  
HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION
- Waly, Mona**  
PRECURSOR CELL LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA-LYMPHOMA
- Wang, Hong**  
PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA
- Warren, Mary E.**  
GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX
- Wasfi, Ehab I.**  
ANTERIOR CHAMBER (pathology)
- Wiese, M.**  
CHLOROQUINE (pharmacology)
- Wood, Lucille**  
HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION
- Yamin, M.R. Ashab**  
GRAFT SURVIVAL
- Yaqoob, Shahida**  
MISOPROSTOL (pharmacology)
- Yarigaravesh, M.**  
GARLIC (microbiology)
- Yasin, M.**  
MULTIPLE MYELOMA (diagnosis)
- Yassin, M.**  
TENOSYNOVITIS (etiology)

- Yazdani, D.**  
CAESALPINIA  
SATUREJA (chemistry)
- Yazdi, M. Jalali**  
DIAGNOSIS
- Yazdi, Z. Rezayi**  
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC
- Yehia, Mohammed**  
OSTEOARTHRITIS, KNEE
- Yildirim, Guven**  
TRACHEOSTOMY (methods)
- Yoney, Adnan**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS, MALE (therapy)
- Younes, N.**  
UROGENITAL NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Youness, Ronald**  
DENTAL IMPLANTS
- Younis, Maha Suliaman**  
MENTAL HEALTH
- Yousef, Saeed**  
PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS
- Youssef, Omar Z.**  
MAMMAPLASTY (methods)
- Yu, Joe**  
PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA
- Zade, A. Reza**  
FOOD CONTAMINATION
- Zadeh, H. Avanis**  
SUFENTANIL (pharmacology)
- Zadeh, R. Norouz**  
HEALTH EDUCATION (methods)
- Zaher, Hosam R.**  
DIABETIC FOOT (therapy)
- Zaib, Nadia**  
SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Zaky, Mona N.**  
DIARRHEA (diet therapy)
- Zalata, Khalid**  
RHABDOMYOSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Zameer, Nazia**  
ADENOSINE DEAMINASE (diagnostic use)
- Zare, A.**  
CURCUMA
- Zare, N.**  
OBESITY (epidemiology)
- Zedan, Hatem**  
URTICARIA (immunology)
- Zeighami, B.**  
OBESITY (epidemiology)
- Zeinali, F.**  
ENDOSONOGRAPHY (utilization)
- Zeineldin, Ashraf**  
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)
- Zolfakar, Ahmed Said**  
SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND (pathology)
- Zulfiqar, Sibgha**  
METABOLIC SYNDROME X





**Appendix II**

**List of EMR Journals Indexed in  
IMEMR Current Contents**

**March 2009  
Vol. 8 No. 1**



**Egypt [96]**

Assiut Medical Journal [24]  
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health [12]  
Mansoura Medical Journal [26]  
Minoufia Medical Journal [34]

**Islamic Republic of Iran [55]**

Journal of Health Administration [8]  
Journal of Medicinal Plants [13]  
Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [9]  
Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences [17]  
Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal [8]

**Jordan [14]**

Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The] [6]  
Jordan Medical Journal [8]

**Lebanon [33]**

ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques [10]  
Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology [23]

**Pakistan [38]**

Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences [10]  
Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology [14]  
Pakistan Journal of Physiology [14]

**Qatar [21]**

Qatar Medical Journal [21]

**Saudi Arabia [19]**

Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy [11]  
Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences [8]

**Syrian Arab Republic [10]**

Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences [10]



**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]	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
Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098
MJFCT - Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology *	1110-5437
National Cancer Institute Journal	0027-8874
Neonatology *	1687-0492
New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946
Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912
Population Researches and Studies	N/A
Population Sciences *	N/A
Population Studies *	1110-1342
PUJ - Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942
Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The] *	1110-2381

Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607
South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529
Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999
Tanta Medical Journal *	1110-1415
Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788
Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423
Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X
Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	1110-5089
Zagazig Medical Association Journal *	1110-2322
Zagazig University Medical Journal *	1110-1431

**IRAQ (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 (115)**

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
Homa-ye-Salamat <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">New</span>	N/A
IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X
IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668
IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844
IJHOBMT-International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Bone Marrow Transplantation*	1735-1243
IJI – Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383
IJKD – Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582
IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education *	1608-9359
IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716
IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087
IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research *	1735-0328
International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-9148
International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865
International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472
Iran Journal of Nursing	1025-0581
Iranian Cardiovascular Research Journal	1735-885X
Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502
Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179
Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	1608-6015
Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043
Iranian Journal of 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	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	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	1995-2198
JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341
JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi *	N/A
Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	N/A
Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474
Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation *	N/A
Journal of Surgery [The] *	1681-4517
JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014
JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292
JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences *	1683-6928
JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982
JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medicales Institute	1013-5472
JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710
JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242
Lahore Journal of Public Health *	N/A
Medical Channel	1681-5491
Medical Forum	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 (9)**

Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509
Cahier Medicaux de Tunisie *	0300-5291
IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical *	N/A
Maghreb Medical	0330-258X
Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611
Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La] *	N/A
Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	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
YJMR - Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research *	N/A
YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal *	N/A

**\* No issues received since 2005**  
**Last update March 2009**

**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]	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	Homa-ye-Salamat <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px;">New</span>	N/A
133	IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X
134	IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical *	N/A
135	IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668
136	IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844
137	IJHOBMT - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Bone Marrow Transplantation *	1735-1243
138	IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383
139	IJKD – Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582
140	IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education *	1608-9359
141	IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716
142	IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087
143	IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research *	1735-0328
144	IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal *	0304-4564
145	Infectious Disease Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299
146	International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism *	1606-7754
147	International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-9148
148	International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865
149	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472
150	International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155
151	IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581
152	IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal *	1608-8360

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
153	Iran Journal of Nursing	1025-0581
154	Iranian Cardiovascular Research Journal	1735-885X
155	Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502
156	Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179
157	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	1608-6015
158	Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043
159	Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases	N/A
160	Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X
161	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544
162	Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979
163	Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	N/A
164	Iranian Journal of Fertility and Sterility	1735-8094
165	Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612
166	Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824
167	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066
168	Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756
169	Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	N/A
170	Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010
171	Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153
172	Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293
173	Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020
174	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	1018-4406
175	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587
176	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639
177	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (ANDEESHEH VA RAFTAR)	1024-0047
178	Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556
179	Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554
180	Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065
181	Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	N/A
182	Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997
183	Iranian Rehabilitation Journal *	N/A
184	Iraqi Army Medical Journal *	N/A
185	Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology *	N/A
186	Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine *	1684-5382
187	Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences *	1681-6579
188	Iraqi Journal of Microbiology *	N/A
189	Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	N/A
190	Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches *	1814-0823

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
191	IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395
192	JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan	1025-9589
193	JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321
194	JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X
195	JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150
196	JDUHS - Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198
197	JESN - Journal of the Egyptian Society of Nephrology	N/A
198	JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X
199	JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association *	1810-9632
200	JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341
201	JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A
202	JMJ - Juba Medical Journal *	N/A
203	JMR - Journal of Medical Research *	1728-1962
204	JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
205	Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The] *	N/A
206	JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi *	N/A
207	Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283
208	Journal du Practicien *	1113-5667
209	Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahavard Danesh	N/A
210	Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences – J.A.U.M.S	1727-1789
211	Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107
212	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	N/A
213	Journal of Basic and Medical Sciences *	1608-6015
214	Journal of Childhood Studies	N/A
215	Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	N/A
216	Journal of Community Medicine *	N/A
217	Journal of Dentistry - Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X
218	Journal of Dentistry, Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426
219	Journal of Dohuk University *	1812-7568
220	Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406
221	Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683
222	Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765
223	Journal of Health Administration	N/A
224	Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases *	1110-0796
225	Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363
226	Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X
227	Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595
228	Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The]	1024-6428

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
229	Journal of Karbala University *	1813-0410
230	Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510
231	Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences *	1319-1004
232	Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences[The]	1110-6468
233	Journal of Mashad Dental School	1560-9286
234	Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1561-4123
235	Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073
236	Journal of Medical Education	N/A
237	Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474
238	Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240
239	Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation *	N/A
240	Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The]	1561-3666
241	Journal of Sabzevar School of Medical Sciences	1606-7487
242	Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X
243	Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448
244	Journal of Surgery [The] *	1681-4517
245	Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612
246	Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-5370
247	Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217
248	Journal of the Arab Dentist *	N/A
249	Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum *	1812-1756
250	Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293
251	Journal of the College of Dentistry – Baghdad *	N/A
252	Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The] *	0013-2411
253	Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362
254	Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	N/A
255	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	N/A
256	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The] *	0258-3216
257	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583
258	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The] *	N/A
259	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X
260	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad	0041-9419
261	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	N/A
262	Journal of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - University of Tehran *	1022-646X
263	Journal of the Medical Research Institute - Alexandria University *	1110-0133
264	Journal of the Royal Medical Services	N/A
265	Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1319-9218
266	Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
267	Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences	1735-076X
268	Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services *	1606-9366
269	JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014
270	JPC - Journal of Pediatric Club	N/A
271	JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292
272	JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences *	1683-6928
273	JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982
274	JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medicae Institute	1013-5472
275	JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710
276	JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995
277	JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242
278	Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	N/A
279	Khartoum Pharmacy Journal *	N/A
280	Kidney Forum *	1369-3050
281	KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776
282	KOOMESH - Journal of the Samman University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046
283	Kufa Medical Journal *	N/A
284	Lahore Journal of Public Health *	N/A
285	Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410
286	Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A
287	LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine	1819-6357
288	LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852
289	Maghreb Medical	0330-258X
290	Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318
291	Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X
292	Maroc Medical	0025-4053
293	Medical Arabization	N/A
294	Medical Channel	1681-5491
295	Medical Forum	1029-385X
296	Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The] *	N/A
297	Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759
298	Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803
299	Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360
300	Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	N/A
301	Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	1726-7536
302	Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671
303	Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] *	1110-2039
304	Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran *	1016-1430

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
305	Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The] *	N/A
306	Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571
307	Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922
308	Medical Spectrum [The] *	0254-8534
309	Medicine Today	1813-9876
310	MEJO - Middle East Journal of Ophthalmology *	N/A
311	Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440
312	JEMTAC – Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma & Acute Care	1995-4522
313	Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A
314	Minoufiya Medical Journal	1110-2098
315	MJFCT - Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology *	1110-5437
316	Mother and Child *	0379-2617
317	National Cancer Institute Journal	0027-8874
318	Neonatology *	1687-0492
319	Neurosciences	N/A
320	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946
321	New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1917-5562
322	Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001
323	Oman Medical Journal	N/A
324	Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A
325	PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648
326	Pakistan Heart Journal *	0048-2706
327	Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry *	0300-8185
328	Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A
329	Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X
330	Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The] *	N/A
331	Pakistan Journal of Health *	N/A
332	Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Services	1996-7195
333	Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X
334	Pakistan Journal of Neurology *	N/A
335	Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A
336	Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067
337	Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry *	1608-134X
338	Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985
339	Pakistan Journal of Pathology	N/A
340	Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X
341	Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088
342	Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
343	Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869
344	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research *	0030-9885
345	Pakistan Medical Journal *	0031-000X
346	Pakistan Ophthalmology *	0259-3661
347	Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700
348	Pakistan Paediatric Journal	0304-4904
349	Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995
350	Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912
351	Pan Arab Medical Journal *	N/A
352	Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022
353	PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244
354	PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842
355	PJS - Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552
356	PMJ - Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A
357	Population Bulletin of ESCWA *	0258-1914
358	Population Researches and Studies	N/A
359	Population Sciences *	N/A
360	Population Studies *	1110-1342
361	Proceedings	N/A
362	Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]	1024-8919
363	PUJ - Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942
364	Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253
365	Qom University of Medical Sciences	1735-7799
366	Quarterly Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918
367	Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A
368	Rehabilitation International *	N/A
369	Research Centre Bulletin *	1019-5335
370	Research Journal of Aleppo University - Medical Sciences Series	N/A
371	Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611
372	Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La] *	N/A
373	Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A
374	Revue Marocaine de Medecine et de Sante	0251-0758
375	Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant *	N/A
376	Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie <b>New</b>	N/A
377	Risafa Medical Journal *	N/A
378	RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212
379	Salmand: Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X
380	Sana'a University Medical Journal *	N/A

No.	Journal Title	ISSN
381	Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965
382	Saudi Heart Journal *	1018-077X
383	Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation *	1319-6499
384	Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] *	1319-3767
385	Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534
386	Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The] *	1319-8491
387	Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The] *	1319-6308
388	Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284
389	Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The] *	1110-2381
390	Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457
391	Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X
392	Scientific Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586
393	Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607
394	Scientific Nursing Journal	N/A
395	SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052
396	SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489
397	Shaheed Beheshti University Dental Journal	1735-7683
398	Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941
399	SHAMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
400	Social Welfare Quarterly	N/A
401	South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529
402	SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164
403	SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	1029-4066
404	SST - Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A
405	Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242
406	Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A
407	Sudan Medical Journal *	0491-4481
408	Sudan Medical Monitor	1585-5000
409	Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	N/A
410	Sudanese Journal of Public Health	N/A
411	Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999
412	Tabib Attifil Alarabi *	N/A
413	Tanaffos	1735-0344
414	Tanta Medical Journal *	1110-1415
415	Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788
416	Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	N/A
417	Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127
418	Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131



No.	Journal Title	ISSN
419	University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947
420	Urology Journal	1735-1308
421	Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423
422	Yakhteh Medical Journal	1561-4921
423	Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The] *	N/A
424	YHMRJ - Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A
425	YJMR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research *	N/A
426	YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal *	N/A
427	Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X
428	Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences *	1110-5089
429	Zagazig Medical Association Journal *	1110-2322
430	Zagazig University Medical Journal *	1110-1431
431	Zanco Journal for Medical Sciences *	N/A

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