

Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts

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Preface

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IMEMR Current Contents

Rationale

The Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR) was previously published as a retrospective indexing service. For the last two years we have applied a policy of indexing of journals as soon as they reach us. This has changed the whole concept of the Index Medicus from an archiving tool to a current awareness information tool. For technical staff of the Regional Office, health care staff and medical professionals they 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 considered.

Scope and Coverage

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

Indexing Level

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

Organization of the IMEMR

The main body of the Index

The Index is organized in alphabetical order, according to the Main Subject Headings (MeSH). In most cases one main subject is assigned to each article. Under the main subject, entries are sorted by Subheading in alphabetical order also. Each entry includes the title of the article, author(s), Journal title, year (date of publication), volume number, issue number, number of pages, number of references, subject descriptors, geographic descriptors and abstract has been added and is 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.

¹ Including the countries of Afghanistan, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria Arab Republic, Tunisia, U.A.E., Yemen Arab Republic

Computer facilities

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

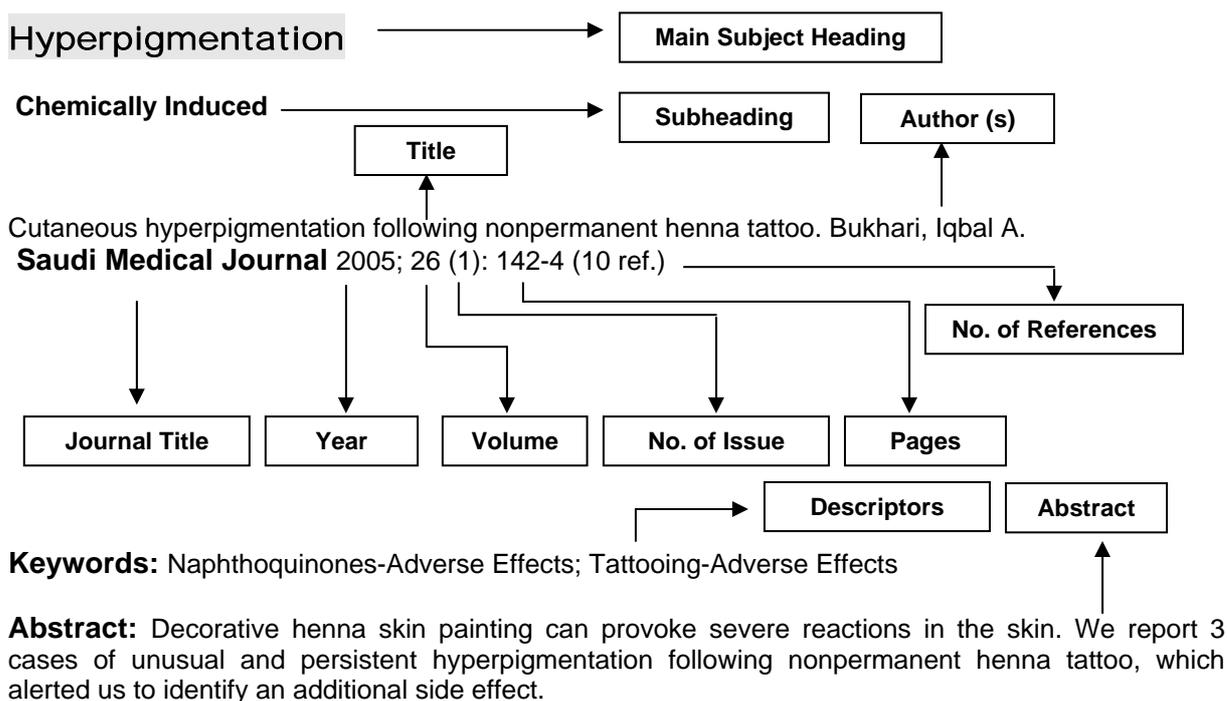
Availability of photocopies

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/lmemr.htm>

Figure (1) : Sample of entry for one record from the Index Medicus



Subjects Index

Abdominal Injuries

Surgery

Postoperative disrupted abdominal wall management by a new tissue expansion technique. . Sharaf, Osama Abd El-Aziem

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 149-54 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Abdominal Muscles-Injuries; Wound Healing; Length of Stay; Follow-Up Studies; Tissue Expansion; Disease Management

Abstract: A new technique has been presented that results in an acceleration of delayed primary healing with full thickness skin and subcutaneous tissue coverage. Sixteen patients (ten with one or more intestinal fistula) developed abdominal wall dehiscence were included in this study. At discharge, all wounds were closed. The follow up was limited for various reasons. The technique appears to be successful. Its simplicity allows an easy learning and may avoid a major operative procedure. Accelerated delayed primary closure by full thickness skin and subcutaneous tissue has considerable economic benefits for the patient.

Ultrasonography

Experience of focused abdominal sonography for patients with blunt abdominal trauma. Bebars, Gamal Abdul Rahim; Bebars, Evelyn Panganiban; Farrakha, Mohammed El Desouky Hassan; El-Shinnawy, Maha Abdul Magid; Bhatt, Rajanikand; Tawfik, Emad El Din; et al

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 45-51 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Wounds, Nonpenetrating; Ultrasonography; Abdominal Injuries-Diagnosis; Retrospective Studies; Epidemiologic Studies

Abducens Nerve Diseases

Drug Therapy

Botulinum toxin injection in treating lateral rectus palsy in diabetic patients.. Amer, Ibrahim M.; Awad, Mamdouh H.

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 75-8 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Botulinum Toxins; Diabetes Mellitus; Treatment Outcome; Botulinum Toxin Type A-Therapeutic Use

Abstract: This work aimed to evaluate the efficacy of botulinum toxin type-A guided by EMG in the treatment of lateral rectus muscle palsy in diabetic patients. Eleven diabetic patients (six males and five females ranging in age between 35-53 years, with an average age of 42.5 years) received botulinum toxin type-A injection into the ipsilateral antagonist medial rectus muscle to achieve orthophoria and to treat diplopia. Eight cases gave satisfactory correction, two cases gave fair correction, whereas only one case gave unsatisfactory correction, which required further BTX-A re-injection.

Abscess

Therapy

Drainage of deep pelvic and peritoneal abscesses using transabdominal , transvaginal or transrectal ultrasound guidance. Rajab, Khalil E.; Hassan, Wadea Y.; Essa, Abdulla A.; Juffairi, Zainab; et al

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2005; 27 (1): 17-9 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Pelvis; Drainage; Abdominal Abscess; Peritoneal Diseases; Abdomen; Rectum; Vagina; Ultrasonography; Retrospective Studies

Acromioclavicular Joint

Injuries

Percutaneous kirschner wire fixation for acute type III dislocation of acromioclavicular Joint.. El-Tawil, Tarek Abdel-Monem

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 127-134 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Dislocations-Surgery; Bone Wires; Pain Measurement; Follow-Up Studies; Acute Disease

Abstract: Seventeen patients having percutaneous K wire fixation under image intensifier and GA for type III dislocation of acromioclavicular joint (ruptured acromioclavicular and coracoclavicular ligaments) with two or three 2 mm K wires were included in this study. The patients were relatively young working men (23-50 years). A follow up was done up to six months. All patients returned to work within 10-16 weeks. The results ranged from good to excellent according to the radiographic

findings, residual pain, range of movement and patients satisfaction. After wire removal in 6-8 weeks, the radiographs showed a maintained reduction in most of the cases (12/17). Some cases had minor displacement (about half the width of clavicle) ; this did not greatly affect the functional outcome. All patients had uneventful recovery, except one patient who developed grade IV pin track infection which was cured by antibiotic. All patients regained a full range of movement of shoulder within 4-6 months. Pain was found only during the last few degrees of abduction in 7/17 patients ; it was moderate in 2 and mild in 5 cases.

Alprostadil

Therapeutic Use

Intracavernous injection of prostaglandin E1 for the treatment of erectile dysfunction in spinal cord injured patients : experience with 30 patients. Khamees, Musaed Faraj; Ivanova, Maria Kondeva; Ali, Mohammed Akbar; Raibulet, Tiberiu; et al

KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal 2005; 37 (1): 33-7 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Impotence-Drug Therapy; Spinal Cord Injuries; Penile Erection-Drug Effects

Abstract: Objectives: To evaluate the efficacy of intracavernous injections of alprostadyl (Caverject) in the treatment of erectile dysfunction in patients with spinal cord injury (SCI) and to determine the mean necessary dose to obtain functional erection. Material and Methods: Thirty patients aged between 20 to 44 years, duration of lesion from one to 13 years and level of SCI from C5 incomplete to L3 complete, were included in the study. The treatment started with a minimal dose of 1.125 micrograms and the dosage was titrated to achieve rigid erection. Following the establishment of the effective dose, the patients were trained in the technique of self-injection. They returned periodically for follow up. Results : Twenty seven patients achieved functional erection (Schramek grade 4 or 5) with a dose equal or less than 20 micrograms (mcg) of Caverject. The average effective dose was 11.75 +/- 4.6 mcg. Average duration of erection was 48.3 minutes. No side effects from the treatment were observed except discomfort in two patients and mild penile pain in one patient. 76% of the patients were satisfied and very satisfied with the treatment. Conclusion: Intracavernous injections of Caverject are effective and safe therapy for erectile dysfunction provided that individual dose is established by titration, the patients are trained in the technique of self-injection.

Alternative Medicine

Medecines alternatives et dermatologie. Ben Rhouma, Faten Aissa; Zeglaoui, Faten; Kamoun, Mohamed Ridha; et al

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2005; 83 (1): 6-12 (67 ref.)

Keywords: Dermatology; Acupuncture; Medicine,Herbal; Hydrotherapy; Homeopathy; Hypnosis

Aluminium

Pharmacology

Aluminium inhibits delayed-rectifier K⁺ current in drosophila neurons. Alshuaib, Waleed B.; Mathew, Mini V.

KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal 2005; 37 (1): 38-42 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Neurons; Drosophila; Potassium

Abstract: Objectives: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of aluminum on the delayed-rectifier potassium current (IKDR), which is important in regulating neuronal excitability. Methods : We characterized the neurotoxic effect of aluminum on IKDR. The conventional whole-cell patchclamp technique was applied to cultured Drosophila neurons derived from embryonic neuroblasts. IKDR was measured from neurons before and after application of 0.1 mM aluminum chloride to the external saline. Results: IKDR was smaller in the aluminum-containing saline (281 +/- 58 pA) than in the control saline (549 +/- 40 pA). There was less IKDR inactivation in the presence of aluminum. Conclusion: These results demonstrate that aluminum inhibits IKDR, which in turn can affect neuronal excitability.

Amylases

Blood

Clinical importance of hyperamylasemia during acute gastroenteritis. Smadi, Bilal; Odeh, Kamel; Tershihi, Mohammad; et al

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 27-30 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Gastroenteritis-Enzymology; Pancreatitis-Diagnosis; Acute Disease

Analgesia, Epidural

Comparative study between epidural clonidine and neostigmine in extended post - operative analgesia.. Ahmed, Elham Ebrahim; Abdel Atty, Hesham; Kandeel, Samia S., et al

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 3-8 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Postoperative Period; Clonidine-Therapeutic Use; Neostigmine-Therapeutic Use; Gynecologic Surgical Procedures

Abstract: This study was carried out to compare the postoperative analgesic effects of the addition of both of epidural clonidine and neostigmine to bupivacaine. Sixty parturients (20 in each group) with ASA I and II physical status were studied. All patients were scheduled for classical vaginal repair under epidural bupivacaine anesthesia. The subjects were divided into three groups : Group I (control group) was given bupivacaine 0.5% in a dose of 1-1.5 ml/segment to be blocked, group II received bupivacaine in the same volume and concentration (2 mug/kg of neostigmine was added) and group III received bupivacaine in the same volume and concentration (75 mug clonidine was added). The results showed a faster onset of analgesia in group III and the duration was longer in group II than the control group. However, women in neostigmine group (group II) had a higher incidence of nausea and vomiting and they required more frequent anti-emetic medication.

Anemia

Etiology

Strategie diagnostique et conduite pratique devant une anémie : D'après une etude approfondie de 100 patients suivis en médecine interne. Kechrid, C. Laouani; Hmouda, H.; Ajmi, F.; Toumi, S.; Rehaïem, K.; Mhiri, H.; Mrad, B.; et al

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2005; 83 (1): 28-31 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Anemia-Diagnosis; Anemia,Iron-Deficiency; Retrospective Studies; Disease Management

Anemia, Neonatal

Drug Therapy

Early treatment of anemia of prematurity with recombinant human erthropoietin. Eghbalian, F.; Monsef, A.

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 20-3 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Infant, Premature; Erythropoietin, Recombinant-Therapeutic Use

Abstract: Background: Recombinant human erythropoietin (EPO) is known to accelerate erythropoiesis in preterm infants. This study was designed to access EPO in treatment of anemia of prematurity. Materials and Methods: Preterm infants with hematocrit less than 30% when they were between 2 to 3 weeks of life, were divided randomly in two groups, each group included ten babies. The mean gestational age in control group was 31+/-1.65 weeks and birth weight was 1450+/-200 grams and in case group was 31+/-2.12 weeks and birth weight was 1370+/-211 grams. Infants in case group received EPO 400 u/kg twice weekly for 4 weeks. All infants in control and case groups were fed human milk and supplemented with entral iron, vitamin E and folic acid prophylactically. Levels of hematocrit and reticulocytes were determined for each infant at the beginning of the study, 3 days after treatment and one week after the end of treatment. Results: The groups had significant differences in hematocrit and reticulocytic count at the end of study (P0.001) and P.

Anemia, Sickle Cell

Complications

Acute chest syndrome in adult sickle cell disease in eastern Saudi Arabia. Al-Suleiman, Ahmad; Aziz, Gassan; Bagshia, Mahamoud; El Liathi, Saeed; Homrany, Hassan; et al

Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 53-5 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Lung-Pathology; Chest Pain; Fever; Cough; Dyspnea; Acute Disease; Syndrome; Retrospective Studies; Lung Diseases-Etiology

Drug Therapy

Evaluation des effets cliniques de l'hydroxyurée chez 132 patients drépanocytaires homozygotes. Dokekias, A. Elira; Elenga, J.P. Okandze; Ndinga, J.; Sanogo, I.; Sangare, A.; et al

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2005; 83 (1): 32-7 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Hydroxyurea-Therapeutic Use

Antibodies, Antiphospholipid

Anticorps antiphospholipides et grossesse. Kdous, Moez; Hachicha, Rim; Lombroso, Raoul; Gallardo, Gustavo; et al

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2005; 83 (1): 1-5 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy; Thrombocytopenia; Venous Thrombosis; Abortion,Habitual-Etiology; Abortion,Habitual-Immunology

Arthroplasty, Replacement, Knee

Total knee replacement without drain.. El-Tawil, Tarek Abdel-Monem

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 135-40 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Arthritis,Rheumatoid-Surgery; Drainage; Suction; Bandages; Treatment Outcome; Follow-Up Studies

Abstract: In this study, 80 primary total knee replacement operations were done for indicated cases over the last eight years in three different hospitals without using a postoperative suction drain. This was replaced by a firmly applied compression crepe bandage at the end of the operation before the release of tourniquet. The compression applied by the bandage was lightened in 24-36 hours. The criteria for not using a drain in this work depended on the skin condition of the knee and how fat the leg is. This method was not used in rheumatoid patients with fragile skin, very old people or those having previous operations with large scars on the knee close to the new incision. The follow up ranged from six months to eight years. This method can be recommended for indicated cases, as it saves blood loss, time and effort as well as it avoids the possibility of bacterial contamination from the drain.

Methods

Bilateral total knee replacements using two different implant designs - Preliminary report. Redha, Ali; Malki, Abdalla A.; Al-Mousawi, Faisal; Al-Sawad, Yasser; Booz, Mona M.Y.; et al

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2005; 27 (1): 13-6 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Prospective Studies; Prostheses and Implants; Osteoarthritis,Knee

Astrocytoma

Pathology

The proliferative potential of the astrocytoma , the relation between Ki - 67 and histopathologic criterias. Nejad, Torabi S.; Rakhshandero, Sh.

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 76-86 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Central Nervous System Neoplasms; Ki-67 Antigen; Immunohistochemistry; Antibodies, Monoclonal; Neoplasm Staging

Abstract: Background: Astrocytic tumors are the most common primary CNS tumors. The grading of the astrocytomas has been traditionally relied on histologic assessment, but sometimes its still a subject of debate. This study used MIB-1 monoclonal antibody, a proliferative marker that can be used in formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue to evaluate its capability for differentiating between different grades of astrocytomas. Patients and Methods: Ninety cases of low grade astrocytoma, anaplastic astrocytoma and glioblastoma (30 cases of each) were selected from total 236 cases of astorcytomas during a period of 1994 to 2003. Histologic grading of the tumors was performed based on WHO classification. The proliferative potential of the tumors was estimated by counting mitosis and using the MIB-1 LI performed on paraffin sections. Variety of analysis methods were used to evaluate differences in MIB-1 LI between the tree groups. Results: The mean MIB-1 LI was 10.13 (range: 1 to 63) in low grade astrocytomas 48.75 (range: 2 to 366) in anaplastic astrocytoma and 238 (range: 6 to 532) in glioblastoma. The mean of mitotic count was 0.133 (range:0-3), 2.93 (range: 0-23) and 11.66 (range: 1 to 34) in 1000 counted nuclei in low grade astrocytomas, anaplastic astrocytoma, and glioblastoma respectively. Multivariate analysis showed that after omission of effect of age which was significantly higher in glioblastoma, there is a meaningful difference between mean of MIB-1 LI of the three groups (P0.000). Conclusion: This study suggests that MIB-1 L 1 can be used as an adjuvant to histopathologic grading for proper diagnosis and grading of astorcytomas especially in borderline cases and small biopsies. Due to high heterogeneity of this value, determination of cut off point is impractical.

Atrial Fibrillation

Complications

Left atrial appendage function in patients with nonrheumatic atrial fibrillation.. Bedir, Ibrahim ; Shaaban, Gamal; Samad, A.A.; Selim, Mohammed ; Tohamy, Khalad ; El-Kady, Samia A.A., et al

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 9-16 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Atrial Function,Left; Radiography,Thoracic; Echocardiography, Doppler, Color; Thromboembolism

Abstract: In this study, 36 patients with non-rheumatic AF and 10 healthy subjects were investigated. The patients were subjected to thorough history taking, thorough clinical examination, plain X-ray chest to assess the cardiothoracic ratio and pulmonary vasculature, 12-lead surface ECG to define the patient's rhythm, rate and type of AF (course or fine), transthoracic echocardiographic examination and transesophageal echocardiography. The flow pattern of all patients and normal subjects was assessed by transesophageal pulsed wave and color Doppler and two distinct flow patterns were recorded (low flow pattern in 18 patients and high flow pattern in 18 patients). This study confirmed that LAA is a highly contractile dynamic pump with a pattern of contraction that is quite distinct from that of the main body of the LA. LAA thrombus formation is associated with LAA dilatation, decreased LAA EF percentage and slow forward and backward velocity.

Diagnosis

Iatrogenic ventricular fibrillation in a patient with pre-excited atrial fibrillation. Akhtar, Naveed; Mehboob, Mehnaz; Alam, Muhmmad Toqeer; et al

PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology 2005; 16 (1): 50-2 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Ventricular Fibrillation; Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome; Electric Countershock; Iatrogenic Disease

Autonomic Nervous System

Utility of exercise electrocardiographic stress test for assessment of cardiac autonomic function in hypertensive patients. Hegazy, Aly Mohamad; Abdulkader, Bader A.

KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal 2005; 37 (1): 28-32 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Heart Rate; Heart-Physiopathology; Exercise Test; Electrocardiography; Hypertension; Electrocardiography,Ambulatory

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate the usefulness of recovery time after a treadmill exercise ECG test for assessment of autonomic function in hypertensive patients using Holter-based heart rate variability as a reference. Methods: One hundred untreated hypertensive patients were included in the study. Echocardiography was done to assess left ventricular mass index and function. Exercise ECG test was done in all patients. The heart rate recovery was calculated as the reduction in heart rate from its peak value to one minute of the recovery time. A cut off value of 12 beats/minute or less was considered abnormal. The patients were classified into two groups; Group I: included 70 patients with impaired heart rate variability and Group II: included 30 patients with normal heart rate variability. Holter 24 - hour ECG monitoring was done in all patients for assessment of heart rate variability. Results: There was a significant impaired heart rate variability in hypertensive patients, with impaired heart rate recovery than in those with normal heart rate recovery (p0.05). Predictive indices of heart rate recovery after exercise ECG test, for assessment of cardiac autonomic function revealed a sensitivity of 74%, specificity of 83.3%, positive predictive value of 91.5 %, negative predictive value of 58.2 % and an accuracy of 77%. Stepwise logistic analysis revealed a significant relation between the maximal heart rate during exercise test, time-domain heart rate variability variables (r-MSSD and p-NN50) and impaired heart rate recovery after exercise ECG test in hypertensive patients (p0.05). There was a significant correlation between Holter based vagal dependent r-MSSD and the heart rate recovery after exercise test (p0.05). Conclusion: Incorporation of heart rate recovery after exercise may eventually be considered an useful diagnostic test for assessment of autonomic nervous system function in hypertensive patients.

Bacteremia

Diagnosis

Evaluation of blood cultures in Sari Hospitals. Nasrplahei, M.; Sharif, M.

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 24-30 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Chemical Analysis; Cells, Cultured; Cross Infection-Microbiology; Hospitals; Bacteremia-Etiology

Abstract: Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine the rate of blood culture contamination, to describe and compare the epidemiologic, clinical and microbiological characteristics of hospital- and community - acquired blood stream infections. Methods: In this survey during one year (2002-2003) all patients over 18 years of age admitted in different hospitals for whom blood culture were drawn, were included. In the cases that positive blood cultures were drawn more than 72 hours after the patient had been admitted to the hospital or if the patients had been recently discharged from the hospital the infection was classified as hospital-acquired. If the cultures were drawn within 72 hours after admission to the hospital, the infection was classified as community-acquired. Severity of illness was categorized as non-fatal, ultimately-fatal, and rapidly-fatal according to McCabe and Jackson groups. For determining the susceptibility of isolated bacteria to the used antibiotics in the hospitals, Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion test was used and the results were reported. Results: The rates of positive blood cultures associated with significant bacteremia and contamination were 43.4%, and 21.7% respectively. Of the 168 episodes of bacteremia, 70.8% were hospital - acquired, and 29.2% were community - acquired. The most commonly isolated microorganisms were Staphylococci (49.6%), Escherichia coli (19.3%) and Klebsiella (16%) in hospital - acquired infection, and Pneumococci (24.5%), Brucella spp (20.4%) and Escherichia coli (16.3%) in community-acquired episodes. Mortality rate was 26.5% in hospital acquired and 17.2% in community-acquired infections . Fatal underlying diseases, severity of illness, severe sepsis, bladder and intravenous catheters, previous usage of antibiotics, previous surgery and tracheal intubation were found to be associated with death in hospital-acquired infections. Conclusion: Nosocomial infections are more severe than others and antibiotic resistant bacteria will continue to challenge all who care for patients with bloodstream infections.

Beta-Thalassemia

Complications

Fractures among B - Thalassaemic Patients.. Helmi, M. Ahmed ; Abu Alazm, Amany Abdel Salam

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 85--90 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Fractures; Extremities; Questionnaires; Fractures,Closed; Prevalence

Abstract: In this study, amongst 105 cases of beta-thalassemic patients assessed, 14 sustained a total of 28 fractures. Seven patients sustained more than one fracture. Two thirds of these fractures were caused by trivial trauma. All fractures, except one, were of the closed type. Radiologically, the fractures frequently showed minimal or no displacement. All fractures were successfully treated by closed modalities of treatment. The majority of the fractures healed within normal union time for a given bone. Permanent deformities and gross limb length discrepancies were uncommon. On reviewing the literature, it was noted that the incidence of fractures in this series and in the latest reports was lesser than previously reported. This was a result of a better and earlier control of hemoglobin status by improved transfusion techniques and earlier recognition of the disease. Difficulties in the developing countries arise due to the inadequate blood transfusion facilities.

Blindness

Etiology

Pattern of childhood blindness at a referral center in Saudi Arabia. Tabbara, Khalid F.; El-Sheikh, Hisham F.; Shawaf, Shucri S.; et al

Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 18-21 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Retrospective Studies; Blindness-Epidemiology; Consanguinity; Prevalence

Abstract: BACKGROUND: An understanding of the causes of blindness and the magnitude of the problem is crucial in designing effective intervention and prevention programs. We undertook this retrospective review to determine the causes of childhood blindness at an eye referral center. PATIENTS AND METHODS: We reviewed charts of children who presented between August 1997 and August 2003. All children had a complete ophthalmologic examination. Blindness was defined as a visual acuity 20/400, visual impairment as visual acuity between 20/400 and 20/60, and visual loss as a visual acuity 20/60. RESULTS: A total of 5217 children included 220 (59%) males and 152 (41%) females (age range 2 to 18 years, mean age, 10 years). One hundred twelve (2%) were blind and 260 (5%) had visual impairment. The most common causes of bilateral blindness included optic nerve diseases, retinal disorders, and cataract. The most common causes of unilateral blindness included trauma, retinal diseases, refractive errors, and optic nerve diseases. The most common causes of bilateral visual impairment included refractive errors, corneal diseases, retinal disorders, cataract, and congenital nystagmus. Genetically determined disorders were observed in 37 (70%) of 53 patients

with bilateral blindness, and in 52 (56%) of 93 patients with bilateral visual impairment. The incidence of consanguinity among parents of children with acquired causes was 2 (3%) of 59 patients compared to 34 (38%) of 89 among genetically determined causes (P0.001). **CONCLUSION:** Genetically determined disorders continue to play an important role in the causation of childhood blindness among patients attending our referral center in Saudi Arabia. Genetic counseling, early eye screening of children and public education may help in the prevention of visual disorders in children.

Brain Abscess

Diagnosis

Otogenic brain abscess management. Ashoor, Abdul Aziz

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2005; 27 (1): 22-4 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Disease Management; Brain Abscess-Drug Therapy; Otolaryngology; Ear Diseases

Breast Neoplasms

Surgery

Positive margins in breast biopsy remains a surgical challenge. Abdel Hadi, Maha Sid Ahmed; Al Ghamdi, Hanan Misfer; Al Tamimi, Dalal Mohammed; et al

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 41-4 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms-Pathology; Biopsy; Breast Neoplasms-Diagnosis; Mastectomy-Methods

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

Evaluation of in-hospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Mohamed, Gamal Hussein; Al Daylami, Amal

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2005; 27 (1): 25-30 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Hospitals; Retrospective Studies; Emergency Medical Services; Survival Rate

Cecal Diseases

Diagnosis

Idiopathic perforation of caecum in a neonate : case report. Yadav, Sunil Kumar; Helmi, Safwat; Al-Ramadan, Saleema; et al

KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal 2005; 37 (1): 47-9 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Intestinal perforation; Cecum; Infant, Newborn

Abstract: We report perforation of the caecum without a demonstrable cause in a three days old, healthy, male neonate. He presented with abdominal distention and constipation. Abdominal radiograph showed massive pneumoperitoneum. Caecal perforation was found on exploration. The perforation was closed and a protective proximal ileostomy was performed. The rest of the large intestine and small bowel appeared normal. Hirschsprung's disease was ruled out by multiple seromuscular biopsies. At a three monthly followup after closure of ileostomy, the baby showed normal weight gain without any symptoms.

Cervix Neoplasms

Prevention and Control

National workshop for cervical cancer prevention and control in the United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi, September 2004. Ghazal-Aswad, Soad; Goargash, Husnia; Badrinath, Padmanablan; Al-Sebelgy, Mona; Al-Sharhan, Mouza A.; Chan, Norman; et al

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 71-5 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Congresses

Choledochal Cyst

Diagnosis

Choledochal cyst , A retrospective study.. Abou Eleila, Gamal M.M.; Abou Al Azm, Amany Abdel-Sallam

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 155-8 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Cholangiopancreatography, Endoscopic Retrograde; Liver Function Tests; Retrospective Studies; Cholecystectomy; Postoperative Complications; Treatment Outcome; Mortality

Abstract: In this work, six cases of choledochal cyst (CDC) were studied retrospectively. Abdominal pain, mass and jaundice were the common findings. US, CT and ERCP were used. Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy was the treatment of choice.

Circumcision

Adverse Effects

Concealed penis in a 2-year-old boy : a complication of circumcision. Suliman, Mohamed Taifour
Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 56-7 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Penis; Child, Preschool

Colles' Fracture

Surgery

Intrafocal K wire stabilization for colles type fracture in active people using Kapandji technique.. El-Tawil, Tarek Abdel-Monem

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 113-18 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Bone Wires; Postoperative Complications; Follow-Up Studies; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: This work aimed to investigate intrafocal pinning performed by Kapandji in the treatment of Colles type fractures as a relatively and not costly method. Twenty-eight wrists in 27 cases (one bilateral) having Colles type fracture were investigated. Under general or local anesthesia, 2-3 K wires 1.5 mm were applied percutaneously, intrafocally through fracture site, then proximally into far cortex or into medullary canal. A below elbow back slab was applied. Back slab and wires were removed in six weeks and early exercises were advised. A follow up was done up to four months. All fractures united in six weeks by the time of removal of K wires. Pin track infection occurred in 3/28 cases. Over-reduction was the commonest complication (6/28). It did not affect the functional outcome. Radial shortening was common, but did not exceed 2-3 mm. In conclusion, intrafocal pinning for Colles type fractures in active patients was recommended, as it is simple, safe and not costly and the outcome was found be superior to that of conservative management.

Colorectal Neoplasms

Epidemiology

Colorectal cancer.. facing the challenge. Hashimi, Hussein

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 1-2 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Colorectal Neoplasms-Diagnosis; Colorectal Neoplasms-Surgery; Treatment Outcome

Pathology

Theevolving role of the histopathologist in colorectal carcinoma. Haboubi, Najib Yacoub; McGrath, Stephen; Edilbe, Mohammed Waddah; Pitchamuthu, Hemamalini; et al

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 3-13 (55 ref.)

Keywords: Neoplasm Staging; Pathology; Biopsy

Common Bile Duct Calculi

Surgery

Traitement endoscopique de la lithiase résiduelle a propos de 661 cas. Kharrat, Jamel; Ouakaa, Asma Kchaou; Bel Hadj, Najet; Gargouri, Dalila; Kochlef, Asma; Romani, Malika; Kilani, Afef; Ghorbel, Abdeljabbar; et al

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2005; 83 (1): 13-7 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Sphincterotomy, Endoscopic; Retrospective Studies; Cholangiopancreatography, Endoscopic Retrograde

Common Bile Duct Diseases

Diagnosis

Spontaneous perforation of the common bile duct in an adult. Marwah, Sanjay; Sen, Jyotsna; Goyal, Aashish; Marwah, Nisha; Sharma, J.P.; et al

Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 58-9 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Common Bile Duct-Pathology; Adult; Common Bile Duct-Injuries; Cholecystectomy; Gall Bladder-Pathology

Communicable Diseases

Epidemiology

Les urgences infectieuses dans un service d'urgences médicales. Ben Romdhane, Foued; Ben Dhifi, Leila; Letaief, Mondher; Loussaief, Chawki; Toumi, Adnène; Chakroun, Mohamed; Bouzouaia, Nouredine; et al

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2005; 83 (1): 18-23 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Emergency Medical Services; Prospective Studies; Antibiotics

Consanguinity

Endogamie et consanguinité en Mauritanie. Hammami, Abdelmajid; El Gazzeh, Mohamed; Chalbi, Nouredine; Mansour, Ben Abdallah; et al

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2005; 83 (1): 38-42 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Socioeconomic Factors; Marriage; Ethnic Groups

Coronary Disease

Ultrasonography

Local experience of intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) in intermediate coronary artery lesions. Ashraf, Tariq; Qamar, Nadeem; Lashari, Nawaz; Kuidi, Asadullah; et al

PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology 2005; 16 (1): 41-4 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Angiography; Ultrasonography, Interventional

Abstract: Objective: To evaluate intermediate lesions by Intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) for its severity. Design: Observational study. Place and duration of study: Patients undergoing coronary angiography at catheterization laboratory, National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases Karachi, in the period between 01-01-2000 to 15-03-2001. Methods: Seventeen patients with intermediate coronary artery lesions with interobserver discrepancy underwent IVUS study. Results: Out of seventeen patients with intermediate lesions, 70% had LAD (Left Anterior Descending) Lesions 24% had RCA (Right Coronary Artery) and 6% had Cx (Left Circumflex Artery) lesion. IVUS showed severe lesion in all the patients. Conclusion: IVUS revealed that intermediate lesions visualized by coronary angiography had severe lesions.

Crohn Disease

Complications

Adénocarcinome sur poche iléo-anale compliquant une maladie de Crohn . à propos d'un cas. Ben Temime, Lassaad; Gherib, Souad Bakhta; Daldoul, Sami; Bel Hadj, Riadh Salah; Abdesselem, El Morched Mohamed; Zaouche, Abdeljelil; et al

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2005; 83 (1): 55-8 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Anastomosis, Surgical; Anus-Surgery; Ileum-Surgery; Ileal Neoplasms; Adenocarcinoma

Diagnosis

A case of previously undiagnosed Crohn's disease presenting with acute pancreatitis as an extraintestinal manifestation. Bolukbas, F. Fusun; Bolukbas, Cengiz; Horoz, Mehmet; Baba, Fusun; Uzunkoy, Ali; et al

Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 71-3 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Pancreatitis-Etiology; Acute Disease

Cystic Adenomatoid Malformation of Lung, Congenital

Congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation associated with esophageal duplication cyst. Al Hani, Hatem M.; Al Salem, Ahmed H.

Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 60-2 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Esophageal Cyst; Pneumonectomy

Diabetes Mellitus

Evaluation of diabetes service provision in a government health centre in Bahrain. Salman, Rabha

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2005; 27 (1): 3-12 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Health Services; Government; Retrospective Studies; Quality of Health Care

Exertional dyspnea in patients with diabetes mellitus : evaluation by myocardial perfusion scintigraphy. Aslam, Muhammad Naeem; Afzal, Muhammad Shehzad; Imran, Muhammad Baber; Jawad, Humera; Sindhu, Ghazanfar Ali; Sarfraz, Muhammad; Irfanullah, Javaid; et al

PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology 2005; 16 (1): 3-13 (42 ref.)

Keywords: Dyspnea; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Myocardial Infarction; Myocardial Ischemia; Cowmary Disease; Tomography, Emission-Computed, Single-Photon; Radionuclide Imaging; Myocardium; Heart-Radionuclide Imaging; Exertion

Abstract: Coronary Artery disease is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in patients with diabetes mellitus. They have high incidence of silent ischemia as pain perception is blunt in such patients. As a result many of them present with atypical symptoms like exertional dyspnea, instead of classical chest pain as their chief presenting complaint. Objective: We evaluated incidence of myocardial perfusion scintigraphic (MPS) evidence of coronary artery disease (CAD) in patients with type II diabetes mellitus without known CAD presenting with exertional dyspnea as chief presenting complaint. Methods: We conducted stress-redistribution SPECT MPS with intravenous injection of 93-130 MBq (2.5-3.5 mCi) 201Tl-thallous chloride in 290 subjects with type II diabetes mellitus having exertional dyspnea (SOB) as study group (151 male and 139 female, age range 20 to 76 years). 138 asymptomatic subjects with type II diabetes mellitus also underwent same procedure as control group (56 male and 82 female, age range 29 to 65 years). Upon the bases of clinical history, study groups were further divided into three categories, Esob=exertional SOB (n=54), AcpD= atypical chest pain with dyspnea (n=114) and TcpD=typical chest pain with dyspnea (n=122). We conducted visual analysis on reconstructed tomographic slices. Results: CAD was present in 34.78% control (ischemia 23.91%, myocardial infarction 10.87%) and in 66.9% study group subjects (ischemia 49.31%, myocardial infarction 17.87%). Incidence of CAD was high in Esob group than control (48.15% vs. 34.78%), AcpD group than Esob (64.91% vs. 48.15%) and TcpD group than AcpD (77.05% vs. 64.91%). Stress induced ischemia (SII) was more frequent in Esob group than control (37.04% vs. 23.91%) and AcpD group than Esob (50% vs. 37.04%). However, its occurrence was almost similar in TcpD and AcpD groups (54.1% vs. 50%). Observed frequency of myocardial infarction was almost same in control (10.87%) and Esob (11.11%) group. Incidence of myocardial infarction was higher in AcpD group than control (14.91% vs. 10.87%) and TcpD group than AcpD (22.95% vs. 14.91%). Conclusion: Our study concludes that incidence of myocardial ischemia and infarction is quite high in patients with type-II diabetes mellitus presenting with exertional dyspnea. Presence of chest pain further increases the likelihood of CAD in these patients. We should perform MPS in all patients with type II diabetes mellitus who present with exertional dyspnea, even if they have no chest pain.

TheIbn'Sina Rounds. Saleh, Neam; Afandi, Bachar

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 85-6 (4 ref.)

Keywords: History

Echinococcosis

Diagnosis

Soft tissue hydatid cyst in the right temporal region. Arya, B.; Colialipour, M.J.; Azarhoosh, R.; et al

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 95-7 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Soft Tissue Infections-Parasitology; Face; Echinococcosis-Surgery

Abstract: A 58-year-old female patient who had recurrent right temporal region cystic mass, eight months after the first unsuccessful operation is our Study case. CT scan of cranium and Brain was performed and a multilocular cystic mass with no Intra-orbital or sinus involvement was reported. The patient underwent exploration and hydatid cyst of soft tissue of the temporal region was identified. Cysto-pericystectomy and open drainage was done. Histopathologic report confirmed the diagnosis of hydatid cyst. The patient was discharged at the third post-operative day with no complications. The aim of this case study is the rarity of soft tissue hydatid cyst.

Echinococcosis, Pulmonary

Diagnosis

Le kyste hydatique du poumon chez l'enfant a propos de 54 cas. Boussetta, Khadija; Siala, Nadia; Brini, Inès; Aloui, Nadia; Sammoud, Azza; Hammou, Azza; Chaouachi, Béji; Bousnina, Souad; et al

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2005; 83 (1): 24-7 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Retrospective Studies

Fallopian Tube Neoplasms

Diagnosis

Teratome kystique mature de la trompe a propos d'une observation. Mekni, Amina; Bouraoui, Saadia; Oueslati, Boujema; Kchir, Nidhameddine; Bellil, Khadija; Haouet, Slim; Zitouna, Mouhamed M.; et al
Tunisie Médicale [La] 2005; 83 (1): 48-50 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Teratoma-Diagnosis; Fallopian Tubes-Pathology

Fat Necrosis

Fat necrosis and why the classic abdominoplasty should be avoided in obese patients. Alexander, George; Ebrahim, Mohammed K.; Ghoneim, Ibrahim; et al

KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal 2005; 37 (1): 43-6 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Abdomen; Obesity -Surgery; Surgical Wound Dehiscence

Abstract: Major fat necrosis (more than 5 cm) is a complication rarely reported following abdominoplasty though it may be frequently seen in patients with wound dehiscence and cutaneous necrosis. In this paper, the authors report 12 cases of abdominoplasty with post-operative wound dehiscence who needed secondary skin grafting to close the wound. A review of these cases showed that extensive subcutaneous fat necrosis was a prominent feature and all the patients were obese. It appears that obese individuals are prone to develop fat necrosis postoperatively in cases where the classic abdominoplasty is used. It is important that patients reduce their weight preoperatively and avoid considering abdominoplasty as a form of weight reduction. Fat necrosis, its occurrence and the various factors that could have contributed to major wound dehiscence in these patients are discussed. The authors caution surgeons against the use of the classic abdominoplasty procedure in obese patients and stress minimal undermining and the use of limited dermolipectomy or apronectomy along with judicious liposuction to avoid this complication of fat necrosis.

Femoral Neck Fractures

Surgery

Comparative study between the results of cemented total hip replacement and Cemented bipolar hip arthroplasty as a treatment of fracture neck femur at elderly.. Alabd, M.E.

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 91-8 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Arthroplasty,Replacement,Hip; Hip Prosthesis; Aged; Pain Measurement; Range of Motion,Articular; Follow-Up Studies

Abstract: In this study, 20 cases with fracture neck femur at elderly were managed by random selection by cemented total hip replacement (10 cases) and cemented bipolar hip arthroplasty (10 cases). 70% of THR and 60% of bipolar arthroplasty cases were females. The follow up period ranged from 1-3 years. At the end of follow up, the pain score was 36-40 in THR and 36-42 in bipolar arthroplasty, with a statistical significant result. While, the function score was 34-39 in THR and 35-40 in bipolar arthroplasty, with statistical significant result. The range of motion score was 75-87 in THR and 78-90 in bipolar arthroplasty, with a statistical significant result.

Gallbladder

Abnormalities

Case report : A genesis of gallbladder - trifurcation of portal Vein.. Nasser, Samir Attia ; Abou Eleila M.M.

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 159-60 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Portal Vein-Abnormalities; Hemangioma-Surgery; Liver Function Tests; Postoperative Complications; Treatment Outcome

Gaucher Disease

Diagnosis

La maladie de gaucher . Traitement enzymatique substitutif à props d'un cas avec revue de la littérature.. Rachid, M.; Harif, M.; Quessar, A.; Jabri, L.; Benchekroun, S.; et al

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2005; 83 (1): 43-7 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Gaucher Disease-Drug Therapy; Glucosylceramidase-Therapeutic Use; Lysosomes; Review Literature; Glucosylceramides

Glaucoma

Comparison of localized nerve fibre layer defects in normal tension glaucoma and primary open angle glaucoma.. Nasr, Hani

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 79-84 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Glaucoma,Open-Angle; Retina; Nerve Fibers; Photography; Glaucoma,Angle-Closure

Abstract: Fifty normal tension glaucoma (NTG) eyes and 36 primary open angle glaucoma (POAG) eyes, all with localized nerve fiber layer (NFL) defects, were included in this study. On retinal nerve fiber layer (RNFL) photography, the proximity of the defect to the center of the fovea (angle alpha) and the sum of the angular width of the defects (angle beta) were determined. Angle was the angle alpha made by a line from the center of the fovea to the disc center and a line from the disc center to the disc margin, where the nearest border of the defect is found. The patterns of localized NFL defects in NTG and POAG were compared with angles alpha and beta. Independent t test was used for statistical analysis. The pattern of NFL defects in NTG was different from that in POAG. Localized NFL defects in NTG were closer to the fovea and wider in width than primary open angle glaucoma.

Hearing

Paediatric hearing assessment and screening clinic at Fujairah : Analysis of the results of the first 6 months of clinic practice. El-Naggar, Mohamad; Hashlamoun, Mohamad

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 15-20 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Hearing Tests; Hearing Disorders-Diagnosis; Deafness-Diagnosis

Heart Defects, Congenital

Epidemiology

Geographical distribution of congenital heart defects in Saudi Arabia. Greer, W.; Sandridge, A.L.; Al-Menieir, M.; Al Rowais, A.; et al

Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 63-9 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Heart

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Congenital heart defects (CHD), which are caused by abnormalities early in fetal life, encompass over 50 diagnoses. Since the detailed etiology is unknown, the geographical distribution of defects might suggest likely risk factors. METHODS: The geographical distribution of 5 865 Saudi Arabian nationals with CHD was studied by cross-matching their residential provinces and towns with a geographical information system provided by the General Directorate for Military Survey. Population data were obtained from the 1413H census. RESULTS: CHD cases were mostly distributed across the provinces in proportion to their total population but due to their size and inhomogeneity, province-based thematic maps were found to be misleading. City-based maps were preferable and showed similar geographic distributions for cases registered in successive years. Thematic maps of the distribution of the CHD burden highlighted the southwestern provinces, near the border with Yemen, and the northeast section of the Eastern Province. CONCLUSIONS: Patterns of disease in Saudi Arabia are best studied at the level of individual towns and villages. The CHD registry has already attained good national coverage and can therefore support nationwide epidemiological studies. Southwestern Saudi Arabia and the northern part of the Eastern Province appear to exhibit a higher burden of CHD.

Heart Failure, Congestive

Factors influencing the length of hospital stay of patients with heart failure. Saravi, M.; Haji, Ahmadi M.

PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology 2005; 16 (1): 24-34 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Length of Stay; Hospitalization; Hospitals

Abstract: Objective: We evaluated the factors (demographic, clinical, procedural and hospital-related factors) influencing length of hospital stay (LOS) of patients with Congestive Heart Failure (CHF). Background: Congestive heart failure is an imbalance in pump function in which the heart fails to maintain the circulation of blood adequately. CHF is a major medical problem with significant hospital costs in adults. There are growing numbers of CHF diagnosed each year. Consequently, providers are constantly challenged to find more cost effective ways to care for CHF patients without compromising quality of care. Methods: We used univariate and multivariate models to evaluate which demographic, clinical and administrative factors influenced length of stay in 100 patients with CHF admitted to Yahyanejad general hospitals between 2001 and 2003. Results: One hundred patients were included

in this study. Mean age 61 years, mean left ventricular ejection fraction 37%. Median length of hospital stay was 6 days (IQR 4, 9). Longer than average length of stay, defined as 6 days, was associated with the presence of peripheral congestion, duration of treatment with intravenous diuretic, the development of renal impairment, other acute medical problems at admission, iatrogenic complications during hospital stay. Conclusions: Peripheral congestion, concomitant acute medical problems requiring specific treatment, were related to a longer than average length of hospital stay. Multivariate models only partly explained variance in hospital stay, suggesting the importance of pre and post-discharge factors, including the healthcare environment, the availability of primary and secondary care resources, and the threshold for hospital admission.

Heart Septal Defects, Atrial

Therapy

Closure pattern of atrial septal defect developed during percutaneous balloon mitral valvuloplasty at one year follow up - A TEE study.. El-Kady, Taher ; Bishay, Tarek A.; Abdel Gahffar, Tarek ; Salahuddin, Ahmd ; Ibrahim, Mohamed , et al

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 17-24 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Mitral Valve Stenosis-Surgery; Postoperative Complications; Echocardiography, Doppler, Color; Echocardiography, Transesophageal; Follow-Up Studies; Balloon Dilatation

Abstract: This study aimed to evaluate the closure pattern of atrial septal defect (ASD) developed during percutaneous balloon mitral valvuloplasty (PBMV) at one-year follow up using transesophageal echocardiography (TEE). Seventy consecutive patients with mitral stenosis (MS) who underwent PBMV were studied prospectively. ASD associated with left to right (L-R) atrial shunting occurred in all patients after PBMV. Forty patients were presented at one year after PBMV. A spontaneous closure of the ASD occurred in 34 patients, while it was persistent in six patients. ASD was present outside the fossa ovalis (FO) in all the six patients with ASD persistence. Large left atrial diameter (LAD), high total echo score of the mitral valve (MV), less MV mobility, more MV thickening, more MV calcification, more subvalvular thickening of the MV apparatus, thick inter-atrial septum (IAS) at its thinnest part (FO), thick IAS at its thickest part (limbus) and ASD site outside the FO were the risk factors for ASD persistence.

Hip Fractures

Epidemiology

Incidence of hip fracture in Shiraz. Soveid, M.; Serati, A.R.; Masoompour, M.; et al

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 31-8 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Osteoporosis-Complications; Incidence; Epidemiologic Studies

Abstract: Background: Hip fracture, the most serious complication of osteoporosis, burdens lots of costs on any health providing system. Previous reports on rates of hip fractures in Asian countries used to differ a lot. The aim of this study was to estimate the incidence rate of hip fractures in the city of Shiraz, Iran. Methods: All operating room logs with the diagnosis of hip fracture were reviewed for hip fractures proceeded by a simple falling down in patients over 50 years, between 21st of March 2000 to 21st of March 2003. According to patients medical records, age, sex, type of fracture (intertrochanteric, neck, subtrochanteric) and patients residency regions regarding to Shiraz municipality division were obtained. Results: The age adjusted incidence rates of hip fracture comparing to the United States population records in 1985. (325.74/100000 for men and 519.05/100000 for women) and to the United States population records in 1989 (384.61/100000 for men and 548.17/100000 for women) was the highest in Asia. The intertrochanteric fracture was significantly higher among females ($P=0.003$). The incidence of intertrochanteric and neck fractures were increased with age. In all the age groups, females had more incidence rates of fractures except of the ages of over 80, in which males had more incidence rates than females. Conclusion: High incidence rate of hip fractures in our population especially in our males of over 80 shows that preventive strategies for hip fractures and osteoporosis should be considered in males as well as females. Further studies are needed to find this incidence rate in other cities especially city of Tehran.

Histiocytosis, Non-Langerhans-Cell

Etiology

Unusual causes of haemophagocytic syndrome. Al Sayes, Fatin; Altaf, Fadwa

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2005; 27 (1): 39-42 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Histiocytosis, Non-Langerhans-Cell-Diagnosis; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary; Lymphoma, T-

Cell; Panniculitis

HIV Seroprevalence

Seroprevalence of human immunodeficiency virus HIV and some AIDS associated opportunistic infections in parts of Northern Nigeria. Anugboba, Okogun Godwin Ray; Ezera, Agwu; Mertins, Sadoh Imomoh; Alex, Okam; et al

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 35-9 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; AIDS-Related Opportunistic Infections-Epidemiology; HIV-Isolation and Purification; Opportunistic Infections-Epidemiology; Seroepidemiologic Studies

Hydrochlorothiazide

Pharmacology

Long term effects of hydrochlorothiazide on diabetic control and blood pressure in Nigerians. Okoro, Emmanuel O.; Oyejola, Benjamin A.

KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal 2005; 37 (1): 18-21 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Hypertension; Blood Glucose; Blood Pressure; Potassium-Blood; Creatinine-Blood; Body Weight

Abstract: Objective: We determined the long term effects of hydrochlorothiazide (HCTZ) on fasting blood glucose (FBG), serum K⁺, serum creatinine, body weight and blood pressure (BP) in individuals with controlled type two diabetes and hypertension (HBP). Subjects/Method: Adults attending a university based diabetic clinic with type two diabetes and FBG consistently 7.00 mmol for at least three months and BP 160/85 were approached to volunteer. Eligible individuals received 75 mg aspirin by mouth daily and dietary advice, i.e., not to add table salt to meals four weeks prior to exposure to HCTZ. Thereafter, only those whose BP remained 165/85, received in addition, doses of HCTZ 12.5 mg - 50 mg titrated to a target BP 150/85. At each visit, clinical and laboratory measurements were made. Results: Mean systolic blood pressure (SBP) fell to 143.1, 137.3 and 145.4 mmHg at three, six and 12 months respectively from a baseline value of 170.4 mmHg. The sitting diastolic blood pressure (DBP) was 78.7, 84.9 and 89.4 mmHg at three, six and 12 months respectively compared to a baseline value of 85.3 mmHg. The corresponding values for fasting blood glucose (FBG) at these times were comparable to each other; being 7.9, 6.7, 7.1 mmol and 5.8 mmol (at baseline). Also, the serum K⁺ values were 3.5, 3.9 and 3.6 mmol at three, six and 12 months respectively compared to a baseline value of 3.9 mmol. The fall in serum K⁺ at the end of three months, but not at six and 12 months was significant compared to baseline. There were no drop-outs, hospitalization or morbidity related to either diabetes or hypertension during the period of observation. Conclusion: The data suggest that this therapy was tolerated and associated with a sustained fall in systolic but not diastolic blood pressure at the end of 12 months without any clinically relevant changes in diabetic control or serum K⁺ value.

Hypercholesterolemia

Epidemiology

Hypercholesterolemia and IHD two years experience at combined military hospital Multan. Kayani, Azhar Mehmood; Hayat, Azmat; Siddiqui, Abdul Hameed; et al

PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology 2005; 16 (1): 35-40 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Myocardial Ischemia; Risk Factors; Hospitals, Maternity

Abstract: Hypercholesterolemia is a health risk, and a strong relationship between this and atherosclerosis has been established through epidemiological, experimental, and clinical trial data. We intended to reestablish this association in one of our local population. We followed 540 consecutive patients during two years period who were admitted to the medical units of combined military hospital Multan with ischemic heart disease (IHD). Mean age of the patients was 48.39±0.61 years, mean cholesterol 214.61±1.69 mg/dl, mean high-density lipids (HDL) 50.13±1.05 mg/dl, mean low-density lipid (LDL) 154.53±2.27 mg/dl and mean triglycerides (TG) 172.81±3.63 mg/dl. Risk factors were recorded in 450 patients out of which hypertension was recorded in 120 (22.22%) patients, diabetes in 100 (18.51%) patients, family history of IHD in 80 (14.81%) patients while there were 150 smokers. There were 383 (70.09%) male patients in whom the mean cholesterol was 213.32±2.26 mg/dl, mean LDL 151.39±2.79 mg/dl, mean HDL 49.16±1.00 mg/dl and mean triglycerides was 170.64±4.18 mg/dl. There were 157 (29.10%) female patients in whom mean cholesterol was 222.94±5.07 mg/dl, mean LDL 159.73±4.48 mg/dl, mean HDL 53.05±2.95 mg/dl and mean TG 178.81±8.33 mg/dl.

51(9.44%) patients (mean age 50.10+/-1.91) presented with acute myocardial infarction out of which 43 were males and 8 females. Mean cholesterol in this group of patient was 221.36+/-3.70 mg/dl, mean LDL 155.17+/-3.28 mg/dl, mean HDL 52.09+/-1.22 mg/dl, mean TG 170.41+/-6.74 mg/dl. 22 (4.1%) patients (Mean age was 33.05+/-1.35) presented with unstable angina of which 13 were males and 9 females. In this group, mean cholesterol was 231.14 mg/dl, mean LDL 162.70 mg/dl, and mean HDL 42.86 mg/dl. It can be concluded from this study that hypercholesterolemia is associated with IHD and levels of cholesterol, low-density lipoproteins and triglycerides were higher than the desirable levels in our local population. Though the levels of the cardio protective HDL were also higher in our study group which was contrary to the common observation.

Hyperlipidemia

Epidemiology

Frequency of dyslipidemia in normotensive diabetics. Ahmed, Shafique; Ali, Qazi Masroor; Ashraf, Tariq; Gulzar, Muhammad Muzafar; et al

PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology 2005; 16 (1): 14-22 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1; Diabetes Mellitus, Type2; Risk Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Objectives: As diabetes mellitus has been declared CHD equivalent we conducted the study with the idea of the presence of clustering of risk factors. These risk factors may appear mild when considered individually, but when added together, they can raise the risk for heart disease significantly. We specially looked the level of various fractions of lipid in type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus. Methods: This cross sectional comparative study was conducted on 100 diabetic patients (50 patients of type-1 and 50 patients of type-2 diabetes mellitus) selected by convenience, who presented in OPD, Department of Medicine, Bahawal Victoria Hospital, Bahawalpur and Qazi Diabetic Clinic located in the premises of Medical Colony Bahawalpur. Study included diabetic patients of all groups and from both sexes. Patients with at least one year history of diabetes mellitus. Results: Among the 100 patients suffering from diabetes mellitus, 68 (68%) were males and 32 (32%) were females. Having 18 to 60 years, in type 1 average age 39.18+/-9.86, in type 2 average age was 53.64+/-9.95 years. Level of serum total cholesterol was 211.91+/-40.19 mg% in type 1, 229.54+/-55.60 mg% in type 2. Level of serum triglycerides was 217+/-62.34 mg% in type 1 and it was 352.54+/-181.47 mg% in type 2. Level of serum LDL-C was 131.82+/-32.17 mg% in type 1 and 134.08+/-38.48 mg% in type 2. Level of serum HDL-C was 38.88+/-3.88 mg% in type 1 and 38.82+/-3.62 mg% in type-2. Dyslipidemias were more common in female diabetic patients. Duration of diabetes showed linear correlation with dyslipidemias. Conclusion: We found elevated levels of serum triglycerides and total cholesterol, decreased HDL-C and disturbed values of LDL-C in both types of diabetes mellitus. So all the diabetics should be educated about dyslipidemias and their serum lipid levels should be checked regularly. Primary prevention can minimize the complications resulting due to diabetic dyslipidemias.

Hyperparathyroidism

Epidemiology

Primary hyperparathyroidism in North India : a description of 52 cases. Bhansali, Anil; Masoodi, Shriq Rashid; Reddy, KS Somashekara; Behera, Arunanshu; Radotra, Bishan Das; Mittal, Bhagwant Rai; Katariya, Rabinder North; Dash, Radharaman Jiban; et al

Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 29-35 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Alkaline Phosphatase-Blood; Hyperparathyroidism-Blood; Hyperparathyroidism-Diagnosis; Parathyroidectomy

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Primary hyperparathyroidism (PHPT) has a variable clinical expression. Symptomatic PHPT is still the predominant form of the disease in many parts of the world, especially developing countries. Because the clinical profile of the disease has changed from that described in the past, we sought to improve our understanding of the disease in patients in north India. METHODS: We summarized the clinical presentation, biochemical and radiological features, and operative findings from the case records from the last 13 years of 52 patients at a tertiary care centre in north India who had documented PHPT. RESULTS: The male: female ratio was 1: 3.3 with ages ranging from 6 to 60 years (mean+/-SD, 36.38+/-12.73). Bone disease (46%), recurrent renal stones (21%) and body aches and pains (21%) were the most common modes of presentation. The lag time varied ranged from 1 month to 16 years. Common clinical manifestations included bone pain (67%), weakness/fatigue (56%), fracture of the long bones (48%), abdominal pain (39%), polyuria (37%) and psychiatric

manifestations (23.1%). Hypertension was observed in 42% and a palpable nodule in the neck in 19%. Biochemical features included hypercalcemia (86.5%), hypophosphatemia (65.4%) and hyperphosphatemia (67.3%). Mean intact PTH (+/-SD) was 809.0+/-696.3 ng/L with levels significantly lower in patients who had only kidney stone disease as compared with those with bone disease (P=0.017). A single parathyroid adenoma was localized in 50 (98%) patients. Hungry bone disease was seen in 59% patients. CONCLUSION: PHPT in India continues to be a symptomatic disorder with skeletal and renal manifestations at a much younger age.

Hypoglycemia

Diagnosis

Hypoglycemic coma in a young girl : first case of medium chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase [MCAD] deficiency identified in Kuwait. Ramadan, Dina G.; Al-Sharkawy, Ibrahim; Al-Ruqum, Fayka A.; et al **KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal** 2005; 37 (1): 50-3 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Coma; Metabolism, Inborn Errors; Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase-Deficiency

Abstract: Medium-chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase (MCAD) deficiency is the commonest inborn error of fatty acid oxidation. Affected children usually present within the first two years of life with recurrent episodes of hypoketotic hypoglycemia and lethargy with high risk of mortality and morbidity. We describe a two-year old girl who presented with hypoglycemic hypoketotic coma due to MCAD and we describe the investigative work-up that led to the diagnosis. Our aim is to increase awareness of this disorder and to emphasize the need for prompt diagnosis and management. This is the first case of MCAD deficiency identified in Kuwait and we believe that this condition may be under-diagnosed.

Insulin

Inhaled insulin : A truth or a fallacy?. Al-Saweer, Abeer

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2005; 27 (1): 36-8 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Administration, Inhalation; Diabetes Mellitus; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

Intubation, Intratracheal

Medical quiz . Endotracheal tube. Thamer, Layla M.; Al-Hashimi, Hakima

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2005; 27 (1): 35-46 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Bronchi; Lung

Lipectomy

Adverse Effects

Small bowel perforation as a complication of liposuction. Fouad, Mohammad A.; Mossalam, Ahmed; Al-Naqeeb, Nael; et al

KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal 2005; 37 (1): 54-5 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Intestinal Perforation-Diagnosis; Intestine, Small

Abstract: Small intestinal perforation can be a complication of liposuction, and it may present as extensive subcutaneous infection, especially if the injured bowel loop is adherent to the anterior abdominal wall following previous laparotomies. Early diagnosis and treatment is mandatory to save the patient.

Lipoprotein[a]

Blood

Relationship of serum lipoprotein - (a) with carotid intima-media thickness. Nasri, H.; Baradaran, A.

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 63-70 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Carotid Arteries-Anatomy and Histology; Arteriosclerosis; Renal Dialysis; Kidney Transplantation; Kidney Failure, Chronic-Physiopathology; Cholesterol

Abstract: Background: To evaluate the correlation of lipoprotein(a) as a risk factor for accelerated atherosclerosis with intima-media thickness of carotid artery as a sign of atherosclerosis in chronic renal failure patients, not yet on dialysis, hemodialysed and kidney transplanted patients. Methods: One hundred-thirty subjects consist of (group 1) 29 normal healthy persons, (group 2) 33 chronic renal failure not yet on dialysis, (groups 3) 43 hemodialysed patients and (group 4) 25 kidney transplanted patients were evaluated for carotid-intima-media (IMT) sonography and some laboratory analysis. IMT more than 0.8 mm and Lp(a) more than 39 mg/dl were considered abnormal. Results: There was

significant difference of Lp(a) between control group and group 2 and 3. Scheffe test showed a significant difference of IMT between normal subjects and CRF group, HD group and kidney transplanted group. Moreover the study showed significant difference between IMT of CRF patients with HD group. There was a significant correlation between IMT and age in group 1, group 2 and group 3, no significant correlation between IMT and age in group 4 was found, no significant correlation between constant variables (LDL-c, HDL-c, Lp(a), Tg, chol, sex) with IMT (dependent variable) in group 1 and 2 were found. No association between IMT with other lipids (chol, Tg, LDL-c, HDL-c), sex and duration of disease in group 2 and 3 were found. In group 4 only the positive correlation, was between IMT and LDL-c. Conclusion: This study showed positive correlation of lipoprotein (a) with IMT only in hemodialysed patients, which showed effects of dialysis on acceleration of atherosclerosis, and the most important factor in association with thickening of intima-media complex in normal, CRF as well as hemodialysed and kidney transplanted groups.

Lung Neoplasms

Lung cancer. Maghfoor, Irfan; Perry, Michael C.

Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 1-12 (138 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma,Non-Small-Cell Lung-Therapy; Disease Management; Carcinoma,Small Cell; Chemotherapy,Adjuvant; Neoplasm Staging; Prognosis

Abstract: Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related mortality. Since tobacco smoking is the cause in vast majority of cases, the incidence of lung cancer is expected to rise in those countries with high or rising incidence of tobacco smoking. Even though populations at risk of developing lung cancer are easily identified, mass screening for lung cancer is not supported by currently available evidence. In the case of non-small cell lung cancer, a cure may be possible with surgical resection followed by post-operative chemotherapy in those diagnosed at an early stage. A small minority of patients who present with locally advanced disease may also benefit from pre-operative chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy to down stage the tumor to render it potentially operable. In a vast majority of patients, however, lung cancer presents at an advanced stage and a cure is not possible with currently available therapeutic strategies. Similarly, small cell lung cancer confined to one hemi-thorax may be curable with a combination of chemotherapy and thoracic irradiation followed by prophylactic cranial irradiation, if complete remission is achieved at the primary site. Small cell lung cancer that is spread beyond the confines of one hemi-thorax is, however, considered incurable. In this era of molecular targeted therapies, new agents are constantly undergoing pre-clinical and clinical testing with the aim of targeting the molecular pathways thought to be involved in etiology and pathogenesis of lung cancer.

Lymphoma

Diagnosis

Primary lymphoma of the appendix . Chasemzadeh, B.

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 87-9 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Appendiceal Neoplasms-Pathology; Lymphoma-Therapy

Abstract: Primary appendiceal lymphoma is rare and seldom reported in the literature in this age. It is mostly of B-cell non Hodgkin's type. Most of the cases in the prior reports were in men and the elderly. Our case is unique, according to the age which is 15. Our patient presented with abdominal pain and signs and symptoms of acute appendicitis. After operation pathology specimen showed an appendicular mass four centimeters in diameter. Histological and immunohistochemical study showed a diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. He received chemotherapy and now is in good condition after two years.

Malacoplakia

Malacoplakia associated with colorectal adenocarcinoma. Andrés, Leire; Etxegarai, Leire; Lopez, Jose I.; Oleaga, Laura; Bilbao, Francisco J.; Ereno, Cosme; et al

Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 50-2 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Colorectal Neoplasms; Adenocarcinoma-Pathology; Neoplasm Staging

Medical Records

Standards

Documentation and coding of medical records in a tertiary care center : a pilot study. Farhan, Joman; Al-Jummaa, Sulaiman; Al-Rajhi, Abdulrahman; Al-Rayes, Hassan; Al-Nasser, Abdulaziz; et al

Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 46-9 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Documentation; Hospitals; Forms and Records Control

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Since the medical record is the major source of health information, it is necessary to maintain accurate, comprehensive and properly coded patient data. We reviewed 300 medical records from patients at King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, representing four departments (medicine, surgery, pediatrics and obstetrics and gynecology). METHODS: The records were audited following the guidelines of the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) for accuracy and completeness of documentation and coding of primary and secondary diagnoses and procedures performed. RESULTS: Of 1051 items abstracted, 876 (83.3%) were accurately documented, 41 (3.9%) were inaccurately documented, and 134 (12.7%) were not documented. Of the items abstracted, 736 (70%) were assigned a correct code, 110 (10.5%) were assigned an incorrect code, and 205 (19.5%) were not coded. More items classified as accurately documented were coded correctly (71.1%) than items inaccurately documented (49.7%) (P0.0001). The difference in comprehensiveness of documentation, which reflects physician performance, was not statistically significant among the four departments (P value 0.234). The difference in the accuracy of coding, which reflects coder performance, was statistically significant (P value 0.036). CONCLUSIONS: Only 60% of the audited records met the benchmark for good quality medical records with regards to documentation and coding. A positive correlation between the accurate documentation and correct coding was noted, which supports the conclusion that high quality documentation enhances coding accuracy. These data, although encouraging, suggest room for improvement, which can be achieved through the collaboration of clinicians, who have extensive clinical experience, and coding professionals, who have comprehensive classification system expertise.

Medicine

Needless interventions in medicine. Hegde, Belle M.

KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal 2005; 37 (1): 1-3 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Surgery; Unnecessary Procedures; Delivery of Health care; Decision Making

Melanoma

Therapy

Vaccine immunotherapy for a deadly disease like malignant melanoma : where do we stand ?. Saleh, Farid; Ibrahim, Ghada; Dashti, Hussein; Romero, Pedro; Behbehani, Abdullah; Al-Sayer, Hilal; Asfar, Sami; Dashti, Ali; Renno, Waleed; Abdeen, Suad; et al

KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal 2005; 37 (1): 4-17 (137 ref.)

Keywords: Immunotherapy,Active; Immunotherapy; Antigens,Neoplasm; Cancer Vaccines

Abstract: The incidence of cancer and its related morbidity and mortality remain on the increase in both developing and developed countries. Cancer remains a huge burden on the health and social welfare sectors worldwide and its prevention and cure remain two golden goals that science strives to achieve. Among the treatment options for cancer that have emerged in the past one hundred years, cancer vaccine immunotherapy seems to present a promising and relatively safer approach as compared to chemotherapy and radiotherapy. The identification of different tumor antigens in the last fifteen years using a variety of techniques, together with the molecular cloning of cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs)-and tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs)-defined tumor antigens allowed more refining of the cancer vaccines that are currently used in different clinical trials. In a proportion of treated patients, some of these vaccines have resulted in partial or complete tumor regression, while they have increased the disease-free survival rate in others. These outcomes are more evident now in patients suffering from melanoma. This review provides an update on melanoma vaccine immunotherapy. Different cancer antigens are reviewed with a detailed description of the melanoma antigens discovered so far. The review also summarizes clinical trials and individual clinical cases in which some of the old and current methods to vaccinate against or treat melanoma were used. These include vaccines made of autologous or allogenic melanoma tumor cells, melanoma peptides, recombinant bacterial or viral vectors, or dendritic cells.

Myocardial Disease

Drug therapy

Efficacy of carvedilol in the treatment of doxorubicin- induced cardiomyopathy in a pediatric patient. Redha, Esmail ; Alsaad, Sulaiman; Alhassan, Ali; et al

KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal 2005; 37 (1): 56-8 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Heart Failure, Congestive; Doxorubicin-Adverse Effects; Adrenergic beta-Antagonists; Pediatrics

Abstract: We report a pediatric case with doxorubicin-induced cardiomyopathy that failed to respond to conventional heart failure medication but improved significantly when placed on carvedilol over a period of one year.

Myocardial Infarction

Interactive observational evaluation of risk factors in acute myocardial infarction. Hussain, Seemeen; Hussain, Iram; Qayyum, Kanwal; et al

PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology 2005; 16 (1): 45-9 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Hypertension; Smoking; Obesity; Hyperlipidemia

Abstract: Interactions of known risk factors were studied in patients presenting to Coronary Care unit Sir Ganga Ram Hospital who survived first attack of acute myocardial infarction. The objectives of this study were to find out the frequency and significance of known risk factors in our patient population. Relative importance of risk factors and significance of various combinations of risk factors were studied. Multiple objectives were achieved by an observational design, in which risk factors were compared statistically within the sample. Hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia and obesity were considered as risk factors individually as well as on interaction amongst themselves, when combined in the same patient they were highly significant. In a sample of 138 patients with a mean age of 52.4 years (STD. 11.95), other risk factors considered were diabetes mellitus, hypertension, smoking and stress. The conclusion was that amongst these seven risk factors, only one patient had no risk factor and again one had all seven risk factors while the majority had two, three or four risk factors. This study shows distribution of risk factors in surviving first attack myocardial infarction patients only. The known risk factors in our population were similar to studies elsewhere like Framingham Heart study. We suggest that clinicians must treat and eliminate all risk factors, in particular hypercholesterolemia and obesity.

Prevention and Control

Primary prevention of myocardial infarction and stroke in women : use of long term low dose Aspirin therapy. Abdus, Samad

PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology 2005; 16 (1): 1-2 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Cerebrovascular Accident-Prevention and Control; Aspirin-Therapeutic Use; Primary Prevention

Myocardial Revascularization

Total arterial myocardial revascularization : analysis of initial experience. Raja, Shahazad Gull; Haider, Zulfiqar; Zaman, Haider; Ahmed, Mukhtar; et al

Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 13-7 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Artery Bypass; Mammary Arteries-Transplantation; Radial Artery-Transplantation; Respiration

Abstract: Total arterial myocardial revascularization is an attempt to overcome the problems of late vein graft atherosclerosis, occlusion and need for coronary re-operations. Despite increasing evidence of efficacy, the use of arterial conduits has not been accepted as a primary practice in most of the centers in Pakistan for various reasons. We analyze our initial experience to assess the feasibility of total arterial revascularization as a primary strategy in patients requiring first time coronary artery bypass grafting. **METHODS:** Two hundred patients undergoing first time CABG at our institution, from January 2000 to April 2001, were studied. Group 1 consisted of 100 patients undergoing total arterial revascularization (using bilateral internal thoracic and radial arteries) and Group 2 consisted of 100 patients undergoing conventional CABG (using one internal thoracic artery and supplemental veins). Thirty-day mortality and early morbidity with particular reference to resternotomy for bleeding, cerebrovascular accidents, renal failure, and sternal dehiscence were the main outcome measures. **RESULTS:** Patients in Group 1 were younger (56.2+/-10.4 vs. 60.3+/-9.8 years; P0.001), had lower Parsonnet scores (4.8+/-0.4 vs. 9.6+/-1.8; P0.001), and had better left ventricular function. Both groups received a similar number of grafts. The percentage of patients undergoing total arterial revascularization rose from 20% in the first three months to over 65% in the three later three-month periods. Overall 30-day mortality was 1.5%, one patient (1%) in Group 1 and two patients (2%) in Group 2. There was a similar incidence of postoperative complications and length of median

postoperative stay in both groups. **CONCLUSION:** Total arterial revascularization can be adopted as a primary strategy in most patients undergoing CABG with no increase in mortality or morbidity.

Nocardia

Drug Effects

In vitro antimicrobial sensitivity testing of *Nocardia africana* strains recently isolated from patients with pulmonary infections. El Hassan, Mogahid M.; Hamid, Mohamed E.

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2005; 27 (1): 31-4 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Lung Diseases-Microbiology; *Nocardia asteroides*

Osteoarthritis, Knee

Surgery

Early functional results of total Knee replacement in osteo - arthritis.. Elabd, Mohamed E.

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 99-106 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Arthroplasty,Replacement,Knee; Range of Motion,Articular; Pain Measurement; Motion Therapy,Continuous Passive; Follow-Up Studies; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: This work was done to evaluate the early results of total knee replacement (TKR) in degenerative arthritis. Ten patients with osteoarthritis were included in the study (three males and seven females with a mean age of 59.9 years, range from 53 to 69 years). The right side was operated upon in seven cases. All patients were evaluated preoperatively, both clinically and radiologically. The patients were evaluated according to the clinical rating system described by the Knee Society. They were followed up for a period ranged from 1 to 3 years with a mean of 1.7 years. The clinical rating system improved from a mean preoperative score of 75.8 + or- 13.29 to 144.6 + or- 19.44 at the end of the follow up. There were no serious complications.

Osteoblastoma

Diagnosis

Osteoblastoma of the spine. Peivandi, M.T.; Amer, E.; Ganjavian, S.; Behtash, H.; Mobini, B.; et al

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 52-6 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Spinal Neoplasms-Pathology; Bone Neoplasms; Scoliosis

Abstract: Objectives: To identify the factors that are associated with the development of scoliosis and its manifestations. Summary of the background data: Painful scoliosis is a well-recognized presentation of osteoblastoma but as a result of small number of previous reports, the outcome and habits of tumor in spine is not well-known. Methods: Ten factors were assessed including; age, sex, duration of symptoms, site of the lesion, site of lesion in individual, Cobs angle at presentation, chief complaint at presentation, neurological involvement, type of treatment, recurrence of tumor. Result: Fifty Percent of patients had scoliosis. All of the lesions typically were present on the concave side of the curve. In the thoracic and lumber spine 80% had scoliosis, but no scoliosis was seen on cervical and sacral regions. All the patients were under 30 years. The mean time to diagnose at our center was 18.4 months. All of the patients with cervical involvement (2 patients) had deformity (Cock Robin) and restriction in range of motion. The lesion was in posterior elements in all of the cases and localized in only one side of the spine. Chief complaint was pain in 67%, deformity in 16% and both (pain and deformity) in 17%. Radiological exam was diagnostic in 58% of the cases. Conclusions: Findings support the concept that scoliosis is secondary to asymmetric muscle spasm. The most common complaint is pain and then deformity. In the cervical spins deformity and restriction of motion are chief complaints. In children, spastic pain was more obvious than deformity. Treatment is curettage as wide as possible. There was no recurrence.

Ovarian Failure, Premature

46,X,psu idicX(pter-q26::q26-pter) / 45,X mosaicism in a patient with premature ovarian failure. Murthy, Sabita Krishna; Naveed, Sehba; Malhotra, Ashok Kumar; Al-Khayat, Abdulla Ibrahim; Al-Ali, Mahmoud Taleb; et al

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 67-9 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Ovarian Failure, Premature-Etiology; Mosaicism

Pain, Postoperative Therapy

Intra-articular bupivacaine versus bupivacaine plus dexamethasone for analgesia after knee surgery. Heshmati, F.; Zeinaly, M.B.; Mohammadzadeh, Kh.; Mahoori, A.R.; et al

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 39-43 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Analgesia; Bupivacaine-Administration and Dosage; Dexamethasone-Administration and Dosage; Bupivacaine-Therapeutic Use; Dexamethasone-Therapeutic Use; Knee-Surgery

Abstract: Background: Postoperative pain is a common problem suffering the patients after knee surgery. Treatment with intra-articular corticosteroid preparation has been advocated but the value of this approach has not been established. We compared the efficacy of intra-articular dexamethasone plus bupivacaine with the efficacy of intra-articular bupivacaine alone to prevent post-operative pain after meniscectomy. Methods: Sixty ASA I patients undergoing meniscectomy with general anesthesia were randomly assigned to receive intra-operative intra-articular bupivacaine, bupivacaine plus dexamethasone, or placebo under double blinded condition. The group 1 (n=20) received 10ml of bupivacaine 0.5% with epinephrine 1:200000, group 2 (n=20) received 8ml bupivacaine 0.5% with epinephrine 1:200000 plus 2ml (8mg) dexamethasone and group 3 (n=20) received 10ml of normal saline. The patients were evaluated until 12 hours after the operation and pain levels at rest measured by a Visual Analogue Scale (VAS). Results: During the first six hours after the operation, both combination of bupivacaine and dexamethasone and bupivacaine alone significantly reduced patient's pain (P=0.000) and during six to twelve hours after operation the patients in dexamethasone group had significantly lower pain scores comparing to the other group (P=0.037). The low pain scores were associated with lower requirement of supplementary analgesics (P=0.000). Conclusion: Combination of intra-articular dexamethasone and bupivacaine significantly reduces post-operative pain and consumption of analgesics following meniscectomy than intra-articular bupivacaine alone.

Paranasal Sinuses

Anatomy and Histology

Morphometric examination of the paranasal sinuses and mastoid air cells using computed tomography. Karakas, Sacide; Kavakli, Ahmet

Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 41-5 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Mastoid-Anatomy and Histology; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Paranasal Sinuses-Radiography

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The paranasal sinuses and mastoid air cells vary considerably in size and shape from person to person. The main structures are pneumatic. In this study, we investigated the relationship between right and left sides and evaluated the volume changes according to age and sex. METHODS: Of all patients attending the radiology department, 91 cases without paranasal sinuses and mastoid air cells pathology (i.e., inflammation, operation or trauma) were selected for evaluation. Axial computed tomography (CT) scans were obtained for both paranasal sinuses and temporal bones. In all scans, the volumes of each area (maxillary sinus, frontal sinus, sphenoid sinus and mastoid air cell) were calculated and analyzed statistically. RESULTS: The volumes of paranasal sinuses and mastoid air cells increased with age and women had a lower mean volume. There was a positive correlation between right-left and ipsilateral structures (paranasal sinuses and mastoid air cells). CONCLUSIONS: These results are helpful in understanding the normal and pathological conditions of the paranasal sinuses and the mastoid air cells.

Pharmaceutical Preparations

Pharmacology

Drugs update. Bastaki, Salim Mohammed Abdulrazzaq

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 77-83 (97 ref.)

Keywords: Aspirin-Pharmacology; Ergotamine-Pharmacology; Caffeine-Pharmacology; Isotretinoin-Pharmacology; Influenza Vaccine; Methylprednisolone; Mefloquine-Pharmacology

Pharyngitis

Drug Therapy

Antibiotic prescribing patterns for sore throat infections in a university-based primary care clinic. Ayranci, Unal; Akgun, Yurdanur; Unluoglu, Ilhami; Kiremitci, Abdurrahman; et al

Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 22-8 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Anti-Bacterial Agents; Prescriptions, Drug; Primary Health Care; Universities; Prospective Studies; Physician's Practice Patterns; Student Health Services

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Recent studies reveal that a high percentage (over 50%) of episodes for upper respiratory tract infections (URTIs) are treated with antibiotics, regardless of appropriateness or the necessity for prescription. We identified antibiotic prescriptions in a primary health care centre (PHC) and evaluated their suitability for sore throat infections. We also explored whether symptoms, signs, diagnosis and antibiotics prescribed differed by gender. PATIENTS AND METHODS: We collected data on all patients visiting the centre over a period of 12 weeks with a main complaint of sore throat who were prescribed antibiotics after taking a blood count and throat culture. Patients older than 16 years of age were included in the study irrespective of sex, nationality, marital status, occupation or location of residence. The chi square (χ^2) statistical test was used in comparing categorical variables. A P value of 0.05 was considered significant. RESULTS: During the period of study, 579 patients with URTIs presented to the health centre, from which 339 patients with a sore throat were enrolled. Of the study group, 48.7% (165) were male and 51.3% (174) female, with the majority of patients being under 30 years old (54.3%). Throat cultures were positive in 56 patients (16.5%). Most of patients were diagnosed as having pharyngitis (22.7%), and the most frequently prescribed medicine was an oral penicillin (39.1%). Two hundred eight-six patients (84.4%) had 2 or fewer Centor criteria. CONCLUSIONS: Throat cultures were positive in only 16.5% of the patients prescribed antibiotics. This indicates that physicians in the health centre of the university are prescribing antibiotics inappropriately and inconsistently. This also highlights the need for more prescriber education, especially as the range of medications available to the general practitioner for prescribing increases.

Physical Fitness

Feasibility of measurement of physical activity and fitness levels in Arab female university students in the U.A.E: A pilot study. Cameron, Emma; Neyland, Catherine

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 21-6 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Exercise; Students; Arabs; Female; Epidemiologic Studies

Pituitary Neoplasms

Surgery

Introducing a new technique for hypophyseal tumors ; endoscopic transrostal approach. Nezami, Vazir M.; Pour, Shabeh M.; Moghadasi, H.; et al

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 44-51 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Endoscopy-Methods; Surgical Procedures, Operative-Methods

Abstract: Background: Surgeries on hypophyseal tumors and other sellar lesions are among the most common practice of otolaryngologists and neurosurgeons. The present article reviews historical evolution in endoscopic approach to sellar lesions and introduces a new technique to get easy access to sella turcica through a much safer and even less invasive approach. Materials and Methods: For this article, we have searched in medical literature by means of various keywords such as pituitary adenoma, surgery, endoscopy, endoscopic hypophysectomy, complication, pituitary surgery, etc. Finally. We introduce our new technique to approach sella turcica. Conclusion: We believe that the new approach could significantly reduce complications and associate with further patient's convenience.

Plants, Medicinal

Therapeutic Use

Antinociceptive effects of *Melisa officinalis* aerial parts extracts in Mice. Hosseinzadeh, H.; Ramezani, A.; Haghgoo, A.; et al

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 7-12 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Analgesics; Plant Extracts; Mice

Abstract: Background: Some labiatae family plants show antinociceptive activities. *Melisa officinalis* belongs to this family, thus, antinociceptive activity of the aqueous decoction and ethanolic maceration extracts of the aerial parts of this plant studied in mice. Results: Antinociceptive activities were done using hotplate and writhing tests. In hot-plate and writhing tests, the intraperitoneal injection of both extracts showed significant antinociceptive activity in mice. Naloxone, an opioid antagonist, pre-treatment, inhibited the antinociceptive activity of the extracts in hot-plate test. The extracts exhibited antinociceptive activity against acetic acid induced writhing which was partially blocked by naloxone.

Conclusion: It is concluded that the aqueous decoction and ethanolic maceration of the aerial parts of *M. officinalis* has antinociceptive effects and this may be mediated partially by opioid receptors.

Pneumonia, Bacterial

Diagnosis

Procalcitonin in community acquired pneumonia.. Kiralla, Gamal; Helmy, Fifi ; Nasef, Azza ; Abd El-Maksoud, Amal , et al

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 141-8 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Biological Markers; Calcitonin; C-Reactive Protein; Leukocyte Count

Abstract: This study aimed to find out a specific and sensitive method for diagnosing bacterial origin of pneumonia. The study included four groups of patients : The first group included 20 children suffering from pneumonia, while the second group included 20 normal children of the same ages as controls ; the third group included 27 adults admitted to the hospital with pneumonia and the fourth group included 20 normal adults as controls. Procalcitonin was measured in all groups. There was a significant difference between the patients and the control groups in both children and adults.

Polycystic Ovary Syndrome

Effects of metformin on spontaneous and clomiphene - induced ovulation in the polycystic ovary syndrome.. Fathy, Mohammed ; Iskander, Atef Zaaky ; aDarwish, Makarem, et al

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 55-62 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Ovulation Induction; Metformin; Obesity; Clomiphene; Insulin-Deficiency; Progesterone-Blood; Prolactin-Blood; FSH; Testosterone; Hyperinsulinemia

Abstract: The objective of this work was to assess the use of metformin in reducing hyperinsulinemia in order to increase ovulation, whether spontaneously or with the use of clomiphene in obese women with polycystic ovary syndrome. Oral glucose-tolerance tests were done before and after the administration of 500 mg metformin or placebo, 3 times daily for 34 days in 60 obese women with the polycystic ovary syndrome (divided into two equal groups). Then, women who did not ovulate spontaneously were given 50 mg of clomiphene daily for 5 days while continuing to take metformin or placebo. Serum progesterone was measured on days 35 and 50 and ovulation was presumed to occur if the concentration exceeded 8 ng per milliliter on any of these days. The study concluded that ovulation increased spontaneously and with clomiphene in obese women with polycystic ovary syndrome by decreasing insulin secretion with metformin.

Blood

Management of hyperinsulinemic polycystic ovary syndrome Is there a role for N - Acetyl - cysteine.. Tawfik, Essam

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 33=42 (52 ref.)

Keywords: Hyperinsulinism; Acetylcysteine-Therapeutic Use; LH; Infertility,Female; Testosterone; FSH; Insulin; Blood Glucose; C-Peptide; Treatment Outcome; Hyperinsulinemia; Disease Management

Abstract: Forty-two oligomenorrheic women with chronic anovulation due to proven hyperinsulinemic polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) were included in this study. These women were treated by oral N-acetyl-cysteine (NAC), 1.8 g/day for 6 weeks. Before and after treatment, women were investigated for oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), hyperinsulinemic euglycemic clamp, lipid blood profile and hormone levels. Another group of 16 obese, body mass index (BMI) matched women were selected without randomization and were investigated in the same way before and after treatment with a placebo. The study concluded that NAC seems to be an effective and safe treatment for hyperinsulinemic PCOS and may serve as an alternative to other insulin lowering drugs.

Polyendocrinopathies, Autoimmune

Diagnosis

Severe photophobia in a teenager with APECED syndrome. Razavi, M.E.; Daneshvar, R.; Vakili, R.; Ghaemi, N.; et al

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 90-4 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Photophobia; Keratitis

Abstract: Background: Autoimmune Polyendocrinopathy-Candidiasis-Ectodermal Dystrophy (APECED) syndrome is a rare, but well-known cause of chronic keratoconjunctivitis with early onset. Patient: A 15 year-old boy with APECED syndrome, who was referred to our hospital because of

intense photophobia and blepharospasm. Results: On clinical examination the patient had severe keratitis accompanied by iridocyclitis. The patient showed dramatic response to topical corticosteroids and cycloplegics. Conclusion: Chronic bilateral keratitis is an ocular manifestation of APECED. When an ophthalmologist is confronted with a young child or adolescent and bilateral chronic keratitis with symptoms of intense photophobia, blepharospasm, lacrimation and either with mucocutaneous candidiasis or hypoparathyroidism, APECED is a disease of consideration and appropriate investigation should be done.

Polyhydramnios

Perinatal outcome in idiopathic polyhydramnios. Malas, Naser Omar Mustafa; Jayousi, Tameem Mazen Mohammed; Miqdadi, Mohammed Fehmi; Ma'ani, Wa'el Odeh Mahmood; et al

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2005; 27 (1): 20-1 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy Outcome; Perinatology; Retrospective Studies

Prostatic Neoplasms

Diagnosis

Serum alkaline phosphatase and acid phosphatase isoenzymes activity in diagnosis and monitoring of prostate cancer in economically disadvantaged communities. Uzoma, Igwe Chidi; Ikechukwu, Ikaroha Childiebere; Jaye, Ogunlewe; Nkiru, Ezegbudo Christy; Obiora, Nwobu Gilbert; Hughs, Mokogwu Azukaego Thomas; et al

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 53-7 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Acid Phosphatase-Diagnostic Use; Alkaline Phosphatase-Diagnostic Use

Pseudarthrosis

Surgery

Treatment of Non - Union and Pseudo - Arthrosis with Ilizarov External Fixator.. Amin, Mohsen Al-Azab

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 107-12 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Fractures,Ununited-Surgery; External Fixators; Ilizarov Technique; Postoperative Complications; Prognosis; Follow-Up Studies; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: In this work, the results of the treatment of 15 cases with different nonunion and pseudoarthrosis treated with the Ilizarov ring fixator in the period between 1997 and 2001 were reviewed. The pseudoarthrosis was congenital in five patients, infected nonunion in four patients and clean in six patients. All nonunion cases were united,except for two cases and the overall results were good in 80% of the cases.

Pterygium

Surgery

Limbal - Conjunctival autograft transplanation for recurrent pterygium.. Amer, Ibrahim M.; Abdul Fattah, Haitham M.

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 69--74 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Recurrence; Tissue Transplantation; Transplantation,Autologous; Follow-Up Studies; Limbus Corneae

Abstract: The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of limbal- conjunctival autograft transplantation in the treatment of recurrent pterygia. Twenty-seven eyes of 21 patients (12 males and 9 females aged between 24-55 years, with an average age of 34.4 years) had recurrent pterygia from previous operations. They were submitted to both general ophthalmic and slit-lamp biomicroscopic examinations. Patients underwent limbal-conjunctival autograft transplantation for the treatment of recurrent pterygia. The success rate was 88.89%, denoting highly satisfactory results ; whereas, the percentage of recurrent cases was 11.11%, giving unsatisfactory results. The study concluded that this technique is highly effective and safe in reducing the recurrence of pterygia and achieving minimal complications compared with other surgical modalities.

Radial Artery

The radial artery as a coronary bypass conduit : dealing with hypereactivity. Kharabsheh, Suleiman; Al-Halees, Zohair

Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 70-1 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Peripheral Vascular Diseases; Coronary Artery Bypass-Methods; Heart Catheterization; Constriction, Pathologic

Renal Dialysis

Echocardiographic findings in dialysis patients. Saleh, Akram; Al-Awa, Ezzat

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 31-4 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Echocardiography, Doppler, Color; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Echocardiography; Ventricular Function; Heart Diseases-Diagnosis

Pattern on blood levels of erythropoietin patients and proinflammatory cytokines in anemic on regular hemodialysis.. Omran, Niveen A.; Lotfy, Amal M.

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (46): 25-32 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Anemia-Blood; Erythropoietin-Blood; Cytokines-Blood; Interleukin-1-Blood; Interleukin-6-Blood; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: The objective of this study was to assess the blood levels of cytokines as interleukin-1 B (IL-1 B), interleukin-6 (IL-6) and Epo in anemic patients on regular hemodialysis (HD) and evaluate their relation to the anemic status of those patients. Sera levels of IL-1 B, IL-6 and Epo were measured by ELISA technique in 40 patients on regular HD. The patients were compared with 20 healthy controls. A statistically significant decrease of serum Epo level and a statistically significant elevation for the sera levels of IL-1 B and IL-6 were detected in the patients compared with the controls. A Positive correlation between IL-1 B and IL-6 was detected. Statistically significant negative correlations between IL-1 B and hemoglobin (Hb) level were observed. Also, statistically significant negative correlations between IL-6 and Hb were observed. Hence, these cytokines would be involved in the pathophysiology of end stage renal disease (ESRD) anemic patients.

Serum zinc and copper level before and after haemodialysis. Marjani, A.; Mojerloo, M.; Mansorian, A.R.; Golalipour, M.J.; et al

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 71-5 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Copper-Blood; Zinc-Blood; Kidney Failure, Chronic

Abstract: Background: Zinc and Copper are those trace elements which are necessary for human growth and biological functions. Concentration changes of these elements in the body is clinically important. This research has been set up to study the possibility of zinc and copper variations after haemodialysis, and to determine the serum zinc and copper concentrations before and after haemodialysis. Methods: This project is a comparative, non-experimental study. The sample population were 50 of haemodialyzed patients chosen randomly from the patients referred to Azar hospital in Gorgan in the year of 2003 (33 male and 17 female). The concentration of serum urea, creatinine, and copper of these patients were determined before and after dialysis, and were analyzed by SPSS software using the Wilkacson tests. Results: The results of this research indicate that the average concentration of zinc and copper in haemodialyzed patients after dialysis were 135.32, 59.32 and 136.40, 51.25 microgram/deciliter respectively which is markedly increased in comparison to the serum concentrations of these trace elements before dialysis which were 78.38, 37.46 and 89.92, 32.54 microgram/deciliter respectively. Conclusion: In this study the average increase in concentration of zinc and copper after the process of dialysis among the haemodialyzed patients had a meaningful statistical variation (P0.001). Uremia, quality of dialysis membrane and quality of water used for the process of dialysis could be a reason for increase in concentration of zinc and copper.

Respiratory Tract Infections

(The) effect of treadmill exercise on the congestion of the upper airway infection. . Abd El-Aleim, Karam; El-Sabagh, Rakia Mos

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 43-54 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Airway Obstruction; Exercise; Blood Gas Analysis; Respiratory Function Tests; Prognosis; Treatment Outcome; Exercise Test

Abstract: The aim of this work was to assess the effect of physical therapy (treadmill exercise) on the congestion of nose and pharynx in patients with upper airway infection. Sixty patients suffering from upper respiratory tract infection [rhinosinusitis (35 patients) and pharyngolaryngitis (25 patients)] were examined, excluding previous nasal surgery, nasal mass, nasal septum, heart or chest diseases, active smokers and malaise. The patients were evaluated before and after two weeks of treatments. Pulmonary function test (FVC, IVC and MVV) and blood gases test (PaO₂, PaCO₂ and pH) were

done. The patients were divided into two groups : The first group received medical treatment only and the second group received the same medical treatment plus treadmill exercise (isotonic exercise). The results showed that there was a significant improvement in pulmonary function (FVC, IVC and MVV) in both groups, but it was more significant in the second group. Also, it was found that there were significant changes in PaO₂ and PaCO₂ in both groups, but more significant in PaO₂.

Sarcoma, Ewing's

Diagnosis

Diagnostic enigma of an extraskeletal Ewing's Sarcoma / PNETT. Shaheed, M.; Mahmoodi, S.M.

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 83-6 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Neuroectodermal Tumor, Primitive; Toes-Pathology; Bone Neoplasms

Smoking

Smoking habits among an Iranian population. Boshtam, Maryam; Sarraf-Zadegan, Nizal; Rafiei, Mortaza; Tafazoli, Fatemah; et al

PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology 2005; 16 (1): 23-8 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Tobacco Smoke Pollution; Presalence; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Background: Most surveys have shown that many diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, pulmonary and renal disorders and cancers are being appeared more in smokers or even those of quitting smoking than others have not been smoking at all. Objective(s): Therefore, we decided to do this study in order to evaluate prevalence, behavioral patterns and other smoking habits among Iranian adults. Methodology: This cross-sectional study was conducted on 2569 men and women aged = 19 years randomly selected from 40 random clusters in Isfahan and information were obtained using modified and translated World Health Organization (WHO) standard questionnaires. Blood pressure and heart rate of all participants, were measured based on standardized WHO method. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated using weight and height measurements of subjects. Results: The prevalence of current smoking among men and women aged 19 years was 18.8% and 1.2%, respectively, and also 26.1 and 17.4% of nonsmoker women and men were passive smoker. Most of the passive smokers are exposed at home (82%). More than 80% of smoker men had started smoking before the age of 20 years old. Private jobs and marriage were significantly correlated to smoking (P<0.05). Contrary to blood pressure, BMI showed significant relationship with smoking (P<0.05). Conclusion: It is concluded that higher socioeconomic level and the age of less than 20 years old play main roles in smoking prevalence in Iranian adults and therefore necessity of primary prevention in these groups are felt.

Stress, Psychological

Blood

Neurohormonal changes in medical students during academic stress. Al-Ayadhi, Laila Y.

Annals of Saudi Medicine 2005; 25 (1): 36-40 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Stress-Physiopathology; Neuropeptide Y-Blood; Nitrites-Blood; Nitrates-Blood; Hydrocortisone-Blood; Corticotropin-Blood; Students,Medical; Neurotransmitters-Blood; Leptin-Blood

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Academic stress is a good model of psychological stress in humans and is thus useful for studying psychoneurohormonal changes. The aim of the current study was to examine the effect of academic examination stress on activation of the hypothalamus-autonomic nervous system (HANS) and the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenocortical (HPA) axis, through the measurements of changes in neuro-hormones during final exams as compared to the pre-exam baseline. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Forty-eight first- and second-year female medical students participated. Plasma leptin, neuropeptide Y (NPY), nitrite, nitrate, adrenomedullin, cortisol and adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) were measured at baseline and during final examinations. RESULTS: Plasma levels of cortisol, ACTH, NPY, adrenomedullin, nitrite and nitrate increased during times of academic stress as compared to baseline levels. However, only plasma leptin level was decreased during the academic stress as compared to baseline, probably through a negative feedback mechanism resulting from sympathetic stimulation. The results indicate that both the HANS and HPA are involved in this type of stress and both are activated at the same time. CONCLUSION: Academic stress induced significant neurohormonal changes. Leptin, NPY, nitrite, nitrate, adrenomedullin, cortisol and ACTH can be considered part of a complex mosaic model of the neuroendocrine system during academic stress.

Surgical Wound Infection

Epidemiology

Prevalence of surgical site infection in two methods of patients preoperative preparation. Tahmasebi, M.N.; Farhadi, L.

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 57-62 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Preoperative Care; Surgical Wound Infection-Prevention and Control; Prevalence; Epidemiologic Studies

Abstract: Surgical site infections are the second most common nosocomial infections. As surgical site infection is the cause of significant mortality and morbidity in patients, recognition of risk factors and routes of decreasing their incidence is of considerable value. In this study, 1383 orthopaedic operations, which were conducted from 1999 to 2000 in Shariati Hospital, were reviewed. There were two groups of patients: In the first group, the patients were shaved on the day before operation and in operating room, after application of betadine 7.5%, the patients were painted with betadine 10% before the operation. In the second group, shaving and painting (without scrub) was done in the operating room just before surgery. The prevalence of surgical site infection in these two groups was recorded. Statistical analysis with T-test and Chi-square methods revealed that although overall surgical site infection prevalence in two groups was the same, but the prevalence of deep infection in group two was significantly lower than that of group 1 (P0.01). This difference leads to a decrease in therapeutic cost of approximately 560,000,000 Riyals each year in this country.

Teaching

Lucid intervals. Al-Hashimi, Hakima

Bahrain Medical Bulletin 2005; 27 (1): 44-5 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Education,Medical; Medicine; Learning

Tetralogy of Fallot

Surgery

Early extubation after complete repairment of tetralogy of fallot. Afzali, N.; Ebadi, A.; Soltanzadeh, M.; et al

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (1): 16-19 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Postoperative Care; Heart Defects, Congenital; Intubation, Intratracheal

Abstract: Tetralogy of Fallot (TF) with prevalence ratio of 3.5 to 11% is one of the most common cyanotic heart diseases, especially after the infancy. It causes hypoxic cyanosis, blue spells and systemic thromboembolic events, and infections like brain abscess and endocarditis. These patients are usually treated medically and surgically, the ultimate goal of the surgical intervention is complete repairment. They are usually intubated 24 to 48 hours or more after the operation. Intubation, especially if prolonged, causes various complications, which could be reduced by shortening the length of the intubation period. Fifty TF operated patients were extubated four hours after entering ICU. All of them were transferred to the ward without any need for reintubation or any other complication the next day.

Tetanus

Diagnosis

Tetanus can be deceiving. Khalaf, Abdurraheem Sarheed; Shamsudden, P. Mohamed; Tajuddin, Tariq Alsaed; Ibrahim, Sulaiman; et al

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 59-61 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Tetanus-Therapy; Disease Management; Tetanus-Prevention and Control

Tibial Fractures

Surgery

Tibial interlocking nail without fracture table traction a review of 34 cases.. El-Tawil, Tarek Abdel-Monem

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 119-26 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Fracture Fixation,Intramedullary; Multiple Trauma; Treatment Outcome; Follow-Up Studies

Abstract: Thirty-four acute or nonunited tibial shaft fractures were treated in this study by intramedullary interlocking nail with both proximal and distal locking, on radiolucent table using manual

traction with leg draped free. It was easy to pass the guide wire through comminuted and segmental fractures with the leg free under image. Distal locking was done by free hand technique by elevating the extended affected leg over a folded towel to facilitate imaging and the foot stabilized by an assistant. All fractures united in an average of 3.5 months. There was no infection, nerve palsy or vascular injury. This technique is easy and saves the time and effort of positioning and reduction. It also avoids calcaneal pin traction, which is a minor operation in itself.

Tuberculosis

Diagnosis

Sacro-iliac tuberculosis presenting as cauda equina syndrome. Kumar, Kalipurayath Ajay; Vinod, Moni Krishnan

Emirates Medical Journal 2005; 23 (1): 63-5 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Polyradiculopathy-Etiology; Sacrum-Pathology; Ilium-Pathology; Polyradiculopathy-Diagnosis

Urinary Tract Infections

Microbiology

Antimicrobial resistance pattern in urinary tract pathogens and its impact on empirical therapy in general practice. Al-Ali, Sana M.; Al-Hamdan, Asia S.; Al-Jark, Fotooh A. ; Al-Faraj, Jamila M.K.; Al-Musalem, Samia S.; et al

KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal 2005; 37 (1): 22-7 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Drug Resistance, Microbial; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Family Practice

Abstract: Background and objective: Urinary tract infections (UTI) are very common infections in the community and are usually managed through empirical treatment. The knowledge of pattern of susceptibility of pathogens at the time of establishing an empirical treatment is fundamental to avoid therapeutic failure. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of uropathogens and their resistance pattern to various antimicrobials used in the treatment of community acquired UTI in the Capital Governorate in the State of Kuwait. Methods: Data was collected retrospectively from the main primary care laboratory in the Capital Governorate. Isolates from urine samples obtained during the period from November 2002 to May 2003 were analyzed using semiquantitative culture methods, and the prevalence of the uropathogens and their resistance pattern to antimicrobial agents was studied. Results: A total of five thousand nine hundred and ninety two urine samples were analyzed manually using semiquantitative culture methods. Of these samples 1201 were reported to be positive and uncontaminated, with female predominance (9:1). Bacteria most frequently isolated were *Escherichia coli* (43.3%), group B streptococci (24.8%) and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (10.3%). The resistance pattern showed that more than 60% *E. coli* were resistant to ampicillin, 45% to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, 25% to amoxicillin-clavulanic acid and 20% to nalidixic acid, while nitrofurantoin showed a low rate of resistance (2.8%). *K. pneumoniae* showed a high level of resistance to ampicillin (94%) and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (23%). Resistance to nitrofurantoin in *Proteus mirabilis* was (81%) and 95% in *Acinetobacter*. There were high numbers of streptococci isolates, especially group B that were highly susceptible to ampicillin. On the other hand, *Staphylococcus aureus* was resistant to ampicillin and penicillin (87.5%). Ciprofloxacin showed high activity against Gram-negative bacilli. Conclusion: Resistance rates of common uropathogens to many routinely used antimicrobials appear to be rising dramatically. Continued surveillance of resistance rates among uropathogens is needed to ensure that appropriate recommendations are made for treatment of infected patients. Further studies addressing clinical and bacteriological outcome in patients are required.

Uterine Hemorrhage

Drug Therapy

Role of misoprostol in dysfunctional uterine bleeding.. Mamdouh, Mohamed Abdou

Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The] 2005; (64): 63-8 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Misoprostol-Therapeutic Use; Ultrasonography; Hysteroscopy; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: This study included 128 patients between 18-49 years of age presenting with dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB). They were initially assessed by general, pelvis examination as well as ultrasound of the pelvis. Women who were at high risk for endometrial cancer might be assessed by hysteroscopy and endometrial biopsy. All patients of dysfunctional uterine bleeding received misoprostol in the form of 400 mug rectally, followed by 400 mug orally every 8 hours for three days. In

each cycle, the results were recorded. The efficacy of treatment was assessed in terms of a reduction in the amount of blood loss, Hb level and patient satisfaction. Also, the side effects of misoprostol in the form of GIT upset were assessed. The results showed that 128 out of 800 patients were diagnosed as having DUB. The response rate was 20.3% with misoprostol. The patient satisfaction was acceptable and its side effects were minimal.

Vagina

Abnormalities

L'hémivagin borgne : Méthode diagnostique et problèmes thérapeutiques. Kraiem, Jamel; Ounaissa, Faiez; Bouden, Sahbi; Larbi, Houssein; Falfoul, Abdelaziz; et al

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2005; 83 (1): 51-4 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Vaginal Diseases-Diagnosis; Uterus-Abnormalities; Urinary Tract-Abnormalities; Hymen

Vascular Fistula

Diagnosis

Fistules coronaires multiples dans la cavité ventriculaire gauche . A propos d'un cas. Cherif, Ali; Farjati, Abdeljelil; Ezzar, Taoufik; Bouladi, Wajih; Mbarek, Mohamed; Mourali, Sami; Mechmeche, Rachid; et al

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2005; 83 (1): 59-61 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Vessels; Coronary Angiography; Coronary Vessel Anomalies; Heart Ventricles; Fistula

Vesico-Ureteral Reflux

Genetics

Correlation between HLA system and primary vesicoureteral reflux. Falahatkar, S.; Mokhtari, C.H.; Askari, S.A.; et al

MJIRC - Medical Journal of The Iranian Red Crescent 2005; 8 (10): 13-15 (10 ref.)

Keywords: HLA Antigens; Vesico-Ureteral Reflux-Immunology; Vesico-Ureteral Reflux-Etiology

Abstract: Objectives: The polygenic mode for inheritance of Vesicoureteral Reflux (VUR) is a debatable issue. Our study is aimed to investigate the correlation between HLA system and VUR. Materials: The study included thirty patients with VUR and sixty patients from kidney donors as control group. Initially the HLA formulas of each patient were detected according to racial-geographical distribution as well as common and specific antigens. Then, the Relative Risk (RR) for the class I antigens of the HLA system was calculated and the X² statistical test was performed for the antigens with RR1 to establish a significant association between HLA system and VUR. Result: Increased frequency of the genes HLA-A9, HLA-B44 were characterized by statistical analysis (RR1, X²23.84). Therefore, the significant correlation was found between VUR and HLA system (P0.05). Conclusion: There are significant correlation between VUR and HLA-A9 and HLA-B44. However, more study is necessary so that these genes may become markers for VUR.

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