

Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



IMEMR Current Contents March 2007

Vol. 6 No. 1

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Table of Contents

IMEMR Current Contents	i
Subjects Index	1
Abscess	3
Adenomatous Polyposis Coli	3
Adolescent	3
Adrenal Hyperplasia, Congenital	4
Aortic Aneurysm	4
Arthritis, Infectious	4
Astigmatism	4
Bacteremia	5
Bioethics	5
Biomedical Research	6
Bladder	7
Bladder Fistula	7
Blepharitis	7
Blindness	8
Bone Density	8
Bone Marrow Cells	8
Boraginaceae	9
Breast Diseases	9
Breast Feeding	9
Breast Neoplasms	10
Bronchopulmonary Sequestration	12
Brucellosis	13
Carcinoma, Hepatocellular	13
Cardiomyopathy, Dilated	14
Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation	14
Cardiovascular Diseases	14
Catheterization, Central Venous	14
Cause of Death	15
Caustics	15
CD4 Lymphocyte Count	15
Cerebrovascular Accident	16
Child Welfare	20
Chlorpromazine	20
Cholecystitis, Acute	21
Colon	21
Colon, Transverse	21
Colorectal Neoplasms	22
Community Health Services	22
Community-Acquired Infections	22
Contact Lenses	23
Contraceptives, Oral, Combined	23
Corneal Transplantation	23
Corneal Ulcer	24
Coronary Angiography	24
Coronary Disease	24
Counseling	24
Critical Care	25
Cross Infection	25
Cryptorchidism	25
Dental Caries	26
Dental Health Surveys	26

Depression	27
Dermatofibrosarcoma	27
Diabetes Complications	27
Diabetes Mellitus	28
Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1	28
Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2	29
Diabetic Nephropathies	30
Dialysis Solutions	30
Diskectomy	31
Drug Industry	31
Dysmenorrhea	31
Echinococcosis	32
Electrocardiography	33
Epidermolysis Bullosa	33
Escherichia coli Infections	33
Esinophilic Granuloma	33
Esophageal Stenosis	34
Ethics, Medical	34
Euthanasia	34
Eye Foreign Bodies	35
Eyelashes	35
Facial Injuries	35
Family Planning Services	36
Family Practice	36
Fatty Liver	36
Femoral Fractures	37
Flatfoot	37
Foreign Bodies	37
Furazolidone	38
Giant Cell Tumor of Bone	38
Gingival Diseases	38
Gingival Recession	38
Glaucoma	39
Glomerulonephritis, Membranous	39
Granuloma Annulare	39
Health Care Reform	40
Health Education	40
Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice	40
Health Services	41
Heart Arrest	42
Heart Injuries	42
Helicobacter pylori	42
Hemangioma, Cavernous	42
Hepatitis B	42
Hepatitis C	43
Hernia, Inguinal	43
HIV-1	44
Hormone Replacement Therapy	44
Hospital Information Systems	44
Housing	45
Hyperglycemia	45
Hyperlipidemia	45
Hypertension	46
Hypospadias	46
Immune System	47
Infant Mortality	47
Informed Consent	48
Intestinal Fistula	48
Intestinal Obstruction	48
Kidney	48
Kidney Failure, Chronic	48

Kidney Pelvis	49
Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome	49
Knee Injuries	50
Learning	50
Leiomyosarcoma	50
Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous	51
Leishmaniasis, Visceral	51
Lipoma	51
Lung Neoplasms	52
Malaria	52
Malocclusion	52
Measles	52
Medical Waste	53
Menarche	53
Meningitis, Meningococcal	54
Menopause	54
Methicillin Resistance	55
Methotrexate	55
Microbial Sensitivity Tests	55
Migraine Disorders	56
Milk Hypersensitivity	56
Milk, Human	56
Mitochondrial Diseases	57
Moyamoya Disease	57
Multiple Sclerosis	58
Muscle, Skeletal	58
Mustard Gas	58
Mycobacterium	59
Myocardial Infarction	59
Myoclonus	59
Myopia	60
Natriuretic Peptide, Brain	60
Nephrectomy	60
Nephrotic Syndrome	61
Nursing	61
Nursing Care	61
Nutrition Assessment	62
Nutrition Disorders	62
Obidoxime Chloride	62
Occupational Exposure	63
Optic Disk	63
Orbital Diseases	63
Otitis Media	63
Pancreatitis, Acute Necrotizing	64
Papillomavirus Infections	64
Peptic Ulcer	64
Peptic Ulcer Perforation	65
Periodicals	65
Peritonitis, Tuberculous	66
Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome	66
Phacoemulsification	66
Physician's Practice Patterns	66
Pigment Epithelium of Eye	67
Poisoning	67
Polyamines	68
Polycystic Ovary Syndrome	68
Pre-Eclampsia	68
Prostatic Hyperplasia	69
Protein-Energy Malnutrition	69
Pseudomyxoma Peritonei	69
Psoriasis	70

Pulmonary Embolism.....	70
Purpura, Schoenlein-Henoch	70
Quality of Health Care	71
Radius Fractures	71
Referral and Consultation.....	71
Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy	72
Registries.....	72
Renal Dialysis.....	72
Respiratory Tract Infections.....	72
Root Canal Therapy	73
Schistosomiasis.....	73
Senna Plant.....	73
Sepsis.....	74
Septicemia.....	74
Sex Education	74
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	74
Skin Diseases.....	75
Skin Neoplasms.....	76
Smoking.....	76
Smoking Cessation.....	76
Spinal Fusion.....	77
Staphylococcus aureus	77
Stents	77
Stomatitis, Aphthous.....	78
Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic.....	78
Sulfasalazine	79
Synovial Fluid	79
Thalassemia	79
Thromboembolism.....	80
Tomography, Optical Coherence.....	80
Tooth Bleaching.....	80
Tooth Eruption	80
Tooth Extraction	81
Toxoplasmosis.....	81
Tramadol	81
Troponin T	82
Tuberculosis	82
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary.....	82
Urinary Tract Infections	83
Urogenital Abnormalities	84
Uterine Cervical Incompetence	84
Valproic Acid.....	84
Varicose Veins.....	85
Vision Disorders	85
Vitamin D Deficiency	85
Water Microbiology.....	86
Water Supply.....	86
Work Schedule Tolerance	86
Wounds and Injuries.....	86
Authors Index.....	89
Journals Index	105

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.

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

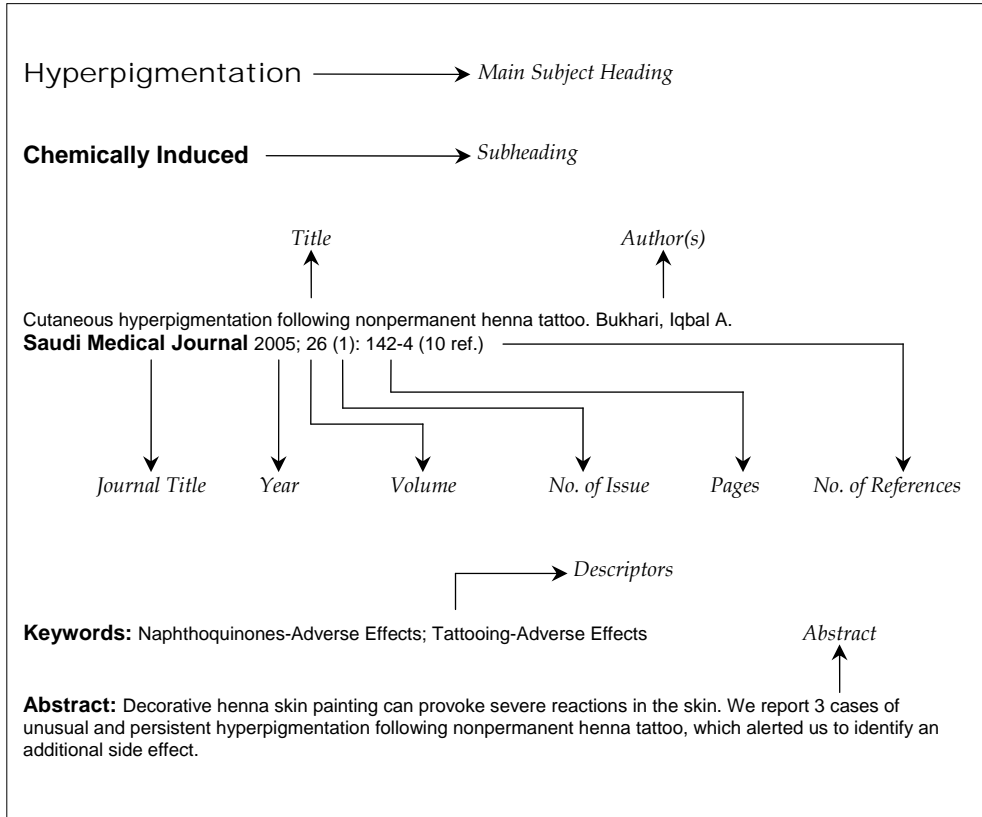
Photocopies of articles cited in IMEMR may be obtained from EMRO Library, upon request.

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/Imemr.htm>

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

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



Subjects Index

Abscess

etiology

Subgaleal abscess in the newborn: A case report.

Ogunrinde, G.O.; Ogala, W. N.; Ameh, E. A.; Onalo, R.; Lukong, C. S.

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Ahmadu Bello University - Department of Pediatrics

Annals of Pediatric Surgery 2006; 2 (1): 48-49 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Abscess-therapy; Abscess-diagnosis; Infant, Newborn; Home Childbirth; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Septicemia

Abstract: A 9-day old baby developed a large subgaleal abscess following precipitate delivery at homes. Treatment was by adequate incision and drainage, and intensive antibiotic therapy. Recovery was uneventful. Subgaleal abscess is rarely reported in the newborn. Early recognition and prompt drainage along with administration of appropriate antibiotics is necessary to minimize morbidity and mortality.

Adenomatous Polyposis Coli

surgery

Development of two cancers in the same patient after ileorectal and ileal pouch anal anastomosis for familial adenomatous polyposis.

Nessar, Gurel; Ulas, Murat; Bostanoglu, Akin; Aydog, Gulden; Kayaalp, Cuneyt; Ozogul, Yusuf; Seven, Canbek

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Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 83-86 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma, Mucinous; Colonic Neoplasms-surgery; Anastomosis, Surgical; Anal Canal-surgery; Ileostomy

Abstract: To report a case of a patient with familial adenomatous polyposis. A 36-year-old male patient who suffered from rectal bleeding was treated with colectomy and ileorectal anastomosis for familial adenomatous polyposis [FAR] in 1974. After 19 years, in situ adenocarcinoma was detected in the rectal stump. Completion proctectomy, mucosectomy, and hand-sewn ileal pouch anal anastomosis with protective ileostomy were performed. In 2002, a metachronous cancer was detected at the anastomosis and abdominoperineal resection of the pouch and end ileostomy were performed. Later on, the perineum was excised locally because of cancer recurrence. This case shows that lifetime surveillance of the FAR patients after surgery is crucial.

Adolescent

complications

[Association between adolescent girls anxiety and parental style of control].

Karimi, R.; Taghavi Larijani, T.; Mehran, A.; Ghaljaei, F.

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery - Pediatric Nursing Department

HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery 2005-2006; 11 (3-4): 83-88 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Anxiety-prevention and control; Nurse's Role; Parents; Questionnaires

Abstract: In order to present any level of education and care of children by nurses, there is need to be a strong and favorite interrelationship between parents and their children. Background of this relationship must be recognized in texture of family [parental control] and regard to the duty of nurses continuance of family relationship is necessary. At the same time it must be adopted policies to compatible with child mentality and help to reduce his/her anxiety. This study is a descriptive correlation research to determine association between patterns of parental style of control with adolescents anxiety, it performed in Ten schools in Tehran in this research data have been collected with two questionnaire for [student, parents] the samples was consisted 370 students [13 to 15 years] and their parents, these instrument consisted demographic characteristics [for student and parents], Physiological indicator anxiety [for parent], and Reynolds and Richmond anxiety test for students. The data were the Analyzed by [SPSS] computer software. Result show that Anxiety in the student was 33% and Anxiety 7.6% and student have been Authoritarian parents had high score of Anxiety 92%. This finding shows a significant correlation between Anxiety and parental style of control [p<0.05]. According to the finding parent style control has important role in mental health of children. School nurses can play important role in education of best style control of parenting with adolescents and decrease of Anxiety from it.

Adrenal Hyperplasia, Congenital

etiology

11-Beta Hydroxylase Deficiency : A clinical study about seven cases.

Khemiri, Monia; Ridane, Hana; Bou Yahia, Olfa; Matoussi, Nadia; Khaldi, Faouzia

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (2): 106-113 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Steroid 11-beta-Hydroxylase; Adrenal Hyperplasia, Congenital-diagnosis; Hypertension; Puberty, Precocious

Abstract: 11 beta-hydroxylase deficiency is a rare recessive autosomal disorder. The aim of this report was to describe among a retrospective study of seven cases, different clinical pictures, problems in diagnosis and management. The frequency of 11 beta-hydroxylase deficiency was 17.5% of congenital adrenal hyperplasia etiology in our study. Consanguinity was found in all cases. The sex ratio was 5 boys/2 girls. Median age on diagnosis was 4.3 years. Five cases were revealed with precocious puberty associated with hypertension. One patient had sexual ambiguity, Prader IV stage, hypertension appears later. One patient developed heterosexual precocious puberty and hypertension at five years of age. One patient had bilateral testicular adrenal rests. Hypertension was diagnosed early in 4 cases and secondarily in the other 3 cases. Hypertension was severe complicated by convulsions, facial paralysis and epistaxis. Hypo kaliemia was identified in six cases. Hormonal investigations confirmed diagnosis in all cases. The secondary sexual characteristics were controlled by glucocorticoid substitution. Antihypertensive treatment was necessary initially and prolonged only in three cases. Prognosis of final height of patients with late diagnosis was particularly compromised.

Aortic Aneurysm

congenital

Congenital Abdominal Infra Renal Aortic Aneurysm in infants.

Mlika, Sinene; Limayem, Faouzi; Monastiri, kamel; Aly, Firas; Jerbi, Sofiane; Dammak, Sami; Romdhani, Nourredine; Ennabli, kamel

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (2): 114-117 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Aorta, Abdominal; Review, Literature; Aortic Aneurysm-surgery; Aortography; Kidney

Abstract: Abdominal aortic aneurysm is extremely rare in infant and is generally due to infection, umbilical artery catheterization, vasculitis, connective tissue diseases and tuberous sclerosis. At the absence of these evident causes, it is a congenital primary aortic aneurysm which is exceedingly rare and only a few cases have of which have been reported. Here we report two cases of aortic wall reconstruction done by a Goretex patch. The immediate result is excellent with a reestablishment of the femoral pulse and an excellent Doppler control. The problem which we may face in the future is probably the aortic out come with this Goretex patch a continuous follow up of these patients is necessary.

Arthritis, Infectious

Acute septic arthritis due to Streptococcus sanguis.

Papaioannides, Demetrios; Boniatsi, Loukia; Korantzopoulos, Panagiotis; Sinapidis, Demetrios; Giotis, Christos
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Department of Medicine, Psychiatric Hospital of Attica

Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 77-79 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Streptococcal Infections; Streptococcus sanguis-therapeutic uses; Acute Disease

Abstract: To present a case of acute septic arthritis due to Streptococcus sanguis, a member of the viridans group streptococci. A 73-year-old woman presented with fever and increasing swelling and pain of the right knee several weeks after she had been treated for severe periodontal disease. Arthrocentesis yielded purulent synovial fluid. S. sanguis was isolated in synovial fluid cultures, and the patient was treated with intravenous cefotaxime for 3 weeks and repeated aspiration of the knee joint with gradual resolution of fever, joint swelling and effusion. Although S. sanguis is believed to be a rare cause of septic arthritis in native joints, it should be considered in the differential diagnosis of this disorder, especially in patients with recent treatment of severe dental caries and periodontal disease.

Astigmatism

etiology

Irregular astigmatism after corneal refractive surgery An overview of the state of the Art.

Alio, Jorge L.; Belda, Jose I.

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (1): 21-34 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Astigmatism-diagnosis; Cornea-surgery; Cornea-pathology; Postoperative Complications; Keratoconus-surgery; Keratoplasty, Penetrating; Keratotomy, Radial

Abstract: Irregular astigmatism is a challenging problem for the refractive surgeon. The aim of this paper is to describe the authors' experience and a present a literature review of the latest advances in the diagnosis and management of this difficult complication. We present a compilation of the different alternatives to treat irregular astigmatism secondary to corneal refractive surgery, as well as an innovative method to quantify the degree of irregular astigmatism, taking into account the clinical symptoms and the corneal aberrometric data. The outcome of the different choices to treat irregular astigmatism are presented, from contact lens fitting to the most recent ablative techniques based on corneal wavefront. Although irregular astigmatism is still one of the worst complications of refractive surgery, the better knowledge of the causes, the enhanced diagnostic devices and the improvement of the refractive surgical techniques have given the refractive surgeon a wide set of alternatives to improve the patients visual performance, and to avoid unwanted litigations.

Bacteremia

etiology

Molecular detection of methicillin resistant "mecA" gene in coagulase negative staphylococci causing bacteremia .

Nagib, Mohamed I. ; Mohamed, Zenat K. ; Ali, Faten M.; Fouda, Eman M.; Yousef, Amira A.
Cairo Univerity - Faculty of Science - Botany Department

Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences 2006; 15 (1): 17-28 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Staphylococcus; Coagulase; Methicillin Resistance; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Molecular Biology; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: CoNS and specifically, the dominant species *Staph epidermidis* have emerged in recent years as pathogens of serious nosocomial infections in neonatal intensive care. Methicillin resistant strains are particularly important because they show narrow therapeutic options. Detection of methicillin resistance among CoNS is often difficult, because these microorganisms present a hetero-resistant pattern. This work aimed to isolate the aerobic and facultative anaerobic organisms causing bacteremia in PICU of Ain Shams University hospital, assess the antibiotic-sensitivity for these organisms and to study the molecular detection of methicillin resistant "mecA" gene in CoNS in comparison with the phenotypic disk diffusion method. The study included 100 patients admitted to the PICU, from March 2003 to August 2003, for whom blood cultures were performed. Bacterial isolates including CoNS isolates were subjected to antibiotic sensitivity testing and PCR for detection of *mecA* gene. This study showed that 42% of patients had positive blood culture. Gram-positive organisms accounted for 47.7% of cases of which 42.9% were CoNS. Gram-negative organisms represented 38.1% and *Candida* spp accounted for 14.2%. The antibiotic sensitivity for CoNS isolates ranged from 22.2% [for both oxacillin and methicillin] to 66.7% [ampicillin + sulbactam]. Out of the 18 CoNS isolates, 11 isolates were *mecA* positive while the rest 7 isolates were *mecA* negative. Comparing the PCR with disk diffusion results showed that from 11 *mecA* positive isolates, 9 isolates were detected by disk diffusion as methicillin resistant [MR] and this include only *Staph. epidermidis* isolates. The other two *mecA* positive isolates were found to be methicillin sensitive [MS] by disk diffusion. From the 7 *mecA* negative isolates, 2 isolates were MS by disk diffusion. CoNS were the main blood stream infection [BSI] pathogen in Ain Shams University hospital PICU. MRCoNS were resistant to many antibiotics used. Disk diffusion test was significantly correlated with the PCR in case of *Staph epidermidis* but PCR was more rapid method for detection of MRCoNS.

Bioethics

Bioethics in Sri Lanka.

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Forum for Research and Development

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp.1): S73-79 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Ethics,Medical; Ethics Committees,Research; Attitude; Guidelines; Ethics,Research

Abstract: Bioethics took off slowly in Sri Lanka, but now there are ethics review committees in many medical schools and national organizations. All medical schools teach some medical ethics but there are not enough trained teachers. There are no national guidelines on research ethics. The Forum for Research and Development was formed with the aim of building a new ethical research culture. The bioethics initiative includes: awareness-raising; education activities and capacity building; advocacy; and the development of policy guidelines. We aim to raise awareness in the scientific community and the general public on ethical, legal and social principles guiding the responsible conduct of research.

Bioethics: a search for moral diversity.

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Chinese Academy of Social Sciences - Institute of Philosophy/Centre for Applied Ethics - Programme in Bioethics

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp.1): S21-29 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Ethics,Medical; Ethics,Research; Cultural Diversity

Abstract: The concept of global, Asian and Chinese bioethics are discussed in this paper and the difficulty in applying universal bioethics within different cultures and countries is addressed. The traditional beliefs and values in China are described with particular reference to medicine, and the implications for bioethics and research ethics within the country are considered.

What is owed to the community before, during and following research: an ethical dialogue.

Cash, R.A.

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Harvard School of Public Health - Programme on Ethical Issues in International Health Research

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp.1): S37-41 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Biomedical Research; Informed Consent; Ethics,Medical; Developing Countries; Guidelines

Abstract: The paper briefly outlines some of the ethical issues involved in community-based research particularly in developing countries. It focuses on informed consent, confidentiality and the obligations to the community or its members who participate in the study. Most ethical guidelines are focused on the individual participants. Yet increasingly the community may be the unit of study. More attention will need to be directed towards developing guidelines for community-based research.

education**Regional perspectives in research ethics: a report from Bangladesh.**

Harun Ar Rashid.

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Bangladesh Medical Research Council

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp.1): S66-72 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Ethics,Research; Ethics,Medical; Ethics Committees,Research; Guidelines; Research-standards

Abstract: Health research in Bangladesh is increasing and hence there is a need to consider the ethical issues with regard such research. This paper describes the measures being taken in Bangladesh to address research ethics, such as the bioethics educational programmes and the ethics review committees functioning within the country. The role and work of the Central Ethics Review Committee and the regulatory guidelines are outlined. The paper also discusses the situation regarding research ethics within the South Asia region.

Biomedical Research**Common pitfalls in the conduct of clinical research.**

Bhandari, Mohit; Zlowodzki, Michael; Jonsson, Anders

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Hamilton Health Sciences, General Hospital

Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 1-8 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Evidence-Based Medicine; Research Design

Abstract: Recently, paradigm shift from expert opinion towards evidence-based medicine has occurred encouraging physicians to base their treatment decisions on the best available research evidence. In the hierarchy of evidence randomized clinical trials [level 1 evidence] are considered of the highest quality [least biased] while non-randomized studies represent lower levels [levels 2-4]. Several pitfalls in the design and conduct of clinical research include: lack of randomization, lack of concealment, lack of blinding, and errors in hypothesis testing [type I and II errors]. A basic understanding of these principles of research will empower both investigators and readers when applying the results of research to clinical practice.

ethics**Bioethics activities in India.**

Kumar, N.K.

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Indian Council of Medical Research

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp.1): S56-65 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Bioethics-education; Research Support; Bioethical Issues; Program Development; Ethics Committees,Research; Curriculum; Guidelines

Abstract: The Indian Council of Medical Research formulates, coordinates and promotes biomedical research in India. In 1980, they formulated the first national ethical guidelines. They offer a number of different training programmes, from 1 day to 6 months. The council is developing a core curriculum for teaching bioethics, which would be applied uniformly in medical schools throughout the country. Drug development and ethics is also important in India, particularly now that the local pharmaceutical industry is expanding and so many drugs trials are outsourced to the country. The council is also very active in encouraging the development of ethics review committees.

Research and developing countries: hopes and hypes.

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Center of Biomedical Ethics and Culture [SIUT]

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp.1): S30-36 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Physician-Patient Relations; Bioethics; Ethics,Medical; Developing Countries; Clinical Trials-standards

Abstract: The paper outlines the universal problem of ensuring ethical practices in human subject research, and focuses on specific difficulties faced in the developing world with particular reference to Pakistan. It discusses the influence of traditional and hierarchical social norms of physician-patient relationships in heightening these problems.

Two emerging issues of specific concern in Pakistan are described: an exponential rise in multinational clinical drug trials, and commercial ventures offering unproven stem cell "therapy" for all kinds of diseases. The importance of introducing ethical practices in research within the context of local cultural and socioeconomic realities is highlighted.

Bladder

anatomy and histology

Normal values of mucosal thickness of bladder.

Birang, Sh.; Kafaee, Z.; Sanaee Taheri, M.; Shekarchi, B.

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Radiology

Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences of the I.R.Iran-J.A.U.M.S

2006; 4 (1): 781-784 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Mucous Membrane; Urinary Tract Infections; Bladder, Neurogenic; Drug Therapy; Urethra-abnormalities; Bladder Calculi; Inflammation; Ultrasonography; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Mucosal thickness of bladder increases following to the UTI, chemotherapy, neurogenic bladder, posterior urethral valve, stone and inflammation. Due to the importance of normal values of mucosal thickness and existing controversies, this study was performed on normal population visiting medical centers affiliated to Shahid Beheshti Medical University. This was a cross-sectional study on 212 normal adult individuals. The studied group included all patients underwent ultrasonography. Not due to urinary problems such as abdomen pain, probable anomalies and routine check-up. All those didn't have predisposing factors on increase of mucosal thickness. The probe was 3.5-5 MHZ. The thickness was measured sagittally and cross-sectionally from posterior-lateral trigone. Age, sex and fullness of the bladder were determined as influencing factors on bladder thickness. The range of age was 12 to 70. 78% were female and 22% male. The thickness of full bladder was 2.57+/- 0.57 mm with the range of 1.41 to 3.65 mm and the thickness of empty bladder was 5.48 +/- 0.12 mm with the range of 7.10 to 3.86 mm. The thickness of bladder was reported to be 2-3 mm in one reference and 4-6 mm in another. The previous findings are compatible to some extent with those from our study for full bladder but nothing mentioned for empty bladder.

Bladder Fistula

congenital

Congenital ceco-vesical fistula associated with anorectal malformation: Case report.

Aly, Kamal Abd Elelah

Kamalaly5@yahoo.com

Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine

Annals of Pediatric Surgery 2006; 2 (1): 50-52 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Bladder Fistula-diagnosis; Bladder Fistula-surgery; Abnormalities-congenital; Colonic Diseases-congenital; Anus, Imperforate; Orchitis; Ultrasonography

Abstract: Congenital ceco-vesical fistula [CCVF] associated with high anorectal malformation was not described before. The only described case in 1972 was associated with total colonic atresia which are not the case. We report a case of CCVF associated with a blind ended distal colon in a 50-day old male presented with high imperforate anus faecalurea, and epididymo-orchitis of the left testis. The bladder was separated from the cecum followed by abdomino-perineal pull-through of the colon. The relevant literature is reviewed, and the diagnostic modalities and management are discussed.

Blepharitis

etiology

Phthiriasis palpebrum presenting as chronic atypical unilateral blepharitis.

Al Ghamdi, Ali; Al Amry, Mohammad A.

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (1): 41-43 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Blepharitis-parasitology; Eye Infections, Parasitic; Lice Infestations-complications; Eyelid Diseases-etiology; Eyelashes

Abstract: To report a case of phthiriasis palpebrum presenting as unilateral blepharitis in a 4-year-old male child. Materials and Observational case report. A 4-year-old child presented to the emergency room of King Khaled Eye Specialist Hospital complaining of persistent redness after he had trivial trauma to his right eye one day earlier. Live crab lice and their nits were found attached to the eyelashes of the right upper lid. They were removed mechanically by jeweler's forceps under slit lamp and topical anesthesia, and treated with application of erythromycin eye ointment for two weeks. Infestation of the right upper eyelid by phthiriasis palpebrum was diagnosed and treated successfully. Meticulous examination of the eye lids may help early diagnosis and treatment of such communicable diseases. Screening of family members for possible sources of infection, and health education are important issues in the prevention of such diseases.

Blindness

epidemiology

National Register for the Blind: a tool for health programme management.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 170-177 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Registries; Cataract-epidemiology; Retrospective Studies; National Health Programs; Community Health Services

Abstract: We carried out a retrospective analytical study of 3525 bilaterally blind people registered in Oman to the end of 2000. We described the examination method, maintenance of the register and analysis of data. Lists of different categories of blind people were distributed to various organizations for management and rehabilitation purposes. The role of the national register in addressing blinding cataract, corneal blindness, eradication of congenital rubella syndrome and care of blind people in Oman was also examined. The register was useful in identifying candidates for rehabilitation and also for monitoring regional efforts to manage curable blindness. This multiple use of the register could make it an important tool for health programme management in Oman.

Bone Density

Effects of swimming training and free mobilization on bone mineral densities of rats with the immobilization-induced osteopenia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 312-316 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Physical Conditioning, Animal; Immobilization; Bone Diseases, Metabolic; Rats, Wistar

Abstract: To investigate the possible effects of regular swimming exercise on bone mineral density [BMD] compared with free activity after cast immobilization of rats. We carried out the study from April 2005 to June 2005 at the Department of Sports Medicine, Medical School of Suleyman Demirel University, Isparta, Turkey. The study included a total of 24 female Wistar rats. The rats were randomized to control [n = 6] swimming training [ST] n = 9, and free mobilization [FM] n = 9 groups. We measured Bone mineral densities of femur and vertebra of all rats with a total body scanner using software specifically designed for small animals, before study started and at weeks 3 and 7. Timepoints corresponded to basal, after cast removal [ACIM], and after 3 weeks of free mobilization [AFM] or swimming training [AST]. We immobilized the right hindlimb of each ST and FM animal with a cast while the left hindlimbs were kept free. After 3 weeks, the casts were removed. Then we allowed the rats to move freely in their cage for one week, after which the animals in ST group started to swim for 5 days a week for 3 weeks for 30 minutes per day. The group FM rats moved freely in the cage. Bone mineral density of the femur and vertebra after cast immobilization was significantly decreased compared with both their basal and age-matched control group. After mobilization, significant increases occurred in both groups according to ACIM. Similar but milder changes were observed in free limbs femur BMD of rats. Interestingly, vertebra BMD of swimming group was also higher than its age-matched control group [P<0.05]. Our study showed that swimming exercise had a significant rehabilitative effect on BMD loss associated with immobilization. Further studies are needed to investigate the effects of swimming on other bone properties.

Bone Marrow Cells

drug effects

The effect of osteogenic medium on the adhesion of rat bone marrow stromal cell to the hydroxyapatite.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 305-311 (50 ref.)

Keywords: Cell Adhesion-drug effects; Durapatite-pharmacology; Osteogenesis-drug effects; Cell Differentiation-drug effects; Cell Proliferation-drug effects; Rats, Wistar

Abstract: To investigate the adhesive properties of bone marrow stromal cell [BMSC] on the hydroxyapatite [HA] particles and analyze their behavior. The study took place in the Department of the Histology and Embryology, Celal Bayar University, Manisa and in the Department of Bioengineering, Ege University, Izmir, Turkey between 2004 and 2005. We cultured BMSC from the mature rat tibia and differentiated to the osteoblasts by osteogenic medium. The BMSCs were subcultured and were taken to the HA substrate. We measured their proliferation capacity and viability with MTT assay using the spectrophotometric method. Furthermore, we identified the osteoblast-like cells by immunohistochemical staining of osteonectin and osteocalcin and we analyzed the behavior of the cells on different sized HA particles by SEM at the end of 3 days incubation. Osteogenic medium caused the proliferation capacity of

BMSC to speed up and the effects appeared earlier. We confirmed the osteoblastic differentiation by staining of most cells with osteoblastic markers. Subcultured cells were similarly adhesive to the HA particles and the osteogenic medium did not alter this behavior. They spread on the substrate similarly. Most of the cells demonstrated the cytoplasmic protrusion. Morphology of the cells did not change much with or without osteogenic medium. Different sizes of HA particles did not affect the adhesive properties of these cells except HA gel. The spreading and attachment ratios of the cells on HA gel were more than the others. We found that there was heterogeneity in BMSC on differentiation capacity to the osteoblast, which was a sign of a subpopulation. Adhesive cells showed similar morphology and behavior under the effect of osteogenic medium. The only difference was the spreading capacity on the HA gel where cell used this substrate more effectively for adhesion.

Boraginaceae

Isolation of a new triterpenoid saponin from the root of *Anchusa Strigosa* L., family Boraginaceae.

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Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 3 (2): 71-79 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Saponins-isolation and purification; Plant Roots

Abstract: It was isolated a new triterpenoidsaponin from the root of plant *Anchusa Strigosa* L. family Boraginaceae. The plant *Anchusa* is widely spread in different places in Syria, and it is used in treatment of some diseases like oedema, and fever and pulmonary diseases. The isolation and purification procedures was performed using thin layer chromatography TLC and column chromatography CC and high performance liquid chromatography HPLC and by using the methods of nuclear magnetic resonance chromatography NMR it was determined the chemical structure of the aglycon as triterpenoid linked by glycoside bond with three sugar parts.

Botulinum Toxin Type A

therapeutic uses

The treatment of masseter hypertrophy with botulinum toxin type A.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 397-400 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Masseter Muscle-pathology; Hypertrophy-drug therapy; Injections, Intramuscular

Abstract: Masseter hypertrophy is a benign condition with variable causative factors, such as bruxism, temporomandibular disorders, malocclusion and others, but has an unclear etiology in the majority of cases. Surgical masseteric resection was the conventional method of treatment for the asymmetric swellings over the ramus and angle of the mandible on one or both sides, in addition to the generally unsuccessful treatments of occlusal adjustment, splint therapy, tranquilizers or others. An effective alternative was the local injection of very small doses of botulinum toxin type A into the masseter. The toxin binds permanently to the motor end plate preventing acetylcholine release causing pre-synaptic neuromuscular blockade, the muscle can be selectively weakened and local paralysis is followed by atrophy of the muscle. Four cases with their follow-up are reported. This technique provided a predictable and conservative method of treatment for this type of facial asymmetry.

Breast Diseases

drug therapy

Tamoxifen effects on treatment fibrocystic breast disease in women.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 565-566 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Estrogen Antagonists-therapeutic uses

Breast Feeding

Infant feeding in Saudi Arabia: mothers' attitudes and practices..

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 6-13 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Bottle Feeding; Infant Food; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Infant Nutrition

Abstract: We conducted a nationwide cross-sectional survey of 4872 mothers [mostly Saudi] to study infant feeding patterns. Information was collected about their feeding practices with their youngest child using pre-tested

questionnaires. About four-fifths of the mothers had received health education about breastfeeding, most often from medical staff; younger mothers tended to be better informed. Approximately 92% fed colostrum to the newborn, but 76.1% had introduced bottle-feeding by 3 months [48.3% cited insufficient milk as the reason for introducing the bottle]. This was significantly related to nationality and education level. Mixed feeding [breastfeeding and bottle-feeding] was popular. Solid foods tended to be introduced late and this was significantly related to nationality, age and education level.

Traditional beliefs as forgotten influencing factors on breast-feeding performance in Turkey.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 511-518 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Culture; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: The aim of this cross-sectional study was to identify the infant feeding practices and to evaluate the attitudes and beliefs of mothers on breast-feeding in Turkey. This study was established in 10 provinces of Turkey between December 2000 and March 2001 and the study group was comprised of 1,767 women between the ages of 15-49 years [mean 27.6 +/- 6.4 years]. Questionnaires were self-filled by mothers in the waiting rooms of the health centers. One hundred seventy-three women [9.9%] were illiterate, 829 [47.7%] had <= 5 years of schooling, and 83.4% were housewives. A significant number of women have traditional beliefs related to breast-feeding practices. According to 23.4% of the women at least 3 calls to prayer [average 12 hours] should be waited before the first breastfeeding postpartum and more than 30% of the mothers believe that colostrum should not be given to the newborn, some mothers' breast milk could harm their babies, and an evil eye could harm their breast milk. The traditional belief status and educational status of the women differed significantly between provinces, lower educational status and higher rates of women with traditional beliefs were observed in less developed eastern provinces. Overall, 60.6% of the women were knowledgeable on breastfeeding practices, whereas only 13.5% were scored as good in attitudes. Among all women with breast-feed babies, 35.8% started supplementary feeding in the first 3 months of life. Mother's age, education, occupation and traditional beliefs did not have a significant effect on supplementation time. As a result, these findings suggest the importance of taking into account the customs, local beliefs and family influences in planning community health programs.

Breast Neoplasms

blood

Comparison of bone scintigraphy with serum tumor markers of CA 15-3 and carcinoembryonic antigen in patients with breast carcinoma.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 317-322 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms-pathology; Bone Neoplasms-blood; Bone Neoplasms-radionuclide imaging; CA-15-3 Antigen-blood; Carcinoembryonic Antigen-blood; Tumor Markers, Biological; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To compare the bone scintigraphy findings with a carcinoembryonic antigen [CEA] and cancer antigen 15-3 [CA 15-3] levels in breast carcinoma patients. We also investigated the relationship between anatomical bone type and its effect on tumor marker levels. The study was consisted of retrospective evaluation of 120 bone scans of patients with breast carcinoma admitted to the Nuclear Medicine Department, Medical Faculty, Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey between January 2003 and December 2004. The mean age of the patients was 54.7 years. We grouped the results of the bone scans into 3 as normal, equivocal and metastatic. Carcinoembryonic antigen and CA 15-3 levels were recorded from the files of the patients. Upper cut levels of 4.8 U/ml for CEA and 38 U/ml for CA 15-3 was accepted. Metastatic bone areas were distributed according to their anatomical location as long, short, flat, irregular and sesamoid and effect of bone type on tumor marker was investigated. In 16 of the patients, bone scintigraphy revealed metastases. Sixty-one patients had normal scans and in 47 patients metastases could not be ruled out. In patients with metastases, CA 15-3 was elevated in 8 and CEA was higher than the upper limit in 6. For CEA and CA 15-3, the anatomical type of bone has no any effect on serum tumor marker concentration between patients with normal and elevated levels of tumor markers in metastatic patients. Tumor markers are not solely enough in predicting bone metastases. Bone scintigraphy and tumor markers should be both used in management of patients with breast carcinoma. The anatomical type of bone has no any effect on elevation of serum tumor marker concentration.

The relation between tumor marker Ca 15-3 and metastases in interpectoral lymph nodes in breast cancer patients.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 460-462 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms-pathology; CA-15-3 Antigen-blood; Neoplasms-secondary; Carcinoma-blood; Lymphatic Metastasis; Pectoralis Muscles-pathology

Abstract: We aimed at analyzing the metastatic involvement in interpectoral [Rotter's] lymph nodes [RLN] in relation to tumor marker CA 15-3. The study included 177 female patients undergoing surgery for primary breast cancer at the University Hospital for Tumors, Zagreb, Croatia from November 2001 to March 2004. In addition to the standard surgical procedure, interpectoral RLNs were removed in all of the patients. Levels of the serum tumor marker CA 15-3 was determined prior to surgery. Rotter's lymph nodes were identified in 66.2% of the patients, with metastatic involvement revealed in 18.6% of the RLNs. Metastatic involvement of RLNs in patients with negative axillary lymph nodes was 2.8% and positive in 34.6%. Elevated serum levels of tumor marker CA 15-3 had 22 [12.4%] patients. Of 33 Rotter's node-positive patients, 27.3% had elevated serum levels of tumor marker CA 15-3 and in Rotter's node-negative patients only 9% had elevated serum levels of tumor marker CA 15-3, with the level statistically significantly higher in Rotter's positive patients compared to those with negative [or absent] RLNs [$\chi^2 = 8.22, P = 0.004$]. Tumor marker CA 15-3 is more frequently elevated in patients with positive RLNs. Elevated values of tumor marker CA 15-3 could be warning for possible positive interpectoral nodes. The removal of the RLNs may be beneficial for patients with [massive] axillary nodal involvement. For axillary node negative patients, sentinel node biopsy could avoid the unnecessary removal of the RLNs.

complications

Local Regional Recurrence of Breast cancer in Tunisia Center.

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Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (2): 97-102 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Neoplasm Recurrence, Local; Risk Factors; Prognosis

Abstract: To evaluate locoregional recurrence rate of breast cancer, determine its anatomoclinical characteristics and discuss the available therapeutic alternatives. Patients and methods A retrospective study including 41 patients with LRR following modified radical mastectomy or conservative surgery of invasive breast carcinoma without metastasis, between January 1993 and December 2002. 38 cases of LRR occurred after mastectomy and 3 cases after conservative surgery. LRR rate was 4.84 %. mean follow-up 44.7 months. Mean age of patients was 45 years and LRR mean occurrence time-interval 22.4 months. Recurrence was parietal in 25 cases, mammary in 2 cases, and nodal in 14 cases. 18 patients had to be operated on. Conclusion Prognosis of breast cancer depends on distant metastasis. LRR constitutes the second major risk liable to influence the overall prognosis.

etiology

Antiperspirant use as a risk factor for breast cancer in Iraq.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 478-482 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms-epidemiology; Risk Factors; Breast Neoplasms-chemically induced; Contraceptives, Oral-adverse effects

Abstract: Some internet communications have addressed the link between antiperspirant use and breast cancer. We studied the possible association between the use of antiperspirants and some other factors with the development of breast cancer in Al-Kadhmia teaching hospital. Thus, 54 cases of breast cancer and 50 controls were interviewed. We found 82.0% of the controls used antiperspirants compared with 51.8% of cases [$P < 0.05$]. The use of antiperspirants had no association with the risk of breast cancer, while family history and oral contraceptives use were found to be associated.

genetics

Gene expression profiles of the fibroblasts from breast tumors and normal tissue compared with the tumor expression profiles.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 463-469 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms-pathology; Gene Expression Profiling; Fibroblasts-physiology; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: The study was designed to examine whether the gene expression profiles of fibroblast cell lines, established from the tumor and the normal tissue from the same breast, exhibit any similarities with the profiles of the original tissues. Fibroblast cell lines were established from invasive ductal carcinoma [IDC] and ductal carcinoma in situ [DCIS] of the breast and the adjacent normal tissues. Isolated total RNA from the cell lines and tissues were used to prepare labeled cDNA which was hybridized to Becton Dickinson Atlas. M microarrays for obtaining profiles of expressed genes. The profiles of tumors and cell lines were compared. This study was carried out at King Faisal specialist Hospital and Research Center, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, during 2004 and 2005. Alterations of expression of most of the genes in the tissues were not detectable in the cell lines. The expression of a lower number of genes was altered in DCIS compared with that in IDC tumors. Although the fibroblasts discharge important functions, their gene expression profiles do not represent the breast tissue to the extent that any prognostic decisions could be made.

metabolism**Comparing the clinical, histopathological and myoepithelial features of estrogen receptor positive and negative mammary carcinomas.**

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 470-476 (21 ref.)**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms-pathology; Carcinoma-metabolism; Carcinoma-pathology; Receptors, Estrogen-metabolism; Tumor Markers, Biological-metabolism; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between hormone-receptor status and histological parameters, considering that some estrogen receptor [ER]-negative breast carcinoma are suggested to be of myoepithelial origin or differentiation; and to examine the presence of significant difference by myoepithelial markers and define their morphologies. For this research, 30 estrogen receptor-negative and 31 estrogen receptor-positive breast carcinomas diagnosed at the Pathology Department, Istanbul Training and Education Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey, between February 2003 and October 2004 were considered and compared clinically, microscopically and immunohistochemically considering myoepithelial markers using SMA, S100, keratin 14. We found a higher amount of grade 3 frequency pushing margins, solid islets, and presence of central necrosis in the estrogen receptor-negative group than in the positive group [P0.001 and P0.05]. Six estrogen-negative and 2 estrogen-positive cases were found positive for myoepithelial markers; a difference which is nonsignificant [P=0.147]. The presence of solid islets, fusiform, and clear cells was detected higher in myoepithelial positive tumors than in negative group [P<0.05]. For daily pathologic applications, some morphological properties of a breast carcinoma can give clues about ER and myoepithelial features. In estrogen receptor-negative tumors, there is a remarkable myoepithelial marker positivity. Studies involving broader series and different myoepithelial markers could give more reliable results

pathology**Expression of Thrombospondin-1 in breast carcinoma: An immunohistological study.**

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Suez Canal University - Faculty of Medicine - Pathology Department

Suez Canal University Medical Journal 2006; 9 (1): 63-68 (23 ref.)**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms-immunology; Immunohistochemistry; Thrombospondin 1; Tumor Markers, Biological; Predictive Value of Tests; Prognosis

Abstract: Fourty seven specimens of patients with breast carcinoma, received in the Pathology Laboratory of the Suez Canal University Teaching Hospital in the period between January 2001 to December 2002. In each case two slides were stained, one to be routinely stained with H and E for histological evaluation. The other slide to be immunohistochemically[IHC] stained for Thrombospondin-1[TSP-1].Correlate these expression with the conventional prognostic factors. The staining intensity of most of the IDC cases was moderate. TSP-1 staining was confined in the cytoplasm in 79% of the cases while nuclear and cytoplasmic staining was seen in 21%. There was statistical significant relation between TSP-1 staining intensity status and tumor size. While no relationship could be found between TSP-1 staining pattern or cytoplasmic versus nuclear and cytoplasmic to various tumor sizes. Similarly, we failed to find a relation TSP-1 staining intensity status and the histological grade in cases of IDC NOS, and ILC. The role of TSP-1 in tumor progression is both complex and controversial. The rule of thrombospondin-1 as an anti-angiogenic factor is very interesting in inhibiting tumor cell adhesion, proliferation, motility, and invasion.

Bronchopulmonary Sequestration**sediography****Pulmonary Sequestrations.**

Jamel, Ammar; Media, Ghrairi; Imene, Ismail; Hamzaoui, Agnes

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (2): 118-121 (19 ref.)**Keywords:** Bronchopulmonary Sequestration-diagnosis; Bronchopulmonary Sequestration-surgery; Review, Literature; Pleural Effusion

Abstract: Pulmonary sequestrations are defined by the presence of a non functional pulmonary parenchyma with an abnormal vascularisation. Their incidence ranges from 1.1 % to 1.8% of all the malformations in the general population. Two types of sequestrations are described: - Intralobar sequestrations: the most common, localised within a normal parenchyma. - Extralobar sequestrations: totally separate from the lung with their own pleural covering. We report two cases of sequestrations. In the first case, the radioclinical presentation was strongly suggestive of this diagnosis in a 32 - year old woman with recurrent hemoptysis, airspace opacity in the left retrocardiac region and a systemic vascularisation of this mass on tomodensitometry. Pathological studies after surgery confirmed the diagnosis of intralobar sequestration type I in the classification of PRYCE. In the second case a thoracoscopy performed on a 14 - year-old boy who had a serohematic pleural effusion, revealed a left costodiaphragmatic mass. Surgical removal of this mass confirmed its extralobar pulmonary nature.

Brucellosis

complications

Meningoencephalitis, pancytopenia, pulmonary insufficiency and splenic abscess in a patient with brucellosis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 539-541 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Meningoencephalitis-microbiology; Pancytopenia-microbiology; Abscess; Splenic Diseases-microbiology; Pulmonary Valve Insufficiency

Abstract: A complicated case of brucellosis with some rare features is reported. Brucellosis is a multisystemic disease. However, disseminated brucellosis with cerebral, pulmonary, hematopoietic and splenic involvement in an otherwise healthy patient is a rare event. In this article, we report a case of disseminated brucellosis who was initially diagnosed as myelodysplastic syndrome [MDS] and meningoencephalitis, pulmonary symptoms, and splenic abscess formation occurred thereafter.

diagnosis

Prevalence of bovine and human brucellosis in western Algeria: comparison of screening tests.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 119-128 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Brucellosis-veterinary; Sheep Diseases-diagnosis; Complement Fixation Tests; Serologic Tests; Prevalence; Antigens, Bacterial-immunology

Abstract: A serological study was carried out in Tiaret province in western Algeria on 1032 cows distributed in 95 flocks to estimate the prevalence of Brucella infection and to compare the sensitivity and specificity of a range of agglutination tests. Screening tests showed 31.5% of herds positive using the buffered plate antigen test and 26.3% using the rose Bengal test compared with 15.7% with the complement fixation test. Using the complement fixation test as the gold standard for confirmatory tests, the Rivanol test was found to be more sensitive but less specific than tube agglutination in detecting brucellosis infection. Three isolates were identified from 105 blood samples from humans with brucellosis and 50 samples of milk and tissues from infected cows and they were all *Brucella melitensis* biovar 3.

epidemiology

Seroepidemiology of selected zoonotic infections in Basra region of Iraq.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 112-118 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Leishmaniasis-epidemiology; Toxoplasmosis-epidemiology; Urban Population; Rural Population; Prevalence; Seroepidemiologic Studies

Abstract: A community-based seroepidemiological study was made of 4 common zoonotic infections [brucellosis, hydatidosis, toxoplasmosis and visceral leishmaniasis] in 3 areas [rural, urban and suburban semirural] in Basra governorate, southern Iraq. The prevalence of brucellosis was higher in the suburban semirural area [29.3%] than the rural and urban areas. The prevalence of hydatidosis [19.0%-35.5%] and toxoplasmosis [41.1%-52.1%] were relatively high in all 3 areas. With respect to visceral leishmaniasis, low rates of infection were reported [0.2%-1.9%]. The study shows in general that the suburban semirural area is at highest risk of zoonotic infections compared with other areas. The results could form a rational basis for the planning of an integrated comprehensive approach for control of zoonotic infections in the areas surveyed.

Carcinoma, Hepatocellular

diagnosis

Hypoglycemia, the first presenting sign of hepatocellular carcinoma.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 387-388 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Hypoglycemia-etiology; Liver Neoplasms-diagnosis

Abstract: Hypoglycemia is a well-known paraneoplastic manifestation of hepatocellular carcinoma usually occurring in the terminal stages of the disease. However, during initial presentation this manifestation is uncommon. We report a 77-year-old man who presented with signs and symptoms of severe hypoglycemia [for example drowsiness]. After

clinical work-ups, we detected a large mass in the liver. Interestingly, after surgical excision of the tumor, the attacks of decreased level of consciousness and hypoglycemia seized.

Cardiomyopathy, Dilated

epidemiology

Epidemiology of idiopathic cardiomyopathy in Qatar during 1996-2003.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 56-61 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Consanguinity; Hospitals, General; Medical Audit; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To report the rates of cardiomyopathies in the population below 50 years of age in Qatar. We conducted a retrospective review of clinical data on patients with Cardiomyopathy who were hospitalized in Hamad General Hospital, Doha. Data were collected from medical records during the 1996-2002 period and prospectively from the patients who were hospitalized during the year 2003. All Cardiomyopathy patients below 50 years of age who were citizens or permanent residents in Qatar were included in this study. During the study period, a total of 132 cases were recorded with idiopathic cardiomyopathies. Among these, 67.4% were males and 32.6% females; Qatari 31.8%, non-Qatari 68.2%. The consanguinity rate was high among Qatari patients. In the first 7-year study period, 1996-2002, the incidence rate of all types of cardiomyopathies was 2.5/100,000 population per year [95% CI: 1.4-3.5]. It increased to 5.2/100,000 population during the year 2003 [95% CI: 3.6-6.7]. Dilated Cardiomyopathy was most prevalent [75.8%] in all age groups, and the incidence increased remarkably with age. Lower prevalence of hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy [13.6%] and left ventricle noncompaction Cardiomyopathy [6.1%] was found. In children below 15 years of age, the incidence rate for all types of cardiomyopathies was 2.7/100,000 population. The overall mortality rate was 5.3%. Most cases of car-diomyopathy were identified at an early age: below 15 years and above 35 years of age. Introducing preventive and early diagnosis programs may have an impact on reducing the mortality and morbidity from idiopathic Cardiomyopathy.

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation in pregnancy.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 415-418 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Heart Arrest-therapy; Pregnancy; Pregnancy Complications, Cardiovascular; Cesarean Section; Respiratory Physiology

Cardiovascular Diseases

epidemiology

Predictors of cardiovascular risk factors in Tehranian adults: diet and lifestyle.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 88-97 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Cardiovascular Diseases-physiopathology; Blood Glucose-blood; Lipids-blood; Body Mass Index; Risk Factors

Abstract: We carried out a dietary intake assessment in 486 adults 20 from the Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study. There was a strong positive association between body mass index [BMI] and serum triglycerides [beta = 1.6, P 0.05] and carbohydrate intake and triglycerides [beta = 2.4, P < 0.05]. There was also an association between low-density lipoprotein cholesterol and weight [beta = 1.1, P < 0.05], age [beta = 1.6, P < 0.05] and cholesterol intake [beta = 0.7, P < 0.01]. For 1 unit increase in either BMI, waist to hip ratio or saturated fatty acid intake, diastolic blood pressure increased 0.6, 0.9 and 0.1 mmHg, respectively [P < 0.05]. Dietary and non-dietary factors have an association with, and play a role as predictors of, CVD risk factors.

Catheterization, Central Venous

adverse effects

Tunneled central venous lines in the neonates: Insertion in the neonatal intensive care unit.

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Annals of Pediatric Surgery 2006; 2 (1): 15-18 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Catheterization, Central Venous-methods; Intensive Care Units, Neonatal; Infusions, Intravenous; Parenteral Nutrition; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Septicemia; Radiography; Wound Infection; Thrombosis; Infant, Newborn

Abstract: The use of central venous catheters has brought enormous benefits in neonatal care. They have been used extensively in neonatal intensive care units for administration of intravenous fluids, parenteral nutrition as well as antibiotic therapy. Tunneling the catheter through the subcutaneous tissue has been used to reduce the incidence of systemic sepsis, as the skin exit site is away from the vein puncture site. Tunneled central venous catheters have been routinely inserted in the operating room, few centers performing the technique in the neonatal intensive care unit [NICU] The aim of this study was to evaluate the feasibility and safety of their insertion in the NICU. Over a period of two years, fourteen tunneled single lumen silicone catheters have been inserted by the author in 12 neonates. They were inserted using a cut-down technique either through the internal jugular vein or the femoral vein. Cases performed in the operating room received general anesthesia, while sedation and local anesthesia were used for cases performed in the NICUs. Postoperatively, X-ray was performed to verify the catheter position. Catheters inserted in the NICU were compared to those inserted in the operative room. Indications, complications and outcomes were reviewed. The patients' weight ranged from 590 gm to 3.3 kg. The youngest was 7 days old. Six catheters were inserted in the operating room [43%], and eight [57%] in the NICU. The internal jugular vein was used in 12 cases [86%] and the femoral vein in two [14%]. Of the twelve babies, ten [83%] required the catheter for hyperalimentation, and two [17%] for both antibiotic therapy and intravenous fluid administration. Septic complications occurred in two cases [14%]; local wound sepsis in one patient [7%]; and septicemia in another [7%]. Both of them were inserted in the operative room. Tube dislodgement occurred in one case [7%] and thrombus formation in one occasion [7%]. Tunneled insertion of central venous catheters is a valuable technique in the neonates. Line insertion in the NICU was not associated with increased risk of line sepsis. Therefore, performing the technique in the NICU is not only feasible but safe as well. However, large-numbered studies are still needed.

Cause of Death

Epidemiology of deaths from injuries in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 382-390 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Accidents-mortality; Wounds and Injuries-etiology; Wounds and Injuries-mortality; Accidents, Traffic-mortality

Abstract: A 1-year study of fatal injuries was carried out in 10 provinces of the Islamic Republic of Iran based on a population of 16 740 637 in 2000-01. All reported deaths were compared and validated with other sources of death registration. Out of 66 846 deaths, 9733 [58/100 000] resulted from injuries. Overall, 14.9% of all deaths with 26.9% of years of lost life were from injuries. Most fatal injuries were unintentional [48.0/100 000]. Deaths from traffic injuries [30.0/100 000] are the highest in the world. Of 1693 intentional fatal injuries, 61% were due to suicide, at a mean age of 29 years.

Caustics

adverse effects

Are the laws or applications insufficient to prevent children from the hazards of corrosive materials?

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 409-412 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Burns, Chemical; Esophagus-injuries; Stomach-injuries; Product Labeling; Accidents, Home

CD4 Lymphocyte Count

methods

A new micro-method enumeration of lymphocytes subsets CD4 and CD8 in whole blood using immuno-magnetic beads.

Mortada, M.; Ezzedine, M.; Berri, F.; Kanan, H.

Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 3 (2): 5-15 and 25-36 (16 ref.)

Keywords: CD8-Positive T-Lymphocytes; T-Lymphocyte Subsets; Lymphocytes

Abstract: The aim of this study was a quick separation of CD4 and CD8 subsets in micro-technique; we purpose the procedure, which a dynabeads having low-cost whole blood lymphocytes is counting small volumes of blood and beads, with a shorter incubated times. We were studied the behavior of lymphocyte, we based on a different parameters including a blood dilution, temperature, beads target cells ratio, choice MABs [affinity], using a comparison of the dynabeads technic with others technics well known such as flow cytometry [FCM]. Then we monitor the depletion of blood samples by pre-treated IMS, we had been demonstrated the efficiency dynabeads coated with high affinity such as AMT8, AMT4, AMCD14, over 99% depletion. The target cells was obtained in 10 minutes at 4°C,

monocytes were captured by CD4- beads leading to over-counting, CD4. lymphocytes. This problem had been solved by monocytes pre-clearing using CD14 MAbs. To solve the problem we were proposed a procedure in two steps protocol including monocytes pre-clearing only 30 minutes operated at room temperature, without sophisticated instrument then we can counts directly the number of lymphocytes.

Cerebrovascular Accident

Outcome of stroke in Saudi children.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (supp.1): S91-S96 (49 ref.)

Keywords: Developmental Disabilities; Recovery of Function; Retrospective Studies; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To report on the prognosis, neurologic outcome, and recurrences of stroke in Saudi children. We evaluated a cohort of 104 Saudi children with stroke at the Division of Pediatric Neurology at King Khalid University Hospital, College of Medicine, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia from July 1992 to February 2001 [retrospective study] and February 2001 to March 2003 [prospective study]. We analyzed the salient clinical, neuroimaging, neurophysiological, neuropsychological and laboratory data following retrieval from a specially designed comprehensive protocol. Of the 104 children in the cohort [aged one month to 12 years], 5 [4.8%] died during the study period and 9 [8.7%] were lost to follow-up. The mean duration of follow-up for the remaining 90 children was 40 months [median 33 months]. Recovery was judged complete in 6 [6.7%] of these 90 children. We detected residual hemiparesis [irrespective of its effect on daily functions] in 73 [81%] and this was combined with other motor deficits in 45 children [50%]. Forty-one children [46%] had residual dysphasia or language deficits, whereas 45 [50%] were judged to have had cognitive deficit. Psychometry revealed an abnormal intelligence quotient test [70] in 19 of 26 [73%] children. Other neurologic sequelae included epilepsy in 52 [58%], recurrent headaches in 13 [14%] and hydrocephalus in 4 [4.4%] patients. Six of the 95 [6.3%] children, who were ascertained to have died or kept their follow-up, had one or more recurrences, one month to 5 years after the initial stroke [median 23 months]. Patients who had recurrent strokes were significantly more likely to be the product of consanguineous marriages [P=0.04]. Regarding the group of 23 children with perinatal stroke, neither deaths nor recurrences occurred during the follow-up period. However, 20 [87%] of them had significant delays in their developmental milestones. The toll of stroke in Saudi children is demanding, with most children demonstrating persistent neurologic or cognitive deficits. Primary prevention for recurrences is feasible through informed genetic counseling.

diagnosis

Childhood stroke. Diagnostic and management challenges.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (supp.1): S2-S3 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Cerebrovascular Accident-therapy; Risk Factors; Retrospective Studies; Prospective Studies; Treatment Outcome; Disease Management

Diagnostic approach and management strategy of childhood stroke.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (supp.1): S4-S11 (58 ref.)

Keywords: Cerebrovascular Accident-therapy; Diagnostic Imaging; Algorithms; Antifibrinolytic Agents-therapeutic Uses

Abstract: Prompt recognition and early intervention, with pertinent management and medication, may reduce subsequent neurologic deficits in stroke, which constitutes a devastating event in children. This is due to the tasking and demanding consequences including death or residual neurological deficits, which may last for many decades, in over 60% of survivors. Evidence-based treatment for children with stroke is still lacking, reflecting scarcity in baseline epidemiological data on pediatric stroke, the multitude of underlying risk factors, and the ethical and practical challenges incurred in conducting clinical trials. Based on the experience we gained from a combined prospective and retrospective study on childhood stroke [covering 10 years and 7 months and involving a cohort of 104 Saudi children], a diagnostic algorithm, which outlines the approach to a child with suspected stroke/cerebrovascular lesion, was designed. This algorithm might also be of use for managing other children with stroke from the Arabian Peninsula and Middle Eastern Region with similar demographic, socioeconomic, and ethnic backgrounds. Underlying risk factors, which need special attention, include thrombophilia and hypercoagulable states and sickle cell disease [SCD], which contrary to previous studies from Saudi Arabia, were found to constitute a common risk factor with severe manifestations. Other risk factors include infections [especially neurobrucellosis], cardiac diseases, and hypernatremic dehydration. Recognition of an identifiable syndrome or inherited metabolic cause may unravel an underlying cerebrovascular disease. This is particularly important in this region, given the large pool of autosomal recessive diseases and the high rate of consanguinity. In the evaluation of a suspected case of stroke, important imaging modalities include cranial CT, MRI [including diffusion-weighted images], magnetic resonance angiography [MRA], magnetic resonance venography [MRV] and conventional angiography. Transcranial Doppler sonography of the

intracranial vessels and Duplex scan of the neck are valuable modalities for detecting large vessel vasculopathy, which occur in SCD, moyamoya syndrome, arterial dissection, and stenosis. Antithrombotic drugs are increasingly being used in the acute phase of childhood ischemic stroke. These include unfractionated heparin, lowmolecular-weight heparins, aspirin or warfarin, or both. Specialized stroke care and follow-up are needed for children with stroke, as well as their families.

etiology

Cardiac diseases as a risk factor for stroke in Saudi children.

Salih, Mustafa A.; Al Jarallah, Abdullah S.; Abdel Gader, Abdel Galil M.; Al Jarallah, Ahmed A.; Al Saadi, Muslim M.; Kentab, Amal Y.; Alorainy, Ibrahim A.; Hassan, Hamdy H.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (supp.1): S61-S68 (46 ref.)

Keywords: Cardiomyopathy, Restrictive-complications; Heart Defects, Congenital-complications; Risk Factors; Heart Diseases-complications; Retrospective Studies; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To ascertain the role of cardiac diseases as a risk factor for stroke in a cohort of Saudi children who were evaluated in a retrospective and prospective study. Children with cardiac diseases were identified from within a cohort of 104 Saudi children who presented with stroke. They were seen as inpatients in the Pediatric Wards or evaluated at the Outpatient Clinics of the Division of Pediatric Neurology [DPN], and the Division of Pediatric Cardiology at King Khalid University Hospital, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during the periods July 1992 to February 2001 [retrospective study] and February 2001 to March 2003 [prospective study]. A comprehensive form for clinical, neuroimaging, neurophysiological and laboratory data retrieval was designed and completed for each patient. Cardiac evaluation included 12-lead ECG and serial echocardiograms. Cardiac catheterization and 24-hour ambulatory ECG [Holter] were conducted on clinical discretion. Cardiac diseases were the underlying risk factor for stroke in 6 [5.8%] of the 104 children [aged one month to 12 years]. The patients [4 males and 2 females] were evaluated at the DPN at a mean age of 5.3 years [range = 1 - 8 years; median 6.5 years]. Onset of stroke was at a mean age of 34 months [range = 4 months - 8 years; median = 30 months]. Five patients had stroke in association with congenital heart disease [CHD], whereas the sixth had restrictive cardiomyopathy. The identified CHD consisted of membranous ventricular septal defect in a 5-year-old boy who had moyamoya syndrome and sickle cell beta - thalassemia, asymptomatic patent ductus arteriosus [PDA] in a 17-month-old girl, atrioventricular canal defect and PDA in an 8-year-old boy who also had Down syndrome, partial anomalous pulmonary venous drainage in a one-year-old boy, and Tetralogy of Fallot in an 8-year-old boy. The latter patient developed hemiparesis secondary to a septic embolus, which evolved into brain abscess involving the right fronto-parietal region. This was successfully managed surgically. The sixth patient was an 8 1/2 -year-old girl who had hemiparesis and complex partial seizure in association with restrictive cardiomyopathy. Serial echocardiograms depicted resolution of the cardiac abnormalities within 5 years and subsequent normal findings. Cardiac diseases, as a group, constitute a significant risk factor for stroke in Saudi children. Early diagnosis of these diseases is important to prevent further recurrences of stroke, and because some of them are potentially curable.

Congenital and genetic cerebrovascular anomalies as risk factors for stroke in Saudi children.

Salih, Mustafa A.; Murshid, Waleed R.; Abdel Gader, Abdel Galil M.; Zahraa, Jihad N.; Al Jarallah, Ahmed A.; Kentab, Amal Y.; Alorainy, Ibrahim A.; Hassan, Hamdy H.; Tjan, Giap T.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (supp.1): S53-S60 (67 ref.)

Keywords: Cerebrovascular Accident-epidemiology; Cerebrovascular Disorders-genetics; Abnormalities-epidemiology; Risk Factors; Retrospective Studies; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To explore the role of and report on congenital and genetic cerebrovascular anomalies as risk factors for stroke in a prospective and retrospective cohort of Saudi children. Children with stroke were evaluated at the Division of Pediatric Neurology [DPN], or were seen as inpatients in the Pediatric Wards at King Khalid University Hospital [KKUH], Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during the periods July 1992 to February 2001 [retrospective study] and February 2001 to March 2003 [prospective study]. Stroke work-up for each suspected case included hemostatic assays, serological, biochemical and neurophysiological tests. Neuroimaging modalities included routine skull X-rays, CT, MRI, magnetic resonance angiography [MRA] and conventional cerebral angiography. Of 104 children with stroke, congenital and genetic cerebrovascular anomalies were the underlying risk factor in 7 [6.7%]. The patients were evaluated at the DPN at a mean age of 66 months [range = 8 months to 11 years, median = 6 years]; and they had stroke at a mean age of 48 months [range = 2 months to 10 years, median = 8 months]. Four patients had stroke in association with neurocutaneous syndromes. Two had Sturge-Weber syndrome [SWS], one had Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome associated with SWS, and the fourth had neurofibromatosis type 1. Two patients had intracranial hemorrhage secondary to ruptured aneurysm. A girl [aged 9 years and 4 months] had left posterior cerebral artery aneurysm. She was diagnosed to have autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease following renal ultrasonography. She died 5 months later despite surgical intervention [clipping of aneurysm]. The second child was an 8-month-old boy who presented with subarachnoid and intraventricular hemorrhage [IVH] following ruptured anterior communicating artery aneurysm. He recovered with no residual symptoms following successful clipping of the aneurysm. Arteriovenous malformation [AVM] caused IVH in a 7-year-old boy who reported to hospital 5 hours after onset of headache, vomiting, drowsiness, and dizziness. Following drainage of the IVH and stabilization of the patient, the AVM was successfully embolized 6 weeks later. As a group, congenital and genetic cerebrovascular anomalies constitute a

significant risk factor for stroke in Saudi children. Recognition of these diseases is important since some are treatable and because other family members may be at risk.

Hematologic risk factors for stroke in Saudi children.

Salih, Mustafa A.; Abdel Gader, Abdel Galil M.; Al Jarallah, Ahmed A.; Kentab, Amal Y.; Alorainy, Ibrahim A.; Hassan, Hamdy H.; Bahakim, Hassan M.; Kurbaan, Khadija M.; Zahraa, Jihad N.; Murshid, Waleed R.; El Hazmi, Mohsen A.; Khoja, Waleed A.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (Supp.1): S21-S34 (118 ref.)

Keywords: Hypothalamic Diseases-complications; Risk Factors; Retrospective Studies; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To explore the hematologic risk factors for stroke in a cohort of Saudi children. We evaluated children at the Division of Pediatric Neurology at King Khalid University Hospital, College of Medicine, King Saud University, Riyadh, during the periods July 1992 to February 2001 [retrospective study] and February 2001 to March 2003 [prospective study]. Investigations for suspected cases included neuroimaging, transcranial Doppler [TCD] for cases of sickle cell disease [SCO], and Duplex scan. Hemostatic assays included coagulation screening tests, tests of thrombin generation and fibrinolysis, coagulation inhibitors, and activated protein C resistance. During the study period, 104 Saudi children [aged one month to 12 years] with stroke were seen. The mean age of the cohort was 27.1 months [SD = 39.3 months] and median was 6 months. Ischemic strokes accounted for the majority of cases [76%]. A major risk factor was identified in 93 of 104 cases of stroke [89.4%]. Hematologic disorders were the most common [46.2%], followed by prothrombotic disorders [31.7%]; microcytic hypochromic anemia [26%]; sickle cell disease [SCD], or SC beta-thalassemia, [11.5%], and factor IX deficiency [2.9%]. Raised anticardiolipin antibodies [13/49, 26.5%] was the most frequent abnormality. Deficiencies of the natural anticoagulants [protein S, protein C and antithrombin III] were as follows: protein S [15/70, 21.4%]; protein C [15/70, 21.4%] and combined deficiency of 2 or more inhibitors [9/70, 12.9%]. Activated protein C resistance has not been detected. Contrary to the findings of previous studies from Saudi Arabia, SCD is a common risk factor and is severe, as it resulted in multiple strokes. Moyamoya syndrome was diagnosed in 2 patients with SCD, one of whom had revascularization surgery [encephaloduroarteriosynangiosis]. Assessment of children with SCD at risk of stroke was helped by the introduction of TCD followed by neuroimaging, using MRI and magnetic resonance angiography. The study strongly highlights the importance of prothrombotic disorders and the severe phenotype of SCD as risk factors for stroke in Saudi children.

Infectious and inflammatory disorders of the circulatory system as risk factors for stroke in Saudi children.

Salih, Mustafa A.; Abdel Gader, Abdel Galil M.; Al Jarallah, Ahmed A.; Kentab, Amal Y.; Gadelrab, Mohamed O.; Alorainy, Ibrahim A.; Hassan, Hamdy H.; Zahraa, Jihad N.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (supp.1): S41-S52 (83 ref.)

Keywords: Bacterial Infections-complications; Risk Factors; Retrospective Studies; Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic-complications; Toxoplasmosis, Congenital-complications

Abstract: To report on the role of infectious and inflammatory disorders as risk factors for stroke in a prospective and retrospective cohort of Saudi children. Children, who presented with stroke, were evaluated at the Division of Pediatric Neurology or admitted to King Khalid University Hospital, College of Medicine, King Saud University, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during the periods July 1992 to February 2001 [retrospective study] and February 2001 to March 2003 [prospective study]. Investigations for suspected cases included hemostatic assays, microbiological and serological tests. Neuroimaging included cranial CT, MRI, magnetic resonance angiography [MRA], magnetic resonance venography [MRV] and single photon emission computed tomography [SPECT] brain scan. Of the 104 Saudi children with stroke, seen during the combined study periods of 10 years and 7 months, infectious and inflammatory disorders of the circulatory system were the identified risk factor in 18 [17.3%]. Five children had stroke following acute bacterial meningitis at ages ranging between 5-21 months. The causative organism was identified in 3 of them and consisted of *Haemophilus influenzae* [in a 5-month-old girl], *Streptococcus pneumoniae* [in a 21-month-old girl complicated by subdural empyema and sinovenous thrombosis], and *Staphylococcus aureus* in a 6-month-old boy who had an underlying chronic granulomatous disease. Unspecified meningitis/meningoencephalitis affected 4 patients, whereas 3 children had an underlying congenital infection as a cause for their stroke. Two of the latter 3 children were diagnosed to have congenital toxoplasmosis, and the third had congenital rubella syndrome. Two girls had stroke following septicemia at ages of one and 2 months. Neurobrucellosis caused stroke in 2 boys at the ages of 4 1/2 and 4 years. In both patients, neuroimaging revealed lacunar and other infarcts involving mainly the deep cerebral nuclei, secondary to occlusion of small penetrating end arteries. Two patients presented with cerebrovascular disease following systemic lupus erythematosus. These were a 12-year-old girl and a 5-year-old boy. Several of the infectious diseases that caused stroke in this cohort of Saudi children are potentially preventable through childhood immunization programs or other maternity health programs. In particular, immunogenic conjugate vaccines against the 3 most common organisms causing acute bacterial meningitis [*Haemophilus influenzae* type b, *Neisseria meningitidis* and defined serotypes of *Streptococcus pneumoniae*] are needed to protect the young [2 years] who are mostly affected.

Perinatal stroke in Saudi children. Clinical features and risk factors.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (supp.1): S35-S40 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Cerebrovascular Accident-diagnosis; Pregnancy; Pregnancy Complications; Risk Factors; Retrospective Studies; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To describe the clinical features and presentations of perinatal stroke in a prospective and retrospective cohort of Saudi children and ascertain the risk factors. Patients with perinatal stroke were identified from within a cohort of 104 Saudi children who were evaluated at the Division of Pediatric Neurology at King Khalid University Hospital, College of Medicine, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia from July 1992 to February 2001 [retrospective study] and February 2001 to March 2003 [prospective study]. Neuroimaging for suspected cases of stroke consisted of cranial CT, MRI, or both. During the study period, 23 [22%] of 104 children [aged one month to 12 years] were diagnosed to have had perinatal stroke. The male:female ratio was 1.6:1. Ten [67%] of the 15 children who had unilateral ischemic involvement had their lesion in the left hemisphere. The presentation of the ischemic result was within 24-72 hours of life in 13 [57%] patients, and in 6 children [26%], motor impairment was recognized at or after the age of 4 months. Nine children [39%] had seizures at presentation. Pregnancy, labour, and delivery risk factors were ascertained in 18 [78%] cases. The most common of these included emergency cesarean section in 5 cases, and instrumental delivery in another 5. Screening for prothrombotic risk factors detected abnormalities in 6 [26%] patients on at least one test carried out between 2 months and 9 years of age. Four children [17%] had low protein C, which was associated with low protein S and raised anticardiolipin antibodies [ACA] in one patient, and low antithrombin III in another. Low protein S was detected in a 42-month-old boy. The abnormality in the sixth child was confined to raised ACA. The present study highlights the non-specific features by which stroke presents during the neonatal period. The data are in keeping with the potential role for inherited and acquired thrombophilia as being the underlying cause. However, the high prevalence of additional acquired antenatal and perinatal risk factors support a multifactorial disorder.

Stroke from cervicocephalic arterial dissection in Saudi children.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (supp.1): S103-S107 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Aneurysm, Dissecting-diagnosis; Carotid Artery, Internal; Retrospective Studies; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Cervicocephalic arterial dissection [CCAD] is an important, but rarely recognized, cause of stroke in children. We describe 3 cases of CCAD who were diagnosed during a study on childhood stroke which included 104 patients. A high index of suspicion and targeted investigations are needed for the diagnosis and management of CCAD in childhood.

Stroke from systemic vascular disorders in Saudi children. The devastating role of hypernatremic dehydration.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (supp.1): S97-S102 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Dehydration-complications; Heart Arrest-complications; Hyponatremia-complications; Retrospective Studies; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Systemic vascular disorders, leading to childhood stroke, include volume depletion or systemic hypotension and hypernatremic dehydration. We describe 3 cases of stroke following systemic vascular disorders. These were diagnosed during a prospective and retrospective study on childhood stroke, which included 104 patients. Post-gastroenteritis hypernatremic dehydration is an important, potentially preventable, cause of stroke in Saudi children.

Stroke in Saudi children. Epidemiology, clinical features and risk factors.

Salih, Mustafa A.; Abdel Gader, Abdel Galil M.; Al Jarallah, Ahmed A.; Kentab, Amal Y.; Alorainy, Ibrahim A.; Hassan, Hamdy H.; Bahakim, Hassan M.; Kurbaan, Khadija M.; Zahraa, Jihad N.; Al Nasser, Mohammed N.; Nasir, Ali A.; Khoja, Waleed A.; Kabiraj, Mohammed M.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (supp.1): S12-S20 (56 ref.)

Keywords: Cerebrovascular Accident-diagnosis; Cerebrovascular Accident-epidemiology; Risk Factors; Retrospective Studies; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To describe the epidemiology and clinical features of stroke in a prospective and retrospective cohort of Saudi children and ascertain the causes, pathogenesis, and risk factors. The Retrospective Study Group [RSG] included children with stroke who were evaluated at the Division of Pediatric Neurology, or admitted to King Khalid University Hospital, College of Medicine, King Saud University, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during the period July 1992 to February 2001. The Prospective Study Group [PSG] included those seen between February 2001 and March 2003. During the combined study periods of 10 years and 7 months, 117 children [61 males and 56 females, aged one month-12 years] were evaluated; the majority [89%] of these were Saudis. The calculated annual hospital frequency rate of stroke was 27.1/100,000 of the pediatric [1 month - 12 years] population. The mean age at onset of the initial stroke in the 104 Saudi children was 27.1 months [SD = 39.3 months] and median was 6 months. Ischemic strokes accounted for the majority of cases [76%]. Large-vessel infarcts [LV1, 51.9%] were more common than small-vessel

lacunar lesions [SVLL, 19.2%]. Five patients [4.8%] had combined LVI and SVLL. Intracranial hemorrhage was less common [18.2%], whereas sinovenous thrombosis was diagnosed in 6 [5.8%] patients. A major risk factor was identified in 94 of 104 [89.4%] Saudi children. Significantly more hematologic disorders and coagulopathies were identified in the PSG compared to the RSG [$p=0.001$], reflecting a better yield following introduction of more comprehensive hematologic and coagulation laboratory tests during the prospective study period. Hematologic disorders were the most common risk factor [46.2%], presumed perinatal ischemic cerebral injury was a risk factor in 23 children [22.1%] and infectious and inflammatory disorders of the circulatory system in 18 [17.3%]. Congenital and genetic cerebrovascular anomalies were the underlying cause in 7 patients [6.7%] and cardiac diseases in 6 [5.8%]. Six patients [5.8%] had moyamoya syndrome, which was associated with another disease in all of them. Inherited metabolic disorders [3.8%] included 3 children with Leigh syndrome and a 29-month-old girl with mitochondrial encephalomyopathy, lactic acidosis, and stroke-like episodes. Systemic vascular disease was a risk factor in 3 children [2.9%] including 2 who had hypernatremic dehydration; and post-traumatic arterial dissection was causative in 3 cases [2.9%]. Several patients had multiple risk factors, whereas no risk factor could be identified in 11 [10.6%]. Due to the high prevalence and importance of multiple risk factors, a comprehensive investigation, including hematologic, neuroimaging and metabolic studies should be considered in every child with stroke.

Child Welfare

Children's indoor and outdoor play patterns in Ahwaz City: implications for injury prevention.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 372-381 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Accidents-Parents; Safety; Risk Factors

Abstract: A cross-sectional study in Ahwaz city, Islamic Republic of Iran, described children's indoor and outdoor play patterns. A total of 952 pupils aged 7 and 9 years and 942 parents completed questionnaires. Children's favourite activities were: playing football [22.3%], cycling [13.2%] and watching television [12.3%]. This differed from those perceived by the parents who reported watching television [20.3%], playing football [13.3%] and playing in street [11.4%]. Children reported their favourite places to play were: street [27.4%], park/playground [18.3%] and home [17.8%]. There were significant differences in play patterns by age and sex. The play patterns of older children and boys exposed them to more hazardous situations than younger children and girls.

Chlorpromazine

adverse effects

Study of the protective effect of melatonin against chlorpromazine-induced cholestasis in rats.

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Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 3 (2): 17-25 and 81-91 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Melatonin-therapeutic uses; Rats; Cholestasis-chemically induced

Abstract: As the liver is the predominant site of drug clearance, biotransformation and excretion, so drugs are considered as a frequent cause of liver injury ranging from asymptomatic elevation of liver enzymes activities to fulminant hepatic failure. Among these drugs are the chronically used phenothiazines psychotropic drugs like Chlorpromazine [CPZ] which known to produce cholestatic liver disease. Melatonin [MT] has been shown to reduce the toxicity and increase the efficacy of a large number of drugs whose side effects are well documented and provide protective effects in many organs, including liver, against many types of insult. Evaluation of the possible protective effect of orally administered melatonin against CPZ-induced liver injury in rats. The hepatoprotective effect of melatonin were studied through the treatment of rats with single dose [10 mg/Kg] orally, seven days before and during the period of CPZ treatment, and seven days after the induction of suspected hepatotoxicity. The parameters of oxidative stress, malondialdehyde [MDA] and glutathione [GSH] were evaluated in liver tissue homogenate. The activities of liver enzymes alaninaminotransferase [ALT] and aspartate aminotransferase [AST] in serum as indicator of liver injury, in addition to serum level of bilirubin [total and conjugated] were assessed. Analysis of data showed significant attenuation of oxidative stress parameter as evidenced by lowering MDA levels in tissue homogenate by melatonin while not affecting GSH levels. Serum activities of ALT, AST and serum bilirubin were normalized with both pre-treatment and post-treatment with melatonin. The data revealed that post-treatments with both saline and melatonin restore hepatic activity, however, melatonin showed significant reduction in ALT activity and bilirubin level than saline post-treatment. Additionally, the histologically evident damage in the liver has been improved. The presented data indicated that orally administered melatonin at pharmacological doses protects against CPZ-induced liver injury in rats.

Cholecystitis, Acute

epidemiology

The effect of season and Ramadan fasting on the onset of acute cholecystitis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 503-506 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Fasting; Seasons; Islam; Age Distribution; Sex Distribution; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To investigate whether Ramadan fasting and seasonal variation has any effect on the onset of acute cholecystitis. A cross-sectional study was conducted in Faghihi and Namazee Hospitals between September 1999 to August 2004. All files of patients with definite diagnosis of gallstone induced acute cholecystitis were reviewed for age, gender, date and method of treatment in relation to seasons and Ramadan fasting month. For comparison, we used Shaaban months [prior months] and Shavval months [following months]. Eight hundred and sixty-four files [32.7% male and 62.8% were female] with definite diagnosis of acute cholecystitis were reviewed. Mean age was 56.3 +/- 16.18 years. The frequency of acute cholecystitis was higher in summer in comparison with other seasons. The difference in the frequency of acute cholecystitis in Ramadan in comparison with Shaaban and Shavval months was not considerable. Acute cholecystitis displays seasonal characteristics; however, this seasonal variability would be influenced by other unknown environmental and genetic factors. Ramadan fasting may not precipitate the onset of acute cholecystitis.

Colon

pathology

Retrospective evaluation of cases diagnosed as non-neoplastic diseases of the colon.

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Suez Canal University Medical Journal 2006; 9 (1): 1-6 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Biopsy; Retrospective Studies; Colonic Diseases-diagnosis; Colonic Polyps-pathology; Colitis, Ulcerative-diagnosis; Crohn Disease-diagnosis

Abstract: This study was conducted on 197 non-neoplastic endoscopic colorectal biopsies received in our department in a period of six years in order to classify different types of colitis trying to make a clinically relevant rather than descriptive diagnoses using the guidelines published by the British Society of Gastroenterology, 1997 and in the view of other recent studies. After examination, biopsies formed of single fragment, below 2 mm. in diameter, without muscularis mucosa, and badly oriented, were unsatisfactory for pathological examination and excluded. These biopsies were 10 biopsies [5%]. The remaining 187 biopsies were categorized into normal or non-specific change [67.9%], Ulcerative colitis [10.7%], indeterminate colitis [1.6%], Crohn's disease [2.1%], Bilharzial colitis [2.7%], Bilharzial polyp [2.1%], lymphocytic colitis [1.1%], eosinophilic colitis [1.6%], granulomatous colitis [2.1%], juvenile polyp [3.7%], hyperplastic polyp [4.3%]. The reviewer diagnosis was different from the original diagnosis in [22%] of biopsies due to the introduction of new entities, and this discrepancy was highest in rare and recently described forms of colitis [such as lymphocytic colitis and indeterminate colitis]. We found that multiple biopsies; biopsies above 2 mm in diameter; those containing muscularis mucosa; and good orientation improve the diagnostic value of colonoscopic biopsies.

Colon, Transverse

blood supply

A rare case of distal one-third of the transverse colon supplied by a branch from splenic artery.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 536-538 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Splenic Artery-abnormalities; Splenic Artery-embryology

Abstract: We observed a rare variation of splenic artery during the routine dissection in the Laboratory of the Anatomy Department. It arose from the splenic artery toward the distal part of transverse colon which typically supplied by the inferior mesenteric artery. Embryologically distal part of the transverse colon is a segment of hindgut. In this case splenic artery which an artery of foregut supplies an area of hindgut. The knowledge of splenic artery variations has significant importance during surgery of the organs of the upper abdominal region. In this study, we discussed clinical significance and embryological aspects of this anomalous artery.

Colorectal Neoplasms

genetics

Colorectal carcinoma from Saudi Arabia Analysis of MLH-1, MSH-2 and p53 genes by immunohistochemistry and tissue microarray analysis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 323-328 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Colorectal Neoplasms-epidemiology; Genes, p53; Carrier Proteins-genetics; Nuclear Proteins-genetics; Immunohistochemistry; Incidence

Abstract: To document the incidence and role of p53 and DNA mismatch repair proteins in colorectal carcinomas, and to evaluate the relative frequency of major molecular pathways in colorectal cancers from Saudi Arabia. We collected the formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissues from 154 colorectal tumors [83 patients from King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre and 71 from Saudi Aramco Dhahran Health Centre] between January 1989 and December 2003. We analyzed the p53 and mismatch repair gene expression [hMSH-2, hMLH-1] by immunohistochemistry in tissue microarray format. Expression loss of at least one mismatch repair gene was found in 33.8% of cases and significantly associated with the right-sided tumor location [p=0.0047]. The p53 positivity was observed in 57.5% of tumors, and was inversely linked to expression loss of mismatch repair genes [P=0.0102]. The strong confirmation of the previously established associations between tumor phenotype, and mismatch repair gene alteration provided strong evidence for the validity of our experimental approach. Together with the higher incidence of right sided location in Saudi [46.6%] than in Western colon cancers [34.9%], the observed high prevalence of mismatch gene expression loss in Saudi tumors argues for a higher importance of microsatellite instability in this population. If confirmed, it will be interesting to see whether an increased level of familial or sporadic microsatellite instability cases is causing this variation.

Community Health Services

[Applying a teaching programme in community-based medical education].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 398-404 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Community Medicine; Program Evaluation; Education, Medical; Health Education

Abstract: A community-based medical education programme at Damascus University was applied in a local setting from 2 to 12 July 2004 to assess the advantages and disadvantages. Three families and 10 medical students participated. The programme included teaching objectives, health education and approaches to application and evaluation. The design of the programme was appropriate for the community setting, but it needed a longer period to run and for contact between the students and the community. The students agreed with the structure of the programme and the role of the tutor and community, but were concerned about difficulties in implementation. Community members were enthusiastic about the programme.

Community-Acquired Infections

epidemiology

Effects of community-acquired infections on fever, leukocyte count and the length of stay in elderly A cross-sectional study of 240 cases.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 368-372 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Comorbidity; Fever-epidemiology; Fever-microbiology; Leukocyte Count; Length of Stay; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To evaluate the relationships between community acquired infections in elderly cases [≥65 ages] not living in a nursing home and factors such as, fever and white blood cell [WBC] counts; age, gender and the presence of underlying chronic diseases as compared to the length of stay. We conducted this study in Dokuz Eylul University Hospital in Turkey as a defining cross-sectional research covering a 5-year period between January 1999 and December 2003. The data of 240 elderly cases were investigated, forms, which includes gender, existence of chronic diseases, fever, WBC counts, diagnosis, applied treatment and prognosis were prepared, and results were presented. The most frequently encountered infections were urinary system infections [35.4%], acute gastroenteritis [17.9%], pneumonia [15.9%] and soft tissue infections [13.3%]. We observed that WBC counts were significantly elevated, parallel with high fever [P=0.021]. In elderly cases we determined the existence of underlying disease and that living in the community lengthens the hospital staying periods [P=0.001]. It was determined that elderly patients with an

elevated WBC are 2.02 times more likely to have a temperature of 38.3°C or higher compared with patients with a normal temperature [P0.05] There was a strong association between leucocytosis and high fever in elderly cases. However, the absence of fever and leucocytosis in 78 [32.5%] of our cases, makes it hard for us to decide whether there was an infection or not. The most frequently encountered infections in elderly cases living in the community were similar to those living in nursing homes. These cases must be followed in the geriatric wards of hospital or geriatric hospitals whenever possible.

Contact Lenses

A universal contact lens design for the Post-refractive surgery cornea.

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (2): 131-137 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Cornea-surgery; Keratomileusis, Laser In Situ; Postoperative Period; Retrospective Studies; Keratotomy, Radial; Visual Acuity

Abstract: As the number of laser refractive procedures increase there is an increasing demand for post-surgical contact lens correction of residual ametropia. The surgically induced central corneal flattening together with irregular astigmatism dictates special lens design considerations. A retrospective study of the performance of a selected reverse geometry [RGL] gas permeable contact lens is presented together with a brief history of RGL contact lenses. A retrospective records review of five patients: two radial keratotomy [RK], two laser-assisted in situ keratomileusis [LASIK], and one combination RK/LASIK is discussed in this study. Post-operative time for our retrospective cohort ranged from 7 months to 15 years. All five were fitted successfully using Paragon HDS [58 Dk] material in a reverse geometry [RGL] aspheric contact lens design. Patient demographics, best-corrected visual acuities [BCVA], corneal topography, subjective quality of vision and fitting data were compiled. Mean lens diameter was 10.3 mm [10.0 to 10.4 mm] with a mean base curve of 8.32 mm [7.9 to 8.5]. The lenses provided good centration, movement and comfort with an improvement of 1 to 3 lines in visual acuity. In addition, monocular diplopia was eliminated and all patients reported a subjective improvement in their quality of vision. Conclusion: The RGL aspheric lens design used in this study provided exceptional cornea-lens relationships for a range of surgically-altered corneas resulting in excellent comfort, improved visual acuity, and subjectively enhanced quality of vision.

Contraceptives,Oral,Combined

adverse effects

Use of combined oral contraceptives: retrospective study in Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 417-422 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Contraceptives,Oral,Combined-pharmacology; Nausea-chemically induced; Vomiting-chemically induced; Patient Compliance; Risk; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: We carried out a retrospective cross-sectional study on 500 women in Isfahan who started taking combined oral contraceptives [COCs] during the period 21 March 1995-20 March 1997. The cumulative continuation rate fell from 77% to 12% over 60 months. The most common reason for discontinuation was side-effects. There was a significant correlation between side-effects and cumulative COC continuation rate [P 0.05]. The lowest rate was seen in women reporting nausea or vomiting. Women who are interested in COCs should receive extensive counselling about the possible side-effects and should be helped to find a method of birth control suited to their temperament and physiology.

Corneal Transplantation

Retrobulbar anaesthesia during Keratoplasty.

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Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (2): 88-91 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Anesthesia, Local-adverse effects; Cornea-surgery

Abstract: A: A retrospective study was carried in order to evaluate the efficacy and safety of retrobulbar anaesthesia during keratoplasty. Of 250 consecutive keratoplasty, 30 [12%] were performed under retrobulbar anaesthesia. Patients received a mean volume of 12ml, composed of etidocaine [2/3], bupicaine [1/3] and hyaluronidase. Ocular compression duration was at least 20 minutes. Surgery was found painless by 90% of patients. Akinesia was complete in 80% of cases. These results demonstrate that retrobulbar anaesthesia may be recommended to this type of surgery.

Corneal Ulcer

surgery

Segmental lamellar Keratoplasty of Mooren's ulcer.

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (2): 153-154 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Corneal Transplantation; Keratoplasty, Penetrating; Sutures

Coronary Angiography

[Comparative study on two methods, Benson relaxation Vs premeditation, and their effect on respiratory rate and pulse rate of patients experiencing coronary angiography].

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HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery 2005-2006; 11 (3-4): 47-54 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Relaxation; Heart Rate; Respiration; Anxiety

Abstract: One of the cause of anxiety for most patients is hospitalization. Once the patients are hospitalized for cardiac catheterization, the anxiety would be augmented. The anxiety raises body physiological and psychological activities such as: heart rate and respiratory rate. This research, as clinical trial study, has the objective to determine the influence of applying two methods of relaxation and premeditation on respiratory rate and pulse rate in hospitalized patients, experiencing coronary angiography, in heart and postangio wards of Shahid Beheshti Hospital in Zanjan, at 2003. 40 patients who were candidates for CA, has been studied, in regard to existing conditions and methods of sampling and random allocation to two groups of relaxation, and premedication. Data collection tool included demographic and disease related information sheet, as well as record sheets for respiratory rate and pulse rate at intervals of 8-12 and 1/2 hrs before, during and after the angiography. For relaxation group, the researcher would speak individually about the influence of relaxation, the day before angiography; then with the aid of client himself/herself, performed relaxation instances in a single bout, and eventually asked client to perform relaxation technique 2-3 times before going for angiography. In premedication group, patients received regular preangiographic medications including diazepam, chlorpheniramine, metoclopramid, and hydrocortisone. Respiratory rate and pulse rate were measured in both groups 8-12 and 1/2 hrs, before during and after CA. Afterward, resulted data were analyzed statistically by [SPSS] software for windows. Pulse rate at 8-12 hours before, during and after the angiography showed no significant difference between two groups [p0.05]. Thus our research hypothesis that "alterations of respiratory rate and pulse rate in patients under coronary angiography, who get relaxation, are identical to those in premedication group", would be confirmed. These results show that the premeditation method can be substituted by relaxation before practicing invasive procedures.

Coronary Disease

Ethnic differences in the management of coronary heart disease patients: lessons to be learned in Indo-Asians.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 69-73 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Artery Bypass; Ethnic Groups; Medical Audit; Retrospective Studies; Risk Factors

Abstract: To examine the impact of ethnicity on the outcome of coronary artery bypass grafting [CABG] for myocardial revascularization. We evaluated retrospectively 7,226 Caucasian [CC] and 650 Indo-Asian [IA] patients who underwent isolated first-time CABG surgery over 5 years. The relationship between ethnicity [IA vs. CC] and 30-day mortality, 6-month mortality and complications were analysed. After adjustment for baseline characteristics, IA and CC patients had similar 30-day [IA/CC odds ratio [OR] 1.07; 95% confidence interval [CI] 0.84-1.35; p = 0.59] and 6-month mortality risk [IA/CC OR 1.10; 95% CI 0.91-1.34; p = 0.31]. However, IA patients were more likely to experience complications following surgery [OR 1.28; 95% CI 1.14-1.45; p 0.01]. Ethnicity does not appear to be a strong risk factor for adverse outcomes following CABG surgery in the IA patients. However, future studies are needed to elucidate the specific reasons for higher complication rates in IA patients and to devise strategies to reduce complications following the operation for these patients.

Counseling

A study of demand of military staff and their family members on counseling and psychotherapy.

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Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences of the I.R.Iran-J.A.U.M.S
2006; 4 (1): 761-769 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Psychotherapy; Stress, Psychological; Data Collection; Questionnaires

Abstract: Counseling and psychotherapy are essential for today life. Military staffs and their families are exposed to stresses of military environment along with their common life stressors. Therefore, their demand of counseling service is more. This was a descriptive study performed on 1892 selected subjects in 2003 to recognize the demands of Sepah personnel and their family members for counseling and psychotherapy. The sampling method was double-cluster and the selected data were obtained by questionnaire and analyzed by statistical mean, percentage and Chi-Square tests. Results revealed that counselors and psychotherapies are secondary source for counseling life problems and the major life problems of subjects in order were as follow: family relationship, parenting or child rearing and psychological problems. Most subjects asked for establishment of counseling centers to be accessible and application of specialized counselors. The counseling services in military organization have to be adjusted with clients neediness.

Critical Care

Critical care medicine in Saudi Arabia.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 225-230 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Delivery of Health Care; Hospitals

Abstract: Critical care medicine remains underdeveloped in many parts of the world. In Saudi Arabia, there have been major developments in the past 2-3 decades. The purpose of this review is to give an account of the current status of critical care practice [including services provided during the haj season] and training in Saudi Arabia using examples of primary, secondary and tertiary care hospitals. The future needs of the profession are also addressed.

Cross Infection

Methicillin resistance among Staphylococcus aureus isolates from Saudi hospitals.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 52-55 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Drug Resistance, Microbial; Methicillin Resistance; Staphylococcus aureus-drug effects; Staphylococcal Infections; Hospitals, General; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To determine the prevalence of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus [MRSA] strains among clinical isolates collected from the 4 tertiary hospitals in Makkah, Saudi Arabia, and to test the antimicrobial susceptibility patterns of S. aureus isolates against 9 antimicrobial agents. A total of 512 S. aureus clinical isolates were collected during a period of 1 year starting in April 2003 in Al-Noor, King Abdul-Aziz, Hera and King Faisal Hospitals, Makkah, Saudi Arabia. The sensitivity patterns of these isolates were determined using the Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion method. The prevalence of MRSA among S. aureus isolates was 38.9% [199/512]. Among 199 MRSA isolates, 78.8% showed multidrug resistance to erythromycin, gentamicin and oxytetracycline. The rate of MRSA resistance in this study was much higher than what had been reported in other areas of Saudi Arabia emphasizing the need for local or country-based surveillance to characterize and monitor MRSA and to develop strategies that will improve MRSA treatment and control.

metabolism

Do C-reactive protein and precalcitonin predict hospital-acquired infection in patients with trauma?.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 560-562 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Leukocyte Count; Prospective Studies; Wounds and Injuries-blood

Cryptorchidism

surgery

Laparoscopy assisted versus standard inguinal orchiopexy for high palpable undescended testes.

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Annals of Pediatric Surgery 2006; 2 (1): 28-31 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Laparoscopy; Spermatic Cord; Testis-embryology; Abnormalities-congenital

Abstract: In high palpable undescended testes, many surgeons perform inguinal orchiopexy routinely. Some surgeons prefer a totally laparoscopic approach. Technically, this is not always possible. However, laparoscopy could still be valuable in dissecting the testicular pedicle before proceeding to the standard inguinal orchiopexy. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the advantages of such strategy. The study included thirty-eight children, with 48 high palpable undescended testes treated by the author over 2 1/2 years. These were divided into two groups. Group [I] comprised 34 high palpable undescended testes, treated by the standard-inguinal orchiopexy without laparoscopy. Group [II] comprised 14 high palpable undescended testes treated by laparoscopy assisted orchiopexy. Both groups were compared with regard to the need to divide the spermatic-vessels, level of fixation of the testis [at the bottom of the scrotum or at a higher level], the need for second stage operation and testicular volume during follow-up. In group [I], 3 cases [8.8%] required sectioning of the spermatic vessels; 8 cases [23.5%] required a second stage, 5 cases [14.7%] had high testicular fixation, and 5 cases [14.7%] showed testicular volume reduction during follow-up. In group [II], only 1 case [7%] required spermatic cord sectioning. In high palpable undescended testes, laparoscopic dissection of the testicular pedicle before standard inguinal orchiopexy is helpful. It gives the length required for bringing the testis into proper scrotalposition, avoids compromising vascularity of the testis or expose cord structures to injury and might completely eliminate the need for a second stage intervention with its potential complications.

Dental Caries

epidemiology

Caries prevalence and treatment needs of 12-year-old children in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 24-28 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Caries-therapy; Prevalence; Health Services Needs and Demand; Rural Population; Social Class

Abstract: To assess the prevalence of dental caries and treatment needs of 12-year-old children living in Teheran and a rural area surrounding Esfahan. A total of 1,102 pupils were examined clinically for caries according to WHO criteria. One calibrated dentist examined all children. Of the children studied, 63.8% had sound permanent dentition, 9.9% had filled teeth and 26.3% needed treatment. The mean DMFT value found was 0.77 [DPS : 1.19]. The D component was 58.7%, the M component 3.4% and the F component 37.9%. The levels of caries experience varied according to the child's residence. The teeth of children living in the rural area [mean DMFT: 0.38] were significantly less affected than those of children living in Teheran [mean DMFT: 1.1]. In the capital city of Teheran, considerable differences related to social status were observed. The lowest DMFT values [0.74] were found in southern Teheran where the poorest people live. The highest caries experience was found in the middle-class social stratum. The results indicate that caries prevalence among 12-year-old children in the Islamic Republic of Iran is as low as in the developed countries of central Europe.

Dental caries prevalence among 12-14 year-old schoolchildren in Riyadh: A 14 year follow-up study of the oral health survey of Saudi Arabia Phase I.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2006; 18 (1): 2-7 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Child; Schools; Oral Health; Data Collection

Abstract: The objective of this study was to assess the changes in dental caries status among 12-14 year-old schoolchildren in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, fourteen years after the conduct of an Oral Health Survey of Saudi Arabia Phase I. A total of 205 students of the first grade of intermediate schools [12-14 years of age] were randomly selected, using stratified random sampling from 16 schools in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. The children were examined, by two trained examiners, for dental caries using the World Health Organization criteria. Of the total sample, only 6.3% were caries free showing that the caries prevalence was 93.7%. The mean DMFT value for the total sample was 5.94 [+/- 3.95]. Male students had a significantly higher mean DMFT value [7.20 +/- 3.89] than the female students [4.66 +/- 3.59] [P<0.0001]. Students residing in urban areas demonstrated a significantly higher mean DMFT value [6.45 +/- 3.92] compared to students of rural areas [4.61 +/- 3.72] [P=0.003]. No statistically significant differences were found between the mean DMFT values of Saudi and non-Saudi students [6.09 and 5.35, respectively] [P=0.273] and also no statistically significant differences were found between the mean DMFT values of private and public school children [P=0.439]. The caries prevalence has increased considerably among intermediate schoolchildren in Riyadh, 14 years after the conduction of the Oral Health Survey of Saudi Arabia Phase I.

Dental Health Surveys

Dental health status of institutionalised Saudi male chronic drug abusers.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2006; 18 (1): 25-31 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Health Status; Substance-Related Disorders; Chronic Disease; Institutionalization

Abstract: The aim of this study was to investigate the oral health status of male Saudi drug abusers and to determine the prevalence of dental diseases among this group. Four hundred sixty-seven male drug abusers housed in three narcotic addict rehabilitation centers in Saudi Arabia were interviewed and their drug addiction and oral health status were investigated. Their oral health status was evaluated using the World Health Organization recommended procedures for decayed, missing, filled teeth and the periodontal status. The age range of the study group was 15-66 years with a mean age of 30.3 years and the majority [59.1%] were of younger age with low social and economic status and the level of education was relatively low. The drug abuse experience ranged from 1-35 years and the majority were alcoholic [42.8%] and amphetamine users [41%]. The use of oral substances such as alcohol and recreational drugs was very common [66.2%] and more than 50% of the participants practiced the habit for more than 7 times per week and many of them used more than one drug. The oral hygiene measures declined and almost one third of the participants stopped tooth brushing as soon as they became addicts. The mean DMFT value was 10.63 [+/- 6.8]. Analysis of the index into its individual components showed that the mean decay value formed the largest component of the index [7.1] while the mean filled tooth value was nearly one. Dental caries was recorded in 70.7% of the subjects. They presented as smooth and cervical caries and the mean prevalence of occlusal and surface caries was almost equal. The mean Oral Hygiene Index [OHI] was 2.42 and more than 50% of the participants presented with calculus deposition. The mean Community Periodontal Index [CPI] was 1.63 and approximately more than 50% of the subjects had periodontal pocketing of 4 mm and over in depth. The oral health in general was poor among the drug abusers who were of low socioeconomic groups and with low education. Although deterioration of oral health is multifactorial, the effects of drug abuse cannot be overlooked in the study of this high risk group.

Depression

epidemiology

Depression in adolescents: gender differences in Oman and Egypt.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 61-71 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Depression-ethnology; Sex Factors; Sex Distribution; Stress, Psychological; Socioeconomic Factors

Abstract: To investigate the differences between adolescent boys and girls, the rates of depression and associated factors were determined for secondary school adolescents in 2 different samples, 552 in South Sharqiya, Oman, and 1577 in Alexandria, Egypt. Multivariate logistic regression models were used to investigate the correlates of depression. In Alexandria, the rate of having depressive symptoms in girls was almost double that in boys. In Oman, however, there was no significant difference. History of abuse during adolescence predicted depression in almost all the models. Poor relationship with parents affected girls more than boys in Alexandria and in the merged sample. Gender differences in rates or correlates of depression exist but may differ for different countries.

Dermatofibrosarcoma

diagnosis

Dermatofibrosarcoma Protuberans of the Breast.

Chargui, Riadh; Damak, Tarak; Khoms, Fethi; Gamoudi, Amor; Ben Hassouna, Jemel; Boussem, Hammouda; Rahal, Khaled

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (2): 122-124 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Skin Neoplasms; Dermatofibrosarcoma-surgery; Breast-pathology; Mammoplasty

Abstract: Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans is a superficial mesenchymal cutaneous tumor of essentially local malignancy, located more often in the trunk and extremities. This tumor is usually diagnosed after multiple recurrences. We report two cases of rare mammary localisations of dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans in 2 patients aged 39 and 43 years respectively, the two lesions sized 35 x 45 mm were treated by wide excision and reconstruction with a dorsal flap; in the second case.

Diabetes Complications

epidemiology

Sexual dysfunction among Jordanian men with diabetes.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 351-356 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Impotence-epidemiology; Impotence-etiology; Questionnaires; Risk Factors; Prevalence; Diabetes Mellitus

Abstract: To estimate the prevalence and severity of erectile dysfunction [ED] and its correlations among Jordanian men with diabetes. We conducted this study at the National Center for Diabetes, Endocrinology and Genetics, Amman, Jordan, between January and August 2004. The study included 988 married diabetic men. Patients were interviewed by one of our medical staff based on a health care questionnaire and an Arabic translation of the 15-item International Index of Erectile Function. Scores of the questions in each of the 5 sexual function domains were summed up. Dysfunction was categorized as absent, mild, moderate or severe. Results: The overall prevalence of ED was 62%; and we found that 30.3% had severe ED. The prevalence increased with age from 26.5% [13 out of 49] of patients 40 years of age to 91% [87 out of 96] in the age group ≥ 70 years. Severity of ED increased with age as well. Multivariate logistic regression analysis identified age, glyceemic control, hypertension, coronary artery disease, retinopathy and neuropathy as independent risk factors of ED. Among patients with ED, 7% reported having treatment for ED. Prevalence of ED among Jordanian diabetic patients is high. It increases with age and poor glyceemic control. Other independent risk factors include: hypertension, coronary artery disease, retinopathy and neuropathy.

Diabetes Mellitus

therapy

[The quality of ambulatory care provided to non-insulin treated diabetic patients].

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Hopital La Rabta - Service Endocrinologie-Diabetologie

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 98-104 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus-blood; Quality Assurance, Health Care; Hypoglycemic Agents; Blood Pressure; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated

Abstract: We assessed the quality of care provided to non-insulin treated diabetic patients by examining the medical records of 248 such patients attending our outpatient department in 2002. The mean age was 59.5 [SD 10.1] years, 62.1% were women and known duration of diabetes was 8.6 [SD 5.9] years. The majority of patients were treated with a combination of sulfonylurea and metformin. Glycaemic control was assessed using fasting blood glucose in 96.8% of patients, post-prandial blood glucose in 31.9% and glycated haemoglobin in 52.4%. Weight was measured at least once for 88.7% of patients, blood pressure for 91.1% of patients and lipid levels for 64.9%. Body mass index was less than 25 kg/m² in 12.3% of patients and blood pressure less than 140/90 mmHg in 40.3%. Foot examination was noted in only 2% of records, electrocardiography was performed for 25% of patients and fundoscopy for 21%. Proteinuria was documented in 19.8% of patients and plasma urea and/or creatinine in 57.3%.

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1

Hypertension control in diabetes patients in Kuwait.

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Clinical Diabetes 2006; 5 (1): 42-46 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Hypertension; Blood Pressure; Risk Factors

Abstract: To study the prevalence of uncontrolled hypertension in the diabetic Kuwaiti patients and to assess factors related to this condition. A population based study of a total of 251 diabetic patients [T1DM and T2DM] followed up in diabetes out patient clinic at Al Amiri hospital in Kuwait. Patients were evaluated basically for the blood pressure control, and in addition to the routine biophysical data, we measured the glycated hemoglobin, lipid, renal profile, and urinary protein excretion. 142 patients [56.6%] found to have uncontrolled hypertension. Factors associated with uncontrolled hypertension were old age [54.4+/-11.2 vs. 43.8+/-16.6 years in normotensives, $p = 0.0$], being T2DM rather than T1DM [62.1% vs. 24.3%, $p = 0.0$], longer duration of DM [14.5+/-8.2 vs. 10.7+/-6.9 years in normotensives, $p = 0.001$], obesity [BMI 30.9+/-5.6 vs. 27.6+/-5.3, $p = 0.00$], having past history of hypertension [78.2% vs. 31.2%, $p = 0.0$], the presence of proteinuria [52.8% vs. 32.1%, $p = 0.01$] and the presence of diabetic retinopathy [43% vs. 29.4%, $p = 0.027$]. The number of antihypertensive medication used by the hypertensive group was higher [1.6+/-1.0 vs. 0.71+/-0.9, $p = 0.00$]. Uncontrolled hypertension was not significantly related to the degree of diabetes control, the presence of dyslipidemia, coronary heart disease and the type of antidiabetic treatment. We conclude that the majority of the diabetic patients are having uncontrolled hypertension. Beside tight blood pressure control, other factors related to uncontrolled hypertension namely obesity and proteinuria should be managed and tightly treated as this may have positive impact on hypertension control.

drug therapy

Pregnant women with type 1 diabetes mellitus treated by glargine insulin.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 563-565 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy Outcome; Hypoglycemic Agents-therapeutic uses; Insulin-analogs and derivatives

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

blood

Comparison of Glycemic control of type 2 diabetes between private hospital and governmental hospital.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 424-426 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-drug therapy; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-prevention and control; Hospitals, Private; Drug Utilization; Hypoglycemic Agents-therapeutic uses; Retrospective Studies

Serum zinc levels in diabetic patients and effect of zinc supplementation on glycemic control of type 2 diabetics.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 344-350 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-drug therapy; Zinc-Blood; Zinc Sulfate-therapeutic uses; Trace Elements; Sex Factors

Abstract: The present study is an attempt to assess serum zinc level in a sample of diabetic patients [both type 1 and type 2 diabetics] in comparison with those of apparently healthy controls, and to ascertain the relationship between the levels of serum zinc with some epidemiological variables. Furthermore, a trial of zinc supplementation for 3 months conducted to assess the effect of zinc supplementation on glycemic control of the studied type 2 diabetic patients, and the factors that affect the response to this supplementation. Collection of data was carried out during the period between November 2002 to February 2003 at the Diabetic Center of Merjan Teaching Hospital in Babil Governorate, Iraq. In the first part of the study [a case-control study], the diabetic group included 133 diabetic patients [type 1 and 2] who were chosen from patients attending the Diabetic Center during the period of the study. The control group included 133 apparently healthy subjects who were selected from the workers of the same hospital. Selection of cases and controls was carried out by using systematic random sampling procedure. In the second part of the study [single blind were intervention study], type 2 diabetic patients [101 patients] divided into 2 groups; the first group included 50 patients supplemented with oral zinc sulfate [30 mg of elemental zinc/cap/day] for 3 months and second group included 51 patients given placebo and designed as control group. The first part of the study shows that the mean value for serum zinc level was significantly lower in diabetic patients than healthy controls (64.2 +/- 12.6 micro g/dl for type 1 diabetics, and 68.9 +/-11.9 micro g/dl for type 2 diabetics versus 83.4 +/- 12.5 micro g/dl for healthy controls). Using simple linear regression, significant positive correlation was found between serum zinc level and years of education and significant negative correlation was found between serum zinc level and baseline HbA1c% value, in the diabetic group. While significant positive correlation found between serum zinc level and estimated zinc intake in the control group. Using multiple regression analysis, serum zinc level showed significant positive correlation with gender [being a male compared with female], and estimated zinc intake and significant negative correlation with diabetes state [diabetic compared with non-diabetic], residence [urban compared with rural residents], and plant protein intake. The second part of the study shows that the mean value for HbA1c% concentration of the supplemented group decreased significantly at the end of the 3 months of follow up, while no significant changes were found in the mean value for HbA1c% of the control group. The present study showed that the change in HbA1c% after supplementation had significant negative correlation with baseline HbA1c% value. Diabetic patients have significantly lower mean serum zinc levels compared with healthy controls. Zinc supplementation for type-2 diabetics has beneficial effects in elevating their serum zinc level, and in improving their glycemic control that is shown by decreasing their HbA1c% concentration.

epidemiology

Is dyslipidemia in middle eastern patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus different from that in the West? the Jordan hyperlipidemia and related targets study [JoHARTS-3].

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Clinical Diabetes 2006; 5 (3): 128-131 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-complications; Dyslipidemias-etiology; Dyslipidemias-complications; Hyperlipidemia-risk factors; Cardiovascular Diseases-etiology

Abstract: Prevalence of type 2 diabetes mellitus [DM] in the Middle East is rising, and dyslipidemia in diabetics contributes to the increasing incidence of cardiovascular disease in this population. Data on the prevalence of dyslipidemia in diabetics in the Middle East and whether it differs from that in the West are scarce. The Jordan Hyperlipidemia And Related Targets Study [JoHARTS] measured levels of fasting serum total cholesterol [TC], triglycerides [TG], low- and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol [LDL-C and HDL-C] in mg/dl in 5000 individuals evaluated at four tertiary-care centers and outpatient clinics. None was on lipid lowering agents at the time of enrollment. The diabetic subgroup [n=1410, 28%] was studied in JoHARTS-3 and consisted of 863 men [61%] and 547 women [39%]. Compared with nondiabetic men, those with DM had lower mean HDL-C level [38.0+10.6 vs 39.4+15.7, P=0.006] and higher mean TG level [186+78.9 vs 169+78.2, P0.0004], but TC and LDL-C levels were similar in the two

groups [208 vs 207; P10%, P=.027] and significant increase in TG levels [185 to 244, P=0.02].

physiopathology

Lung function in type 2 Saudi diabetic patients.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 338-343 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Pulmonary Ventilation-physiology; Vital Capacity; Case-Control Studies; Respiratory Function Tests

Abstract: To study the effects of type 2 diabetes mellitus on lung function and to determine its severity in relation to duration of disease. We conducted this study in the Department of Physiology, College of Medicine, King Khalid University Hospital and Diabetic Centre, King Abdul-Aziz University Hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia during the year 2002 -2004. A group of 32 apparently healthy volunteer male type 2 diabetic patients were randomly selected with an age range from 24-73 years. We matched the diabetic patients with another group of 40 control healthy male subjects in terms of age, height, weight, and socioeconomic status. Both groups met with exclusion criteria as per standard. Spirometry was performed on an Electronic Spirometer [Schiller AT-2 Plus, Switzerland] and results were compared using the 2-tailed student t-test. Diabetic patients showed a significant reduction in the forced vital capacity [FVC], forced expiratory volume in one second [FEV1] and peak expiratory flow [PEF] relative to their matched controls. However, there were no significant difference in the forced expiratory ratio [FEV1/FVC%] and middle half of the FVC [FEF 25-75%] between the groups. Lung function in type 2 diabetic patients is impaired by a decrease in FVC, FEV1 and PEF, as compared to their matched controls. Stratification of results by years of disease showed a dose-response effect on lung function.

Diabetic Nephropathies

diagnosis

A comparative study of distal latency of palmar cutaneous branch of median nerve with its main sensory branch among patients with diabetic neuropathy, carpal tunnel syndrome and normal population.

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Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences of the I.R.Iran-J.A.U.M.S

2006; 4 (1): 729-734 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Median Nerve-pathology; Carpal Tunnel Syndrome-diagnosis; Neural Conduction-analysis; Electrophysiology; Electromyography; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: It was established that nerve conduction studies are very sensitive and reliable in diagnosis of the diabetic neuropathy. In addition, it was known that asymptomatic carpal tunnel syndrome diagnosed by neuroelectrophysiologic study, is common in patients with diabetes. So, they should be differentiated to select appropriate treatment. This study was designed to identify distal latency ratio of palmar cutaneous branch of median to main branch of median [PCDL/MDL] in the normal, diabetic neuropathy and carpal tunnel syndrome [CTS]. In the analytic, descriptive cross-sectional study, 60 patients with diabetic neuropathy, 60 patients with CTS and 60 normal cases who presented to 501 army medical center in Tehran, included in the study during 2004. The latency of main branch of median and its palmar cutaneous branch was measured by using EMG-NCV device in each patients. The mean distal latencies of main branch of median nerve in normal, diabetic neuropathy and CTS groups were 3.23+/-0.2, 4.48+/-0.29 and 4.10+/-0.21, respectively [P0.05]. The mean distal latencies of palmar cutaneous branch of median nerve in normal, diabetic neuropathy and CTS groups were 2.19+/-0.17, 2.81+/-0.12 and 2.25+/-0.18 [P0.05]. The mean ratio of PCDL/MDL in normal, diabetic neuropathy and carpal tunnel syndrome groups were 0.67+/-0.07, 0.62+/-0.02 and 0.54+/-0.04, respectively [P0.05]. The PCDL/MDL ratio was not statistically depended on sex in each group. In normal and CTS group, PCDL/MDL ratio had direct correlation with age respectively [0.4 and 0.2] [P0.05]. In patients with diabetic neuropathy, PCDL/MDL ratio had reverse correlation with age [P0.05, -0.6]. In patients with diabetic neuropathy, the mean PCDL/MDL ratio was more than that in patients with CTS [P0.05].

Dialysis Solutions

Bacterial recovery in hemodialysis fluids.

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Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences 2006; 15 (1): 9-16 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Pseudomonas; Culture Media

Abstract: To examine the culture method that could provide the highest bacterial recovery, 150 reverse osmosis water samples used in hemodialysis were collected for comparison of the media [Tryptic Soy Agar, TSA vs Reasoner's 2A Agar, R2A], the temperature [20oC vs 37oC], the duration of incubation [48-hour vs 7-day], and the culture technique [membrane filtration vs spread plate methods]. The European Best Practice Guideline method, R2A at 20oC for 7-day incubation provided higher bacterial recovery than the Association for the Advancement of Medical

Instrumentation [AAMI] method, TSA at 37°C for 48-hour incubation. The membrane filtration method gave better yield than the spread plate method. As such, the European Best Practice Guideline method in combination with the membrane filtration technique would be the culture method of choice for hemodialysis fluids.

Diskectomy

Lumbar Disc Surgery in Elderly.

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Suez Canal University Medical Journal 2006; 9 (1): 69-76 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Intervertebral Disk Displacement-surgery; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Postoperative Complications; Lumbar Vertebrae-surgery; Intervertebral Disk Displacement-diagnosis

Abstract: By virtue of modern neuroimaging, neurosurgeons are increasingly confronted by patients once deemed too old for lumbar disc herniation. Management of these patients is problematic, as the literature is relatively mute in regard to results and complications within this group. So, the purpose of this study is to review our experience in surgical treatment of elderly patients with this disorder and to provide a surgical reference for elderly regarding the safety of this surgery in terms of adverse perioperative events, duration of surgery, blood loss, surgery-related complications and hospital length of stay. The study included 45 patients in Suez Canal University Hospital from January 2003 to January 2005 diagnosed with lumbar disc prolapse and documented with MRI. The mean age was 66.5 years, 42% were females, 58% were males. The duration of follow up included short-term [1month] and long-term [9months]. The short-term results showed 90% success of pain relief [leg pain], while the long-term results obtained from patient questionnaire showed leg pain relief 85%, back pain relief 80%, satisfaction with surgery 82%, but return to activity 65% [lowest success rate]. The mean time spent in the hospital was 7.1+/-2 days postoperatively and the rate of significant complications was 8% [one case of CSF leak treated without surgery and three cases of wound infection lasted three weeks postoperatively for medical treatment]. Lumbar discectomy is relatively safe and highly effective in the elderly patients, with highly prevalent need for decompression of stenotic spine in addition to herniated disc. To resolve a persistently high failure rate we still need better patient selection and meticulous technique.

Drug Industry

Pharmaceutical research: paradox, challenge or dilemma?.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp.1): S42-49 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Therapeutics; Pharmaceutical Preparations; Public Policy; Biomedical Research; Guidelines

Abstract: A great deal of pharmaceutical research is nowadays carried out in developing countries such as Pakistan. Is it, however, beneficial for the country and the participants, often the poorly educated and illiterate? Pharmaceutical research in Pakistan can bring benefits to both patients and country. Promotion of good clinical practice and the development of national guidelines are advocated. Government and industry both have a role to play to maintain the right balance.

Dysmenorrhea

prevention and control

[Study of effect of acupressure methods on pain in primary dysmenorrhea].

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HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery 2005-2006; 11 (3-4): 19-28 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Dysmenorrhea-therapy; Acupressure-methods; Menstruation Disturbances-prevention and control; Pain Measurement

Abstract: Primary dysmenorrhea is highly prevalent and causes much work loss and discomfort. Regard to critical role of women in family and society it necessitate that to betaken proper investment for improving their mental and physical health. In this study 100 student suffer from primary dysmenorrhea were selected by targeted sampling and take their in two equal groups, case [acupressure group] and control [sham group] randomly. Initially in addition to personal identity, we recorded their history of menstruation, physical activity, vital signs, menstrual pain intensity. Treatment was given during two consecutive menstrual cycles coincident with pain and bleeding by acupressure in case group, and pressure in control group in two time of 15 minutes and 30 minutes interval during 6 hours after onset of dysmenorrhea in each cycle. In case group the treatment was given on lumbar, abdomen, foreleg and ear points, and in control group on placebo points by single blind method. Pain rating was done with use of V.A.S [Visual Analgesic Scale] in 30 min, 1 hr, 2hr and 3hr interval after treatment. The results showed that mean pain scores before [8.2+/-1.6] and after [2.6+/-1.3] in case group have significant difference. Also there is significant difference between mean pain score before and after treatment in case and control groups [p0.001]. This study showed that acupressure at specific points in lumbar, abdominal, ear reduce the pain intensity and psychic and mental due to primary

dysmenorrhea. Therefore acupuncture could be used as a non-medicament, inexpensive and safe method in decrease of pain of dysmenorrhea in girl and women.

therapy

Comparison of the effects of vitamin E and mefenamic acid on the severity of primary dysmenorrhea.

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Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences of the I.R.Iran-J.A.U.M.S 2006; 4 (1): 735-738 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Dysmenorrhea-etiology; Vitamin E-administration, dosage; Vitamin E-adverse effects; Mefenamic Acid-administration, dosage; Mefenamic Acid-adverse effects; Menstruation; Pain Measurement-methods

Abstract: Primary dysmenorrhea has relatively high incidence which can influence the well being and activities of the sufferers. An experimental cross-over study was designed to compare the effectiveness of vitamin E and mefenamic acid on reducing the severity of dysmenorrheal symptoms. Eighty six female medical students, aged between 18-26 who were suffering from primary dysmenorrhea were recruited. After having written consent they were divided into two groups of 43 individuals who received 500 units of vitamin E [2 tablets of 400 and 100 units] and 750mg mefenamic acid [250mg IDS] per day respectively. Treatment with vitamin E was started 2 days before the beginning of menstruation and continued until the first day of bleeding [3 days in total] and mefenamic acid was administered only during the first 48 hours of menstruation [only two days] Severity of pain, duration of bleeding, duration of menstruation and other symptoms such as diarrhea, secondary nausea, vomiting, vertigo, headache, legache, epigastric pain, pelvic pain before and after the treatment were recorded. Severity of pain was monitored by visual analogue scale [VAS] method on a visual scale. Monitoring was carried out for 2 consecutive cycles in both groups. Crossover was carried out and observation was continued for another 2 cycles. The result of this study indicate that both vitamin E and mefenamic acid could reduce the severity of pain similarly nevertheless but vitamin E consumption, complications such as digestive disorders such aspyrosis, stomach-ache, nausea and fatigue were significantly less compared to mefenamic acid. It appears that mefenamic acid could be replaced by vitamin E in reducing complications of dysmenorrhea.

Comparison of the effectiveness of fennel and mefenamic acid on pain intensity in dysmenorrhoea.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 423-427 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Mefenamic Acid-therapeutic uses; Phytotherapy; Plant Oils-therapeutic uses; Plants, Medicinal; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: A study in Kerman, Islamic Republic of Iran in 2002 compared the effectiveness of fennel and mefenamic acid on pain relief in primary dysmenorrhoea. Two groups of high-school girls [mean age 13 years] suffering dysmenorrhoea were randomized to receive fennel extract [n = 55] or mefenamic acid [n = 55] for 2 months. In the fennel group, 80% of girls and in the mefenamic acid group, 73% of girls showed complete pain relief or pain decrease, while 80% in the fennel group and 62% in the mefenamic acid group no longer needed to rest. There was no significant difference between the 2 groups in the level of pain relief.

Echinococcosis

diagnosis

The interventricular septal giant hydatid cyst caused by biventricular outflow tract obstruction.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 549-550 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Echinococcosis-therapy; Ventricular Outflow Obstruction; Heart Septum

surgery

Scolicidal agents in hydatid cyst surgery.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 562-563 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Ethanol-pharmacology; Sodium Chloride-pharmacology; Povidone-Iodine-pharmacology; Parasitic Sensitivity Tests

Electrocardiography

Is there any effect of age, gender and body mass index on the electrocardiographic T-wave amplitude in Northern Saudi Arabia?.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 418-421 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Body Mass Index; Age Factors; Sex Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies

Epidermolysis Bullosa

complications

Ocular complications of junctional epidermolysis bullosa in a 4-year-old.

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (2): 138-141 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Epidermolysis Bullosa-pathology; Eye Diseases-etiology; Eye Diseases-pathology; Corneal Diseases-etiology; Corneal Diseases-pathology; Adhesions

Abstract: To report the ocular findings in a proven case of Junctional epidermolysis bullosa. A 4-year-old boy known to have epidermolysis bullosa presented with left corneal epithelial defect. After treatment with fusidic acid suspension, lubricants and cycloplegia, he was observed for 3 months. Skin biopsy was submitted for both light and electron microscopy to confirm the diagnosis. Epithelial defect healed after 5 days leaving faint subepithelial opacity at the level of Bowman's layer. Three months later, both palpebral conjunctiva showed marked scarring in addition to the subepithelial haze in the left cornea. Light and electron microscopy of a skin biopsy showed subepidermal cleft involving lamina lucida as a diagnostic feature of Junctional epidermolysis bullosa. Junctional epidermolysis bullosa can be associated with various ocular complications such as superficial corneal scarring. Skin biopsy is needed to confirm the diagnosis.

Escherichia coli Infections

microbiology

Validity of multiplex PCR as an emerging technique for diagnosis of enterotoxigenic

Escherichia coli .

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Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences 2006; 15 (1): 1-8 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Enterotoxins; Polymerase Chain Reaction-methods; Diarrhea-Etiology; Sensitivity and Specificity; Child

Abstract: Diarrhea continues to be one of the most common causes of morbidity and mortality among travelers and residents of developing countries especially infants and children. Enterotoxigenic E.coli is an emerging agent among pathogens that cause diarrhea. Enterotoxigenic E.coli produces either a heat-stable toxin or a heat-labile toxin, or both, encoded by plasmid-borne ST and LT genes, respectively. Diagnosis of infection with this subclass of E.coli can be performed with conventional biochemical reactions and API 20E system; however, the sensitivity and specificity of these methods are insufficient. A multiplex PCR assay that provides a sensitive and specific method for detecting the presence of either or both toxin genes has been developed. Two sets of primers were used to simultaneously detect the genes encoding LT and ST in order to detect all types of ETEC. The results for samples from patients indicated that the multiplex PCR assay had greater sensitivity and specificity than conventional biochemical reactions and API 20E system.

Esinophilic Granuloma

diagnosis

Eosinophilic granuloma in one-year-old boy.

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (2): 151-152 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Esinophilic Granuloma-pathology; Esinophilic Granuloma-radiography; Exophthalmos-etiology; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Esophageal Stenosis

pathology

Congenital Esophageal Stenosis: To dilate or To resect.

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Annals of Pediatric Surgery 2006; 2 (1): 2-9 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Esophageal Stenosis-diagnosis; Esophageal Stenosis-surgery; Esophagoscopy; Esophageal Diseases-surgery; Esophageal Perforation; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Congenital esophageal stenosis [CES] is a rare condition in children. The definitive preoperative diagnosis often is difficult to make, and a standard therapeutic protocol remains controversial. This study was carried out to determine the proper management strategy in children suffering from CES. The medical records of 17 patients with CES treated during a period of 10 years [from 1995 to 2005] were retrospectively reviewed. Each patient was evaluated as regard to the clinical presentation, pathology, management, and outcome. The ages of patients at time of diagnosis ranged from 3 months to 9 years. The sites of stenosis were located more frequently at the lower third of the esophagus [n=10] than the upper third [n=3] and middle third [n=4]. The diagnosis was made by esophagogram, esophagoscopy and was confirmed by histopathologic examination. Fifteen patients were diagnosed primarily, while 2 patients were diagnosed after unsuccessful surgical treatment for an initial misdiagnosed achalasia of the cardia. Six patients had confirmed tracheobronchial remnants [TBR], five had fibromuscular stenosis [FMS] and 2 had membranous web stenosis [MS]. The histopathology was unknown in 4 patients due to inadequate biopsies taken during esophagoscopy. All patients were treated initially by repeated esophageal dilatations [2-8 times] over two to thirty month period. The dilatation alone was successful in 11 patients, but was complicated by esophageal perforation in one case. Six patients required surgery; five of them were treated by resection and anastomosis, and one required esophageal replacement. The pathology of this later group was TBR in 5 patients and FMS in one. 1. this study emphasizes the diagnostic difficulties in some children with CES; 2. Esophageal dilatation may be tried initially 3. Resection should be reserved for cases not responding to repeated dilatation particularly those with proven TBR.

Ethics,Medical

Research ethics: challenges in the Eastern Mediterranean Region.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp.1): S13-20 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Religion and Medicine; Islam; Bioethical Issues; Judaism; Catholicism

Abstract: The foundations of ethical principles in the Eastern Mediterranean Region can be found within the 3 major religions of the Region; Judaism, Christianity and Islam. Today, there are numerous ethical issues that have emerged as result of the technological advances of the 20th century and this paper addresses some of those related to biomedical research. The Islamic principles in relation to medicine and biomedical research are described, and in particular research involving human subjects. The paper also outlines the endeavours being made by the Islamic Organization for Medical Sciences to address such issues and draw up recommendations and rulings.

Euthanasia

psychology

Attitudes towards euthanasia among final-year Khartoum University medical students.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 391-397 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Attitude of Health Personnel; Students,Medical; Questionnaires; Religion and Medicine; Attitude to Death

Abstract: To investigate the attitudes of final-year medical students at Khartoum University towards euthanasia an anonymous questionnaire was answered by 141 students. Most were familiar with the concept of euthanasia. The majority, 108 [76.6%] opposed euthanasia and their reasons included religious beliefs, belief that euthanasia was unethical and fear of misuse. The supporters of euthanasia [23.4%] stated reasons such as preventing the suffering of patients and respecting their autonomy and dignity. More students who described themselves as strongly religious were opponents of euthanasia [83/87, 95.4%] than those who were moderately religious [25/54, 46.3%].

Eye Foreign Bodies

ultrasonography

The benefit of ultrasound biomicroscopy in localization of anterior chamber angle foreign body.

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (2): 142-145 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Eye Injuries, Penetrating-ultrasonography; Iris-ultrasonography; Ophthalmologic Surgical Procedures; Diagnosis, Computer-Assisted; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Ultrasonography

Abstract: Anterior chamber foreign bodies often result from perforating ocular injuries and it should be considered as ocular emergency. We are reporting a 28-year-old man with post-traumatic metallic anterior chamber angle foreign body [FB]. Diagnosis was made by history, ocular examination, orbital x-ray and computed tomography [CT]. Localization was established by help of ultrasound biomicroscopy [UBM]. The foreign body was extracted through limbal incision opposite to FB entry site with good visual outcome.

Eyelashes

surgery

Treatment of trichiasis with high-frequency radiowave electrosurgery.

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (2): 119-123 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Eyelid Diseases-surgery; Hair Diseases-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Radiosurgery-methods; Cryotherapy

Abstract: Trichiasis, misdirected cilia rubbing against the globe, is a difficult therapeutic challenge despite the many treatments that have been tried. The goal of lash-ablating procedures is the destruction of all cells that have the ability to form new hair follicles. High frequency radiosurgery, the Ellman Surgitron IEC, produces hair follicle destruction with very few changes occurring less than 0.5 mm on either side of the targeted hair follicle. To assess the efficacy of high frequency radiowave electrosurgery as a method of trichiasis treatment. Methods: Seventy-one eyelids of 42 patients were treated by high frequency radiowave electrosurgery using the Ellman Surgitron IEC. The procedure was performed under local anesthesia as an outpatient treatment. Ellman radiofrequency settings in general were: fulguration mode, 7 W output power, and duration varied between 5 to 7 seconds. The treatment was successful in 58 eyelids after a single treatment [81.7%], 65 eyelids following a second application [91.5%], and 69 eyelids that required retreatment twice [97%]. Two eyelids were scheduled for surgical correction of upper lid entropion. Complications were reported in 10 eyelids [14%] including notch, partial madarosis, progressive entropion, and hyperpigmentation with meibomian gland dysfunction. High frequency radiowave electrosurgery is an effective, rapid and easy-to-perform method of treatment of trichiasis with a high success rate due to controlled collateral tissue destruction.

Facial Injuries

diagnosis

Role of two-dimensional computed tomography, multiplanar reconstruction and three dimensional computed tomography in the assessment of facial trauma.

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Suez Canal University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Radiodiagnosis

Suez Canal University Medical Journal 2006; 9 (1): 7-14 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Facial Injuries-radiography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Diagnostic Imaging; Fractures,Bone-diagnosis; Fractures,Bone-radiography

Abstract: Computed tomography [CT] has become the primary imaging modality for diagnosis of facial fractures. Spiral CT further simplified diagnosis of facial trauma by allowing multiplanar reformations and three dimensional reconstructions while reducing patient motion and registration artifacts. To evaluate the role of helical CT and three dimensional reconstructions in diagnosis of different patterns of facial fractures. From June 2003 to February 2005, One hundred patients aging from 6-64 years [including 78 males and 22 females] presented with a variety of facial injuries were included in the study. All patients were referred to our CT unit from the emergency department, Suez Canal University Hospital, Ismailia. All cases underwent a spiral CT study then, the image data were manipulated and analyzed. Fracture detection by two dimensional computed tomography [2D CT] and multiplanar reconstruction [MPR] together was 100% [226 of 226 fractures], fracture detection by axial 2D CT alone was 220 of 226 fractures [97.3%] but fracture detection by 3D CT alone was 183 of 226 fractures [80.9%]. two cases of cribriform plate of ethmoidal bone fracture, one case of nasal septum fracture, one case of hard palate fracture, one case of orbital roof and one

case with orbital floor fracture was done by coronal reformatted images and missed on axial 2D CT images. MPR was useful or determinant in 53 of 226 fractures [23.4%] of all fractures in comparison with direct axial 2D CT. Three dimensional computed tomography [3D CT] images alone never showed any more fractures than those seen on axial and coronal-reformatted images. Fracture detection was always superior by 2D CT but perception of fragment displacement and resulting disruption of facial symmetry was superior on 3D CT. the greatest advantage of multiplanar imaging is the improved depiction of skeletal injuries along a horizontal plane, paralleling that of axial scans. The depiction of fractures of cribriform plate of ethmoidal bone and orbital roof and floor was particularly useful from a clinical viewpoint. 3D CT images should be used as a useful complementary tool.

Family Planning Services

Assessment of family planning services quality from clients' perspectives in rural areas.

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Suez Canal University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Family Medicine

Suez Canal University Medical Journal 2006; 9 (1): 57-62 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Quality Assurance, Health Care; Quality of Health Care; Patient Satisfaction; Program Evaluation

Abstract: Improved quality of care is an increasingly important goal of international family planning programs, for a variety of compelling reasons. From a human welfare perspective, all clients, no matter how poor, deserve courteous treatment, correct information, safe medical conditions and reliable products. It also has been argued that providing such quality services will lead to increased services utilization by more committed users, eventually resulting in higher contraceptive prevalence and lower fertility. This study aims at assessing the quality of family planning services. 760 women of child bearing period using family planning method either from the family planning service or discontinued using the primary care service of family planning were simply random selected. They were chosen by simple random sample, 355 discontinuers clients, 405 continuous service users. Discontinuers were interviewed through a house hold survey, while an interview questionnaire was used for continuous users after receiving their service at the primary health care unit. Before the CQI program the discontinuation rate was 32.35 % then changed to 9.62 % after implementing the CQI program. The most cited causes of discontinuation were; absence of a female doctor, long waiting time, complications of method, insufficient information, unsuitable clinic working hours, inappropriate staff attitude, doctor's care and finally doctor incompetence. Positive changes in continuation rate of women using family planning method either from the family planning service or from another family planning services could be achieved by quality improvement activities, also raised clients expectations, changed needs, raised awareness about quality, and towards their rights'. So family planning services should have continuous quality improvement policy to gain new clients and decrease discontinuation rate.

Family Practice

education

Family medicine in Turkey. Need for trainers in general practice.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 566-568 (5 ref.)

Fatty Liver

pathology

Demographic and clinicopathological characteristics of nonalcoholic fatty Liver disease in the East-Southeastern Anatolia regions in Turkey.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 62-68 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Fatty Liver-classification; Demography; Fibrosis

Abstract: To identify the demographic and Clinicopathological characteristics of patients diagnosed with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease [NAFLD] and the risk factors for fibrosis based on histopathological findings in East-Southeastern Anatolia regions in Turkey. The study included a total of 93 patients diagnosed with NAFLD from 5 different centers. Histopathological findings were evaluated by dividing them into four categories using Matteoni classifications. Cases with fibrosis were further evaluated using Brunt classifications. The patients with a nonalcoholic fatty liver were in the 3rd and 4th decade age groups. The mean age was 38 years, 76% of the patients were male, 85% were overweight, 37% were obese, 18% had type 2 diabetes mellitus, and 80.6% had hyperlipidemia. A multiple regression analysis showed that age, type 2 diabetes mellitus, and aspartate aminotransferase [AST] levels were linked with the severity of the disease. Of the 93 patients, 55 [59.1%] had fibrosis, of which 10.8% were classified as severe. The severity of fibrosis was significantly higher in obese patients. The risk factors for severity of NAFLD included advanced age, type 2 diabetes mellitus and serum AST level, while the risk factor for the severity of fibrosis was obesity.

Femoral Fractures

mortality

Is early mortality related to timing of surgery after fracture femur in the elderly?.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 507-510 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Femoral Fractures-surgery; Prevalence; Survival Rate; Age Factors; Time Factors; Treatment Outcome; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: The purpose of this study is to review the outcome of fracture femur in elderly patients [65 years], and to identify cause or causes of mortality. Between January 1996 and December 2002, 115 patients over 65 years were admitted and operated at King Fahd University Hospital, Al-Khobar. Fifty-six of patients suffered with femoral fractures. Demographic data collected included age, gender, site of fracture, co-morbidities, delay in surgery, duration of surgery, implant used and Anesthesia Society of America scoring [ASA]. A minimum follow up of 12 months was considered important for inclusion in the study. Patients remained alive were assessed for their functional independence. The data of 48 patients were gathered for analysis. There were 31 males and 17 females with a mean age of 76.5 years [age range 65-101 years]. The mean follow up was 32.8 months [12-84 months +/- SD 17.81]. There were 32 fractures of the trochanteric area. The average delay in surgery was 112 hours [24-280 hours]. At the end of 24 months: 13 [27%] were dead and 28 [80%] were functionally independent similar to pre-injury status. There was statistical significance between the ASA score and the mortality [P<0.005] However mortality significantly higher in patients who underwent surgery under general anesthesia P<0.05. Our data indicate that the mortality in the elderly is not related to the delay in surgery. The significant factors to early demise of patients were high ASA score, and the type of anesthesia used during surgery.

Flatfoot

epidemiology

Flat foot among Saudi Arabian army recruits: prevalence and risk factors.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 211-217 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Flatfoot-diagnosis; Risk Factors; Prevalence; Obesity-complications; Shoes-adverse effects

Abstract: This study determined the prevalence and risk factors for flat foot among 18-21 year-old male Saudi Arabian army recruits. Among 2100 military recruits, the prevalence of flat foot was 5.0%. A case-control logistic regression analysis of risk factors [104 cases and 412 controls] showed family history, wearing shoes during childhood, obesity and urban residence were significantly associated with flat foot. No associated complaints were reported among the cases and thus flexible flat foot does not seem to be a cause of any disability.

Foreign Bodies

Asymptomatic intracameral eyelash: Should we remove it?

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (1): 38-40 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Eyelashes; Eye Injuries; Anterior Chamber-injuries; Cilia

Abstract: We describe a case of an adult male who had a recent non-penetrating injury to the right eye. During routine ophthalmological examination, a faint corneal scar was discovered with an anterior chamber cilium. He recalled a penetrating corneal injury 9 years ago. His affected eye had normal visual acuity without any signs of inflammation or complications caused by the intracameral eyelash. The eye tolerated the anterior chamber eyelash well with no indication for its removal. The risk of intraocular surgery may outweigh the benefits of its removal.

surgery

Forgotten surgical sponge (gossy-piboma), removed 5 years later.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 547-548 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Surgical Sponges; Abdomen; Time Factors

Furazolidone

pharmacology**Antimicrobial effectiveness of furazolidone against metronidazole-resistant strains of Helicobacter pylori.**

Safaralizadeh, R.; Siavoshi, F.; Malekzadeh, R.; Akbari, M.R.; Derakhshan, M.H.; Sohrabi, M.R.; Massarrat, S. Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Immunology, Asthma and Allergy Research Institute

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 286-293 (44 ref.)

Keywords: Metronidazole-pharmacology; Anti-Infective Agents-pharmacology; Drug Resistance, Bacterial; Helicobacter pylori-drug effects; Amoxicillin-therapeutic uses; Treatment Failure; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: The occurrence of strains resistant to metronidazole is causing failure of the 4-drug regimen for eradication of Helicobacter pylori in the Islamic Republic of Iran. This study compared the in vitro efficacy of furazolidone with metronidazole, clarithromycin, amoxicillin and tetracycline in 70 H. pylori isolates from dyspeptic patients. Of the isolates, 33% were resistant to metronidazole but all were susceptible to furazolidone. Furazolidone could be considered as an appropriate substitute for metronidazole for H. pylori infections.

Giant Cell Tumor of Bone

pathology**Multicentric, synchronous giant-cell tumor of bone.**

Senkoylu, Alpaslan; Cavusoglu, Turgay; Ozsoy, Hakan; Dincel, Ercan

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 542-543 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Tibia; Fibula; Bone Neoplasms

Abstract: Multicentric giant cell tumor is a rare variant of giant cell tumor. In this case, we report a case of a 15-year-old female patient with synchronous type of multicentric giant cell tumor.

Gingival Diseases

therapy**Clinical study for the treatment of certain gingival diseases using sage oil in Syria.**

Murad, R.; Laham, A.; Al Awa, M.I.; Amarin AN.

Damascus University - Faculty of Pharmacy

Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 3 (2): 37-46 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Salvia officinalis; Plants, Medicinal; Plant Oils-therapeutic uses

Abstract: The aim of this study is to determine the effect of Sage oil on the treatment of various gingivitis and periodontist diseases. The oral paste has been prepared according to two formulas: the first formula contains the sage oil ten percent of its weight; the second formula contains the paste base only [placebo group]. The oral paste has been applied to the above clinical cases and the results have been collected and written in a research chart designed specially to this study. The clinical and microbial studies to those formulas, applied on 51 patients of both sexes who were treated at the dental health centers in Damascus University and Ministry of Health Hospitals, showed that the combination of sage past with mechanical treatment had effective and positive action. This was statistically important after applying the following indicators: gingivitis, dental plaque indicator, gingival recession indicator, connection loose indicator, bleeding indicator, and sinus depth indicator. The above positive effect was much less noticed in the placebo group whether it was applied in combination with either the mechanical treatment or the sage paste. This indicates that sage oil adds a beneficial pharmaceutical effect to the mechanical treatment.

Gingival Recession

surgery**Creeping attachment after free connective tissue graft for treatment of gingival recession.**

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2006; 18 (1): 41-46 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Connective Tissue-surgery; Connective Tissue-transplantation; Leriodontics; Periodontics

Abstract: This paper reviews in details aspects of reported creeping attachment in the literature and in addition reports a clinical case with detailed descriptions and follow-up period of one year. The case report describes a creeping attachment that developed after using free connective tissue graft to treat a gingival recession on the lower left central incisor. Most of the cases on creeping attachment were reported in literature following free gingival grafts and submerged connective tissue grafts. To the author's knowledge, this type of creeping attachment using purely free

connective tissue graft has not been previously reported in the dental literature. The developed creeping attachment in this case displayed a similar way of healing events that had been reported following free gingival grafts.

Glaucoma

etiology

Malignant glaucoma after Ahmed valve implant.

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KingKhaled Eye Specialist Hospital

Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (1): 35-37 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Glaucoma Drainage Implants-adverse effects; Intraocular Pressure; Postoperative Complications

Abstract: To report and describe the clinical presentation of malignant glaucoma after Ahmed glaucoma valve implant [AGVI] in 2 patients. Chart review of 2 patients who developed malignant glaucoma after AGVI at the King Khaled Eye Specialist Hospital, Riyadh. Both patients developed high intraocular pressure [IOP] associated with axial shallowing of the anterior chamber despite patent iridotomies and normal posterior segment anatomy following AGVI surgery. Both of them did not respond to medical or laser treatment. However, the anterior chamber deepened and the IOP was controlled in both cases after pars plana vitrectomy and anterior chamber reformation. Malignant glaucoma can develop after AGVI. Successful clinical outcomes can be achieved with posterior segment surgery.

genetics

L- Dopamine and ocular development : can diet prevent or ameliorate congenital glaucoma?.

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (2): 117-118 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Glaucoma-metabolism; Dopamine-metabolism; Diet; Hydrophthalmos; Levodopa

Glomerulonephritis, Membranous

etiology

Von Recklinghausen's neurofibromatosis associated with membranous glomerulonephritis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 534-535 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Glomerulonephritis, Membranous-pathology; Neurofibromatosis 1-complications; Neurofibromatosis 1-pathology

Abstract: A 70-year old woman, known case of von Recklinghausen's neurofibromatosis presented with nephrotic syndrome and mild azotemia. Renal biopsy revealed membranous nephropathy. After ruling out secondary causes of membranous nephropathy, a possible coexistence of von Recklinghausen's neurofibromatosis and membranous nephropathy were thought of. This association has rarely been reported.

Granuloma Annulare

drug therapy

Beneficial effects of Antimalarials in the Treatment of Generalized Granuloma Annular in children.

Masmoudi, Abderrahman; Abdel maksoud, Wafa; Turki, Hamida; Hachicha, Mongia; Marrekchi, Salaheddin; Mseddi, Madiha; Bouassida, Samir; Zahaf, Abdelmajid

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (2): 125-127 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Antimalarials-therapeutic uses; Child; Hydroxychloroquine; Chloroquine

Abstract: Granuloma annulare is a polymorphic granulomatous disease of the skin. It has a chronic course and affects mainly children and young adults. We report two cases of generalized granuloma annulare in children successfully treated with antimalarials. Two children, 6 and 12 years of age, without clinical history, presented with multiple granuloma annulare lesions which did not respond to potent topical steroids. Blood glucose level was normal. These lesions responded to small doses of antimalarials. No side effects were noticed. Compared with other drugs, with potential important side effects for children. Small doses of antimalarials might be beneficial in the treatment of generalized granuloma annulare.

Health Care Reform

Health workers for change: a tool for promoting behaviour change among health providers.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 331-339 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Health Personnel-education; Social Change; Health Services Research; Health Services Needs and Demand; Attitude of Health Personnel

Abstract: Sensitizing health providers to customers' needs and women's health remains a challenge to the Pakistani health system. The Health Workers for Change methodology has been demonstrated to improve provider-client relationships in certain African and Latin American countries. This paper describes the experience of using Health Workers for Change participatory workshops in Pakistan to sensitize male and female health providers to gender issues. Health care providers identified the unmet needs of women clients as a function of individual, household and social factors, and, unlike the African experience with this tool, not predominantly confined to factors associated with the health facility.

Rebuilding of the Lebanese health care system: health sector reforms.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 459-473 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Health Care Sector; War; Public Policy; Hospitals,Public-economics; Financing,Government

Abstract: The civil war in Lebanon from 1975 to 1992 had a significant negative impact on the public health care system. This paper describes the health care system in Lebanon and its financing as of 2001. The efforts that have been made and are being made to rehabilitate and reform this sector since the end of the war are outlined.

Health Education

utilization

[Effect of pre-marriage counseling on the sexual health].

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HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery 2005-2006; 11 (3-4): 39-46 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Marriage; Safe Sex; Sexually Transmitted Diseases-prevention and control; Counseling-utilization; Genetic Counseling-education; Genetic Counseling-utilization; Family Planning-education

Abstract: Regarding the increase of sexual transmitted disease, high risk behaviour and unwanted pregnancy in one hand, and myth, incorrect believes and low knowledge about sexuality in the other hand, sexual health education is one the basic compartment of health promotion. The pre-marriage counseling is one of the best opportunities to reach our aim. This was a semi-practical study. We had considered 32 case couples and 32 control couples randomly. The couples had been chosen from those, which have been contacted to the clinics of Tehran University of medical sciences. All cases had contributed to three lectures given by the researcher. The lectures were mainly based on the different aspects of sexual health, like: family plain, safe sex, different aspects of sexuality and physiologic different in men's and women's. On the other hand the control group had taken the normal lectures, which presents in the clinics which were based on the family planning and pre-marriage experiments. Both groups [cases and controls] had been asked to fill a form six months after counseling. In this form, we had included 10 questions of sexual health and 10 demographic questions. We had finally analyzed our data by SPSS software where we had used descriptive and discriminated statistics. We have obtained a considerable difference in sexual health between the two groups by Man-Whitney test [p=0.000]. The majority of case group [96.9%] showed a good sexual health whereas the most percent of control group [59.4%] had a moderate sexual health. To improve the quality of pre-marriage counseling, the content of the pre-lectures should be modified in addition to consider more time for these lectures. The results revealed that the pre-marriage counseling enhances the sexual health that lead to marital satisfaction.

Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

Child's dental visits, oral health knowledge and source of dental information among mothers of children with Down's syndrome in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2006; 18 (1): 8-17 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Oral Health; Child; Down Syndrome

Abstract: The study was conducted to assess the children's dental visit practices, level of oral health knowledge and source of dental information among mothers of children with Down's syndrome in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Two hundred

and fifty self-administered questionnaires were distributed to the mothers of Down's syndrome children in three institutions that provided education to children with mental disabilities of which 225 [90%] were returned. The results showed that 57.41% of the children had visited the dentist, 61.9% had their first visit at the age of 4-6 years or earlier and nearly 72% of the children visited the dentist only when they had pain. Mothers with university education were found to make their children's dental visit at an earlier age [$P=0.03$] and more of the non-working mothers were found to make their children's visits only when in pain [$P=0.025$]. The majority of mothers [97.8%] knew the causes of dental caries, and more than 85% of them recognized the causes of halitosis. More mothers with university education considered dental caries as another possible cause of bad breath [$P0.01$]. A high percentage [89%] of mothers regarded sugar reduction, tooth brushing and dental visits as effective methods in reducing dental caries, but only 45% knew the benefits of fluoride to dentition and 60.8% of those mothers were those with higher educational level [$P=0.007$]. Causes of presence of blood on the toothbrush were recognized by the majority of mothers [92.4%] while about 10% of illiterate mothers did not know the reason of blood on toothbrush [$P=0.045$] as compared to mothers with other educational levels. Sixty percent of mothers received their dental information from the dentist. Based on the results, overall mothers oral health knowledge was considered to be satisfactory, but more dental health education is still needed with respect to the importance of dental visits, role of fluoride and causes as well as symptoms of gingival inflammation.

Differential aspects of consultation-liaison psychiatry in a Saudi hospital. II: knowledge and attitudes of physicians and patients.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 324-330 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Attitude of Health Personnel; Psychiatry; Psychotherapy; Referral and Consultation; Physicians-psychology; Questionnaires

Abstract: To assess the attitude and knowledge of physicians and patients towards psychiatry, we asked 115 referring doctors and 188 referred patients to complete questionnaires. We examined the results along with the referral rates to try to identify factors that may affect a consultation-liaison psychiatry service. Generally, knowledge was poor and attitudes towards psychiatry negative in both groups. This negatively influenced the referral rates and reflected the lack of integration of psychiatry and medicine at the training level. This is an indication that psychiatrists need to work in collaboration with hospital doctors to integrate psychiatry into medicine at all levels and emphasizes the priority of education of hospital staff, patients and the community in consultation-liaison psychiatry.

Knowledge, attitudes and practices of secondary-school pupils in Oman: I. health-compromising behaviours.

Jaffer, Y.A.; Affi, M.; Al Ajmi, F.; Al Ajmi, F.; Alouhaishi, K.

Ministry of Health

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 35-49 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Adolescent Behavior; Smoking; Violence; Alcohol Drinking; Risk-Taking

Abstract: We investigated the practice of some of health-compromising behaviors among Omani adolescents and their correlates in a nationally representative secondary school-based sample of 1670 boys and 1675 girls. The mean age of the sample was 17.13 [SD 1.35] years. Through a self-administrated questionnaire the adolescents were asked about 6 risky behaviors: current smoking, ever use of alcohol, succumbing to peer pressure to take illicit drugs, driving without a licence, speeding while driving and being involved in a physical fight in the month prior to the survey. Demographic and psychosocial variables related to their risk behaviors were also assessed. The results indicated that 4.6 % were current smokers, 4.3% had drunk alcohol and 4.6% had taken drugs. About 20% had been involved in a physical fight in the month prior to the survey, 33.4% drove without a licence and 33.9% liked to speed. Male sex and low self-esteem were the strongest predictors of risky behavior.

Health Services

supply and distribution

[Current situation of health services in northern districts of the West Bank, Palestine].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 3-4 (12): 347-358 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Health Services-economics; Health Services-manpower; Primary Health Care

Abstract: We assessed the current situation of health services in the northern districts of the West Bank of Palestine as regards the providers of the services, the services provided, the human resources working in the services and the sufficiency of the services with respect to the size of the populations. We found that 21% of the total population in the northern districts did not have private medical clinics and 13% did not even have primary health care centers. There has been an increase in the number of governmental primary health care centers and a decrease in the number of nongovernmental and charitable centers since the Palestinian National Authority took over responsibility for public health services through the Ministry of Health.

Heart Arrest

ethnopsychology**Pathophysiology and hemodynamic of postresuscitation syndrome.**

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 441-445 (42 ref.)**Keywords:** Cardiomyopathies; Blood Pressure; Resuscitation; Syndrome

Abstract: The fatal outcome of victims after initially successful resuscitation for cardiac arrest has been attributed both to global myocardial ischemia during the cardiac arrest and the adverse effects of reperfusion. Postresuscitation syndrome comprises 2 major components; pathophysiologic postresuscitation disease and postresuscitation hemodynamic changes. Both components predict the myocardial function, which in its turn will outline the outcome of the resuscitation effort. Awareness of those components before and early after restoration of the circulation will improve the outcomes of cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Heart Injuries

Penetrating cardiac injury.

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Department of Surgery, Adan Hospital

Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 80-82 (12 ref.)**Keywords:** Emergency Medical Services; Violence; Wounds, Stab-surgery

Abstract: To report a case of penetrating cardiac injury with patients survival. A 23-year-old man stabbed with a knife to the epigastric area just below the right costal margin was brought to the Emergency Room, Al-Adan Hospital, Kuwait, in a state of shock. Aggressive resuscitation was performed, chest X-ray showed no evidence of hemo- or pneumothorax. Exploratory laparotomy was performed revealing a severely congested liver, with no intraperitoneal hemorrhage to explain his being in a state of shock. Left thoracotomy revealed pericardial tamponade with perforation in the right ventricle and hemorrhage. A mattress suture was used to control bleeding from the right ventricle. Postoperative echography revealed a tear in the interventricular septum and papillary muscle. Open-heart surgery was performed to repair the injured tissues. The patient made an uneventful recovery. This report shows that patients with penetrating cardiac injuries and detectable vital signs on arrival at the hospital can be salvaged by prompt surgical intervention.

Helicobacter pylori

pathogenicity**Helicobacter pylori and ischemic heart disease. Which potential pathogenic mechanisms?.**

Pellicano, Rinaldo; Astegiano, Marco; Rizzetto, Mario; Adiloglu, Ali K.

Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 427-428 (9 ref.)**Keywords:** Helicobacter Infections-complications; DNA, Bacterial-metabolism; Myocardial Ischemia-microbiology

Hemangioma, Cavernous

diagnosis**Cavernous hemangioma of the orbit.**

Abdallah, Ahmad Mostafa

ahmad_12_2000@yahoo.com**Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology** 2006; 20 (1): 44-45 (6 ref.)**Keywords:** Orbital Neoplasms-diagnosis; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Ophthalmologic Surgical Procedures

Hepatitis B

prevention and control**[Investigation quality of self care in patients members of families which have simplex and multiplex hepatitis B].**

Samiei, S.; Monjamed, Z.; Mehran, A.; Taheri, Z.

University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery - Pediatric Nursing Department

HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery 2005-2006; 11 (3-4): 63-72 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis B-transmission; Self Care; Hepatitis B-nursing

Abstract: Family history of one member suffering from hepatitis B of family is one of the most important ways of illness transmission in Iran. Thus attention to quality of self care of patients of hepatitis B family has vital role in prevention and control in family and society. This research is descriptive study. Samples of this research included 250 patients which 160 persons belonged to simplex hepatitis B families and 90 persons belonged to multiplex hepatitis B families. Patients refer to the center of blood transfusion organization from all of area of Gillan province. In this study data has collected by patients' questionnaire include: demographic qualifications that were designed in two parts 1- individual qualifications and illness qualifications and questions were about quality self care of drug regimen meal regimen, addictions, precautions standard, follow up disease and diagnostic quality self care in these groups has been analyzed in SPSS statistical software by statistical tests such as chi2 test and fisher test. [p.0.005]. Our results show that [64%] patients of simplex family and [85.6%] patients of family multiplex have not suitable quality self care. In response to hypotheses [there is relationship between quality of self care of patients members in family and increasing of HBSAg cases] findings show that exists meaningful relation between self care about hepatitis B and increasing cases HBSAg in families [p0.05]. Regarding to dimensions of quality selfcare about hepatitis B disease has important role in preventing from increasing cases HBSAg in families. Particularly regarding to results of research which indicate unsuitable quality self care of patients about drug regime "diet or therapy" "addictions" follow up disease. Therefore in order to control the hepatitis B in family according to the results of this study it is suggested further efforts should be down. The results of this study can be used for other patients infectious such as hepatitis c and Aids.

Hepatitis C

diagnosis

Seroprevalence of hepatitis C virus specific antibodies among Iraqi children with thalassaemia.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 204-210 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Hepacivirus-immunology; Immunoblotting; Hepatitis C Antibodies-blood; Prevalence; Serologic Tests; beta-Thalassemia-epidemiology

Abstract: The seroprevalence of hepatitis C virus [HCV] specific antibodies and HCV genotypes distribution were studied among 559 Iraqi children with thalassaemia in receipt of repeated blood transfusions. HCV-specific antibodies were detected in 376 [67.3%] serum samples using third-generation enzyme immunoassay and confirmatory immunoblot assays. Of 78 randomly selected sera, 48 [61.5%] were HCV-RNA positive. HCV genotypes 1a, 1b, 4 and mixed 1b and 4 were demonstrated in 13 [27.1%], 11 [22.9%], 17 [35.4%] and 7 [14.6%] sera respectively. Strict measures for the controlling the spread of HCV are needed by introducing advanced techniques for blood donor screening.

epidemiology

Prevalence of HCV/HIV co-infection among haemophilia patients in Baghdad.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 264-269 (31 ref.)

Keywords: HIV Seropositivity-epidemiology; Hemophilia A-complications; Genotype; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Serotyping-prevalence

Abstract: To estimate the seroprevalence of HCV infection among HIV-infected haemophiliacs and to demonstrate the most prevalent HCV genotype, 47 HIV-infected haemophilia patients were screened for anti-HCV antibodies. By performing polymerase chain reaction and DNA enzyme immunoassay, HCV-RNA was detected with subsequent genotyping. Seroprevalence of anti-HCV antibodies was 66.0%. Of 31 HCV/HIV co-infected patients, 21 [67.7%] had no history of blood transfusion. We detected 4 HCV genotypes: 1a, 1b, 4 and 4 mixed with 3a, HCV-1b being the most frequent. Contaminated factor VIII [clotting factor] could be responsible for disease acquisition.

Hernia, Inguinal

diagnosis

Ultrasonographic diagnosis of potential contralateral inguinal hernia in children.

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Tanta University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Surgery

Annals of Pediatric Surgery 2006; 2 (1): 19-23 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Hernia, Inguinal-congenital; Hernia, Inguinal-surgery; Child; Ultrasonography; Inguinal Canal-anatomy and histology; Inguinal Canal-abnormalities; Pneumoperitoneum, Artificial-utilization

Abstract: Several methods have been advocated to minimize the frequency of negative exploration of the contralateral side in children presenting with a unilateral congenital inguinal hernia [CIH]. This study was carried out to investigate the accuracy of ultrasonography in recognition of an unapparent CIH or a patent processus vaginalis [PPV] in the contralateral side in children presenting with a unilateral CIH. From November 2003 to March 2005, 173 children presented with a clinically apparent unilateral CIH. Their ages ranged between 1 week and 24 months [mean, 21.8 weeks]. The contralateral inguinal region was examined by ultrasound using a 7.5 MHz transducer. Presence of potential CIH was considered if one or more of the following features were noted: 1. A well defined viscous is observed in the inguinal canal; 2. A cystic pattern is seen at the internal ring of inguinal canal; 3. The presence of a PPV that enlarges when abdominal pressure increases 4. The PPV contains moving material without enlargement. Only patients with positive ultrasonographic findings undergone exploration of the contralateral inguinal canal at the same session following repair of the clinically detected hernia, follow up ranged from six to eleven months. Positive ultrasonographic findings were noted in 31 of the 173 patients [17.9%]. Twenty seven of the 31 patients [87.1%] proved to have a PPV or a definite hernial sac, while 4 [12.9% false positive] showed no hernial sac on exploration. Two of the 142 patients who had negative ultrasonographic findings at the contralateral side, developed an inguinal hernia after 4 and 6 months respectively [1.4% false negative]. The sensitivity and the specificity of ultrasonography in detecting a potential CIA or PPV in the contralateral side was 87.1% and 98.6% respectively. The positive and negative predictive values of this diagnostic tool were 93.1% and 97.2% respectively, and the accuracy rate reached 96.5%. 1. Ultrasound is a non-invasive and relatively accurate method to determine which patient should have exploration of the contralateral side; 2. Routine contralateral inguinal exploration is not recommended anymore.

HIV-1

immunology

Densitometric analysis of Dot blot assays for human immunodeficiency virus type 1 and 2 antibodies.

Ravanshad, Mehrdad; Mahboudi, Fereidoun; Sabahi, Farzaneh; Kazemnejad, Anoshirvan
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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 421-422 (5 ref.)

Keywords: HIV-2-immunology; Densitometry; HIV Antibodies-blood; Immunoblotting

Hormone Replacement Therapy

Does thyroid replacement therapy affect pulmonary function tests in patients with subclinical hypothyroidism?.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 329-332 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Hypothyroidism-drug therapy; Respiratory Function Tests; Thyroxine-therapeutic uses; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Subclinical hypothyroidism is an elevation in serum thyroid-stimulating hormone [TSH] while having normal serum free thyroxine [FT4] and triiodothyronine [FT3] levels. The purpose of this prospective observational study was to evaluate the pulmonary function of patients diagnosed with subclinical hypothyroidism, both before and after treatment with thyroid hormone. This study took place at the Medical Faculty, Celal Bayar University, Manisa, Turkey between February 2003 and June 2004. Thirty-eight patients [37 females, one male] with subclinical hypothyroidism between 20 and 65 years of age were included in the study. Most were mildly obese. Arterial blood gases and pulmonary function tests were performed before treatment with thyroid hormone, and afterwards, the TSH value reached the normal range [indicating euthyroidism]. Oxygen saturation, but not partial oxygen pressure or partial carbon dioxide pressure, was statistically, but not clinically significantly higher after treatment with thyroid hormone [p=0.01]. Pulmonary function tests were not significantly different before and after treatment with thyroid hormone. In our subclinical hypothyroidism patients, pulmonary function tests were normal and did not significantly change with thyroid hormone replacement. The advantages of thyroid hormone replacement therapy, at least regarding respiratory function, seem to be clearly present in patients with overt, clinical hypothyroidism but not in patients with subclinical hypothyroidism.

Hospital Information Systems

[Patient archiving and communication systems: an example of the clinical application of information technology].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 218-224 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Information Storage and Retrieval; Technology, Medical; Computer Communication Networks; Computer Systems

Abstract: The applications of patient archiving and communication systems have increased lately, particularly since the medical imaging companies began to distribute the software along with machines. These systems are very important in developing clinical work, particularly in critical care, for example following cardiac surgery. This paper describes these systems and explores how they work, as an example of the application of information technology in developing clinical work, and critical care in particular.

Housing

Housing conditions and health in Jalazone Refugee Camp in Palestine.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 144-152 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Refugees; Respiratory Tract Infections-etiology; Respiratory Tract Infections-epidemiology; Ventilation; Population Density; Health Status

Abstract: We investigated some of the housing conditions at Jalazone Refugee Camp and their impact on refugees' health inside the camp, especially those with respiratory symptoms and diseases. A randomized sample of 200 housing units, representing one fifth of the camp's population, was selected. Approximately half of the people in our sample were under 15 years. Overcrowding and high population density were significant. There was a statistically significant relationship between some respiratory conditions [common cold, cough, tonsillitis and ear infection] and poor housing conditions [including damp and mould], overcrowding and high population density. A radical solution for the housing problem is needed to avert further negative health impacts.

Hyperglycemia

drug therapy

Initial experience with an intensive care hyperglycemia protocol in a Saudi Arabian intensive care unit.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 492-496 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Hyperglycemia-nursing; Intensive Care Units; Nursing Assessment; Insulin-administration and dosage; Hypoglycemic Agents-administration and dosage; Treatment Outcome; Clinical Protocols

Abstract: To study the efficacy of nurse-driven intensive glucose management protocol in an intensive care setting. This cohort study took place at King Abdul-Aziz National Guard Hospital, Al-Hasa, Saudi Arabia from April 2005 through June 2005. We modified a validated nurse-driven glycemic protocol when glucose level was 11.1 mmol/L. Protocol was applied to 103 consecutive patients. Three months after implementing the protocol, we analyzed the glucose control and relevant patient variables. To check the efficacy, glucose values were compared with patients admitted consecutively 2 months prior to the implementation of the protocol. Duration and mean insulin infusion rates were also recorded. A brief nursing survey was also conducted. The median blood glucose upon ICU admission was 8.7 mmol/L [interquartile range 6.9 -12.05]. Our cohort included 45 patients with history of diabetes while the remaining 58 were non-diabetics. Mean blood glucose decreased from 10 +/- 4.4 mmol/L on admission to 8.2 +/- 1.8 mmol/L for the duration of ICU stay. Protocol was effective in both diabetics and non-diabetics. Insulin infusion was employed in 33 patients. Median insulin; infusion rate required throughout the ICU length of stay was 4.3 units/hour. Duration and rate of insulin infusion were not statistically significant between diabetics and non-diabetics. The glucose control was significantly better when compared with the prior practices of glucose control. Our study demonstrates that nurse-driven hyperglycemia protocol were manageable to be used in critically ill patients. Moreover, the protocol is equally effective in both diabetic and non-diabetic patients.

Hyperlipidemia

metabolism

Effects of vitamin E and Gemfibrozil on lipid profiles, lipid peroxidation and antioxidant status in the elderly and young hyperlipidemic subjects.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 453-459 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Lipid Peroxidation-physiology; Vitamin E-therapeutic uses; Antilipemic Agents-therapeutic uses; Antioxidants-therapeutic uses; Gemfibrozil-therapeutic uses; Age Factors; lipids-blood

Abstract: This study has dealt with the effects of gemfibrozil and vitamin E [vit E] therapies on lipoprotein levels, lipid peroxidation and antioxidant statuses of the elderly and young hyperlipidemic subjects. This study took place in the Internal Medicine Clinic, Faculty of Medicine, Osmangazi University, Turkey between 2004-2005. This study was

carried out on 99 hyperlipidemic and 40 control subjects. Subjects were divided into 2 groups; elderly hyperlipidemic [n=65] and young hyperlipidemic [n=34]. In the young and elderly hyperlipidemic subjects of the first group treated only with vit E [600 mg/day] for one month. In the young and elderly hyperlipidemic subjects of the second group were treated only with gemfibrozil [600 mg/twice daily] for one month. The 2 therapies of vit E and gemfibrozil were then combined and applied to the third group of our study. Reduced glutathione [GSH], glutathione peroxidase [GPx], total cholesterol [total chol], serum low density lipoprotein [LDL], high density lipoprotein [HDL], triglyceride [TG], vit E, malondialdehyde [MDA], superoxide dismutase [SOD] levels of the 3 groups were measured. In elderly hyperlipidemic therapy group: vit E groups, the post-treatment vit E levels increased. In the gemfibrozil groups, post-treatment TG level decreased whereas HDL level increased. In the vit E plus gemfibrozil groups, post-treatment TG level decreased, HDL, and vit E levels increased. In young hyperlipidemic therapy group: vit E groups, the post-treatment HDL, vit E, GSH, GPx levels increased whereas LDL, MDA, levels decreased. In the gemfibrozil groups, post-treatment TG, LDL decreased, HDL level increased. In the vit E plus gemfibrozil groups, post-treatment TG, LDL, MDA levels decreased whereas HDL, vit E, GSH levels increased. When combined, gemfibrozil and vit E are effective in preventing cardiovascular diseases.

Hypertension

epidemiology

Blood pressure profiles and hypertension in Iraqi primary school children.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 482-486 (46 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Pressure; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Sex Distribution; Reference Values; Schools

Abstract: To elucidate blood pressure [BP] levels and the prevalence of hypertension [HT]; as well as to address some epidemiological variables which contributes to BP and suggest certain primordial guidelines for control and prevention of childhood HT. Across-sectional study recruiting 1427 [46.1% boys versus 53.9% girls] school aged students [6-12 years] from 8 primary schools in Baghdad during the period November 2001 to May 2002. The BP readings were plotted adopting principles of the 1996 American Task Force on High Blood Pressure in Children and Adolescents. For both genders, the combined mean systolic blood pressure [SBP] was 106.66 +/- 9.03 mm Hg and combined mean diastolic blood pressure [DBP] was 67.09 +/- 7.98 mm Hg. There was no significant statistical differences noted with respect to SBP and DBP among boys and girls except at the age range of 10-12 years, where girls manifest higher SBP [P0.01] and DBP [P0.05] than boys. Obesity was reported in 7.3% of sample with significant girl's preponderance [3.2% for boys versus 4.1% for girls, P0.05]. Hypertension was recorded 1.8 fold higher among obese [4.7%] than non-obese children [2.6%] [P0.05]. Multiple regression analysis showed positive and significant correlation of age, weight, height and body mass index with each SBP and DBP. The overall prevalence of HT was 1.7% with significantly higher systolic HT [1.1%] than diastolic HT [0.6%] [P0.05] but with no significant gender distribution [0.8% for boys versus 0.9% for girls]. For both genders in the hypertensive group, the mean SBP was 127.66 +/- 5.46 mm Hg and DBP was 77.26 +/- 6.19 mm Hg. Despite the low prevalence of our childhood HT [1.7%] compared to some Arabian and foreign countries, careful approach to the problem deems crucial through routine recording of BP and constructing our own national nomograms, age, gender and height specific, inspired from our nutritional, cultural, ethnic and social backgrounds. Moreover, implementing school heart health curriculum seems tentative to interrupt or ameliorate progression of HT as our children enter adulthood.

Hypospadias

surgery

Glanular closure during the tubularized incised plate procedure: A prospective randomized study.

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Annals of Pediatric Surgery 2006; 2 (1): 39-44 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Hypospadias-classification; Urethral Stricture; Fistula; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Hypospadias is reported in 1:200 live births. The introduction of the tubularized incised plate [TIP] procedure has revolutionized the treatment of hypospadias. The method of glanular closure during the TIP procedure, whether in single or double layers, has not been evaluated in the literature. To evaluate the optimal technique of glanular closure during the TIP repair of the distal hypospadias. Sixty-six infants and children with distal penile hypospadias were treated primarily with the TIP procedure. Age ranged between 9 months and 4 years with a mean age of 20.8 months at time of repair. Patients were randomly subdivided into two equal groups. In group A, the glans was repaired in a single layer, while in group B, the glans was closed in two layers. All cases were subjected to the same protocol of urethral stenting, penile bandage, and catheter removal by the third postoperative day. Both groups were followed up and compared with regard to the results of TIP repair and the incidence of complications. In group A, two cases developed glanular disruption versus none in group B. this was found statistically significant [p0.05]. No statistical difference was found in between groups with regard to meatal stenosis, fistula formation, or in the overall cosmetic and functional outcomes. Medium-term follow up showed excellent results in 82.9 % while good results were

obtained in 17.2%. On the mid-term follow up, the TIP procedure continues to prove itself as the gold standard in treatment of the distal hypospadias. The double-layered glanuloplasty seems to hold an improved morbidity profile, with significantly lower glanular disruption rate, when compared to the single layered repair. Large-numbered studies are still needed to provide further evidence for the superiority of the double-layered glanuloplasty.

One stage repair of severe hypospadias: Original versus modified koyanagi technique.

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Annals of Pediatric Surgery 2006; 2 (1): 32-38 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Hypospadias-classification; Urethra-anatomy and histology; Urethral Stricture; Fistula; Diverticulum

Abstract: Although the original Koyanagi technique seemed applicable for the repair of severe hypospadias at or proximal to the penoscrotal junction, its use has resulted in a high complication rate. The technique was modified to ensure better vascularity of the flaps. The purpose of this study is to report the results of original Koyanagi technique and its modifications in patients with severe hypospadias. The original Koyanagi paramental preputial flap technique was performed in 16 boys with severe hypospadias [group I]. In a subsequent 11 patients, the modified Koyanagi technique was used to preserve blood supply to the flaps [group II] The meatus was located at or proximal to the penoscrotal junction in all patients. Moderate to severe degrees of chordee was noted in all of them. The median age of patients was 13 and 20 months at time of repair for group I and II respectively. Each patient was evaluated as regard to site of the new meatus, straightness of the phallus, and stream of urine, development of fistula, urethral or meatal stenosis, any other complication, and the need for another operation. Follow up ranged from 36 to 84 months in group I, and 3 to 36 months in group II. A fistula developed in 8 of the 27 patients [29.6%] The frequency of fistula was more common in group I [6/16] than in group II [2/11]. Urethral diverticulum occurred in one patient in group II, and meatal stenosis in 2 in group I. Significant infection resulted in a regressed meatal position in 2 [one in each group]. Good cosmetic results were achieved in all except the latter 2 cases. Secondary operations were needed in 8 patients [6 in group I and 2 in group II] The indication for secondary surgery were closure of persisted urethrocutaneous fistula in 6 patients [5 in group I and 1 in group II] and regressed meatus in 2 [one in each group]. A single staged repair can be safely and effectively performed even in patients with the most severe penoscrotal hypospadias. The modified Koyanagi technique has relatively lower complication rate than original Koyanagi repair. The complication rate is acceptable considering the severity of these cases.

Immune System

Effect of music on immune system with measurement of white blood cells.

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Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences of the I.R.Iran-J.A.U.M.S

2006; 4 (1): 739-743 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Music-therapeutic uses; Leukocyte Count; Sound Spectrography; Affect

Abstract: Music has great psychologic effects on not only human but animals and plants as well. Nowadays, music therapy is a specialized course in well-known American and European universities. Due to its effects and lack of previous surveys, this study was performed in three different periods from 1370 to 1382. This was a cross-over clinical trial performed on sixty individuals who didn't have any somatic and psychological disorders. From each subject before and after being exposed to 20-minute music "Nay-Nava" and "Techno" with 60 db intensity, blood samples were obtained for six times to evaluate the number of WBCs. The data were analyzed with paired T-test. The range of number of WBCs before exposing to Nay-Nava music was 4000-9200 per milliliter with the mean of 6481 per milliliter, and after 20 minutes exposing to the music it was 3700-8400 per milliliter with the average of 6263 per milliliter. The difference between two means was -1300 which was not statistical significant [P>0.05]. This study indicates that Nay-Nava music can influence the number of WBCs. As a soma and mood stabilizer, music can reduce the number of WBCs in peripheral smear. This study can be the basis of other surveys to evaluate of the effect of the different source of music on immune system.

Infant Mortality

Evaluation of child deaths registration in a Jordanian community.

Al Rabee, K.; Alkafajei, A.

Ministry of Health

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 23-34 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Maternal Mortality; Retrospective Studies; Registries

Abstract: A retrospective population-based household survey was conducted in Deir-Alla district during July-August 2002. The aim was to determine the extent of under-registration of child deaths and stillbirths, estimate infant mortality and under-5 mortality rates and identify factors affecting under-registration. We interviewed 1024 women aged 15-49 years about deaths in the last 3 children born. A modified version of the preceding birth mortality questionnaire was used. We found 72.2% of child deaths, including all 45 stillbirths, were unregistered. Under-registration was significantly related to child's age at death, stillbirths and dead infants 1 year being more likely to be unregistered. The officially published infant mortality rate is not a credible indicator of infant deaths.

Informed Consent

ethics

Informed consent: views from Karachi.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp.1): S50-55 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Biomedical Research; Research Design; Awareness; Physician-Patient Relations; Patient Participation

Abstract: Little is known about the public's perceptions about the process of obtaining informed consent for participation in medical research. A study was made of the views of patients, their attendants, parents, schoolteachers and office workers living in Karachi, Pakistan. Participants felt that informed consent was an important step in recruiting research participants but many felt that it was a trust-based process not requiring proper documentation. For recruiting women, both men and women believed it was important to approach women through their husbands and fathers. When there was a conflict with the opinions of family leaders, it was clear that the male participants' opinion was valued more than that of the female participants by both men and women.

Intestinal Fistula

etiology

An unusual case of colouterine fistula.

Arya, Subhash C.; Sharma, Tara C.; Bathla, Sonal; Agarwal, Nirmala; Ahuja, Pragya

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 412-413 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Intestinal Fistula-surgery; Uterine Diseases-etiology; Colonic Diseases-etiology; Hysteroscopy; Abortion, Criminal-adverse effects; Pregnancy

Intestinal Obstruction

pathology

Effects of nonstrangulated small bowel obstruction on intestinal histology, insulin-like growth factor-1 level, antioxidants, and lipid peroxidation in rats.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 405-407 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Intestinal Obstruction-metabolism; Intestine, Small-pathology; Intestine, Small-metabolism; Lipid Peroxidation; Catalase-metabolism; Insulin-Like Growth Factor I; Rats, Wistar; Antioxidants

Kidney

abnormalities

Renal dysplasia with extrarenal calyces.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 392-394 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Calices-abnormalities; Ureteral Obstruction-diagnosis; Ureterocele-diagnosis

Abstract: We describe a case of simple renal dysplasia with extrarenal calyces of the left kidney in a 2-year-old boy. Other anomalies also included pelviureteral junction obstruction and ectopic ureterocele on the same side, as well as grade V vesicoureteral reflux on the opposite side.

Kidney Failure, Chronic

blood

Plasma Ghrelin level; anorexigenic and orexigenic mediators in patients with end stage renal failure on hemodialysis.

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Suez Canal University Medical Journal 2006; 9 (1): 87-92 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Peptide Hormones-blood; Renal Dialysis; Leptin-blood; Growth Hormone-blood; Insulin-blood

Abstract: Anorexia-associated malnutrition is a severe complication that increases mortality in hemodialysis [HD] patients. Ghrelin is a recently-discovered orexigenic hormone with actions in brain and stomach. We analyzed, in 22 HD patients, the possible relationship between ghrelin and appetite regulation with regard to other orexigens [NO3] and anorexigens [cholecystokinin [CCK], leptin, glucose-dependent insulinotropic peptide [GIP]. All orexigens and anorexigens were determined in plasma. Eating motivation was evaluated using a visual analog scale [VAS]. The patients were divided into three groups: those with anorexia [n = 8], those with obesity associated with high intake [n = 5], and those with no eating behavior disorders [n = 9]. A control group of 10 healthy volunteers was also evaluated. Mean plasma levels of ghrelin were high [4101 +/- 1233 mg/mL], with the patients showing values above the control group range [1920 +/- 451 mg/mL]. Patients with anorexia had lower ghrelin level and higher CCK and GIP levels than did the other patients. Patients with anorexia also had an early satiety score and low desire and pleasure in eating on the VAS and diet survey. We observed significant positive linear correlations between ghrelin and albumin [r = 0.43, p 0.05], growth hormone [r .

Serum leptin levels and malnutrition in patients with chronic renal failure.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 477-481 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Failure, Chronic-complications; Kidney Failure, Chronic-therapy; Leptin-blood; Malnutrition-blood; Malnutrition-complications; Renal Dialysis

Abstract: To investigate the correlation between serum leptin levels, body mass index, and triceps skin fold thickness, which are anthropometric measurements, as well as serum albumin levels in patients with chronic renal failure on hemodialysis. We studied 75 patients [48 males, 27 females; ages between 18-82] at the Hemodialysis Unit, Cumhuriyet University Medical School; Private Sivas Dialysis Center; Hemodialysis Unit, Sultan Izzettin Keykavus Hospital; and the Hemodialysis Unit, SSK Sivas Hospital between January 2003 and February 2004. Patients were excluded if they had been on dialysis for less than one year, if they were anuric, or if they had been on dialysis with jugular or subclavian catheter and long-term permanent port catheter. Similarly, patients with diabetes mellitus, chronic pulmonary disorders, and hepatic cirrhosis or hepatitis B, hepatitis C carriers as well as those on active tuberculosis therapy were excluded. C-reactive protein was measured in all patients and those with above normal values were excluded. While the mean age for the males was 44.52 +/- 16.53 years [18-77], it was 48.29 +/- 14.32 years [22-82] for the females. The mean triceps skin fold thickness for males was 6 +/- 1.81 mm [3-11.3 mm], and for females, it was 14.07 +/- 8.79 mm [4.3-33.3 mm]. The mean body mass index for males was 20.77 +/- 2.61 kg/m. [14.8-26.6 kg/m], and for females, it was 25.36 +/- 6.47 kg/m. [17.3-42.2 kg/ m] The mean serum leptin level for males was 4.61 +/- 4.20 ngr/dl [0.1-18.7 ngr/dl], and for females, it was 52.06 +/- 61.67 ngr/dl [0.6-172.5 ngr/dl]. A positive correlation was observed between triceps skin fold thickness and leptin, both in the male group [r=0.478;P<0.05], and in the female group [r=0.905; P<0.05]. No correlation was established between serum albumin levels and leptin. Leptin did not correlate with other measured parameters. Our study demonstrates that serum leptin levels positively correlated with body mass index and triceps skin fold thickness, which are malnutrition parameters. Therefore, the leptin hormone may be utilized in obtaining preliminary information regarding malnutrition.

Kidney Pelvis

injuries

Post traumatic rupture in patients with uretero pelvic Junction obstruction : A Case Report.

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Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (2): 131-134 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Ureter-injuries; Ultrasonography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Kidney-surgery

Abstract: Authors report a case of post traumatic pelvic rupture occurring in an unknown ureteropelvic junction [UPJ] obstruction. Ultrasonography showed pyelectasia and fluid effusion in the anterior perirenal space. CT scan confirmed the diagnosis of UPJ obstruction and showed the rupture of the anterior pelvic wall communicating with a perirenal urinoma. The patient underwent a retrograde stenting for decompression and surgical drainage of the urinoma. Pyeloplasty was performed 4 months after injury. A follow up intravenous pyelogram showed good flow through the repair and the patient remains asymptomatic 2 years after treatment Post traumatic rupture of UPJ obstruction is a rare event with few reported cases in literature Diagnosis is suggested on imaging studies. CT scan shows the rupture site in the ureteropelvic tract and guides percutaneous drainage.

Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome

diagnosis

Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome in children: Initial experience with the Nd-YAG Laser.

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Annals of Pediatric Surgery 2006; 2 (1): 10-14 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Klippel-Trenaunay-Weber Syndrome-therapy; Lasers; Child; Laser Coagulation; Ultrasonography, Doppler; Varicose Veins; Nevus

Abstract: Klippel-Trenaunay Syndrome [KTS] is a relatively uncommon disease. There is still no common consensus as to the management protocols, especially in children. The purpose of this study was to describe a series of patients with KTS and to report our initial experience in using the Nd-YAG laser as a new modality for treatment of the bleeding cutaneous capillary vascular lesions. We reviewed the clinical characteristics and outcomes in 8 patients [5 males and 3 females] with KTS who were managed during the period from January 1998 to August 2003 at the Pediatric Surgery Unit, Faculty of Medicine, Alexandria University. All patients presented with cutaneous bleeding to which single or repeated Nd-YAG laser photo coagulation sessions were conducted. Serial scanograms, arterial and, venous doppler studies were also performed. The male to female ratio was 5:3. All patients had visible varicosities, nevi and all the three characteristics of KTS. Bleeding was the main presenting symptom. Nd-YAG laser was used successfully for management of this complication. Nd-YAG laser as a new application in children suffering from KTS, with improvement of bleeding as an encountered complication.

Knee Injuries

surgery

A successful case of sural nerve cable grafting after a gunshot wound to the Knees.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 87-89 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Sural Nerve-surgery; Wounds, Gunshot-surgery

Abstract: To describe a successful case of sural nerve cable grafting to the leg following a gunshot injury. A 28-year-old man was shot at close range, sustaining extensive damage to the left popliteal fossa. Initial exploratory operation revealed a pierced sciatic nerve proximal to its bifurcation into the tibial and common peroneal branches. The 60% division 3.5-cm common peroneal deficit and the complete transection of the tibial division were repaired using an ipsilateral sural cable nerve graft that was not reversed. Initial reassessment in the clinic setting revealed a denervation atrophy of all 3 leg compartments and paraesthesia below the left knee sparing the sural nerve. After 3 months, the patient had a significant improvement in both power and sensation which was felt to be due to a resolution of a neuropraxic component to the nerve injury. Reassessment at 9 months and later at 14 months revealed an almost full recovery, suggestive of the success of the nerve grafting procedure. This report shows that, given favourable conditions, a good result is possible following use of cable nerve grafting to treat nerve damage from gunshot.

Learning

Effect of E-learning on medical students performance.

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Suez Canal University Medical Journal 2006; 9 (1): 41-44 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Teaching-methods; Education,Medical; Students,Medical; Medical Informatics-education; Health Facilities

Abstract: Methods of teaching medical sciences have been changed since the concepts of e-learning have been introduced in the last few years. In addition, the integration of health informatics and e-learning concepts into medical education has been applied in many medical schools new curriculum. The primary aim of this study was to evaluate whether the use of multimedia like video clips, in addition to the theoretical lessons, will improve students' academic performance. The study has been designed to compare the results obtained from the scores of human Embryology course for two groups of second year medical students at College of Medicine, King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The first group [M1, No=50] went through theoretical teaching using conventional methods [lectures and tutorials using Power Point slides]. During the same period of time, the second group of medical students [M2, No=50] were taught by combination of traditional lectures and embryology videos. This multimedia presentation was used in order to reinforce the key issues of the lectures. The evaluation of theoretical knowledge was examined by a multiple-choice test of 15 questions and a written exam consists of 5 short essays. The results showed that students watched multimedia presentation [M2 group] performed significantly better [p 0.05] than those students who only taught by conventional lectures. Students opinion about subject interest and the adequacy of the teaching materials showed no significant difference [p 0.05]. However, students evaluation regarding their general satisfaction about teaching methods was statistically significant [p 0.05] between group M1 and group M2. It was concluded that using e-learning for teaching human embryology course has considerably improved student's comprehension of theoretical contents and their exam performance.

Leiomyosarcoma

chemically induced

Leiomyosarcoma of the bladder in a 16-year-old girl with a history of cyclophosphamide therapy for bilateral retinoblastoma during infancy.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 531-533 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Retinoblastoma-drug therapy; Retinoblastoma-surgery; Cyclophosphamide-adverse effects; Bladder Neoplasms-chemically induced

Abstract: A 16-year-old female with bladder leiomyosarcoma had a history of bilateral retinoblastoma at 6 months of life. She received cyclophosphamide chemotherapy after surgical enucleation. In this report, we discussed the possible role of retinoblastoma or cyclophosphamide as a target for the development of bladder leiomyosarcoma.

Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous

epidemiology

Meriones libycus is the main reservoir of zoonotic cutaneous leishmaniasis in south Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 474-477 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous-transmission; Prevalence; Gerbillinae; Disease Reservoirs; Zoonoses

Abstract: A study was made in rural regions around Neiriz city, Fars province in the south of the Islamic Republic of Iran during 2002-03 to further investigate a new focus of zoonotic cutaneous leishmaniasis. *Meriones libycus* was the dominant rodent [100% of 65 rodents collected] and 4.6% were naturally infected with the amastigote form of *Leishmania* spp. Promastigotes were identified as *L. major*. This confirms *M. libycus* as the main reservoir host of zoonotic cutaneous leishmaniasis in southern parts of the country.

Leishmaniasis, Visceral

diagnosis

Evaluation of rK39 strip test for the diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis in infants.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 294-299 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Immunologic Tests; Predictive Value of Tests; Sensitivity and Specificity; Chromatography; Reagent Strips; Leishmaniasis, Visceral-immunology

Abstract: This study estimated the sensitivity and specificity of the rK39 strip test compared with the immunofluorescent antibody test and microscopy of bone marrow aspirate smears [the gold standard] in 47 children with suspected visceral leishmaniasis. A control group of children with other diagnoses [tuberculosis, toxoplasmosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, malaria or cutaneous leishmaniasis] were also tested to check false positive results. The sensitivity and specificity of the strip test were 82.4% and 100% and that of immunofluorescent antibody were 100% and 92.7%. The rK39 strip test is reliable where there is no access to laboratory facilities.

Lipoma

diagnosis

Lipoma of tongue.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2006; 18 (1): 47-51 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Tongue Neoplasms-pathology; Lipoma-surgery

Abstract: Although lipomas are among the most common mesenchymal neoplasms, only 15%-20% involve the head and neck and 1%-4% affects the oral cavity. Lipoma of the tongue represents about 0.3% of all benign lesions of the oral cavity and about 13%-20% of all oral lipomas. Oral lipomas are generally reported to occur more frequently after the age of 40 years. Previous reports suggested a higher incidence of oral lipoma in males however current studies show no general consensus in gender predilection. A case of lipoma of the tongue in a 38-year-old female patient is reported.

Lung Neoplasms

pathology

Electrocardiographic evidence of heart metastasis from a primary lung cancer.

Hassan, Walid

Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 429 (1 ref.)

Keywords: Heart Neoplasms-secondary; Heart Neoplasms-diagnosis; Carcinoma, Squamous Cell-secondary; Electrocardiography

Malaria

epidemiology

Epidemiology of malaria and predictions of retransmission in Babylon Governorate, Iraq.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 270-279 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Malaria-transmission; Anopheles-parasitology; insect vectors; Disease Outbreaks-Prevention and Control

Abstract: After the 1997-98 malaria epidemic in Babylon governorate, Iraq, malaria transmission in this area was successfully interrupted. A parasitological survey in 2002 identified no malaria cases but an entomological survey found both *Anopheles stephensi* and *A. pulcherrimus* in high densities. The highest density was recorded in September and the lowest in December and January. Despite the high density of *Anopheles*, no parasite sporozoites or oocysts were found in dissected mosquitoes. Nevertheless, malaria transmission could recur if *A. stephensi* indoor resting density exceeds the critical threshold and imported malaria cases are not monitored.

Malocclusion

classification

Distribution of malocclusion types in 7-9-year-old Iranian children.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 236-240 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Malocclusion-epidemiology; Dental Occlusion; Tooth-anatomy and histology

Abstract: This study assessed the malocclusion types, very severe crowding and need for serial extraction among a random sample of 7-9-year-old children in Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran. Of the 3776 children 30.6% had normal occlusion, 47.4% class I malocclusion, 13.7% class II division 1 malocclusion [male/female ratio 3:2], 1.0% class II division 2 malocclusion [male/female ratio 3:1] and 2.1% class III malocclusion. Among the children examined, 47.9% had crowding problems and 14.7% of them had class I malocclusion with very severe crowding-more girls [17.3%] than boys [12.1%]. No correlation was observed between the types of malocclusion and family size, parents' occupation or level of education.

Measles

complications

Investigation of changes in levels of liver trans-aminases in measles affected patients hospitalized in Be'sat hospital in 1379.

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Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences of the I.R.Iran-J.A.U.M.S 2006; 4 (1): 755-759 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis-etiology; Jaundice; Blood Cell Count; Leukocyte Count; Alanine Transaminase; Aspartate Aminotransferases; Alkaline Phosphatase; Bilirubin; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: One of measles manifestations -especially in adolescents- is liver malfunction which can vary from just changes in liver enzymes to hepatitis with prominent jaundice. It is important to screen hepatitis patients in order to special medical treatment and avoidance of prescribing hepatotoxic drugs and some pain relief medications. In addition, patients of such complications are high risk for long duration of hospitalization and secondary complications and long duration of the disease. This was a cross-sectional study of 172 patients selected from 180 patients with clinical measles admitted in Be'sat hospital of NAHAJA. CBC and liver enzymes were checked. Patients aged between 18 to 24 years. Mean of hospitalization time was 6.48 +/- 2.37days and ranged from 2 to 14. Mean of white blood count

was 4153.85 +/-1706.08 and ranged from 1700 to 13000. PMNs percentage was 61.01+/-16.27 in mean and ranged from 26% to 89%. Mean of total PMN count was 2591.38+/-1409.42 [from 513 to 10270]. ALT [SGPT] was 40.86+/-33.68 in mean [from 10 to 280]. Mean of AST [SGOT] was 53.23+/- 35.76 ranged from 15 to 250. Total bilirubin was 0.9+/-0.31 [from 0.2 to 2.1] in mean. Mean of direct bilirubin was 0.2+/-0.8 ranged from 0.1 to 0.8. ALKP was 195.19+7-88.6 [from 41 to 590]. 9.5 % of patients [16 patients] had liver malfunction [2 times increase of enzymes levels]. No one had jaundice at the time of admit. Comparison of evaluation of lab values of the patients with duration of hospitalization with Pearson test, only in two cases PMN percentage and total PMN had significant relation [P<0.05]. When measles patients had no complications such as secondary bacterial infections and had no history of hepatotoxic drugs, increase in liver enzymes levels is mild and had no significant clinical interest.

epidemiology

Epidemiological study of measles in Ghazvin, Islamic Republic of Iran, April 1997-April 2003.

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Boalisina Hospital of Ghazvin City

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 14-22 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Measles-pathology; Incidence; Retrospective Studies; Serologic Tests; Morbidity; Hospitalization

Abstract: We studied measles incidence and morbidity in Ghazvin district by retrospective review of cases registered at the central health office and admitted to two hospitals in Ghazvin city during April 1997-April 2003. There were 824 clinically confirmed cases of measles over the 6-year period giving a mean annual incidence of 18.67 per 100 000 population, higher than for the country generally. There were no deaths from measles. Of the 824 cases, 591 [71.1%] had serum specimens for serological analysis and 199 [24.3%] were confirmed serologically. Of the serologically confirmed cases, the greatest proportion [44.2%] were over 20 years [median age was 17.5 years], 54.5% had been in contact with a measles case and 21.6% cases had received 2 doses of vaccine. We studied 33 serologically confirmed hospitalized cases. Common complications were vomiting [45.5%], diarrhoea [42.4%] and pneumonia [21.2%]. The mean duration of hospitalization was 3.8 days.

Medical Waste

[Assessment of medical waste management in a Palestinian hospital].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 359-371 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Medical Waste Disposal; Guidelines; Risk Assessment; Hazardous Waste; Waste Management

Abstract: We studied medical waste management in a Palestinian hospital in the West Bank and the role of municipality in this management. In general, "good management practices" were inadequate; there was insufficient separation between hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, an absence of necessary rules and regulations for the collection of wastes from the hospital wards and the on-site transport to a temporary storage location inside and outside the hospital and inadequate waste treatment and disposal of hospital wastes along with municipal garbage. Moreover, training of personnel was lacking and protective equipment and measures for staff were not available. No special landfills for hazardous wastes were found within the municipality.

Menarche

Knowledge, attitudes and beliefs about menarche of adolescent girls in Anand district, Gujarat.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 428-433 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Menstruation; Socioeconomic Factors; Health Education

Abstract: A questionnaire survey of knowledge, attitudes and beliefs towards menstruation was made in 22 schools in Anand district, Gujarat state. Of 900 schoolgirls aged 11-17 years, only 38.5% felt comfortable about menarche and only 31.0% believed that menstruation was a normal physiological process. Many [37.2%] had not been informed about menarche before its onset and 48.2% felt they were not mentally prepared. The major sources of information were the mother [60.7%] or an elder sister [15.8%]; teachers and others relatives played a small role. In this area of India, many families continue the custom of celebrating the first menarche and observing social restrictions.

Physiology

[Age at menarche and it's relationship with body mass index].

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HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery 2005-2006; 11 (3-4): 55-62 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Body Mass Index; Body Height; Body Weight

Abstract: Menarcheal age is an important indicator of puberty development in girls and is influenced by a wide variety of factors including race, socio-economic status and etc. The relationship between age at menarche with weight, and BMI is controversial. The present study was designed to determine the relationship between age at menarche and BMI. This was a cross-sectional study. The sample size was 580 primary and secondary schoolgirls of Tehran/Iran by using cluster sampling. The data was collected by completing questionnaire and measuring height [cm] and weight [kg] by one trained person and analyzed by Pearson and one way ANOVA. 580 schoolgirls participated in this study. The mean menarcheal age was 12/1[1/2], mean weight 45/6 [8/2] kg and the mean BMI was 18/4 [2/4] kg/m². This result indicated that there were a statically significance difference in mean height [p0/0001] and mean weight [p0/006] at different age of menarche and no significance difference in mean of weight. The Pearson test, show linear positive correlation between age of menarche and height but reversed linear correlation between age of menarche and BMI. According to this finding appears menarcheal age has significant correlation with BMI and height. Therefore as menarcheal age decreases, BMI increases.

Meningitis, Meningococcal

diagnosis

Serotyping of *Neisseria meningitidis* in conscripts with meningitis admitted to five military hospital in Tehran between September 2004 and September 2006.

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Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences of the I.R.Iran-J.A.U.M.S
2006; 4 (1): 771-779 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Meningitis, Meningococcal-microbiology; Meningitis, Meningococcal-mortality; Serotyping; *Neisseria meningitidis*-classification; Meningococcal Vaccines; Cerebrospinal Fluid; Leukocyte Count; Immune Sera; *Neisseria sicca*; Complement C3; Spinal Puncture; Complement C4

Abstract: Meningococcal meningitis is one of the most feared disorders with high rate morbidity and mortality. There is no exact information of meningococcal meningitis incidence in military personnel. Obligate vaccination of the military with meningococcal vaccine is a strategy with the potency to provide active protection of the conscripts before being dispatched to training centers. Although sporadic cases of meningitis in conscripts occurred. The aim of this study was serotyping of the bacterium; *Neisseria meningitidis* isolated from patients with meningitis which admitted to five military Hospitals. In this cross-sectional study for determination of meningococcal meningitis serotypes in conscripts submit to five military hospitals the investigation was designed and carried out from September 2003 to September 2006. In this period, 12 cerebrospinal fluids of conscripts with clinical signs and symptoms of meningitis were collected, and the laboratory tests were done. In this study enriched Thayer Martin medium and standard bacteriological methods were used. The sample without bacterial cells or PMNs were centrifuged [10000. g for 5 min], The precipitate was cultured and direct smear was performed. Isolated bacterial strains was recognized by biochemical tests, and *Neisseria meningitidis* strains were serotyped by specific antiserum. During the study, 12 cases of meningitis in conscripts were seen. *Neisseria meningitidis* was isolated only from 6 patients. Serotyping analysis revealed that 5 strains belong to Serotype C and 1 strain was to serotype B. *Neisseria sica* was isolated from one patient. In three patients there was no bacteriological evidence. In two patients, consumption of antibiotic before lumbar puncture results to no bacterial growth, but direct smear showed gram negative diplococci. In one patient recurrent meningococcal infection has occurred. Complement components analysis revealed deficiency in C3, C4 and CH50 [the rate was below 80 mg per deciliter]. The results of this study showed that, *Neisseria meningitidis* was isolated from six patients which are all conscripts. It is necessary to find the reasons that why vaccinated conscripts infected by *Neisseria meningitidis* serotype C. Further analysis showed that, five patients had complement deficiency and further research is necessary. However, 6 *Neisseria meningitidis* strains were isolated from meningococcal vaccinated conscripts around the country [Tehran, Shiraz, Yazd and Oslavieh] in the period of study. Based on the findings of this study, effectiveness of the vaccine was desirable and the disease had been controlled in this population group. Because of complements deficiency in patients with meningococcal meningitis, other preventing methods for eradication of disease are necessary.

Menopause

physiology

Effect of menopause and renal function on vitamin D status in Iranian women.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 188-195 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Vitamin D-pharmacology; Vitamin D-blood; Cross-Sectional Studies; Parathyroid Hormone-blood; Creatinine-blood

Abstract: The effects of menopause and renal function on serum parameters of the vitamin D-endocrine system were studied in a cross-sectional sample of 676 healthy women aged 20-74 years in Shiraz. Low serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25-OHD] was found in 52.9% of the women. Serum parathyroid hormone [PTH] increased significantly over the age span in premenopausal women [r= 0.13, P= 0.02]. In premenopausal and postmenopausal

women, serum levels of 25-OHD, phosphorus and calcium were stable across the age span. There was no significant correlation between creatinine clearance or serum PTH [$r = -0.016$, $P = 0.66$] and 25-OHD [$r = 0.012$, $P = 0.74$]. The high prevalence of vitamin D deficiency warrants consideration of dietary supplementation.

Methicillin Resistance

Antibacterial resistance and molecular typing of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in a Kuwaiti general hospital.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 39-45 (21 ref.)

Keywords: *Staphylococcus aureus*-genetics; *Staphylococcus aureus*-drug effects; Drug Resistance, Bacterial; Hospitals, General; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: To investigate antibiotic resistance and genetic relatedness of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* [MRSA] isolated in a general hospital in Kuwait over a period from 1996 to 1998 and 2001. The isolates were characterized by antibacterial susceptibility testing, coagulase serotyping, coagulase gene polymorphism [coag-RFLP] and pulsed-field gel electrophoresis [PFGE]. The MRSA isolates were highly resistant to gentamicin, kanamycin, ciprofloxacin, tetracycline, fusidic acid and mupirocin. The prevalence of gentamicin, kanamycin, streptomycin, tetracycline and erythromycin resistance remained high [80-96%] throughout the study period, but the prevalence of resistance to ciprofloxacin, fusidic acid and mupirocin steadily increased. The already high mupirocin resistance level increased from 12.5 in 1996, to 85.7% in 2001, and the fusidic acid resistance varied between 70.8 and 85.7%. In contrast, chloramphenicol and trimethoprim resistance declined from 25 and 29% in 1996 to 4.7 and 14.2% in 2001, respectively. The majority [91.5%] of the isolates were coagulase serotype 4. Alu I restriction endonuclease analysis of amplified coagulase gene generated four coag-RFLP patterns: 92% of them were coag-RFLP type 1, while types 2,3 and 4 were 3.5,4.6 and 1.1% respectively. PFGE differentiated them into seven pulsotypes [PFGE types 1-7]. The PFGE type 1 pulsotype constituted 90.2% of the isolates. Isolates with the type A coag-RFLP also had the type I PFGE pulsotypes. The concordant results of PFGE and coag-RFLP demonstrated the presence of a persistent MRSA clone in the hospital during the study period.

Methotrexate

adverse effects

Biopsy or biochemistry? The monitoring of hepatic fibrosis from methotrexate.

Mardini, Hanan; Record, Chris

Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 3 (2): 27-36 and 105-116 (69 ref.)

Keywords: Liver Cirrhosis-prevention and control; Drug Monitoring; Liver Cirrhosis-diagnosis; Liver Cirrhosis-chemically induced; Liver Function Tests

Abstract: Hepatic fibrosis is an important consequence of inflammatory disorders affecting the liver, and ultimately progresses to cirrhosis. Here we explore methods for the detection and monitoring of hepatic fibrosis, particularly during methotrexate therapy, in which progressive fibrosis can develop over a number of years in a minority of patients. Liver biopsy remains currently the gold standard to assess fibrosis. However, it has several limitations, including manpower issues, cost, risk of patient injury, including mortality and morbidity, observer variability and sampling variation. Several non-invasive diagnostic tests for fibrosis and cirrhosis have therefore been evaluated. The usefulness of a laboratory test for screening for a pathological abnormality such as fibrosis is critically dependent on the prevalence of the pathology in the population under investigation. When the prevalence is expected to be low, screening tests should have a high negative predictive value, so that large numbers of patients can be spared the next diagnostic step, namely liver biopsy. For the moment, clinicians should use the aspartate aminotransferase [AST] / alanine aminotransferase [ALT] ratio and the AST/platelet [APRI] ratio for monitoring the development of hepatic fibrosis.

Microbial Sensitivity Tests

standards

Evaluation of the 10th External Quality Assessment Scheme results in clinical microbiology laboratories in Tehran and districts.

Abbassi, M.; Rahbar, M.; Hekmat Yazdi, S.; Rashed Marandi, F.; Sabourian, R.; Saremi, M.

Reference Laboratory of Iran - Reference Laboratory of Iran

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 310-315 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Microbial Sensitivity Tests-methods; Quality Control; Laboratories-standards; Quality Assurance, Health Care; Laboratory Techniques and Procedures-standards

Abstract: We evaluated the performance of microbiology laboratories in the 10th run of the external quality assessment scheme [EQAS] in Tehran and districts. Each laboratory was sent 2 species of bacteria for identification. Of the 487 laboratories that participated, 437 returned their findings. While 77.0% and 69.9% correctly identified

Staphylococcus saprophyticus and *Citrobacter freundii* respectively, only 29.8% correctly identified *Acinetobacter baumannii*, 25.3% identified *Enterococcus faecalis* and 35.6% identified *Enterobacter agglomerans*. However 78.7% and 79.5% of the laboratories reported correct -results for susceptibility testing for *S. saprophyticus* and *C. freundii* respectively.

Migraine Disorders

diagnosis

Evaluation of self-medication prevalence, diagnosis and prescription in migraine in Kerman, Iran.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 377-380 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Migraine Disorders-drug therapy; Self Medication; Prevalence; Diagnostic Errors; Physician's Practice Patterns

Abstract: To investigate different diagnosis aspects, prescribed drugs and self-medications of migraine in Iran. We selected 210 migraineurs from high school and university students in Kerman, Iran over a period of 6 months in 2002 by multistage randomized screening based on the International Headache Society criteria. We classified them into 2 groups on the basis of whether they had consulted a physician or not. We then evaluated the physician prescriptions, and prevalence of self-medications. Only 49% of migraineurs consulted a physician, and only 53% were correctly diagnosed by physicians according to the International Headache Society criteria. Our study shows that 69% of general practitioners diagnoses were wrong. In spite of indications for prophylactic treatment, it was not prescribed in 76% of the patients, and 50% of the general practitioners prescribed it without any indications. Furthermore, 91% of patients used self-medication; Acetaminophen and Codeine were the most common. General practitioners' misdiagnosis and mismanagement of the migraineurs, and easy access to various drugs in Iran, have led to a high rate of self-medication. Self-medication with Codeine, with regard to its side effects, such as increase of secondary headaches and dependency is the major problem. Consequently, medical education systems, physician reevaluating methods, and the concept of self-medication among patients have to be revised.

Milk Hypersensitivity

Incidence of cow milk allergy in colicky baby.

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Suez Canal University Medical Journal 2006; 9 (1): 23-28 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Bottle Feeding; Infant Formula; Colic-etiology; Incidence

Abstract: There is a strong relation between infantile colic and the early introduction of cow milk [raw or artificial] to the infants in the first few months of life. Cow milk proteins are responsible for the pathological changes which precipitate the different symptoms of allergy including colic. This study aimed to estimate the prevalence of cow milk allergy [CMA] in the infants suffering from repeated attacks of colic and to determine the adverse effects of CMA. 30 infants suffering from repeated attacks of colic were included in this study. They subjected to full history taking especially the dietary history, also were subjected to clinical examination with special attention to growth development and other signs of allergy. Blood sample was taken to test for CMA including, blood eosinophilic count, total IgE and S-IgE levels to cow milk proteins in the serum. In addition, patients were subjected to an open challenge test to cow milk, which is the gold standard for diagnosis of CMA. 13 children out of the 30 were CMA +ve i-e 43.3% of the studied patients had CMA diagnosed by challenge test. Study of the dietary history revealed that the total and mean duration of exclusive breastfeeding were significantly shorter in CMA+ve than in CMA-ve patients[p 0.05 for both]. In addition the age of first introduction of CM was significantly earlier in CMA+ve compared to CMA-ve patients[p 0.05]. However, type of milk [raw or artificial or diary product as yogurt], showed no significant difference to the diagnosis of CMA in our study group. Other allergic manifestations were recorded in CMA+ve patients especially infantile eczema. None of our patients had peripheral eosinophilia. High levels of total IgE and specific IgE were detected in 46.2% and 36.6% respectively. Specific IgE showed a higher specificity than total IgE [100% vs 52.9%]. High levels of both total and Specific IgE were significantly more common in CMA+ve patients compared to CMA-ve patients. In addition, IgE - mediated reactions accounted for 46.2% of CMA+ve patients. CMA is a common finding in infants suffering from colic in the first months of life. Early introduction of cow's milk in the first year of life is frequently associated with increase risk of CMA. Testing total and specific IgE for cow milk is a useful tool for the diagnosis of suspicious cases. Challenge test is still the gold standard for the diagnosis of CMA. Although Exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months of age is not absolutely protective against all causes of colic, it is still obligatory for the prevention of the development of food allergy.

Milk, Human

The effect of breast milk and lanolin on sore nipples.

Hagen, Ralph L.; Mohammadzadeh, Ashraf

Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 570-571 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Diseases-therapy; Lanolin-chemistry; Lanolin-therapeutic uses; Nipples; Pain-therapy

Mitochondrial Diseases

complications

Stroke due to mitochondrial disorders in Saudi children.

Salih, Mustafa A.; Abdel Gader, Abdel Galil M.; Zahraa, Jihad N.; Al Rayess, Molham M.; Alorainy, Ibrahim A.; Hassan, Hamdy H.; Ruitenbeek, Wim; Zeviani, Massimo

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (supp.1): S81-S90 (51 ref.)

Keywords: Cerebrovascular Accident-etiology; Retrospective Studies; Risk Factors; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To report on the clinical and biochemical features of patients who presented with stroke due to mitochondrial disorders amongst a prospective and retrospective cohort of Saudi children. Children, who presented with stroke, were evaluated at the Division of Pediatric Neurology, or admitted to King Khalid University Hospital, College of Medicine, King Saud University, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, during the periods July 1992 to February 2001 [retrospective study] and February 2001 to March 2003 [prospective study]. Open muscle biopsies were obtained from patients suspected to have mitochondrial disorders, and examined using conventional histological and histochemical techniques. Biochemical, molecular pathological investigations, or both, of muscle could be arranged for only some of the patients. Mitochondrial disorders were the underlying risk factor for stroke in 4 [3.8%] of 104 children [aged one month to 12 years]. Three patients [one male and 2 females] had Leigh syndrome [LS] and one had mitochondrial encephalomyopathy with lactic acidosis and stroke-like episodes [MELAS]. At the time of stroke, the 3 children with LS were 11 months, 15 months, and 7 years old. They presented with psychomotor regression and seizures. Muscle histology and histochemistry showed mild non-specific changes but no ragged red fibers. Biochemical analysis of muscle [in one patient] revealed deficiency of pyruvate dehydrogenase complex. Analysis of mitochondrial DNA [mtDNA], [the other 2 patients] was negative for the 2 point mutations [T-G and T-C] at nucleotide position 8993, and for two T-C point mutations [at positions 8851 and 9176 of the ATPase 6 gene] that have been described in patients with LS. The girl with MELAS syndrome presented with a stroke-like episode at the age of 29 months and had focal brain lesions in the medial aspect of the left occipital and temporal lobes, and in the posteromedial aspect of the left thalamus, which resolved within 7 weeks. She had raised cerebrospinal fluid lactate but no ragged red fibers on muscle histochemistry. Biochemical assay of muscle homogenate showed reduction in respiratory chain complexes I, III and IV. Mutation screening of mtDNA at nucleotides 3243 [tRNA. eu[UUR] and 8344 [tRNA. ys] was negative. Mitochondrial disorders constitute a risk factor for stroke in Saudi children. However, demanding and highly specialized investigations are needed to confirm the diagnosis. These are better performed at supraregional centers where facilities for clinical, biochemical and molecular work-up are available.

Moyamoya Disease

complications

Moyamoya syndrome as a risk factor for stroke in Saudi children. Novel and usual associations.

Salih, Mustafa A.; Murshid, Waleed R.; Al Salman, Mussaad M.; Abdel Gader, Abdel Galil M.; Al Jarallah, Ahmed A.; Alorainy, Ibrahim A.; Hassan, Hamdy H.; Kentab, Amal Y.; Maldergem, Lionel Van; Othman, Saleh A.; El Desouki, Mahmoud I.; El gamal, Essam A.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (supp.1): S69-S80 (54 ref.)

Keywords: Cerebrovascular Accident-etiology; Retrospective Studies; Risk Factors; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To report on moyamoya syndrome [MMS] as a risk factor for stroke in a prospective and retrospective cohort of Saudi children. The usual and novel associations of MMS in this cohort will also be described. Children with stroke were evaluated at the Division of Pediatric Neurology at King Khalid University Hospital, College of Medicine, King Saud University, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during the periods July 1992 to February 2001 [retrospective study] and February 2001 to March 2003 [prospective study]. Investigations for suspected cases included hemostatic assays, biochemical, and serological tests. Neuroimaging included CT, MRI, magnetic resonance angiography [MRA], single photon computerized tomography [SPECT] brain scan and conventional cerebral angiography. Moyamoya syndrome was the underlying risk factor for stroke in 6 [5.8%] of the 104 children [aged one month to 12 years]. They were 4 females and 2 males. Their first cerebral ischemic event occurred at a mean age of 45 months [median = 44 months, range 17-66 months]. In all 6 cases, MMS was associated with an underlying hematologic abnormality or other diseases. Protein C deficiency was identified in one girl and protein S deficiency in another. Two patients had respectively, sickle cell disease [SCD] and sickle cell-B-thalassemia [S beta-thalassemia], which had been associated in the latter with membranous ventricular septal defect. Adams-Oliver syndrome [AOS, OMIM 100300] was associated with MMS in an 18-month-old girl. A 4-year-old boy had wrinkly skin syndrome [WSS, OMIM 278250] phenotype. The association of MMS and protein C deficiency was first reported in this cohort of patients, whereas the association of the syndrome with WWS and AOS has not, hitherto, been described. The 3 patients who had MMS associated with protein C deficiency, SCD, and AOS underwent successful revascularization surgery in the form of

encephaloduroarteriosynangiosis. Moyamoya syndrome constitutes an important risk factor of stroke in Saudi children. Comprehensive clinical evaluation and investigations, including screening for thrombophilia and neuroimaging studies, are required for the primary diagnosis of the disease and for unraveling other diseases associated with MMS. This will help in managing these patients and in guiding genetic counseling for their families.

Multiple Sclerosis

immunology

[Assess the using and efficacy of fatigue reducing strategies in patients referred to multiple sclerosis association of Iran].

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HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery 2005-2006; 11 (3-4): 29-37 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Multiple Sclerosis-rehabilitation; Fatigue-immunology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: Multiple sclerosis [MS] is characterized by a broad spectrum of physical and psychological impairments.

Fatigue is a common and disabling symptom for individuals with MS 75%-90% of individuals with MS reported

problems with fatigue. They describe fatigue as a frustrating and overwhelming symptom that can be disabling.

Assessing the usage and efficiencies of fatigue reducing strategies in patients referred to multiple sclerosis association

of Iran. This is a cross-sectional survey study of 100 patients who were selected randomly. The method of collecting

data was by asking and answering and the research tool was a questionnaire. The questionnaire was prepared in four

parts. Part one included the disease and demographic questions. Part two included Fatigue Severity Scale [FSS]. Part

three included Fatigue Reducing Strategies and part four included Fatigue Relief Scale. The data were collected in one

stage, and analyzed with SPSS software. To analyze the data, descriptive and inferential statistical methods [fisher

exact test, chi square test, correlation coefficient, mean, standard deviation] have been used. The Findings of this

study represented that the majority of subjects [63%] were suffering of severe fatigue symptom. The most frequently

used strategies to relieve fatigue were lie down [51%], watching TV [30%], frequent rest [28%] and sitting without doing

anything [28%]. But the most effective strategies were sleeping [8.17], daily nap [8.4], take a shower with lukewarm

water [7.25], avoiding heat [7.16], exercising [7.14], praying [7.0] and socialization [7.0]. Results also showed that

fatigue have been affected by some variables such as education level, having child, number of children, job status,

daily working hours, dwelling place and time of bed-ridden. Findings also suggested that all strategies will be useful

when the highest level of fatigue has been experienced [$p=0.532$, $r=-0.063$]. The most common strategies were not

necessarily the most effective ones. Most frequently used strategies were included sleeping, napping, warm water

bathing, heat avoidance, and exercising. However more physically active strategies such as exercise and socializing

were more effective strategies. The patients should be suggested that to try variety of strategies such as walking and

exercising besides sleeping and resting to relieve the fatigue. Patients should be instructed to monitor the intensity of

their fatigue and also be encouraged to maintain that level of activity which is in balance with efficient rest period.

Muscle, Skeletal

abnormalities

The double deep gluteal muscles.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 385-386 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Muscle, Skeletal-innervation; Sciatic Nerve-anatomy and histology; Buttocks; Cadaver

Abstract: During routine dissections on a 65-year-old male cadaver, we encountered double piriformis, double

gemelli superior and inferior, double quadratus femoris muscles in the left gluteal region. The sciatic nerve passed

between the lower piriformis and the upper superior gemelli muscles [infrapiriform foramen] as usual. No other

variation was found in the region. This rare variation may be of importance in the radiology and surgery of this region.

Mustard Gas

adverse effects

Chronic effects of mustard gas on liver parenchyma in rat.

Zakerifard, A.; Ghahari, L.

Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences of the I.R.Iran-J.A.U.M.S

2006; 4 (1): 725-728 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Liver-pathology; Rats; Alkylating Agents; Carcinogenicity Tests; Mutagenesis-drug effects; Buffers

Abstract: Sulfur mustard [bis [2-chloroethyl] sulfide] is a strong alkylating agent with known mutagenic and

suspected carcinogenic properties. Eighty NMARI male rats, 3 months old, were divided into eight groups [10 in each

groups], were injected with 2.5, 5 and 10 mg /kg sulfur mustard plus Tyrods buffer. Rats were kept under optimal

hygienic condition, temperature 25 C , relative humidity 40 to 45% and light provided for a 12-h day/12-h night cycle. They were given water and rodent pellets. After 2 and 8 weeks rats were killed. The samples were fixed in formaldehyde solution [%10], were stained with H and E and PAS and were studied with light microscope. Increased blood cells in hepatic sinusoids, disappearance borders of liver lobules, irregation of hepatic cord, apoptotic appearance of cells in lobule, and these signs were seen in 2/5 mg/kg [8 weeks], 5mg/kg [2 and 8 weeks] and 10 mg /kg [2 and 8 weeks] groups. Glycogen decreased in 5mg/kg [8 weeks] and 10 mg/kg [2 and 8 weeks] groups. All of changes were dependent on dosage and time duration.

Mycobacterium

isolation and purification

Environmental mycobacteria in areas of high and low tuberculosis prevalence in the Islamic Republic of Iran..

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 280-289 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Environmental Microbiology; Soil Microbiology; Prevalence

Abstract: This research compared the numbers and types of different Mycobacterium species in soil samples taken from 2 areas of Golestan province, Islamic Republic of Iran, 1 with a high prevalence of tuberculosis and 1 with a low prevalence. From 220 samples, 91 grew positive cultures [41.4%] and 161 different strains were diagnosed. The most common species isolated were Mycobacterium fortuitum, M. flavescens and M. chelonae. The frequencies of environmental Mycobacterium in the low-prevalence area were much higher than in the high-prevalence area, perhaps due to different environmental factors.

Myocardial Infarction

drug therapy

Predictive value of thrombolysis in myocardial infarction risk score analysis for in-hospital and long term survival of patients with right ventricular infarction.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 553-555 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Myocardial Infarction-mortality; Thrombolytic Therapy; Survival Rate; Hospital Mortality; Retrospective Studies; Heart Ventricles-pathology

therapy

Guidelines on the management of acute coronary syndromes in patients presenting with persistent ST-segment elevation.

Sulaiman, Kadhim; Abdul qader, Fuad; Al Najb, M. Khaja

Heart Views 2006; 7 (1): 15-25 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Electrocardiography; Coronary Disease; Disease Management; Myocardial Infarction-diagnosis; Practice Guidelines; Angina Pectoris; Angina, Unstable

Guidelines on the management of acute coronary syndromes in patients presenting without ST-segment elevation.

Al Nozha, Mansour; Gaafar, Kazim; Abdel Kader, Fouad; Al Rashan, Ibrahim; AL Suwaidi, Jassim; Amin, Haitham; Al Khaja, Najib; Al Mahmeed, Wael

Heart Views 2006; 7 (1): 26-33 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Electrocardiography; Disease Management; Myocardial Infarction-diagnosis; Practice Guidelines; Coronary Angiography

Myoclonus

chemically induced

Busulfan induced myoclonus.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 557-558 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Bone Marrow Transplantation

Myopia

epidemiology

Prevalence and risk indicators of myopia among schoolchildren in Amman, Jordan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 434-439 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Questionnaires; Schools; Data Collection; Television

Abstract: We aimed to identify the prevalence and risk factors of myopia among secondary-school students in Amman. Thus 1777 [1081 males and 696 females] students aged 12-17 years old were recruited from 8 schools randomly selected from 8 different geographic locations in Amman. Data were collected by questionnaire, and self-reported myopia was checked against school medical records. The prevalence of myopia was 17.6%, with no significant difference between males and females after adjusting for other possible variables. Myopia was significantly associated with age, family history of myopia, computer use, and reading and writing outside school. Playing sports was inversely associated with myopia but there was no association with watching television.

Natriuretic Peptide, Brain

blood

Use of N-terminal pro brain natriuretic peptide assay in diagnosis of heart failure.

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Damascus University - Faculty of Pharmacy

Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 3 (2): 57-64 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Heart Failure, Congestive-diagnosis; Echocardiography; Stroke Volume

Abstract: Recently Brain Natriuretic Peptide [BNP] has come out as a neurohormone secreted from the heart in response to increased intracardiac volume or pressure, that means the heart is not only a pump it also releases hormones. The aim of this study is to identify the relation between plasma N-Terminal pro Brain Natriuretic Peptide levels and stages of heart failure. Plasma NT-pro BNP levels were measured in 101 patients of heart failure and 28 patients presented to the emergency department with dyspnea, by Electrochemiluminescence immunoassay "ECLIA" [Roche kit]. The patients were divided into four groups according to New York Heart Association classification [NYHA]; class I: 19 patients, class II: 22 patients, class III: 28 patients, class IV: 32 patients. The values were compared with NT-pro BNP levels of 21 controls with no heart diseases and match patients in age. Echocardiography for all patients and controls was carried out, and the ejection fraction [EF] was evaluated by authorized physicians. Statistical analysis was calculated by student's T-test. The plasma NT-pro BNP levels in patients with cardiac dyspnea [Mean 3813.2 pg/ml] in emergency department were significantly higher [P<0.001] as compared with the patients with noncardiac dyspnea [91.04 pg/ml] and the controls [40 pg/ml]. Its levels were higher in patients with asymptomatic heart failure; class I 1038 pg/ml compared to the controls [40 pg/ml] and the difference was significant [P<0.001], and it increased directly with the severity of heart failure. The mean NT-pro BNP value was 1038.3 pg/ml for NYHA class I patients, 3074.3 pg/ml for NYHA class II patients, 6160 pg/ml for NYHA class III patients, 8288.2 pg/ml for NYHA class IV patients, the differences were statistically significant [P<0.05] among these groups. Plasma NT-pro BNP levels were conversely correlated to the ejection fraction EF, and the differences were statistically significant [r = -0.56, P<0.001]. The high plasma NT-pro BNP levels in patients with cardiac dyspnea indicate its utility as a rapid test in emergency department to differentiate the heart failure from other diseases. Also the associated increase in plasma levels of NT-pro BNP with the advancement of heart failure stage and drop in the ejection fraction, confirm its relation with the disease's severity.

Nephrectomy

methods

Laparoscopic retroperitoneal versus open nephrectomy in children: A comparative study.

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Annals of Pediatric Surgery 2006; 2 (1): 24-27 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Nephrectomy-complications; Laparoscopy; Nephrectomy-classification; Abnormalities-congenital; Vesico-Ureteral Reflux; Multicystic Dysplastic Kidney; Pyelonephritis; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Nephrectomy, nephroureterectomy and heminephroureterectomy for congenital anomalies are common procedures in the pediatric urological practice. The use of laparoscopy in such procedures is claimed to be an excellent alternative to the classical open technique, and is rapidly becoming the gold standard, laparoscopy could be performed through either a transperitoneal or a retroperitoneal approach. The aim of this study was to compare the laparoscopy

retroperitoneal nephrectomy technique in children with its open counterpart. Between August 2003 and August 2005; 13 cases [mean age 4.5 years [range 2-14 years]] were operated upon in our department using the laparoscopic retroperitoneal technique: four heminephroureterectomies [double system with or without ureterocele], four nephroureterectomies [two posterior urethral valves and two vesico-ureteric reflux cases] and five simple nephrectomies [one multicystic dysplastic kidney, one neglected uretero-pelvic junction obstruction, one pyonephrosis and two refluxing non functioning kidneys]. The procedure was performed using a 3-port technique [two 5mm and one 10 mm ports]. This peri and postoperative data of this group was compared retrospectively to a similar group of 10 patients who underwent open nephrectomies during the same period. The mean follow up was 9 months [range 4-18 months]. In the laparoscopic group, the mean operative time was 145 minutes [range 90-180 minutes] and no blood transfusion was needed. There was no need for intravenous analgesia except in one patient. Bowel movement was recovered between 6 and 8 hours [mean 7 hours] postoperatively. The drain was removed after 12 to 16 hours [mean 12 hours] and children were discharged after 24 to 36 hours [mean 24 hours]. One heminephroureterectomy was converted to an open technique [due to technical problems]. Two cases were completed by the transperitoneal route [one nephrectomy with previous percutaneous nephrostomy and one heminephroureterectomy] due to difficulty to create/loss of the laparoscopic retroperitoneal space. In the open surgery group, the mean operative time was 105 minutes [range 60-130 minutes] and no blood transfusion was needed. Intravenous analgesia was necessary in 8 children. Bowel movement was recovered 12 to 18 hours postoperatively [mean 12 hours]. The drain was removed 48 to 120 hours postoperative [mean 72 hours] and children discharged after 3 to 5 days [mean 3 days]. Laparoscopic retroperitoneal nephrectomy, nephroureterectomy and heminephroureterectomy in children are feasible, safe and provide an excellent alternative to open surgery. The retroperitoneal approach may even be superior to the transperitoneal approach; however, large numbered studies are needed to confirm this.

Nephrotic Syndrome

drug therapy

Chlorambucil therapy in children with steroid-resistant nephrotic syndrome.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 558-559 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Antineoplastic Agents, Alkylating; Retrospective Studies; Treatment Outcome

Nursing

man power

[Professionalization experiences of newly employed nurses in clinical settings in Iran].

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HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery 2005-2006; 11 (3-4): 5-18 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Education, Professional; Nurses; Career Choice; Education, Nursing

Abstract: Nursing professionalization is a developmental experience that evolves throughout professional nurses' careers. Nursing systems that prepare nurses include experiences that are important in the early development of nursing identity. This phenomenon is also foundational to the assumption of various nursing roles. A phenomenological approach was used in order to explore the meanings of professionalization experiences among participants. Data were gathered through series of semi structured interviews. Benner's interpretive method was used for data analysis. From 17 female and male beginner nurses who worked in different educational and private hospitals in Tehran points of view 5 main themes and 4 subthemes emerged which encompasses the whole experiences of participants' professionalization experiences. These themes included sufficient knowledge, well practical experiences and autonomy in practice to provide a comprehensive care. Faculty understanding of beginning nurses' definitions and experiences of nursing professionalization can provide insights that can be used to develop educational experiences that support and enhance students' professional nursing identity and ultimately affect their future practice. Faculty can also use knowledge of nurses' definitions of professionalization to enrich student learning.

Nursing Care

[The application of management's new theories in nursing care].

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HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery 2005-2006; 11 (3-4): 97-107 (42 ref.)

Keywords: Total Quality Management-standards; Total Quality Management-utilization; Organizational Culture

Abstract: This paper investigate the application of some management's new theories in nursing care in order to determine the similarities between management and nursing. The need of Health Services to be effectively managed was a prominent features of developed countries health policy in the 1980 s and early 1990. In the recent years, four

management's new theories has identified: organizational excellence, total quality management, organizational culture and empowerment. Each of these new theories has key role in nursing care. This paper identifies similarities and convergences between management profession with nursing care, using application of management's new theories. The comparison between nursing care and management's new theories has been provided the collaboration and cooperation between nurses and management professions to deliver health care services to patients effectively.

Nutrition Assessment

Assessment of the nutritional status of the elderly. Is ambiguity an aesthetic principle?.

Affifi, Mustafa

Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 569 (5 ref.)

Nutrition Disorders

Influence of prenatal protein under nutrition on neuron packing density of prefrontal cortex in albino rat pups.

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Suez Canal University Medical Journal 2006; 9 (1): 35-40 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Protein-Energy Malnutrition; Neurons; Rats

Abstract: Nutrition is probably the single greatest environmental influence both on the fetus and neonate, and plays a necessary role in the maturation and functional development of the central nervous system. The purpose of the present study is to determine the effect of prenatal protein under nutrition on neuron packing density of prefrontal cortex in albino rat pups. Pregnant rats were divided into two groups [Control and undernourished], ten dams each. All dams were fed 20% protein diet till 14th gestational day, and then undernourished group was fed 6% protein diet. Taking undernourished diet from 14th gestational day. At birth pups were scarified by over dose of ether. The growth parameters [body weight, head length and biparietal diameter] were taken. Brain parameters [weight, width and anteroposterior diameter of cerebral cortex] were recorded. The selected samples from prefrontal cortex were prepared for toluidine blue stain. Number of neurons in each layer of prefrontal cortex was counted at x 400 magnification by using Image pro plus program. The results revealed that prenatal protein under nutrition decreased significantly growth parameters [body and brain weight, biparietal diameter and width of cerebral hemisphere]. Prenatal protein under nutrition decreased significantly neuron packing density in superficial layers of prefrontal cortex [I and II] more than layers [III-IV]. Prenatal protein under nutrition found to decrease significantly growth parameters in newly born pups. Also, it decreased significantly neuron packing density in superficial layers of prefrontal cortex due to delay of neuronal migration to these layers.

Obidoxime Chloride

pharmacokinetics

Improving the bioavailability of intranasal obidoxime chloride in rabbits by using liposomes.

Waiss, Susan; Kaied, Badih; Lawrence, Jayne
Damascus University - Faculty of Pharmacy

Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 3 (2): 11-24 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Biological Availability; Rabbits; Obidoxime Chloride-administration and dosage; Liposomes; Administration, Intranasal

Abstract: Obidoxime chloride is an oxime used in the treatment of organophosphorus pesticides toxicity. Obidoxime chloride is usually used parentally by intramuscularly or intravenously injections. It has been suggested that the intranasal use of obidoxime may provide an easier route of administration. The experiments in rabbits showed that when used intranasally, obidoxime has a poor bioavailability, as obidoxime chloride is poorly absorbed from nasal mucosa. However, when incorporated into liposomes [Dehydrated Rehydrated Vesicles DRV.] obidoxime bioavailability, when used intranasally, has increased by 2 folds approximately. Intranasal and intramuscular bioavailabilities were determined from AUC values relative to that after intravenous dosing of the same dose. The intranasal route of administration differed significantly from the intramuscular and intravenous routes of administration. Intramuscular bioavailability was much greater than that of intranasal obidoxime chloride as solution [31% vs. 98.9%], when used in the same dose. Peak plasma concentration [C. ax] was 6.9375 micro g/ml [S.D. = 1.335], 34.74467 micro g/ml [S.D. = 0.81] and 62.855 micro g/ml [S.D. = 1.36] for the intranasal, intramuscular and intravenous routes, respectively. The time to achieve C. ax for the intranasal route [t. ax = 60 min] and for the intramuscular route [t. ax= 20 min]. Obidoxime chloride, when used intranasally as DRVs [made from PC only], has a bioavailability similar to its bioavailability when used as solution [31% vs. 33.7%], no significant difference for P=0.05. Whereas, when used intranasally as DRVs [made from PC/Cholesterol in equimolar proportions], obidoxime chloride bioavailability has increased to 67.6%, with extended effects. The results of this study show that intranasal DRVs, made from phosphatidyl choline/cholesterol [1/1], and containing obidoxime chloride, has a much greater AUC than intranasal obidoxime chloride when used as a solution and as DRVs made from phosphatidyl choline only.

Occupational Exposure

Dentists' perceptions of occupational hazards and preventive measures in East Jerusalem.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 153-160 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Occupational Diseases-etiology; Dentists-psychology; Risk Factors; Attitude of Health Personnel; Practice Management,Dental

Abstract: Dentists, like other health professionals, are exposed to various occupational health problems, with specific ones of their own. A randomly distributed sample of 40 [42.2%] dentists working in East Jerusalem was interviewed. A questionnaire was used to detect their perception of occupational hazards. Most respondents were aware of biological hazards: 38% specifically mentioned hepatitis B virus and 13% human immunodeficiency virus. Perceived sources of stress included factors that coincided with international data, such as relationships with patients, physical strain and economic pressure, but also some specific to the Palestinian culture such as relationships with other dentists and Israeli occupation tax policy when dealing with the Arab dentists in East Jerusalem. Chemical dependency was not mentioned as a potential hazard.

Optic Disk

pathology

Optical Coherence Tomography of optic disc pit associated maculopathy: New insight in pathogenesis?.

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (2): 149-150 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Optic Disk-abnormalities; Tomography, Optical Coherence; Visual Acuity; Macula Lutea-pathology

Orbital Diseases

parasitology

Orbital hydatid Cyst: An unusual presentation.

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (2): 146-148 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Orbital Diseases-diagnosis; Echinococcus-complications; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Exophthalmos-parasitology

Abstract: To describe an unusually large hydatid cyst of the orbit causing loss of vision and proptosis of the eyeball. A detailed investigation, consisting of radiological and hematological studies, was carried out to determine the cause of the proptosis. The patient underwent orbital exploration for the presumed diagnosis of orbital echinococcosis. The cyst was removed surgically. The CT scan and surgical findings of the cyst removed confirmed the diagnosis of orbital hydatid cyst. Hydatid cyst is an endemic disease in Yemen. The diagnosis of orbital hydatid cyst should be considered in the differential diagnosis of unilateral severe proptosis. The main treatment for orbital hydatid cyst is complete surgical removal of the cyst.

Otitis Media

diagnosis

The role of multifrequency tympanometry in otitis media.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 357-360 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Audiometry; Acoustic Impedance Tests; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: To evaluate the diagnostic value of multifrequency tympanometry in otitis media with effusion and adhesive otitis media. We selected 50 patients with long standing or recurrent attacks of otitis media with effusion from the outpatient clinic of the Ears, Nose and Throat [ENT] Department, Sohag Medical School, Egypt between May 2002 and December 2002. A control group was also selected, consisting of 25 patients with normal hearing levels and with no history of ENT problems. We conducted full audiological investigations in the form of pure tone audiometry, speech audiometry and immittanceometry. Immittanceometry included low probe tone frequency and multifrequency tympanometry. Each subject in the study group had undergone myringotomy and examination under microscope to decide if the case had either otitis media with effusion or adhesive otitis media. Resonant frequency proved to have the best performance in reflecting middle ear pathology. It was lowest in otitis media with effusion with a mean value of 428

+/-159 Hz and it was highest in adhesive otitis media with a mean of 1336 +/- 230 Hz. Multifrequency tympanometry has an efficacy of 100% in the diagnosis of otitis media with effusion and 70% in the diagnosis of adhesive otitis media.

Pancreatitis, Acute Necrotizing

veterinary

Acinar cell ultrastructure after taurine treatment in rat acute necrotizing pancreatitis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 446-452 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Oxidative Stress; Organelles-ultrastructure; Rats; Biological Markers; Taurine-therapeutic uses

Abstract: To evaluate the organelle-based changes in acinar cells in experimental acute necrotizing pancreatitis [ANP] after taurine treatment and the association of electron microscopic findings with histopathological changes and oxidative stress markers. The study was performed in February 2005 at Gulhane School of Medicine and Hecettepe University, Turkey. Forty-five rats were divided into 3 groups. Acute necrotizing pancreatitis was induced in groups II and III. Groups I and II were treated with saline and Group III with taurine 1000 mg/kg/day, i.p, for 48 hours. Histopathological and ultrastructural examinations were determined using one-way analysis of variance and Kruskal-Wallis tests. Histopathologic findings improved significantly after taurine treatment. Degree of injury in rough and smooth endoplasmic reticulums, Golgi apparatus, mitochondria and nucleus of acinar cells also decreased with taurine in correlation with biochemical and histological results. Taurine improves acinar cell organelle structure, and ultrastructural recovery in ANP reflects histological improvement.

Papillomavirus Infections

epidemiology

Human papillomavirus infection among women attending health facilities in the Kingdom of Bahrain.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 487-491 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Papillomavirus, Human-pathogenecity; Papillomavirus Infections-diagnosis; Prevalence; Risk Factors

Abstract: To investigate the occurrence of human papillomavirus [HPV] infection and the associated risk factors in Bahrain's female population. This study was carried out between March to December 2004, which includes cervical scrapings for Pap smear and HPV-DNA testing using polymerase chain reaction[PCR] and restriction fragment length polymorphism [RFLP] analysis, obtained from 100 women attending the Gynecology Clinic at Salmaniya Medical Center and Sheikh Sabah Health Center in the Kingdom of Bahrain. We distributed questionnaires that include the sociodemographic data as well as information on risk factors such as smoking, parity, and the contraceptive used. Eleven women [11%] with normal cytology were HPV-positive. The RFLP analysis detected HPV-types 16, 18, 45, 62 and 53. Positive women were significantly older [43.3 +/- 10.1 years] than negatives [36.5 +/- 9.9 years; P=0.04], however, there was no difference in age of first sexual contact [positive: 18.1 +/- 5.7 years versus negative: 20.6 +/- 4.4 years]. Polygamy, smoking and hormonal contraception was not identified as risk factors, but positive women showed higher parity. In this study on HPV infection in Bahrain, the 11% positivity with high risk HPV types, in the presence of normal cytology suggests that in addition to the cervical cancer screening program, offer of HPV testing deserves consideration.

Peptic Ulcer

etiology

Frequency of peptic ulcer disease during and after Ramadan in a United Arab Emirates hospital.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 105-111 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Peptic Ulcer-complications; Peptic Ulcer Perforation; Fasting; Islam; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: We aimed to study the effect of Ramadan fasting on the occurrence of peptic ulcer disease and its complications in patients presenting to the Accident and Emergency Department at Al-Ain hospital, United Arab Emirates [UAE]. We retrospectively reviewed patient records over the 10-year period, 1992 to 2002. Of 470 patients treated for peptic ulcer disease, 215 were seen during Ramadan and 255 in the month after Ramadan. The frequency

of peptic ulcer disease was higher after Ramadan than during Ramadan but this was not statistically significant. Peptic ulcer disease occurred more frequently in the age group 30-49 years. Peptic ulcer perforation occurred more frequently after Ramadan but the difference was not significant. Regression analysis identified the following variables as predictors of peptic ulcer disease: anorexia, pain, hypertension, smoking, epigastric pain, diabetes and family history.

Peptic Ulcer Perforation

etiology

Gastric perforation in neonates: Analysis of five cases.

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Maadi Armed Forces Hospital

Annals of Pediatric Surgery 2006; 2 (1): 45-47 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Peptic Ulcer Perforation-diagnosis; Peptic Ulcer Perforation-therapy; Infant, Newborn; Intubation, Gastrointestinal-adverse effects; Aerophagy; Ischemia; Dilatation, Pathologic; Gastric Juice; Pneumoperitoneum; Enterocolitis, Necrotizing

Abstract: Neonatal gastric perforation has always been a mysterious entity regarding its cause. Although some have definite causes e.g. TOP causing severe dilatation of the stomach, iatrogenic secondary to the introduction of a hard nasogastric tube but the majority have no obvious reasons. Many theories have been advocated such as gastric ischemia or aerophagia due to excessive crying. The common feature in the five cases seen at Maadi Military hospital over a period of 5 years was marked abdominal distension causing dyspnea, fortunately, all of them survived. This good survival rate in our opinion was due to the good pre and postoperative care as well as the lack of sepsis oftenly encountered with gastric juice leakage.

Periodicals

The handsearching of 2 medical journals of Bahrain for reports of randomized controlled trials.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 526-530 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Randomized Controlled Trials; Databases, Bibliographic; Bibliometrics; Information Storage and Retrieval

Abstract: To identify reports of randomized trials by handsearching 2 Bahrain medical journals, which are indexed in the biomedical database EMBASE and to determine any added value of the handsearching by comparing the reports found by handsearching with what would have been found by searching EMBASE to examine [i] the precision and sensitivity of the EMBASE index term Randomized Controlled Trial [RCT] and [ii] The Cochrane Collaboration's systematic electronic search of EMBASE [which uses 4 index terms and 9 free-text terms]. All issues of the Bahrain Medical Bulletin [BMB] [1979-2004] and the Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society [JBMS] [1989-2004] were handsearched in February 2005 for reports of RCTs or Controlled Clinical Trials [CCTs] according to Cochrane eligibility criteria. Out of 395 articles in BMB we found reports of 12 RCTs and 4 CCTs. Distribution by country of corresponding author: Jordan [4 RCTs, one CCT], Bahrain [one RCT, one CCT], India [3 RCTs, one CCT], Kuwait [one CCT], Saudi Arabia [2 RCTs], USA/Bahrain [one RCT], and Oman [one RCT]; and by specialty: Anesthesia [8], Surgery [1] Pediatrics [1], Radiotherapy [1], Community Medicine [1], Sports Medicine [1], Obstetrics/Gynecology [3]. The Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society included reports of 14 RCTs and 3 CCTs, out of 97 articles. Distribution by country of corresponding author: Jordan [9 RCTs, 2 CCTs], Bahrain [3 RCTs], Egypt [one RCT], Kuwait [one RCT], and Saudi Arabia [one RCT]; and by specialty: Anesthesia [7], General Surgery [3], Obstetrics/Gynecology [1], Radiotherapy [1], Pediatrics [1], Orthopaedic Surgery [1], Education [1] Ear Nose and Throat [1] Ophthalmology [1]. Overall, of the 33 reports of trials found by handsearching 1 both journals, only 23 were included in EMBASE of 1 which only 6 had been indexed with the term RCT. Of the 23 reports of trials included in EMBASE, 16 had been identified in the Collaboration's systematic search of EMBASE. Two reports of trials could have been retrieved by this search but there was insufficient information in the title and abstract to code these as trials. The EMBASE records for the remaining 5 reports of trials did not contain terms currently used by The Cochrane Collaboration to identify reports of randomized trials in this database. The handsearching of these journals will help minimize publication bias by locating randomized trials not previously identified and, through their inclusion in the Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials [CENTRAL] in The Cochrane Library, will ensure reports of randomized trials will not remain 'buried' through indexing bias.

history

A 20-Year history of the SJO : Achievements and aspirations.

Al Rajhi, Ali A.

Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (1): 3-4

Keywords: Ophthalmology-history; Journalism, Medical; Publishing

Peritonitis, Tuberculous

diagnosis

Peritoneal tuberculosis mimicking ovarian pathology. A series of 11 cases.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 413-415 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Ovarian Neoplasms-diagnosis; Diagnosis, Differential; Diagnostic Imaging; CA-125 Antigen-blood

Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome

diagnosis

Filiation Hamartoma polyposis dysplasia and small bowel adeno-carcinoma.

Khelifi, Slim; Bouhafa, Ahmed; Agrebi, Wajdi; Cherif, Abderraouf; Ben Maamer; Khayat, Olfa; Letaief, Abedelmajid

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (2): 128-130 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Family; Adenocarcinoma; Genetic Diseases, Inborn; Hamartoma

Abstract: Peutz-Jeghers syndrome is a hereditary affection with dominant autosomal transmission. The risk of cancerisation is largely higher than that in the general population. Dysplasia is rare. Transformation of the polyposis hamartoma into a site of dysplasia then into adenocarcinoma has been rarely reported. The authors report the case of a 14 year-old patient, having a severe dysplasia on ileal polyposis hamartoma related to the syndrome of Peutz-Jeghers.

Phacoemulsification

adverse effects

Corneal decompensation after Phacoemulsification in Fuchs endothelial dystrophy.

Al Hamdan, Ghazi; Cheema, Devinder

Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (1): 5-10 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Endothelium, Corneal-pathology; Endothelium, Corneal-injuries; Retrospective Studies; Patient Satisfaction

Abstract: To evaluate the efficacy of performing phacoemulsification in patients with endothelial dysfunction and the risk of subsequent corneal decompensation. A retrospective design was employed on 21 patients [21 eyes] diagnosed as endothelial dystrophy based on clinical signs and pachymetry readings. Patients were divided into three groups based on corneal thicknesses: 600 micro m, between 600-650 micro m and 650 micro m, respectively. None of our patients had clinical signs of corneal epithelial edema preoperatively. Patients with corneal thickness greater than 600 micro m were added to our penetrating keratoplasty waiting list as a precaution and warned about the risk of possible corneal decompensation. Outcome measures evaluated were pre- and postoperative visual acuity, pre- and postoperative corneal thickness measurement using ultrasonic pachymetry, phaco time and power used intraoperatively, and follow-up duration and patient satisfaction. A modified phaco technique was used in order to avoid corneal decompensation and minimize possible endothelial injury. The range of preoperative visual acuity was between counting fingers and 20/50 with a median of 20/80-207 100. Postoperative visual acuity range was between 20/25-20/50 with a median of 20/30. Preoperative corneal thickness was 12 eyes less than 600 micro m, seven eyes between 600-650 micro m, and two eyes greater than 650 micro m. All eyes remained within the same range of corneal thickness postoperatively. Average phaco time was 2.2 minutes [range, 1-3 minutes]. All cases were operated by the same surgeon using ALCON Legacy phacoemulsification machine. Average phaco power was 26% [range, 16-36%]. Patients were followed for an average of 26 weeks [range, 6-88 weeks] with no clinical signs or pachymetry readings suggestive of corneal decompensation or worsening. Patient satisfaction was reported based on a verbal questionnaire. Most patients reported moderate to significant improvement postoperatively. A modified phaco technique without PKP is successful in patients with corneal thickness greater than 600 micro m. Pachymetry is a reliable estimate of the endothelial function. Phacoemulsification without PKP may result in significant visual acuity improvement and patient satisfaction in Fuchs' endothelial dystrophy even with corneal thickness greater than 600 micro m. We had no postoperative corneal decompensation during the follow-up period.

Physician's Practice Patterns

Primary care physicians perceptions and practices on asthma care in Aseer region, Saudi Arabia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 333-337 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Asthma-therapy; Clinical Competence; Questionnaires; Case-Control Studies; Primary Health Care

Abstract: To determine the primary health care (PHC) physicians knowledge, attitudes, and practices on asthma care in the sectors of Abha and Khamis Mushayt, Aseer Region, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. We conducted a cross-sectional study in Aseer region, Saudi Arabia during the period from June to July 2001. Sixty-one PHC physicians were selected randomly through 2-stage stratified sampling with proportional allocation. Self-administered questionnaires were used covering PHC physicians' knowledge, attitudes and practices. Scoring of case scenarios on asthma care were established. The mean total score for the case scenarios was poor, which was 37.7% of the total marks. The knowledge of PHC physicians on asthma care in Aseer region was not satisfactory. The study recommends the establishment of new strategy to implement and disseminate the National Protocol for Asthma Management.

Pigment Epithelium of Eye

Retinal pigment epithelium in health and disease.

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (1): 1-2 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Retina-pathology; Retina-metabolism; Oxidative Stress

pathology

Retinal pigment epithelial cell culture and cooperation of L-carnitine in reducing stress induced cellular damage.

Shamsi, Farrukh A.; Athmanathan, Sreedharan; Boulton, Mike; Chaudhry, Imtiza A.; Al Rajhi, Ali A.

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (1): 11-20 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Carnitine; Microscopy, Electron, Scanning; Microscopy, Polarization; Spectrum Analysis; Stress

Abstract: To show that L-carnitine [LC] is capable of reducing non-oxidative stress in the retinal pigment epithelial cells [RPE] of the human eye. The RPE cells were cultured from donor eyes, obtained immediately after post-mortem. The interaction between bovine serum albumin [BSA] and non-oxidative [sodium hydroxide and methyl methane sulphinate] stress-inducers was observed by recording the change in the absorption profiles of the interacting molecules after incubation in light for 5 hours and after treatment with LC. The isolated and cultured RPE cells from human eyes were treated with sodium hydroxide or methyl methane sulphinate and/or LC for 5 hours under light, and the qualitative effect on cell morphology after treatment was analyzed by staining the cells with Giemsa and visualization by light microscopy. The cell morphology was also qualitatively analyzed by scanning electron microscopy [SEM]. L-carnitine and stress-inducers interact with BSA and bring about changes in the spectral profile of the interacted molecules. Light microscopy as well as SEM show that the changes in the cellular morphology, induced by 100 micro M concentrations of non-oxidative stress-inducers, are considerably reduced in the presence of 100 micro M LC. However, L-carnitine alone does not cause any qualitative damage to the cell morphology during incubation under similar conditions. The results give a preliminary indication that LC has the ability to reduce the changes brought about by the non-oxidative stress-inducers in the RPE cells in culture.

Poisoning

Epidemiology

Characteristics of poisoning cases in adult intensive care unit in Sanliurfa, Turkey.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 497-502 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Poisoning-therapy; Intensive Care Units; Patient Admission; Sex Distribution; Age Distribution; Survival Rate; Prospective Studies

Abstract: The aim of this prospective study was to analyze the rate and characteristics of acute poisoning cases admitted to adult intensive care unit [ICU]. All cases of acute poisoning admitted to ICU of the Harran University Hospital, Turkey, between July 2002 and May 2005, were included in this study. Clinical, laboratory, and demographic characteristics, type of poison and patient's outcomes were recorded. There were 86 poisoning cases among 844 patients admitted to the ICU. The mean age was 26 +/- 9 years and the majority of the patients [56.9%] were 15-24 years of ages. Eighty percent of acute poisonings were self-inflicted and 65.2% of these patients were singles. Medical drugs overdose were the major cause [51.2%] of intoxication followed by agricultural chemicals [37.2%] The most frequently involved medicinal drugs were benzodiazepines, antidepressants and analgesics. Eleven patients in pesticides-rodenticides and 9 patients in other medical drugs poisoning have required mechanical ventilation between 1-12 days. The duration of the intensive care stay was 6.4 +/- 4.3 days. Five cases [5.8%] with acute poisonings were fatal. There was a high rate of suicides attempt in young singles, predominantly female population. These data were the highest agricultural activity of the country that provide important information about the characteristics of poisoning at the city.

Polyamines

Effect of polyamine oxidase [PAO] extracted from tomato fruit on fungal.

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Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 3 (2): 65-70 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Lycopersicon esculentum-enzymology; Fungi

Abstract: This study involved the detection of Polyamine Oxidase [PAO] enzyme activity in tomato fruit. The mean activity level of PAO was determined in tomato fruits from local markets. It was found that the mean activity level of PAO in tomato juice was 9.3 unit/ml its mean activity level in tomato juice after precipitation with ammonium sulfate was 13.5 unit/ml The mean activity level of PAO in tomato juice after dialysis however was 29.1 unit/ml The effect of this enzyme on the growth of some fungal species was also studied. A concentration of 100 ppm of enzyme reduced the growth of *A. niger*, *C. albicans*, *F. oxysporum* and *Mucor* sp. by 3.12%, 68.75%, and 63.15% respectively. This same concentration however increased the growth of *G. candidum* by 66.6%.

Polycystic Ovary Syndrome

surgery

Pregnancy outcomes after laparoscopic ovarian drilling in women with polycystic ovarian syndrome.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 519-525 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Laparoscopy; Pregnancy Outcome; Pregnancy; Hypertension, Pregnancy-Induced; Body Mass Index; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To study whether there is an increased risk of glucose intolerance and hypertensive complications during pregnancy in women with polycystic ovarian syndrome [PCOS] who conceived after laparoscopic ovarian drilling and to investigate if there is an adverse pregnancy outcome. This prospective study took place at Salmaniya Medical Complex in Bahrain, between June 1996 and June 2003. We compared the pregnancy and neonatal outcomes of 134 patients with PCOS who were treated with laparoscopic ovarian drilling with 479 pregnant women without PCOS [controls]. We used the multiple logistic regression analysis to assess the risk of PCOS on impaired glucose tolerance [IGT], gestational diabetes mellitus [GDM], hypertensive disorders in pregnancy [HDP] and premature delivery. Subjects with PCOS had a significantly greater prepregnancy body mass index, prevalence of obesity and nulliparity as compared with controls. The incidence of IGT [p=0.007], GDM [p=0.01] and HDP [p=0.001] were significantly higher in pregnant PCOS compared with the control group. There were no significant differences in the neonatal outcomes and prevalence of premature delivery between the 2 study groups. When non-obese PCOS patients were compared with non-obese controls, the incidence of GDM [p=0.04] and HDP [p=0.004] were still significantly higher in the former. The prevalence of pregnancy complications were not significantly different when obese PCOS were compared with obese control patients. The PCOS was demonstrated as a risk factor for IGT [p=0.05], GDM [p=0.03] and HDP [p=0.03], but not for premature delivery. Women with PCOS who conceived after the drilling were at higher risk of IGT, GDM and HDP, and this risk seemed to be independent of maternal obesity.

Pre-Eclampsia

blood

Serum endostatin and vascular endothelial growth factor levels in patients with pre-eclampsia.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 178-187 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Pre-Eclampsia-diagnosis; Endothelial Growth Factors-blood; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A; Pregnancy

Abstract: We evaluated the prognostic value of serum endostatin and vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF] for diagnosis of pre-eclampsia. We determined VEGF and endostatin levels in the sera of 20 healthy, non-pregnant women and 64 pregnant women: 20 healthy, 20 with mild pre-eclampsia and 24 with severe pre-eclampsia. Serum levels of these factors in non-pregnant women were similar to those in healthy pregnant women. However, serum levels were significantly higher with mild or severe pre-eclampsia compared with normal pregnancies and significantly higher with severe rather than with mild pre-eclampsia. Elevated levels significantly increased risk more than severity of pre-eclampsia. VEGF and endostatin could be used to differentiate between pre-eclamptic and normal pregnancies and to discriminate mild pre-eclampsia from severe pre-eclampsia.

Prostatic Hyperplasia

therapy

Noninvasive treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia. Where do we stand in 2005.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 299-304 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Prostatic Hyperplasia-psychology; Patient Education; Prostatic Hyperplasia-drug Therapy; Self Care; Life Style; Phytotherapy

Abstract: Noninvasive treatment of lower urinary tract symptoms [LUTS] due to benign prostatic hyperplasia [BPH] includes self-management and medical treatment. Self-management should be encouraged as an initial step for all men with uncomplicated LUTS/BPH. It consists of 3 elements, namely: education and reassurance, lifestyle modification of fluid intake and concurrent medical therapy and finally behavioral interventions including management of post-void dribbling and bladder retraining. If self-management fails, medical or surgical interventions are required. Further, research is required to define and test the effectiveness of self-management either as a primary intervention or to augment existing medical therapies. Benign prostatic hyperplasia patients in need of rapid onset of symptom relief and those with small prostates benefit from the use of alpha-blockers. Although 5-alpha-reductase inhibitors [5 ARIs] provide symptomatic benefits, the onsets of these are slower than those observed with the alpha-blockers. Amongst available therapies, only 5 ARIs have been shown to reduce the risk of acute urine retention [AUR] and BPH-related surgery compared to placebo. The Medical Therapy of Prostatic Symptoms [MTOPS] Study provides rational basis for combined alpha-blockers plus 5 ARIs in patients with a high index of disease progression [prostate volume 30 g and prostate-specific antigen 1.6 ng/ml]. Preliminary studies suggest that anticholinergics could be safe in LUTS/BPH and can help to alleviate irritative bladder symptoms due to overactive bladders commonly associated with BPH.

Protein-Energy Malnutrition

Influence of prenatal protein under nutrition on apical dendritic length and cytoplasmic RNA in pyramidal neurons of prefrontal cortical layers in albino rat pups.

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Suez Canal University Medical Journal 2006; 9 (1): 29-34 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Nutrition Disorders; Dendrites-metabolism; Pyramidal Cells; Neurons-physiology; Rats

Abstract: Protein malnutrition is a major problem in developing countries affecting mainly newborns and children during the most critical stage of their brain development. Protein deficiency can alter brain development causing structural and functional deficits. The purpose of the present study is to determine the effect of prenatal protein under nutrition on apical dendritic length and cytoplasmic RNA of pyramidal neurons in prefrontal cortical layers in albino rat pups. Pregnant rats were divided into two groups [Control and undernourished], ten dams each. All dams were fed 20% protein diet till 14th gestational day, and then undernourished group was fed 6% protein diet. At birth pups were scarified by over dose of ether. The selected samples was fixed in Bouin's fixative, then processed and embedded in paraffin wax. Sections of 6 microm thicknesses were prepared for the methyl green-pyronin stain for DNA and RNA. Sections [median sagittal] 10 microm thickness in prefrontal cortex were prepared and stained with Silver stain. Silver stained sections were used for measurements of apical dendritic length of neuron in all layers of prefrontal cortex at x 400 magnification. Methyl green-pyronin stain for was used for measurements of optical density for RNA at x 400 magnification by using image pro-plus program. The apical dendritic length in undernourished was significantly less in all layers compared to control. Cytoplasmic RNA was significantly less in the cells in experimental group in all cortical layers compared to control; except layer V, was more in undernourished group than control. Prenatal protein under nutrition decreased apical dendritic length in all prefrontal cortical layers and reflected on the amount of cytoplasmic ribosomal RNA which is also decreased.

Pseudomyxoma Peritonei

diagnosis

Pseudomyxoma peritonei.

Meshikhes, Abdul Wahed; Al Abkari, Hussain A.; Al Momen, Sami A.; Saad, Feryal E.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 389-391 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Pseudomyxoma Peritonei-therapy; Intestinal Neoplasms-diagnosis; Peritoneal Neoplasms-diagnosis; Adenocarcinoma, Mucinous-diagnosis

Abstract: Pseudomyxoma peritonei is very rare, and its exact pathogenesis is unknown. It is characterized by intra-abdominal extracellular gelatinous fluid collections. We report a case of pseudomyxoma peritonei in a 38-year-old Saudi male who presented with right iliac fossa mass and weight loss. He was treated initially as an appendicular mass and computed tomography was helpful in making the diagnosis. He was treated by laparotomy, right hemicolectomy and omentectomy but no perioperative intraperitoneal chemotherapy was instilled. He received postoperative

chemotherapy and remained alive with no recurrence at 18-month follow-up.

Psoas Abscess

diagnosis

Psoas Abscess Reviewed.

Loussayef, Chawki; Toumi, Adnen; Chakroun, Mohamed; Ben brahim, Hajer; Ben, Romdhane Fouad; Bouzouaia, Nouredine

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (2): 103-105 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Staphylococcus aureus; Psoas Abscess-etiology; Psoas Abscess-drug therapy; Psoas Abscess-surgery; Drainage

Abstract: Psoas abscesses are rare. In the absence of specific symptoms and signs, their diagnosis was usually difficult. Medical imaging advances have helped in their diagnosis and treatment. Eleven cases of psoas abscess were reviewed retrospectively. We tried to determine epidemiologic and clinical features and therapeutic alternatives for this entity. Mean aged 27 years. Three of the 11 cases occurred in females. An underlying disease was observed in three cases. Associated clinical features were fever [n = 11], lumbar pain [n = 10], and psoOtitis [n = 5]. Diagnosis was confirmed by ultrasonography [n = 10] and computed tomography [n = 1]. Blood culture was positive in 6 out of 11 cases: Staphylococcus aureus [n = 5] and Klebsiella pneumonia [n = 1] Staphylococcus aureus was isolated in 6 abscess pus. Antibiotics were prescribed in all cases for a mean length of 61 days, in association with percutaneous drainage in 5 cases, surgical drainage in one case and abscess puncture in one case. Outcome was favourable in all cases, psoas abscess - Staphylococcus aureus - imaging n drainage.

Psoriasis

genetics

Association of HLA class I and class II alleles with psoriasis vulgaris in Turkish population Influence of type I and II psoriasis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 373-376 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Alleles; HLA Hntigens-genetics; Psoriasis-classification; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: To investigate the role of human leukocyte antigen [HLA] in susceptibility to psoriasis vulgaris in the Northeast region of Turkey and to contribute to the data related to HLA and psoriasis. The study included 72 unrelated psoriatic patients [43 men and 29 women; aged 11-76 years] admitted to the Dermatology Department, University Research Hospital, Erzurum, Turkey between April 2002 and November 2003. We studied the distribution of HLA class I and II antigens in patients with psoriasis: 72 patients were divided into 2 groups according to the onset of psoriasis before age 40 years with family history [type I] and onset after age 40 without family history [type II] . The HLA class I and II antigens were analyzed using the PCR-SSP method in 72 patients and in 104 controls. We found an increase in HLA-A30 and A68, B7, B13, B57,Cw6, and DRB 107 antigens in psoriatic patients compared with controls. As we compared type I and type II psoriasis with control group, B57, Cw6 and DRB 107 alleles were more significant in patients with type I psoriasis. Our patients with type II psoriasis represented a significant association with the HLA-B13. Our findings along with previous HLA studies on psoriasis vulgaris patients from different racial groups showed that HLA-B57 and DRBI 07 alleles are associated with the disease.

Pulmonary Embolism

epidemiology

An analysis of patients diagnosed with pulmonary embolism in terms of clinical and meteorological data.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 555-557 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Pulmonary Embolism-diagnosis; Pulmonary Embolism-complications; Seasons; Cluster Analysis; Weather

Purpura, Schoenlein-Henoch

A young patient with rash in the lower limbs. Henoch-Schonlein purpura.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 551-552 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Exanthema-etiology; Exanthema-pathology; Leg; Diagnosis, Differential

Quality of Health Care

standards

Monitoring of Maternal and Infantile care Activities.

Rafla, Tej Dellagi; Ben Salah, Faycal; Togorti, Raoudha; Gritli, Ibissem; Kacem, Dorra; Khouni, Henda; Baghdadi, Amel; Ben Brahim, Hassen

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (2): 92-96 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Prenatal Care; Maternal Welfare; Growth and Development; Monitoring, Physiologic; Quality Assurance, Health Care; Maternal Health Services

Abstract: In the framework of quality assessment, the basic service for health care of Tunis introduced in 1997 a service managing tool for prenatal activity monitoring. This paper aims to present the way this tool should be used its setting up within the basic health structures and its principal effects on the quality process. Prenatal activity monitoring is a process that allows evaluation, control and dysfunction level identification of a health program; it also permits a microplanification in order to compensate for its failings. The first step consists in calculating the 5 following covering determining factors : target population, material or human resources availability, the service at one's disposal's use rate, the appropriate coverage rate according to a precise way in which the consultations are linked to each other concerning this program and the effective coverage rate including the required quality indicator for the care. A graph permits to visualize these different rates. The second step consists in identifying the bottleneck and the most relevant correcting actions to be conducted in relation with either the available human resources or the material resources or the process of health care by using an "internal audit". Setting up this tool required many training sessions and supervisions for the Tunis health care services. It proved efficient enough in order to improve the actual coverage of the population especially in the responsibility area of the staff members for certain preventive programs as prenatal services or children's growth follow up. It allowed a better documentation of the consultation activity and the objective analysis of the inherent problems to the recommended program. The solutions were taken locally and depend on the decision maker's will.

Radius Fractures

surgery

Open Reduction and Internal Fixation of Unstable Fractures of Distal Radius in Adults by Volar T Plate.

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Suez Canal University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Orthopedic Surgery

Suez Canal University Medical Journal 2006; 9 (1): 15-22 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Fractures, Comminuted-surgery; Fracture Fixation, Internal; Bone Plates; Wrist Joint-surgery; Fractures, Bone-surgery

Abstract: The aim of this study is to evaluate the functional results of internal fixation of unstable fractures of distal radius in adults by volar T plate. This study included 15 patients [4 Males and 11 Females] who attended to the emergency department in the Suez Canal University hospital during the period from November 2003 to April 2005. The average age of patients was 53.3 years [range 33-70 years]. Patients included in this study had an intra-articular fractures or extra-articular fractures with angulation more than 200, shortening [impaction] greater than 5 mm. and metaphyseal comminution. The scoring system according to MissaKian et al., [4] is designed to assess the final result was graded and it depends on clinical and radiological assessment. The overall functional results of all patients are excellent results in eleven patients [73%], good results in three patients [20%], and fair results in one patient [7%]. The overall anatomical results were found to be as follows, twelve patients [80%] achieved excellent results, two patients [13%] had good results and only one patient [7%] had fair results. The overall final scores for all patients were twelve patients [80%] had excellent results, two patients [13%] had good results and only one patient [7%] had fair results. Patient with a fair result had a deformity and swelling of the hand on using it in heavy work. Internal fixation of distal radial fractures by volar T plate using an extended volar approach is a good technique and early motion increases the efficacy of functional results.

Referral and Consultation

Differential aspects of consultation-liaison psychiatry in a Saudi hospital. I: referral pattern and clinical indices.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 316-323 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Psychiatry; Psychotherapy; Physicians-psychology; Prospective Studies; Sensitivity and Specificity; Anxiety

Abstract: Consultation-liaison psychiatry has emerged as an important sub-specialty in the general hospital setting during recent years as a result of psychiatric acute wards moving into these hospitals. This has inspired the need for better structured research to establish its relevance and effectiveness. We, therefore, carried out a prospective cohort study at King Fahad General Hospital. We report the interaction of sociodemographic, clinical and diagnostic factors, time lag of referral and diagnostic ability of referring physicians. A total of 206 patients were referred over a period of 6 months. Sensitivity and specificity of the diagnostic skills of the referring doctors were found to be generally poor, particularly for anxiety.

Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy

diagnosis

Impact of three-phase bone scintigraphy on the diagnosis and treatment of complex regional pain syndrome type I or reflex sympathetic dystrophy.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 46-51 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Bone Diseases-radionuclide imaging; Radiopharmaceuticals; Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy-therapy

Abstract: To determine the impact of three-phase bone scintigraphy [TPBS] on the diagnosis and management of complex regional pain syndrome type I [CRPSI] or reflex sympathetic dystrophy [RSD]. Twenty consecutive patients with a recent clinical evidence of CRPSI were referred for TPBS as part of their routine management plan. All patients underwent neurological examinations with special attention to the evaluation of clinical features of vasomotor, sudomotor, motor and sensory dysfunction. Patients were followed prospectively. When both the clinical and TPBS results supported the diagnosis of CRPSI, patients were started on treatment. Of the 20 patients, TPBS supported the diagnosis of RSD in 9 who were treated with steroids and physiotherapy. Complete follow-up was available for 7 of them and all had a satisfactory response to treatment. For the remaining 11 patients RSD was diagnosed clinically but not confirmed by TPBS. On follow-up there was no evidence that TPBS failed to identify RSD in these 11 patients. The results indicate that TPBS confirmed the clinical diagnosis of RSD, and, more importantly, had a significant impact on its management.

Registries

Gulf Race-2006: A new era in disease documentation in the gulf and the middle east.

Zubaid, Mohammad

Heart Views 2006; 7 (1): 34-38 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Cardiovascular Diseases-epidemiology; Data Collection; Heart Diseases-epidemiology

Renal Dialysis

Creatinine, blood urea nitrogen and thyroid hormone levels before and after haemodialysis.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 231-235 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Creatinine-blood; Thyroid Hormones-blood; Blood Urea Nitrogen; Kidney Failure, Chronic-therapy

Abstract: A study was carried out on 57 patients with chronic renal failure in a hospital in Kerman city, Islamic Republic of Iran. Blood samples were taken before and after haemodialysis to measure blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine, triiodothyronine [T3] and thyroxine [T4] levels. Findings revealed that before dialysis T4 in 11 cases and T3 in 29 cases were lower than the normal range, but after haemodialysis only 3 cases for T4 and 15 cases for T3 were lower than normal levels. The remaining cases reverted to normal state. We suggest that a feedback relationship exists between the major end catabolic products [creatinine and blood urea nitrogen] and thyroid hormone serum levels.

Respiratory Tract Infections

epidemiology

Hajj-associated acute respiratory infection among hajjis from Riyadh.

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Field Epidemiology Training Programme

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 300-309 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Respiratory Tract Infections-etiology; Smoking-adverse effects; Religion and Medicine; Prospective Studies

Abstract: A prospective cohort study was conducted to estimate the incidence of acute respiratory infections [ARI] among hajjis registered at primary health care centres of Riyadh. Out of 1027 hajjis, 39.8% developed symptoms of ARI. The incidence of ARI was not statistically significantly associated with age, sex, educational status or smoking. The risk of illness was significantly higher among diabetics, hajjis who stayed longer in the hajj area and who prayed at Namera mosque. Use of a facemask by men, but not use of a facecover by women, was a significant protective factor against ARI.

Root Canal Therapy

Maxillary canine with two root canals.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 74-76 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Pulp Cavity; Maxilla; Tooth, Nonvital

Abstract: To report a case of endodontic retreatment of a maxillary right canine in which an extra canal was located and successfully treated. A 35-year-old Asian male reported with pain and lingering discomfort in relation to his maxillary right canine after the conventional root canal therapy. Radiographic examination revealed the presence of another undetected and untreated root canal. Therefore, endodontic retreatment was performed and the patient reported complete relief of pain and found to be asymptomatic after a 3-month, 6-month and 1-year recall period. For successful endodontic therapy, the clinician should be aware of the variations in the root canal morphology. The science of extra canal is important in endodontics as failure to locate and treat an extra canal [s] is one of the common causes for failure of root canal treatments.

Schistosomiasis

prevention and control

[Cleaning and molluscicide treatment for schistosomiasis control].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 129-136 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Disease Reservoirs; Snails-drug effects; Snails-parasitology; Molluscicides; Niclosamide

Abstract: We evaluated the effect of niclosamide treatment and the additional cleaning of basins and pools on the density and infection rate of *Bulinus truncatus* within the irrigation network of Oudaya. The period prior to molluscicide treatment [January-May] revealed a mean density of 151 snails/m² in 1995-96 and 127 snails/m² in 1997-98. After cleaning had started, the mean density prior to molluscicide treatment fell to 84 snails/m² in 1999-2000. After molluscicide treatment, densities dropped to very low levels only rising again from October. In November 1999-96 mean density reached 150 snails/m² but after cleaning started in 1997-98 this only reached 80 snails/m²; in 1999-2000, when cleaning was undertaken 3 months before and after molluscicide treatment, it reached only 18 snails/m². From 1995 to 1996, the infection rate rose slightly [4.54% to 5.44%], but, from 1997, there was a significant drop [3.13% to 2.16%].

Senna Plant

physiology

The effect of *Cassia Angustifolia* [Senna] leaves on the blood pressure and the pulse rate in a sample of mild hypertensive Yemeni patients.

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University of Sanaa - Collage of Medicine and Healthy Science

Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 3 (2): 47-56 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Pressure; Heart Rate; Hypertension; Plant Leaves

Abstract: In order to know the *Cassia Angustifolia* [Senna] leaves effect on the blood pressure and pulse rate, three clinical trials were carried out on thirty Yemeni male patients with mild hypertension. In the first trial, every patient has administered two placebo tablets for one week. Whereas two tablets of the know laxative, Biscodyl 10 mg, were administered, for one week, to every patient in the second trial. And in the third trial, boiled infusion of 200 mg of Senna leaves was administered daily for one week; Two weeks interval was left between every two sequential trials. The results showed that Senna leaves have caused 12.3% decrease in systolic pressure and 8.4% decrease in diastolic pressure, whereas the pulse rate was not statistically significant changed. Also the results showed that the placebo and Bisacodyl tablets did not change these measurements in the mentioned patients.

Sepsis

blood

Procalcitonin marker for sepsis diagnosis. Evaluating a rapid immuno-chromatografic test.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 422-424 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Sepsis-diagnosis; Calcitonin-blood; Biological Markers-blood; Immunologic Tests; Protein Precursors; Prospective Studies

Septicemia

drug therapy

Frequency and antimicrobial susceptibility patterns of bacterial pathogens isolated from septicemic patients in Makkah hospitals.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 361-367 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Septicemia-microbiology; Drug Resistance, Multiple, Bacterial; Intensive Care Units; Prospective Studies; Sex Distribution; Age Distribution

Abstract: To determine the frequency of septicemic cases in Makkah hospitals, the main pathogens causing septicemia, and to describe the prevalence of antibiotic resistance among septicemia clinical isolates. We performed a prospective study of 1626 septicemic cases in the 4 main hospitals in Makkah City during April 2004 to March 2005. Blood culture, isolation of organism and susceptibility to antibiotics were assessed using a routine microbiological methods. Out of the 1626 septicemic cases identified, gram-positive organisms were involved in 56.6% of these episodes with coagulase-negative Staphylococci and Staphylococcus aureus being the most frequent. While Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas species were the most common among gram-negative organisms. Candida species was involved in 5.9% of all encountered organisms. Most septicemic cases were reported in male patients over 50 years, the intensive care units, Saudi patients and during Hajj season. Results also showed the frequency and antimicrobial susceptibility patterns of bacterial pathogens isolated from septicemic patients in Makkah hospitals. The rates of antibiotic resistance among pathogens in this study, are much higher than what has been reported elsewhere in the Kingdom as well as in many of international studies.

Sex Education

Knowledge, attitudes and practices of secondary-school pupils in Oman: II. reproductive health.

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Ministry of Health

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 50-60 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Reproductive Behavior; Reproduction; Marriage-psychology; Sexually Transmitted Diseases-psychology

Abstract: We examined the knowledge, attitudes and practices of Omani adolescents with regard to reproductive health in a nationally representative secondary school-based sample of 1670 boys and 1675 girls. Through a self-administrated questionnaire the adolescents were asked about puberty, marriage, birth spacing and AIDS and sexually transmitted infections. Only half of the sample knew the changes at puberty of their own sex, while even fewer knew the changes in the opposite sex. Girls were inclined significantly towards later age of marriage than boys. The mean number of children desired by the sample was 4.9. About two-thirds of the adolescents had a positive attitude toward modern contraceptive methods and intended to use them in the future. Knowledge of fertility period was poor as was knowledge of AIDS and sexually transmitted infections. There was a high rate of approval [80%] of female genital cutting by both sexes.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

prevention and control

[Effect of preventive education of STD based on health belief model in the couples].

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HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery 2005-2006; 11 (3-4): 89-96 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Sexually Transmitted Diseases-education; Questionnaires

Abstract: Health Promotion and Prevention of disease are two important aims of health programs. Despite many efforts which have been done for health promotion, sexually transmitted diseases is yet one of the societies health problem today. The educational and teaching efforts, can confine these infections which seems health educational models, such as health belief model; has a key role in this matter. This study was a semi - experimental survey conducted in case - control method. Sampling size included 30 couples in each group that was selected randomly. The couples in the experimental group were educated based on health belief model, during two 30 minutes educational sessions and the couples in the control group participated in the routine counseling classes. The data of this research was gathered by a questionnaire in two stages; before and 4 month after education, then was analyzed by SPSS software. The results of this study indicated that there was no significant differences between two groups in demographic characteristics and agent of health belief model [perceived susceptibility, severity, benefits and barriers of STDs]. Comparing of those two groups indicated that after education, there were significant differences between perceived susceptibility [p0.0001], severity [p0.0001], benefits [p0.0001], barriers [p0.002] and practice [p0.009]. Findings of this study showed that education through health belief model was effective in preventing STDs. Then this educational model can be applied in educating adolescents and other people for preventing STDs.

Skin Diseases

complications

Bacterial infections complicating skin diseases.

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Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences 2006; 15 (1): 39-56 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Skin Diseases,Bacterial-microbiology; Staphylococcus aureus; Streptococcus pyogenes; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: Secondary infection of skin lesions is a common and serious problem. They can be potentially life threatening and may progress rapidly; therefore, their early recognition and proper management are important. The study was conducted on 60 patients suffering from various skin diseases with secondary infection on top, "37 outpatients and 23 inpatients" attended Ain Shams University Hospitals from April-December 2005. Bacteriological examination of purulent exudates from the deeper part of secondarily infected lesions was done. Antibiotic sensitivity pattern and production of beta-lactamase "for Gram +ve cocci" and extended spectrum beta-lactamase [ESBL] "for Gram-ve bacilli" were tested. We found that S.aureus was the most common isolated organism [83.3%] of all cases, followed by Gram-negative enteric bacteria which were isolated from [21.7%] of cases. These were followed by Streptococcus pyogenes and Pseudomonas aeruginosa with an incidence of [15%] and [6.7%] respectively. Enterococci were detected in only [5%] of cases. Coagulase negative [CONS] and anaerobic gram-positive cocci were the least isolated organisms each found only in one case. Within the Enterobacteriaceae group; E.coli and Proteus species were the most commonly isolated organisms, each representing [30.8%] of the total isolated Gram-negative enteric bacteria. There was significant difference between in and/out- patients as regard the antibiotic sensitivity pattern of both S.aureus and the Enterobacteriaceae group. The S.aureus strains isolated from the inpatients showed more resistance to Amoxicillin+clavulonic acid, cefaclor, erythromycin, fusidic acid, methicillin, ofloxacin, tobramycin and vancomycin. The rate of MRSA in hospitalized patients was [26.3%] versus [9.7%] in outpatients. The Enterobacteriaceae bacteria strains isolated from the hospitalized patients were more resistant to cefaclor, levofloxacin and ofloxacin. All Enterococci isolates from both the in/ and outpatients were sensitive to chloramphenicol, ofloxacin and were resistant to oxacillin. No VRE were detected from the inpatients, while 50% of isolates were resistant to vancomycin in the outpatient group. P.aeruginosa isolates from both the in/ and outpatient groups were sensitive to amikacin, cefoperazone, and levofloxacin and were resistant to cefepime. Resistance to imipenem and piperacillin was more in the inpatient group, while resistance to cephalosporins was more in the outpatient isolates. Sensitivity to aztreonam was more in the outpatient isolates. The incidence of beta-lactamase production by the Gram-positive cocci was [96%] which coincides with the high resistance of these organisms to penicillin and ampicillin. Whereas; the incidence of ESbetaL production by the Gram-negative bacilli was [29.4%] with no significant difference between inpatients and outpatients although it was higher in inpatients. In conclusion, this study showed that S.aureus is the most common cause of secondary infection in all skin lesions and was isolated from all body sites with nearly equal prevalence in inpatients and outpatients. The incidence of Enterobacteriaceae infection was more in inpatients with higher levels of ESbetaL production. Resistance of different bacterial isolates to antibiotics was also higher in inpatients.

drug therapy

Audit of prescribing practices of topical corticosteroids in outpatient dermatology clinics in north Palestine.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 161-169 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Glucocorticoids; Administration, Topical; Medical Audit; Dermatology; Physician's Practice Patterns

Abstract: To analyse the prescribing pattern of topical corticosteroids, 802 outpatient dermatology prescriptions were randomly collected during June 2003-September 2003 from all the 12 nongovernmental dermatological clinics in north Palestine. Of the 2458 medications prescribed, 616 were topical corticosteroids. In most prescriptions, information

about strength, duration of treatment and quantity to be used was inadequate, while information regarding frequency, route and area of application was adequate. High efficacy and highest efficacy corticosteroids were prescribed for approximately 18% of patients; intermediate efficacy preparations were prescribed for approximately 50%.

Skin Neoplasms

epidemiology

The study of the prevalence of skin tumors in chemically injured patients in comparison with the general population.

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Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences of the I.R.Iran-J.A.U.M.S 2006; 4 (1): 751-754 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Chemical Warfare Agents-adverse effects; Mustard Gas-adverse effects; Mutation-etiology; Neoplasms-classification; Carcinoma, Basal Cell; Lipoma; Nevus; Prevalence

Abstract: During Iran-Iraq war between the years 1980-1988, several chemical warfare agents were used which the most common was Mustard gas [SM]. The side effects of mutation and tumor-formation of sulfur mustard in human beings and animals are well described. The aim of current study is to determine the late-onset complications in Iranian veterans exposed by SM in formation of skin tumors. During this retrospective descriptive-analytic study, 9605 chemically injured patients who were examined by dermatologists and their characteristics were studied. Sixty-two out of 9605 of chemically injured patients exposed to sulfur mustard after 10-15 years from exposure had skin tumors. Four of them were malignant and diagnosed as BCC and the others were benign. Lipoma and Becker nevus were the most common benign lesions. The results showed that no significant difference between prevalence of BCC in the chemically injured patients and the general population based on previous reports and as far as the age range and frequency of exposure was considered [P<0.05].

pathology

Childhood solitary collagenoma.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 395-396 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Nevus-pathology; Collagen-analysis; Back; Child

Abstract: Familial cutaneous collagenoma is an inherited connective tissue nevus, which presents with asymptomatic symmetrically distributed skin nodules on the trunk or upper limbs. Here, we describe a case of a 12-year-old girl with collagenoma, affecting the lower back.

Smoking

epidemiology

[Smoking among Lebanese mothers: knowledge, attitudes and practices].

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Universite Libanaise - Faculte de Pharmacie - Faculte de Sante publique

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 405-416 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Smoking-adverse effects; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Mothers; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Smoking among women is increasing, especially in women of reproductive age. In a cross-sectional study of 1000 Lebanese mothers, we evaluated their knowledge, attitude and practice regarding cigarette smoking. We found that the amount of tobacco smoked by Lebanese mothers was related to age, educational level, profession and knowledge regarding smoking. A woman was more likely to stop or decrease smoking during pregnancy if she were more knowledgeable about the effects of smoking on the baby, if she smoked less, and if she had a higher degree of education. Knowledge about the effects of smoking on the smoker did not seem to affect this practice.

Smoking Cessation

statistic and numerical data

[The effects of counseling on smoking cessation in patients suffering from COPD].

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HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery 2005-2006; 11 (3-4): 73-81 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Pulmonary Disease, Chronic Obstructive-prevention and control; Nurse's Role; Counseling-utilization

Abstract: Cigarette smoking is the primary risk factor for COPD [chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases]. Smoking cessation is the most effective strategy for prevention or treatment of COPD. Counseling is an efficacious method for

smoking cessation. One of the nurses' roles is counseling that they can use it in patients' care. The aim of this study is evaluating the effects of counseling in smoking cessation on patient with COPD. This study is an interventional clinical trial and the subjects consisted of 160 patients who had eligibility criteria for this study. Sampling was convenience sampling and subjects were allocated to two patients groups [Interventional and control]. In interventional group smoking cessation counseling was used during 12 weeks. Counseling consisted of individual counseling Telephone counseling and self- help material. The data were collected by the questionnaire and Fagrostrom test before study and smoking rate were recorded before, 1 and 3 months after study. Research data were analyzed with spss statistic program and use of descriptive and inferential methods, such as chi2, exact fisher test, mann-whitney and etc. The rate of smoking cessation after 1 month in interventional group was 28.8% [n=23] versus in control group was 22.5% [n=18] [p0.0001] and after 3 month in interventional group was 41.3% [n=33] versus in control group was 26.3% [n=21] [p=0.006]. Mann-whitney test showed significant difference between smoking cessation in two groups after 1 and 3 month after study. Results supported the use of smoking cessation counseling to stop smoking on patients with COPD.

Spinal Fusion

methods

Evaluation of the results of posterior lumbar interbody fusion with carbon fiber cages .

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Suez Canal University Medical Journal 2006; 9 (1): 77-86 (44 ref.)

Keywords: Spinal Fusion-instrumentation; Carbon; Lumbar Vertebrae-surgery; Internal Fixators; Postoperative Complications; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: We performed a study to provide an evaluation of the posterior lumbar interbody fusion [PLIF] in which carbon fiber cages were used. We evaluated the fusion outcome and the clinical results. In this study, 30 consecutive patients were evaluated. They were operated between April 2003 and January 2005. Clinical outcome was assessed using the Prolo scale. Fusion results were interpreted by the criteria defined by Brantigan and Steffee. The median follow-up period was 18 months. The fusion rate was 89%. Overall, 67% of the patients were satisfied with their outcome and would undergo the same operation again. Based on the results of the Prolo scale, however, in only 39% of the patients, excellent or good results were achieved. 46% of the work-eligible patients resumed their working activity. Clinical outcome and return-to-work status were significantly associated with socioeconomic factors such as preoperative employment [p = 0.03], compensation issues [p = 0.001], and length of preoperative sick leave [p = 0.01]. Radiographically demonstrated fusion was not statistically related to clinical outcome [p = 0.2]. The results show that the procedure is safe and effective. Carbon cage gives better fusion on radiology, but no difference in the clinical outcome. Carbon cage use precludes complications associated with iliac bone harvesting.

Staphylococcus aureus

drug effects

Study of sensistivity to antibiotics for Staphyloccous aureus strains isolation in a department of resuscitation of badly burned patients.

Messadi, Amen Allah; Thabet, Lamia; Bouselmi, Kamel; Ben Redjeb, Saida

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (2): 74-77 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Cross Infection; Sepsis; Bacteremia; Burns

Abstract: Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus [MRSA] constitutes one of the main causes of nosocomial infections in badly burnt patients The purpose of our study was to determine the frequency and evolution of Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus strains in the department of resuscitation of badly burnt patients of Hospital AZIZA OTHMANA From January 1,2000 to December 31, 2003, tests for Staphylococcus aureus proved positive in 139 patients on at least, one occasion. Mean age of patients was 34 years and their sex ratio 1,7. 59,7 % of the accidents were house hold accidents, and 70 % of them were of thermal native. The average burnt cutaneous surface area was 44%. Sepsis occurred 7 days on average after admission to hospital. Hospital stay for this group varied between 3 and 140 days, outcome was fatal in 13 cases. MRSA occurred in 69% of cases. As for the other families of antibiotics, the frequencies of resistance remained elevated for tetracyclines, Cotrimoxazole, gentamicine, erythromycine.

Stents

adverse effects

Is early stent thrombosis an inflammatory disease? A study about 1306 implantations.

Zabsonre, Patrice; Dos Santos, Pierre; Coste, Pierre; Durrieu Jais, Catherine; Choussat, Alain; Roudaut, Raymond

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (2): 78-84 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Thrombosis; Myocardial Infarction; Inflammation

Abstract: The authors tried to determine the clinical characteristics and predisposing factors of early stent thrombosis [EST] through the study of 15 patients who had had angiographically diagnosed stent thrombosis within 30 days of the implantation of the stent. The cases were compared to 29 control random patients collected between

January 1,2000 and August 31,2001. Out of the 1306 patients who had been given coronary stents, 20 of them [1.5%] had an OO. EST representing 1.3 per patient. The patients, 12 males and 3 females, had a mean age of 62 + 10.3 years ranging between 46 and 77 years. EST occurred within 7.4 + 3.8 days [2 hours n 29 days] on average, in the left anterior descending branch [10 cases], in the right coronary artery [6 cases] or in the left circumflex [3 cases] and finally in the posterolateral branch [1 case]. Stent recanalisation was performed within 3.4 + 2 hours [1-7 hours] on average. In spite of prompt revascularization, the problem progressed to MI in all cases and to subsequent death in 3 cases [20%]. Procedure related variables of emergency PTCA, dissection, anatomical type B or C coronary lesions, related WBC count and C- reactive protein were significantly associated with EST while remained a rare event following PTCA. The incidence is low but the prognosis is still poor in spite of early intervention. Other studies are needed to confirm the probable inflammatory nature of this complication.

classification

Covered self-expanding metal stent in palliative treatment of dysphagic patient with end-stage malignancy of cardia : the first experience in stent placement and literature review.

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Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences of the I.R.Iran-J.A.U.M.S

2006; 4 (1): 785-789 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Stents-utilization; Esophageal Neoplasms-surgery; Esophageal Neoplasms-therapy; Cardia; Palliative Care; Carcinoma, Squamous Cell; Endoscopy, Digestive System; Midazolam; Fluoroscopy; Radiotherapy; Constriction, Pathologic

Abstract: More than 50% of patients with carcinoma of the esophagus or gastric cardia have incurable disease at presentation and require palliative treatment for dysphagia. Insertion of a self-expanding metal stent has become the treatment of choice for these patients. We report successful placement of a covered self-expanding metal stent in a patient with malignant squamous cell carcinoma [SCC] of esophagogastric junction. A 62-year-old man referred to the gastrointestinal division of the 501 medical center, Tehran, Iran due to dysphagia. During upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, a seven cm tumor was seen 35 cm distal to dental line. Histologic examination of the biopsy samples confirmed malignant SCC. The tumor was in stage III/IV and therefore it was inoperable. Palliative therapy with 11-cm covered Choo stent [Mi-Tech Ltd., Seoul, South Korea] was considered for this patient. On March 12, 2006 after sedation with midazolam, the stent was placed under the fluoroscopic and endoscopic guide. The patient underwent radiotherapy, thereafter. During the two-month follow-up, the patient's general condition recovered and he gained weight. Fluoroscopically guided insertion of covered self-expanding metal stents is a safe and comfortable method of palliation for patients suffering with malignant dysphagia. For prevention of restenosis, covered types should be given priority.

Stomatitis, Aphthous

blood

Hematologic status in patients with recurrent aphthous stomatitis in Jordan.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 381-384 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Stomatitis, Aphthous-complications; Anemia-complications; Folic Acid-blood; Ferritin-blood; Vitamin B 12-blood; Case-Control Studies; Recurrence

Abstract: To determine the prevalence of hematinic deficiencies in patients with recurrent aphthous stomatitis. The study took place in the Oral Medicine Clinic of the Jordan University Hospital in Amman, Jordan, between January 1993 and December 2000. We studied the hemoglobin, serum ferritin, vitamin B12 and folate levels in 143 patients with recurrent aphthous stomatitis. We compared the results with a control group of 143 age- and gender-matched patients with a range of other oral diseases. In recurrent aphthous stomatitis patients, 14% were anemic and 37.8% showed hematinic deficiencies; 16.8% showed low serum ferritin; 26.6% showed low serum vitamin B12 and 4.9% showed low serum folate. In the control group, 10.5% were anemic and 18.2% showed hematinic deficiencies; 9.8% showed low serum ferritin; 12.6% showed low serum vitamin B12 and none showed serum folate deficiency. Patients with recurrent aphthous stomatitis have more hematinic deficiencies, particularly vitamin B12 deficiency, compared with controls. Correction of these hematinic deficiencies could help in the management of the disease.

Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic

Post-traumatic stress disorder in children witnessing a public hanging in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 72-80 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Accidents; Pediatrics

Abstract: A study was made of post-traumatic stress disorder in 200 children aged 7-11 years who had witnessed a public hanging next to their school in Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran. A standard checklist was completed through interviews with the children's parents 3 months after the event. Post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms were identified in 104 children [52%], with 88 suffering re-experiences, 24 avoidance and 62 hyperarousal. The mean stress severity according to the Child Post-Traumatic Stress Reaction Index was 39.1, indicating a moderate to severe severity of stress. The study highlights the serious emotional effects on children who witness traumatic events.

Sulfasalazine

pharmacokinetics

Targeting of the colon by calcium pectin's beads supported by sulphasalazine.

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Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 3 (2): 93-104 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Pectins; Calcium; Colon; Drug Industry; Technology, Pharmaceutical

Abstract: Although the drug industry achieved great development, the drug transport systems still have the most important role in the clinical activity, especially orally active substances. There is a special importance to maintain the active substances without any change during its transport through different parts of the gastro-intestinal tract to colon. pH changes, enzymatic activities, bacterial groups and other factors, will affect greatly the drug activity. This research aimed to study the possibility of sulphasalazine [SSZ] carrying, through drug transport system called "egg box model", to colon by using calcium pectin's beads and adding different polymers as cross-linking agents. For this purpose, mice are used as experiment animals, after study of other parameters in vitro according to American pharmacopoeia USP. xii The research results illustrated that presence of Eudragit RL and polyethylenimine, with percentages 0.4% and 0.5% respectively is important in this work and protect the release of sulphasalazine from calcium pectin's beads through their transit digestive media.

Synovial Fluid

secretion

Search for crystals in synovial fluid.

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Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (2): 69-75 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Synovial Fluid-chemistry; Arthritis-etiology; Arthritis-pathology; Arthritis, Gouty

Abstract: Synovial fluid analysis is a very important diagnostic procedure in rheumatology. Cell count allows the differentiation between inflammatory arthritis, in which cell count exceeds 2000 cells/mm³, and non inflammatory arthropathy, in which cell count is less than 1000 cells/mm. Demonstration of crystals in synovial fluid is a rapid and inexpensive way to diagnose microcrystalline arthritis. Synovial fluid must be examined under normal and polarized light. Monosodium urate crystals are negatively birefringent, whereas calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate crystals are positively birefringent. Other crystals [cholesterol, oxalate, corticosteroids] can also be identified in synovial fluid. Various artefacts must be avoided including anticoagulant crystals and synovial fluid must be anticoagulated with sodium heparin or citrate.

Thalassemia

genetics

Monte Carlo simulation on the effect of different approaches to thalassaemia on gene frequency.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 196-203 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Homozygote; Gene Frequency; Phenotype; Heterozygote Detection; Genotype; Genetics, Population

Abstract: We used computer simulation to determine variation in gene, heterozygous and homozygous frequencies induced by 4 different approaches to thalassaemia. These were: supportive therapy only; treat homozygous patients with a hypothetical modality phenotypically only; abort all homozygous fetuses; and prevent marriage between gene carriers. Gene frequency becomes constant with the second or the fourth strategy, and falls over time with the first or the third strategy. Heterozygous frequency varies in parallel with gene frequency. Using the first strategy, homozygous frequency falls over time; with the second strategy it becomes constant; and with the third and fourth strategies it falls to zero after the first generation. No matter which strategy is used, the population gene frequency, in the worst case, will remain constant over time.

Thromboembolism

drug therapy

Guidelines for the management of venous thrombo-embolism.

Al Mahmeed, Wael Abdulrahman; AL Tamimi, Omar; Al Riyami, Abdullah Amer; Tareif, Habib E.

Heart Views 2006; 7 (1): 34-38 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Thromboembolism-prevention and control; Venous Thrombosis; Heparin-therapeutic uses; Heparin, Low-Molecular-Weight; Disease Management

Tomography, Optical Coherence

Healing pattern of myopic macular hole based on optical Coherence Tomography [OCT].

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (2): 124-130 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Myopia-complications; Prospective Studies; Retinal Detachment; Retinal Perforations; Retinal Degeneration; Visual Acuity

Abstract: To evaluate the different patterns in the healing of myopic macular holes with regard to the clinical appearance, OCT pattern and visual prognosis. A prospective non-randomized study was done on thirty patients from the outpatient clinic at Ain Shams University Hospital. All had retinal detachment due to a myopic macular hole. They were divided into three groups according to the post-operative OCT pattern of healing: group [A] with U pattern including 10 patients, group [B] with V pattern including 9 patients and group [C] including 11 patients. For all patients a complete ophthalmic examination and OCT were done pre- and post-operative. Thirty patients with a mean age of 50.1 years and 76.66% were females. The mean preoperative Log MAR was 2.11+/-0.30 in group [A], 2.2 +/- 0.26 in group [B] and 2.19+/-0.40 in group [C]. The mean postoperative Log MAR was 1.26+/-0.26 in group [A], 1.31 +/- 0.30 in group [B] and 1.92+/-0.54 in group [C]. Postoperative clinical hole pattern in group was F+O [flat and open] in 6 patients [20%], F+C [flat and closed] in 19 patients [63.33%] and E+O [elevated and open] in 2 patients [6.66%]. Postoperative OCT pattern was U pattern in 10 patients [33.33%], V pattern in 9 patients [30%] and W pattern in 11 patients [36.66%]. Post operative mean OCT hole size in group [A] was 370.9 +/- 207.29 micro m, in group [B] was 405.8 +/- 175.10 micro m and in group [C] was 550.7 +/- 344.3 micro m. As in idiopathic macular holes, there are three patterns of healing in myopic macular holes which form U, V and W patterns and which correlate with a clinical pattern of healing and visual prognosis.

Tooth Bleaching

Alterations in enamel surface morphology after using six bleaching products -A scanning electron microscope study.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2006; 18 (1): 32-40 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Enamel-ultrastructure; Dental Enamel-anatomy and histology; Microscopy, Electron, Scanning

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of six bleaching products on enamel surface morphology using scanning electron microscope [SEM]. The crowns of eleven human premolars recently extracted were sectioned mesiodistally using water-cooled slow speed diamond saw. Twenty-one dental fragments were divided into seven groups as per treatment modality [n = 3] : Opalescence Xtra for office bleaching [35% hydrogen peroxide], two professional home bleaching products: Nite White [16% carbamide peroxide] and Bleach 10 [10% carbamide peroxide], three over the counter bleaching systems: Rapid White gel, Rapid White 2 Steps Brush On [non peroxide bleaching products] and Natural White gel [hydrogen peroxide concentration is not indicated]. The seventh group was stored in artificial saliva to serve as control. The bleaching procedures were conducted on enamel surfaces according to manufacturer's instructions. The office bleaching procedure was conducted once weekly for two weeks and the other home bleaching procedures were conducted daily for two weeks. Following each bleaching session, the specimens were kept in artificial saliva. Control specimens were kept in artificial saliva for two weeks at 37 °C. After 2 weeks, the specimens were examined for surface changes with scanning electron microscope. The SEM showed enamel surface alterations on all surfaces treated with all the bleaching agents used in this study. However, enamel surfaces treated with 35% hydrogen peroxide showed the most significant changes with increase in surface pores and big areas of surface destruction. Surface alterations caused by the other products were not uniform, occurring with varying intensity.

Tooth Eruption

Eruption time of permanent first molars and incisors among a sample of Saudi male schoolchildren.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2006; 18 (1): 18-24 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Schools; Molar; Incisor; Dentition, Permanent

Abstract: The objectives of the present study were to determine the mean eruption time of permanent first molars, central and lateral incisors and to compare the relationship of eruption time with Body Mass Index [BMI] in Saudi male preschool and primary schoolchildren of grade 1 to grade 3 [G1 to G3]. The study population comprised 716 randomly selected male preschool and primary school children from G1 to G3. The eruption time of permanent first molars, central and lateral incisors with age, height and weight were recorded. The mean age of children was 81.5 +/-10.9 months ranging from 61 months to 111 months. The results show that, maxillary right first molar had the lowest mean eruption time of 70.2 +/- 5.3 months and the right upper lateral incisor was the last tooth to erupt with mean eruption time of 94.1 +/- 8.3 months. Furthermore, the mandibular incisors erupted significantly earlier than maxillary incisors. By the age of 88.4 months, 97% of the boys had all their first permanent molars erupted. There was no significant correlation observed between eruption times with BMI, except for tooth # 32. Nevertheless, it seems that an inverse relationship may exist between the eruption time and BMI. When comparing with the reported results of other national studies, the Saudi male children showed later eruption time than some of African countries and earlier eruption than Iranian and Australian children of permanent first molars, central and lateral incisors.

Tooth Extraction

adverse effects

Influence of surgical gauze on the incidence of dry socket after wisdom tooth extraction.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 440-445 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Dry Socket; Risk Factors; Molar, Third-surgery; Postoperative Complications

Abstract: At a hospital in Dammam, Saudi Arabia, it was noticed that many patients had developed dry socket after surgical removal of wisdom teeth. To enhance haemostasis, Surgicel [oxidized cellulose] gauze was sometimes used in the tooth socket in patients who were operated under general anaesthesia. An analysis was made of the records of 104 lower wisdom teeth removed surgically from 86 patients. The incidence of dry socket in the 20 Surgicel-treated teeth was 25.0%, compared with 6.0% among the 84 non-Surgicel-treated teeth. The use of Surgicel in wisdom tooth extraction seems to be associated with an increased incidence of dry socket.

Toxoplasmosis

diagnosis

Difficulty in dating primary infections by Toxoplasma Gondii in pregnant women in Tunisia.

Siala, Emna; Aoun, Karim; Chahed, Mohamed Kouni; Bouratbine, Aida

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (2): 85-87 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Toxoplasma-immunology; Pregnancy; Pregnancy Complications, Infectious; Serologic Tests

Abstract: In Tunisia, serological diagnosis of toxoplasmosis in pregnant women is generally ordered on the first prenatal consultation. As primary tools, IgG and IgM tests are done. Subsequent serological testing is performed to date infection in case of IgM positivity. IgG avidity measurement was done in 156 sera with IgM. The kit [Toxo Avidite] from SFRI was used. This commercial assay permits to rule out an infection acquired in the last 12 months in case of avidity index [AI]0.6 and to suspect a recent infection acquired in the last 3 months in case of AI0.3. 57.1 % of pregnant women had an AI0.6; 17.9% an AI0.3 and 25% an intermediate AI. The high and middle IgG titres were frequently associated with an AI0.6 whereas low titres were generally associated with an AI0.6 [p<0.01] and particularly an IA0.3. If an AI0.6 is an indicator against primary infection during pregnancy and an AI0.3 permits to order amniotic sampling for PCR, intermediate avidity does not permit to conclude mainly because a great proportion of pregnant women do not have their first prenatal consultation before the second trimester of pregnancy. In these cases search for IgA and follow up samples can be useful. To facilitate serological interpretation, the antibody status of pregnant women should be obtained in Tunisia, before or early in pregnancy.

Tramadol

adverse effects

Pharmacological effects of tramadol hydrochloride on blood pressure and on some isolated smooth muscles of experimental animals.

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Suez Canal University Medical Journal 2006; 9 (1): 93-103 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Tramadol-pharmacology; Blood Pressure-drug effects; Muscle, Smooth-drug effects

Abstract: Tramadol is a centrally acting synthetic opioid analgesic drug. It is an effective analgesic with a good tolerable profile in short term uses. The apparent lack of tolerance and dependence and the low incidence of

respiratory depression associated with tramadol suggests that the drug may offer advantages over some of the other established analgesic drugs currently used for relief of moderate to severe pain. This work was carried to investigate tramadol effect on some isolated and intact animal preparations. In in-vivo experiments: Intravenous injection of tramadol in anaesthetized cats at doses 0.6 and 1.2 mg/kg caused a significant rise of mean arterial blood pressure which was revealed to be through an alpha1 adrenoceptor agonistic action. However, higher doses of tramadol, [2.4 to 19.2 mg/kg] produced a biphasic change in mean arterial blood pressure; a significant initial decrease followed by a significant increase. The initial decrease in blood pressure was proved to be mediated through a peripheral site of action. Presynaptic alpha2 adrenoceptors were also involved in the decrease of blood pressure. The second phase [increase in blood pressure] was abolished in spinal cat preparation denoting a central site of action. Tramadol [2.4-19.2 mg/kg] also produced a dose dependent and significant decrease in heart rate. Using the cat nictitating membrane preparation showed that tramadol may act partially through inhibition of norepinephrine [NE] reuptake. The drug also significantly potentiated the NE induced contractions of isolated rabbit aortic spiral strip. This potentiation may be attributed to inhibition of NE reuptake. On isolated guinea pig tracheal spiral strip and ileal preparations, tramadol caused a dose depended reduction of the histamine induced contractions. However, the drug caused a significant increase in the height of the contractions of isolated rabbit jejunum. This stimulant action, was proved to involve both serotonergic and opioid receptors. It can be concluded that inspite of tramadol being one of synthetic opioid drugs, it did not show a histamine potentiating effect on the isolated guinea pig tracheal spiral strip . On the other hand it reduced the histamine induced contractions of the preparation which may be of value in patients with tendency to bronchoconstriction. The experiments carried on anaesthetized cats revealed that tramadol produced an elevation of blood pressure accompanied by bradycardia which must be considered especially in patients with cardiovascular disorders.

Troponin T

blood

Clinical effect of recalibration of the Roche Cardiac Troponin T Assay.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 29-32 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Calibration; Clinical Laboratory Techniques; Heart Diseases-diagnosis

Abstract: To assess the effect of recalibration of the Roche 3rd-generation cTnT assay with recombinant human cardiac troponin T [cTnT] standards on clinical decision limits. Serum samples from 77 patients [66 +/-16 years] admitted to the coronary care unit were assayed using the 2nd and 3rd-generation cTnT assays. There was excellent agreement [$r = 0.99$ Spearman, 95% CI 0.99-1.0; $p < 0.0001$, $n = 153$] between the 2nd- and 3rd-generation cTnT assays across the analytical range, but there was a curvilinear relationship between values. There was concordance between the 2nd- and 3rd-generation cTnT values in the range from 0 to 0.2 micro g/l. Above 0.2 micro g/l, however, there were increasing but predictable differences. There was no statistical difference between the 2nd- and 3rd-generation cTnT assays, demonstrated by a linear relationship below 0.2 micro g/l. This confirms that the 3rd-generation assay was calibrated to that of the 2nd-generation assay in the range of 0-0.2 micro g/l. The detection limit and upper reference limit of normal will be unaffected by this change in calibration. A non-linear relationship at higher 2nd-generation concentrations [0.2-25.0 micro g/l] was observed. Clinical decision limits up to 0.2 micro g/l associated with increased cardiac risk are unaffected by the assay calibration, but values greater than 0.2 micro g/l are affected.

Tuberculosis

diagnosis

Anterior Midline neck swelling.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 403-404 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Sternum-microbiology; Edema-microbiology; Neck

Tuberculosis, Pulmonary

complications

Active pulmonary tuberculosis in a patient with Langerhans cell histiocytosis.

Okutan, Oguzhan; Kartaloglu, Zafer; Ilvan, Ahmet; Deniz, Omer; Silit, Emir; Rauf, Gorur

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 401-402 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-diagnosis; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-drug therapy; Histiocytosis, Langerhans-Cell-complications; Histiocytosis, Langerhans-Cell-diagnosis; Antitubercular Agents-therapeutic uses

diagnosis

Serum level of transforming growth factor-beta in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis.

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Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences 2006; 15 (1): 29-37 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Transforming Growth Factor beta-blood; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay-methods; Risk Factors; Smoking

Abstract: Pulmonary tuberculosis [TB] is a major cause of morbidity and mortality all over the world. Owing to the complex interaction between the Mycobacterium tuberculosis [MTB] and the specific host cell mediated immune response, the clinical spectrum of TB ranges from a few foci affecting the upper parts of the lungs to intense tissue destruction and caseous necrosis. TGF-beta is one of the inhibitory cytokines that, among other functions, is responsible for deactivation of the T-cell response that is important in host defense against MTB, suggesting its role in the pathogenesis of PTB. The aim of this study was to determine the serum level of TGF-beta1 in patients with active pulmonary tuberculosis [cavitary and non cavitary], in comparison to healthy controls and to chronic obstructive airway disease [COAD] patients as disease controls, as well as investigating the correlation between its level and disease severity. Tuberculous patients were followed up during the course of anti-tuberculous chemotherapy to assess the changes in TGF-beta1 level. Three groups were studied, including 24 pulmonary tuberculosis patients [9 patients were cavitary and 15 patients were non cavitary] that were selected according to the diagnostic standards and classification of tuberculosis. [New York NY: National Tuberculosis and Respiratory disease Association, 1969]. Twenty two patients with [COAD] were taken as a disease control group and 13 apparently healthy individuals with matching age and sex were included as normal controls. All patients were subjected to full history taking, clinical examination, laboratory diagnosis of TB by examination of sputum for the presence of acid fast bacilli [AFB] by film or culture and radiological diagnosis by chest X-rays. Serum from all patients and controls was examined for the level of TGF-beta1 using ELISA technique. Patients with PTB were followed up for the post treatment level of TGF-beta1 3 months after the onset of anti-tuberculous treatment. Statistical analysis for the results showed significant elevation of TGF-beta1 serum level in patients with PTB when compared to normal controls but not when compared to the disease controls. No significant difference was found between TGF-beta1 level on comparing the cavitary and non cavitary groups, or on comparing the pre and the post treatment levels. In conclusion TGF-beta1 is suggested to play an important role in the pathogenesis of pulmonary tuberculosis. Further studies can be done to evaluate the correlation between the TGF-beta1 level and the severity of tuberculous disease, or with the course of anti tuberculous treatment. Controlling TGF-beta1 production may be the key to prevent scarring and fibrosis in progressive pulmonary disease as tuberculosis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Also using anti-TGF-beta1 antibodies may be promising anti-tuberculous agents with their anti-fibrotic actions that may prevent the progress of fibrosis during the course of the disease.

therapy

Pyo-pneumothorax in patients with active pulmonary tuberculosis: an analysis of 17 cases without intrapleural fibrinolytic treatment.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 33-38 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Pneumothorax-therapy; Suppuration; Pleural Cavity; Antifibrinolytic Agents; Military Personnel; Medical Audit

Abstract: To review the medical records of patients with active pulmonary tuberculosis [TB] and pyo-pneumothorax [PPT]. Medical records of 17 patients [14 male, 3 female, mean age 23.8 years, range 20-52] with PPT and active pulmonary tuberculosis at Gulhane Military Medical Academia Haydarpasa Training Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey, were reviewed from January 1998 to December 2002. The patients were treated with chest tube drainage and chemotherapy. Intrapleural fibrinolytic agents or irrigation was not performed. Pleural fluid samples were available in 14 patients and the mean levels of LDH, protein and glucose in the pleural fluid were 1,767 +/- 944 U/l, 5.2 +/- 1.4g/dl and 31.7 +/- 22.6 mg/dl, respectively. Mycobacterium tuberculosis was detected in the pleural effusion of 3 patients. The duration of chest tube drainage was longer in cases who underwent open drainage [p = 0.014]. At the end of the treatment period 10 patients developed pleural thickening, 4 of them underwent decortication and pneumonectomy was also done in 1 patient. The development of pleural thickening was related to the level of pleural fluid glucose [p = 0.04]. This study shows that while taking care of patients with pulmonary TB the physician must be aware of the complication of PPT and that adequate chemotherapy and drainage must be duly performed.

Urinary Tract Infections

epidemiology

Study on the prevalence of urinary tract infection by Escherichia coli, antibiotic resistance and plasmid profile of isolated bacteria in Jahrom city.

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Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences of the I.R.Iran-J.A.U.M.S 2006; 4 (1): 745-749 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Plasmids-diagnostic use; Urine-microbiology; Electrophoresis, Agar Gel; Escherichia coli Infections-enterobacter; Klebsiella Infections-citrobacter; Pseudomonas-staphylococcus; Serratia-proteus; Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole Combination; Cephalixin; Ciprofloxacin; Oncogenes

Abstract: Urinary tract infection is one of the most common bacterial infections, that creates in outpatient and hospitalized patients. Since, E. coli is the most common bacteria in UTI infection, the aim of this study was to determine urinary tract infections by Escherichia coli, antibiotic resistance and plasmid profile detection of isolated E. coli in Jahrom city. This investigation was carried out for 6 months on patients with urinary tract infection at Peimaniye hospital and Dr. jazayeri private laboratory Jahrom city in 2004. Totally, 3361 of urine samples were collected. Bacteria were isolated and identified by bacterial standard methods. Then, tests were carried out on 100 selected of E. coli randomly. Antimicrobial resistance tests were done by disk diffusion agar. The bacterial plasmid also was extracted by alkalin lysis and detected by electrophoresis through agarose gels. Bacterial cultures of 356 samples were positive. Isolated bacteria were E. coli [80.34%], Klebsiella [10.67%], Enterobacter [3.65%], Citrobacter [1.69%], Pseudomonas [1.41%], Staphylococci [0.84%], Serratia [0.84%] and Proteus [0.56%]. E. coli isolates were shown the most resistance to cotrimoxazole [49%] and cephalixin [30%] and ciprofloxacin was known as the most effective antibiotic with 82% sensitivity. Eighty percent of bacteria had plasmids. The most plasmid bands were detected in isolated bacteria of hospitalized patients All bacteria that were resistant to at least one kind of investigated antibiotics, had plasmids. Plasmid profile similarity of isolated bacteria from hospitalized patients, indicated probability these bacteria originate from one bacterial clone or high prevalence gene transmission among hospitalized bacteria. So, antibiogram test for each patient, infection control and limitation of using antibiotics can prevent spreading of resistant bacteria.

Urogenital Abnormalities

epidemiology

Inguinal hernias and genital abnormalities in young Jordanian males.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 483-488 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Hernia, Inguinal-epidemiology; Cryptorchidism-epidemiology; Varicocele-epidemiology; Hypospadias-epidemiology

Abstract: This study was carried out to document the prevalence of inguinal hernia, hypospadias, undescended testis and varicocele in 3057 male applicants to the military wing of Mu'ta University in the south of Jordan. Age range was 17-20 years. A total of 250 men had one of the 4 conditions: 93 [3.0%] had inguinal hernia; 15 [0.5%] had undescended testis [26.7% bilateral]; 59 [1.9%] had hypospadias; 83 [2.7%] had varicocele [98.79% on the left side]. Prevalence of inguinal hernia and undescended testis were comparable with international prevalence rates, while the rate for hypospadias was higher and that for varicocele lower. A birth defects registration system would help in planning preventive and treatment strategies.

Uterine Cervical Incompetence

surgery

Emergency cerclage. A successful challenge despite advanced second trimester cervical dilatation.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (4): 544-546 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy Trimester, Second; Cerclage, Cervical; Abortion, Spontaneous-prevention and control

Abstract: A 22-year-old, primigravida +/-20 weeks of gestation presented with abdominal pain. She was diagnosed as a case of advanced cervical incompetence. We carried out an emergency cerclage after 24 hours from her admission, while the cervix was fully dilated with bulging of the membranes and prolapse of both lower limbs in the middle of the vagina. She delivered normally at 38 weeks of gestation with favorable outcomes. We believe that even if miscarriage is inevitable, the so called emergency cerclage might be considered.

Valproic Acid

adverse effects

Ultrastructural investigation of the protective role of folic acid and vitamin E against toxic effects of valproic acid on maternal liver tissue during period of gestation.

Kervancioglu, Piraye; Baran, Ozlem P.; Akkus, Murat; Nergiz, Yusuf

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Saudi Medical Journal 2006; 27 (3): 407-409 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Vitamin E-pharmacology; Folic Acid-pharmacology; Liver-drug effects; Liver-ultrastructure; Hepatitis, Toxic-prevention and control; Rats, Wistar; Pregnancy; Valproic Acid-toxicity

Varicose Veins

pathology

A journey across the wall of varicose veins: what physicians do not often see with the naked eye.

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Medical Principles and Practice 2006; 15 (1): 9-23 (45 ref.)

Keywords: Muscle, Smooth, Vascular; Elastin; Collagen; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Microscopy, Electron, Transmission; Physicians

Abstract: To examine varicose veins [VVs] from inside out in order to help surgeons and general practitioners better understand the pathogenesis of the disease and improve their management. A comprehensive examination of the wall of VVs was performed using transmission electron microscopy. The ultrastructural morphology of the collagen, elastin and smooth muscle content of the wall was analyzed in a sample of 10 patients [4 male and 6 female] and 10 matched controls aged between 37 and 50 years. Analysis of the tunica media revealed that the smooth muscle cells were significantly separated from each other by a marked increase in amorphous and fibrous tissue in which many of the collagen and elastin fibers lost their normal structural arrangement. The cells contained a large number of membrane-bound intracellular vesicles and cytoplasmic vacuoles. The collagen fibers were smaller and thinner than what is commonly seen in normal veins, and they were widely separated from each other. A light electron-lucent center was observed in the middle of the fibers. Similar changes were also seen in the intima and were associated with irregular plaque-like intimal thickening. Our study revealed a significant separation among smooth muscle cells in the wall of VVs, and the presence of an abnormal amorphous extracellular matrix and intracytoplasmic vacuoles could reflect unusual possible secretory and phagocytic roles of smooth muscle cells. This could provide an important explanation for the abnormal contractile function of these cells in VVs.

Vision Disorders

diagnosis

Evaluating children with visual impairments-Who, why and How.

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Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2006; 20 (1): 46-53 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Visual Acuity; Contact Lenses; Vision Tests; Child

Vitamin D Deficiency

epidemiology

Vitamin D deficiency among pre-menopausal women in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

A. Atwa, Mona; A. Fiala, Lamiaa; A.R. Hassan, Gilan; S. Emara, Amany

Suez Canal University - Departments of Dermatology and Venereology

Suez Canal University Medical Journal 2006; 9 (1): 45-56 (58 ref.)

Keywords: Vitamin D Deficiency-etiology; Parathyroid Hormone-blood; Calcium-blood; Cross-Sectional Studies; Prevalence

Abstract: Riyadh is a region of year-round sunny weather where milk is fortified with vitamin D and where women wear dress styles that cover the whole body or most of it and their outdoor activity is limited. This may produce variable effects on vitamin D synthesis and parathyroid hormone levels which in turn affect bone mineralization, increasing the fracture risk. To determine prevalence and degree of vitamin D deficiency in premenopausal females [19-49 years] presenting to a dermatology clinic. Cross-sectional clinic-based Quota sample. The Dermatology Clinic in Riyadh National Hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Three hundred eighty six married adult females [19-49 yrs old] attending the Dermatology Clinic during April and May 2005, and who agreed to be screened. Serum levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D [25-OHD], parathyroid hormone, calcium, and phosphorus. This study included 386 premenopausal women, most of them [293/75.9%] were veiled [using dress style that is black and covers the whole body], while 93 [24.1%] were not veiled [wearing black dress exposing hands and face], of whom 46 [49%] reported using sunscreen on exposure to sun. Vitamin D deficiency was found in 38.4% of veiled women, with a low serum 25-OHD: 35.2+15.7 nmol/L, compared with 60.8+20.4 amongst the non-veiled women/no sunscreen. Serum 25-OHD amongst the non-veiled women/sunscreen was also low [37.9+17.6] but higher than that in the veiled group. Vitamin D deficiency and insufficiency are prevalent amongst sunlight-deprived female adults [veiled and sunscreen users] in Riyadh. Greater awareness of physicians and population about vitamin D and its importance for optimal health is needed. Increased dietary and supplemental vitamin D intakes are reasonable approaches to guarantee vitamin D sufficiency.

Water Microbiology

Helminth eggs in raw and treated wastewater in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 137-143 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Water Purification; Waste Disposal, Fluid; Helminths; Eggs

Abstract: To assess the type and load of helminths in wastewater and the quality of treatment, we examined the raw and treated wastewater of 8 wastewater treatment plants [WTP] in Tehran and 2 in Isfahan for the presence of helminth eggs during 2002-2003. Wastewater samples obtained from both inlet and effluent of each treatment plant were examined on several occasions using the modified Baillenger method. Untreated entry wastewater in Tehran WTPs contained a larger variety of helminth eggs than those of Isfahan, as well as higher total egg counts. The helminths identified in the influent of Tehran included *Ascaris lumbricoides*, hookworms, *Enterobius vermicularis*, *Trichostrongylus* spp., *Taenia* spp., *Hymenolepis nana* and *Dicrocoelium dendriticum*, while in Isfahan only *A. lumbricoides*, *Trichostrongylus* and *H. nana* were isolated. After treatment, the number of eggs/L fell to ≤ 1 egg/L.

Water Supply

Wastewater reuse for agriculture: regional health perspective.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 446-458 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Water Purification; Waste Disposal, Fluid; Waste Management; Agriculture; Conservation of Natural Resources; Guidelines; Public Health; World Health Organization; Needs Assessment

Abstract: The Eastern Mediterranean Region of the WHO is the poorest region in the world in water resources as a Region and per capita. This paper summarizes existing practices and constraints regarding wastewater treatment and reuse in the Region and describes the health impact of inappropriate practices. Appropriate treatment for agricultural use from the health point of view, and the health regulations and guidelines for wastewater reuse in the Region are outlined. The work of the WHO Regional Office to assist countries face the challenges of water scarcity and wastewater reuse are described. Finally, key suggestions that could enhance the use of reclaimed wastewater while at the same time safeguarding human health are presented.

Work Schedule Tolerance

Problems related to shiftwork for health care workers at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (3-4): 340-346 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Occupational Health; Sleep-physiology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Social Environment; Work-psychology

Abstract: A cross-sectional study of shiftwork-related problems was carried out among health care workers at hospitals of Shiraz University of Medical Sciences, Islamic Republic of Iran. Data on personal details, shift schedule and adverse effects of shiftwork were collected from 432 randomly selected subjects by questionnaire. Sleep, social and subjective problems were more prevalent in shiftworkers than day workers. Irregular shiftwork schedules caused more social and subjective problems, as well as work dissatisfaction. Voluntary selection of shiftworking produced fewer health problems.

Wounds and Injuries

epidemiology

Pattern of motorcycle-related injuries in Tehran, 1999 to 2000: a study in 6 hospitals.

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Sina General Hospital - Sina Trauma and Surgery Research Center

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (1-2): 81-87 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Accidents, Traffic; Motorcycles; Craniocerebral Trauma-mortality; Head Protective Devices; Data Collection-questionnaires

Abstract: We studied motorcycle-related injuries in Tehran from 23 August 1999 to 21 September 2000 in 6 hospitals. Data were obtained from the trauma registry and questionnaires completed by trained physicians. Of a total of 8500 patients with trauma injuries, 1332 were motorcyclists, with a male to female ratio of 15:1. Of these, 1226 patients were driving the motorcycle at the time of the accident and 75 were pillion passengers. Crashes involving another vehicle were the commonest kind of accident [72.5%]. Helmet use was noted in only 8.6% of cases. There

were 28 fatalities and head injuries were the prominent cause of death. Of those who died, none had been wearing a helmet at time of the crash. Only 2.7% of helmeted riders sustained a head injury, compared with 11.2% of riders without a helmet. The commonest musculoskeletal injury was fracture: tibial fracture with 509 cases [49.8%] comprised the largest proportion.

Authors Index

- A. Abdallah, Marwa**
SKIN DISEASES (complications)
- A. Atwa, Mona**
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)
- A. Fiala, Lamiaa**
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)
- A.M. Youssef, Faten**
TRAMADOL (adverse effects)
- A.R. Fadel, Raouf**
PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION
- A.R. Hassan, Gilan**
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)
- Abbas, Mohamed M.**
UTERINE CERVICAL INCOMPETENCE (surgery)
- Abbassi, M.**
MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS (standards)
- Abdallah, Ahmad Mostafa**
HEMANGIOMA, CAVERNOUS (diagnosis)
ESINOPHILIC GRANULOMA (diagnosis)
- Abdel Ali, Howayda**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Abdel Aziz, Tarek**
RADIUS FRACTURES (surgery)
- Abdel Fattah, M.M.**
FLATFOOT (epidemiology)
- Abdel Gader, Abdel Galil M.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (diagnosis)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
MOYAMOYA DISEASE (complications)
MITOCHONDRIAL DISEASES (complications)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT
- Abdel Hamid A., Ghada**
PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION
- Abdel Kader, Fouad**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- Abdel latif, Abdel mateen**
OTITIS MEDIA (diagnosis)
- Abdel maksoud, Wafa**
GRANULOMA ANNULARE (drug therapy)
- Abdel Raouf, M.**
PRE-ECLAMPSIA (blood)
- Abdollahi, H.**
RENAL DIALYSIS
- Abdul Aziz, S.M.**
MYOPIA (epidemiology)
- Abdul qader, Fuad**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- Abedini, K.**
MEASLES (complications)
- Abeer, Zaki**
SKIN DISEASES (complications)
- Abid, Khadejah Younis**
POLYAMINES
- Abou Elhamd, Kamal Eldin A.**
OTITIS MEDIA (diagnosis)
- Abouzaid, H.**
WATER SUPPLY
- Abu Ali, Ruba M.**
DIABETES COMPLICATIONS (epidemiology)
- Abu Elfetouh, Hl.**
NEPHRECTOMY (methods)
- Abu Madawi, Ali**
DISKECTOMY
- Abu Nayan, A.A.R.**
BREAST FEEDING
- Abu Shady, H. M.**
ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS (microbiology)
- Abu shady, M.R.**
ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS (microbiology)
- Abudahish, Abdulrhman**
PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE PATTERNS
- Abul Hab, J.**
MALARIA (epidemiology)
- Adiloglu, Ali K.**
HELICOBACTER PYLORI (pathogenicity)
- Afifi, M.**
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,PRACTICE
SEX EDUCATION
DEPRESSION (epidemiology)
- Afifi, Mustafa**
NUTRITION ASSESSMENTGERIATRICASSESSMENTAGED
- Agarwal, Nirmala**
INTESTINAL FISTULA (etiology)
- Aggad, H.**
BRUCELOSIS (diagnosis)
- Agha, Hassan M.I.**
BORAGINACEAE
- Aghamiri, Z.**
DYSMENORRHEA (prevention and control)
- Agrebi, Wajdi**
PEUTZ-JEGHERS SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Ahmadi, F.**
CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY
- Ahmady, Kh.**
COUNSELING
- Ahmed Hassan, Rania**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (diagnosis)
- Ahmed, A.M.**
EUTHANASIA (psychology)
- Ahmed, Housseini M.**
FACIAL INJURIES (diagnosis)
- Ahuja, Pragya**
INTESTINAL FISTULA (etiology)
- Ajaweed, A.S.**
CHLORPROMAZINE (adverse effects)
- Ajlouni, Kamel M.**
DIABETES COMPLICATIONS (epidemiology)
- Akbari, M.E.**
CAUSE OF DEATH
- Akbari, M.R.**
FURAZOLIDONE (pharmacology)
- Akdeniz, Nurten**
PERITONITIS, TUBERCULOUS (diagnosis)
- Akgun, Celal**
BONE DENSITY
- Akkawi, B.**
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE
- Akkus, Murat**
VALPROIC ACID (adverse effects)
- Aksoy, Bilgin**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (metabolism)
- Aktas, Akin**
PSORIASIS (genetics)
- Akyildiz, Levent**
PERITONITIS, TUBERCULOUS (diagnosis)
- Al Abdul, Arwa**
TOOTH BLEACHING
- Al Abkari, Hussain A.**
PSEUDOMYXOMA PERITONEI (diagnosis)
- AL Ahmad, Hazem T.**
BOTULINUM TOXIN TYPE A (therapeutic uses)
- Al Aithan, Abdulsalam M.**
HYPERGLYCEMIA (drug therapy)
- Al Ajan, Abdulaziz**
EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA (complications)
- Al Ajmi, F.**
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,PRACTICE
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,PRACTICE
SEX EDUCATION
- Al Ameri, M.M.**
PEPTIC ULCER (etiology)
- Al Amry, Mohammad A.**
BLEPHARITIS (etiology)
- Al Ansari, Abdulla A.**
PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (therapy)
- Al Asfar Fahad**
HEART INJURIES

- Al Awa, MI.**
GINGIVAL DISEASES (therapy)
- Al Awadi, Nema**
HEART INJURIES
- Al Azzawi, A.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (etiology)
- Al Breiki, Sarah H.**
SKIN NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Al Dayel, Fouad A.**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Al Drees, Abdul Majeed**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (physiopathology)
- Al Fahoum, S.**
NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE, BRAIN (blood)
- Al Faisal, W.**
COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES
- Al Fakey, Yasser H.**
FOREIGN BODIES
EYELASHES (surgery)
- Al Ghamdi, Ali**
BLEPHARITIS (etiology)
- Al Ghoury, A.A.**
MALARIA (epidemiology)
- Al Hajeri, Amani A.**
PERIODICALS
- Al Halafi, Ali M.**
FOREIGN BODIES
- Al Hamdan, Ghazi**
PHACOEMULSIFICATION (adverse effects)
- Al Hamdan, N.A.**
RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS(epidemiology)
- Al Harby, S.**
BLINDNESS (epidemiology)
- Al Hussyeen, AlJohara**
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,PRACTICE
- Al Jaralla, Areej**
TOOTH BLEACHING
- Al Jarallah, Abdullah S.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Al Jarallah, Ahmed A.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
MOYAMOYA DISEASE (complications)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Al Jarallah, Khalid**
REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY(diagnosis)
- Al Jassir, M.S.**
BREAST FEEDING
- Al Johar, Mohammad H.**
ECHINOCOCCOSISECHINOCOCCOSISANTI-
INFECTIVEAGENTS, LOCAL (surgerydrug
therapypharmacology)
- Al Jomah, Naif A.**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Al Kaabi, S.**
PEPTIC ULCER (etiology)
- Al Khaja, Najib**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- Al Khatib, E.A.**
HEALTH SERVICES (supply and distribution)
- Al Khatib, I.A.**
MEDICAL WASTE
HOUSING
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE
- Al Kubaisy, W.A.**
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)
HEPATITIS C (diagnosis)
- Al Kuraya, Khawla S.**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Al Mahmeed, Ali E.**
PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Al Mahmeed, Wael**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- Al Mahmeed, Wael Abdulrahman**
THROMBOEMBOLISM (drug therapy)
- Al Malik, Osama A.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Al Mansoor, T.M.**
PEPTIC ULCER (etiology)
- Al Maroof, Refaat A.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (blood)
- AL Meslmani, B.M.**
NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE, BRAIN (blood)
- Al Mograbi, Bandar**
TOOTH ERUPTION
- Al Mohaimeed, Mansour**
GLAUCOMA (etiology)
- Al Momen, Sami A.**
PSEUDOMYXOMA PERITONEI (diagnosis)
- Al Mousa, Eyas**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (epidemiology)
- Al Moutairi, Mona**
TOOTH ERUPTION
- Al Mudaimegh, K.S.**
RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS(epidemiology)
- Al Muraikhi, N.M.**
PEPTIC ULCER (etiology)
- Al Mutairy, Moudi**
REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY(diagnosis)
- Al Naib, K.T.**
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)
HEPATITIS C (diagnosis)
- Al Najb, M. Khaja**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- Al Nasser, Mohammed N.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT
- Al Nozha, Mansour**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- Al Ojaimi, Eftekhar H.**
POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME (surgery)
- Al Omran, Abdallah**
FEMORAL FRACTURES (mortality)
- Al Qahtani, AbdulMalik**
EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA (complications)
- Al Qudah, Mansour A.**
BOTULINUM TOXIN TYPE A (therapeutic uses)
- Al Rabee, K.**
INFANT MORTALITY
- Al Rajhi, Ali A.**
PERIODICALS (history)
PIGMENT EPITHELIUM OF EYE (pathology)
EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA (complications)
- Al Rashan, Ibrahim**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- AL Rasheed, Abdulaziz**
GINGIVAL RECESSION (surgery)
- Al Rayess, Molham M.**
MITOCHONDRIAL DISEASES (complications)
- Al Riyami, Abdullah Amer**
THROMBOEMBOLISM (drug therapy)
- Al Rubean, Khalid**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (physiopathology)
- Al Saadi, Muslim M.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Al Sadhan, Salwa A.**
DENTAL CARIES (epidemiology)
- Al Salem, S.S.**
WATER SUPPLY
- Al Salman, Mussaad M.**
MOYAMOYA DISEASE (complications)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Al Sawaf, M.H.**
REFERRAL AND CONSULTATION
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,PRACTICE

- Al Shabooti, Ahmed A.**
ORBITAL DISEASES (parasitology)
- Al Shahwan, Sami**
GLAUCOMA (etiology)
- Al Shaikh, Abdulrahman A.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (blood)
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 1/PREGNANCY
INDIABETICS/INSULIN (drug therapy/drug therapy/therapeutic uses)
- Al Sharbatti, Shatta S.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (blood)
- Al Shawl, N.N.**
CHLORPROMAZINE (adverse effects)
- Al Shiekh Khalil, M.I.**
MYOPIA (epidemiology)
- Al Shimemeri, A.**
CRITICAL CARE
- Al Suhaibani, Adel H.**
OPTIC DISK (pathology)
- Al Suwaidi, Jassim**
CARDIOMYOPATHY, DILATED (epidemiology)
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- Al Sweih, N.**
METHICILLIN RESISTANCE
- AL Tamimi, Omar**
THROMBOEMBOLISM (drug therapy)
- Al Tarawneh, Hatem**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (epidemiology)
- Al Tawil, N.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (etiology)
- Al Thameri, A.A-A.**
BRUCELOSIS (epidemiology)
- Al Torbak, Abdullah**
GLAUCOMA (etiology)
- Al Towerki, Abdul Elah**
CORNEAL ULCER (surgery)
- Al Tweigeri, Taher A.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Al Zahrani, Ali A.**
KIDNEY (abnormalities)
LEIOMYOSARCOMA (chemically induced)
- Al Zuhair, Nohoud**
ROOT CANAL THERAPY
- Alapati, Subbarayudu**
ROOT CANAL THERAPY
- Alarouj, Monira**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 1
- Alattar, T. Abdulnabi**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 1
- Alborzi, A.**
LEISHMANIASIS, VISCERAL (diagnosis)
- Alghzaly, Asem A.**
MYOCLONUS/BUSULFAN/IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE AGENTS (chemically induced/adverse effects/adverse effects)
- Alhamad, A.M.**
REFERRAL AND CONSULTATION
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE
- Ali, Faten M.**
BACTEREMIA (etiology)
- Alio, Jorge L.**
ASTIGMATISM (etiology)
- Alkafajei, A.**
INFANT MORTALITY
- Alkushi, Abdulmohsen**
NEPHROTIC SYNDROME/MECHLORAMBUCIL/CHLORAMBUCIL (drug therapy/therapeutic uses/administration and dosage)
- Alorainy, Ibrahim A.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
MOYAMOYA DISEASE (complications)
MITOCHONDRIAL DISEASES (complications)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Alouhaishi, K.**
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE
SEX EDUCATION
- Alp Cavus, Sema**
COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Alshaya, Hammad O.**
NEPHROTIC SYNDROME/MECHLORAMBUCIL/CHLORAMBUCIL (drug therapy/therapeutic uses/administration and dosage)
- Altindag, Abdurrahman**
POISONING (Epidemiology)
- Ally, Firas**
AORTIC ANEURYSM (congenital)
- Amarin AN.**
GINGIVAL DISEASES (therapy)
- Amarin, Zouhair O.**
STOMATITIS, APHTHOUS (blood)
- Ameh, E. A.**
ABSCESS (etiology)
- Amin, Fawzi A.**
PERIODICALS
- Amin, Haitham**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- Amin, M.**
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)
- Amr, Samir S.**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Aoun, Karim**
TOXOPLASMOSIS (diagnosis)
- Apaydin, M.**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (therapy)
- Arabi, Y.**
CRITICAL CARE
- Arabnia, AR.**
COUNSELING
- Aras, Tulin**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (blood)
- Aref, Nisreen K.**
UTERINE CERVICAL INCOMPETENCE (surgery)
- Arif, Muhammad**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (physiopathology)
- Arya, Subhash C.**
INTESTINAL FISTULA (etiology)
- Arzese, Alessandra R.**
PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Asadi, Z.**
MALOCCCLUSION (classification)
- Asadipour, M.**
DYSMENORRHEA (therapy)
- Asefzadeh, M.**
MEASLES (epidemiology)
- Asghar, Atif H.**
SEPTICEMIA (drug therapy)
CROSS INFECTION
- Ashtari Mahini, M.**
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (prevention and control)
- Astegiano, Marco**
HELICOBACTER PYLORI (pathogenicity)
- Ataee, RA.**
MENINGITIS, MENINGOCOCCAL (diagnosis)
- Atalar, Enver**
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Ataseven, Huseyin**
FATTY LIVER (pathology)
- Atasoy, Mustafa**
PSORIASIS (genetics)
- Ates, Yuksel**
PANCREATITIS, ACUTE NECROTIZING (veterinary)
- Athmanathan, Sreedharan**
PIGMENT EPITHELIUM OF EYE (pathology)
- Atizado, Valerie L.**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Attari, A.**
STRESS DISORDERS, POST-TRAUMATIC
- Avkan Oguz, Vildan**
COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

- Awliya, Wedad Y.**
TOOTH BLEACHING
- Ayabakan, Hatice B.**
CROSS INFECTION-
REACTIVEPROTEINCALCITONINmetabolismblood
- Aydog, Gulden**
ADENOMATOUS POLYPOSIS COLI (surgery)
- Ayed, Amine**
KIDNEY PELVIS (injuries)
- Ayed, Mohsen**
KIDNEY PELVIS (injuries)
- Azadbakht, L.**
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Azap, Alpay**
BRUCELOSIS (complications)
- Azizi, F.**
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Azma, K.**
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (diagnosis)
- Badr El Din Mohamed, Sahar**
TRAMADOL (adverse effects)
- Badran, Nidal**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (epidemiology)
- Baghdadi, Amel**
QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE (standards)
- Bahadir, Fadime**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (metabolism)
- Bahakim, Hassan M.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Bahcecioglu, Ibrahim Halil**
FATTY LIVER (pathology)
- Bakr, S.**
BRUCELOSIS (epidemiology)
- Bamac, Belgin**
COLON, TRANSVERSE (blood supply)
- Bamashmus, Mahfouth A.**
ORBITAL DISEASES (parasitology)
- Bananzadeh, Alimohammad**
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (diagnosis)
- Banday, Khursheed A.**
GLOMERULONEPHRITIS, MEMBRANOUS(etiology)
- Barakat, Alaa Eldin M.**
KIDNEY (abnormalities)
- Baran, Ozlem P.**
VALPROIC ACID (adverse effects)
- Barbour, B.**
SMOKING (epidemiology)
- Barghouty, H.**
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE
- Basak, Okay**
FAMILY PRACTICENEEDSASSESSMENTTEACHING
(education)
- Basampour, Sh.**
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (immunology)
- Batayha, W.Q.**
MYOPIA (epidemiology)
- Bateiha, Anwar M.**
DIABETES COMPLICATIONS (epidemiology)
- Bathla, Sonal**
INTESTINAL FISTULA (etiology)
- Bavi, Prashant P.**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Bayrak, Omer F.**
PSORIASIS (genetics)
- Baysal, Zeynep**
POISONING (Epidemiology)
- Belda, Jose I.**
ASTIGMATISM (etiology)
- Belkacemi, M.**
SCHISTOSOMIASIS (prevention and control)
- Bella, Hassan**
PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE PATTERNS
- Ben Ahmed, Slim**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Ben brahim, Hajer**
PSOAS ABSCESS (diagnosis)
- Ben Brahim, Hassen**
QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE (standards)
- Ben Hassouna, Jemel**
DERMATOFIBROSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Ben Maamer**
PEUTZ-JEGHERS SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Ben Nakh, Abdullah**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 1
- Ben Redjeb, Saïda**
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (drug effects)
- Ben Salah, Faycal**
QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE (standards)
- Ben, Romdhane Fouad**
PSOAS ABSCESS (diagnosis)
- Bener, A.**
PEPTIC ULCER (etiology)
- Bener, Abdulbari**
CARDIOMYOPATHY, DILATED (epidemiology)
- Bergmanson, Jan P.G.**
CONTACT LENSES
- Berri, F.**
CD4 LYMPHOCYTE COUNT (methods)
- Bhandari, Mohit**
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH
- Bibi, Mohamed**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Bin Amer, Suad M.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Birang, Sh.**
BLADDER (anatomy and histology)
- Bolukbas, Cengiz**
FATTY LIVER (pathology)
- Bolukbas, Fusun**
FATTY LIVER (pathology)
- Boniatsi, Loukia**
ARTHRITIS, INFECTIOUS
- Bostanoglu, Akin**
ADENOMATOUS POLYPOSIS COLI (surgery)
- Botta, Giuseppe A.**
PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Bou Yahia, Olfa**
ADRENAL HYPERPLASIA, CONGENITAL(etiology)
- Bouaouina, Nouredine**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Bouassida, Samir**
GRANULOMA ANNULARE (drug therapy)
- Bouhafa, Ahmed**
PEUTZ-JEGHERS SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Boukraa, L.**
BRUCELOSIS (diagnosis)
- Boulton, Mike**
PIGMENT EPITHELIUM OF EYE (pathology)
- Bouratbine, Aida**
TOXOPLASMOSIS (diagnosis)
- Bouselmi, Kamel**
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (drug effects)
- Boussen, Hammouda**
DERMATOFIBROSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Bouzouaia, Nouredine**
PSOAS ABSCESS (diagnosis)
- Bukhari, Iqbal A.**
SKIN NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Burgan, Samar Z.**
STOMATITIS, APHTHOUS (blood)
- Bushra, Maha**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (blood)
- Cakir, Nedim**
COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED INFECTIONS(epidemiology)
- Candan, Ferhan**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (blood)
- Cangur, Sengul**
PULMONARY EMBOLISM (epidemiology)

- Cash, R.A.**
BIOETHICS
- Cavusoglu, Turgay**
GIANT CELL TUMOR OF BONE (pathology)
- Cengiz, Mustafa**
POISONING (Epidemiology)
- Cetin, Cem**
BONE DENSITY
- Ceyhun, Gulsen**
BREAST FEEDING
- Chaabouni, Slim**
CORNEAL TRANSPLANTATION
- Chahed, Mohamed Kouni**
TOXOPLASMOSIS (diagnosis)
- Chakroun, Mohamed**
PSOAS ABSCESS (diagnosis)
- Chargui, Riadh**
DERMATOFIBROSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Chaudhry, Imtiza A.**
PIGMENT EPITHELIUM OF EYE (pathology)
- Cheema, Devinder**
PHACOEMULSIFICATION (adverse effects)
- Cherif, Abderraouf**
PEUTZ-JEGHERS SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Chetty, Govind**
CORONARY DISEASE
- Chohan, Arham N.**
TOOTH ERUPTION
- Choobineh, A.**
WORK SCHEDULE TOLERANCE
- Choudhry, A.J.**
RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS(epidemiology)
- Choussat, Alain**
STENTS (adverse effects)
- Cokca, Fugen**
BRUCELOSIS (complications)
- Colak, Tuncay**
COLON, TRANSVERSE (blood supply)
- Collier, B. David**
REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY(diagnosis)
- Collinson, Paul O.**
TROPONIN T (blood)
- Comert, Bilgin**
PANCREATITIS, ACUTE NECROTIZING(veterinary)
- Coskun, Funda**
PULMONARY EMBOLISM (epidemiology)
- Coste, Pierre**
STENTS (adverse effects)
- Damak, Tarak**
DERMATOFIBROSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Damavandi, A.**
DYSMENORRHEA (therapy)
- Dammak, Sami**
AORTIC ANEURYSM (congenital)
- Danaie, S.M.**
MALOCCCLUSION (classification)
- Daniels, John Spencer M.**
LIPOMA (diagnosis)
- Dargahi, H.**
NURSING CARE
- Darvish Moghaddam, S.**
RENAL DIALYSIS
- Darvishi, M.**
MEASLES (complications)
- Dashty, S.**
STRESS DISORDERS.POST-TRAUMATIC
- Davoudi, SM.**
SKIN NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Daw, MA.**
NEPHRECTOMY (methods)
- Delibas, Namik**
INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (pathology)
- Deliloglu Gurhan, Ismet**
BONE MARROW CELLS (drug effects)
- Demircin, Metin**
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Denison, David J.**
MYOCLONUSBUSULFANIMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE AGENTS(chemically inducedadverse effectsadverse effects)
- Deniz, Omer**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (complications)
- Derakhshan, M.H.**
FURAZOLIDONE (pharmacology)
- Derbala, M.F.**
PEPTIC ULCER (etiology)
- Desouki, K.**
PEPTIC ULCER PERFORATION (etiology)
- Dhar, Piyaray M.**
HEART INJURIES
- Dincel, Ercan**
GIANT CELL TUMOR OF BONE (pathology)
- Dogan, Omer F.**
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Dos Santos, Pierre**
STENTS (adverse effects)
- Dueker, David K.**
GLAUCOMA (genetics)
- Durrieu Jais, Catherine**
STENTS (adverse effects)
- E. Mattar, Fathi**
PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION
- Ebrahimi, H.A.**
RENAL DIALYSIS
- Ege, Ercument**
PULMONARY EMBOLISM (epidemiology)
- Eisinga, Anne**
PERIODICALS
- Ekren, Hayati**
BONE MARROW CELLS (drug effects)
- El Adhal, A.**
SENNA PLANT (physiology)
- El Attar, May**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (diagnosis)
- El Bahnnasy, Abdel Hameed M.**
HYPOSPADIAS (surgery)
- El barbary, Mohamed M.**
ESOPHAGEAL STENOSIS (pathology)
- El Bashir, B.M.**
BREAST FEEDING
- El darawany, Hamed M.**
KIDNEY (abnormalities)
- El Desouki, Mahmoud I.**
MOYAMOYA DISEASE (complications)
- El edrisi, Mohsen**
HYPERGLYCEMIA (drug therapy)
- El Essawy, A.K.**
ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS (microbiology)
- El gamal, Essam A.**
MOYAMOYA DISEASE (complications)
- El Gamal, Hanan**
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES
- El Gatit, A.M.**
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- El gazzar, Abdelhamid**
REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY(diagnosis)
- El Ghoul, Yassin**
RADIUS FRACTURES (surgery)
- El Gitait, Y.**
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- El halaby, Essam A.**
ESOPHAGEAL STENOSIS (pathology)
- El harassiss, Ahmad**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (epidemiology)
- El Hashimi, W.K.**
MALARIA (epidemiology)
- El Hazmi, Mohsen A.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)

- El Heniedy, Mohamed A.**
HYPOSPADIAS (surgery)
- El Khateeb, Essam**
DISKECTOMY
- El Kholy, Magdy**
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES
- El Menyar, Ayman A.**
CARDIOMYOPATHY, DILATED (epidemiology)
HEART ARREST (ethnopsychology)
- El Sawi, Mohamed**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (blood)
- El sayed Negm, Nader**
SPINAL FUSION (methods)
- El Sayed, A.**
SKIN DISEASES (complications)
- El Sayed, Abd El Azeem**
DISKECTOMY
- El Shatoury, Hassan**
DISKECTOMY
- Elahi, Maqsood**
CORONARY DISEASE
- Elcioglu, Omur**
CAUSTICS (adverse effects)
- Elhouch, F.**
DIABETES MELLITUS (therapy)
- Emami, Sara**
MIGRAINE DISORDERS (diagnosis)
- Ennabli, kamel**
AORTIC ANEURYSM (congenital)
- Ercan, Ilker**
PULMONARY EMBOLISM (epidemiology)
- Erdem, Teoman**
PSORIASIS (genetics)
- Erdenizmenli, Mine**
COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED INFECTIONS(epidemiology)
- Erdogan, Ali**
BONE DENSITY
- Ertugrul, Bulent M.**
CROSS INFECTIONC-
REACTIVEPROTEINCALCITONINmetabolismblood
- Ertugrul, Ozden**
CROSS INFECTIONC-
REACTIVEPROTEINCALCITONINmetabolismblood
- Essafi, Adel**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Ezzat, Adnan A.**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Ezzedine, M.**
CD4 LYMPHOCYTE COUNT (methods)
- Fadaei, S.**
CONTRACEPTIVES,ORAL,COMBINED (adverseeffects)
- Fadel, Raouf A.R.**
NUTRITION DISORDERS
- Faghizadeh, S.**
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (immunology)
- Fahmy, Hanaa**
MILK HYPERSENSITIVITY
- Fakri, S.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (etiology)
- Farnam, F.**
HEALTH EDUCATION (utilization)
- Fartoci, M.J.**
BRUCELLOSIS (epidemiology)
- Fatahi Bafghi, A.**
IMMUNE SYSTEM
- Fathi Ashtiyani, A.**
COUNSELING
- Fathi, E. Mattar**
NUTRITION DISORDERS
- Fathololomi, MR.**
IMMUNE SYSTEM
- Fedorowicz, Zbigniew**
PERIODICALS
- Feki, Jamel**
CORNEAL TRANSPLANTATION
- Fekri, A.R.**
RENAL DIALYSIS
- Felembane, F.A.**
FLATFOOT (epidemiology)
- Fouda, Eman M.**
BACTEREMIA (etiology)
- Gaafar, Kazim**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- Gad S, Suzan**
MILK HYPERSENSITIVITY
- Gadelrab, Mohamed O.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Galhom, Ayman**
DISKECTOMY
- Gamoudi, Amor**
DERMATOFIBROSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Ganidagli, Suleyman**
POISONING (Epidemiology)
- Gaze, David C.**
TROPONIN T (blood)
- Gedik, Gonca K.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (blood)
- Ghada, A. Abdel Hamid**
NUTRITION DISORDERS
- Ghaderi Sohi, Siavash**
MIGRAINE DISORDERS (diagnosis)
- Ghaemi, E.**
MYCOBACTERIUM (isolation and purification)
- Ghaffari, Samad**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (drug therapy)
- Ghahari, L.**
MUSTARD GAS (adverse effects)
- Ghaljaei, F.**
ADOLESCENT (complications)
- Ghazisaidi, K.**
MYCOBACTERIUM (isolation and purification)
- Ghazzal, A.M.**
UROGENITAL ABNORMALITIES (epidemiology)
- Giotis, Christos**
ARTHRITIS, INFECTIOUS
- Girgin, Alpaslan**
HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY
- Giurgius, Magdy**
HEART INJURIES
- Gorbani, G.**
MENINGITIS, MENINGOCOCCAL (diagnosis)
- Gorouhi, F.**
STENTS (classification)
- Gritli, Ibssem**
QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE (standards)
- Gucin, Zuhal**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (metabolism)
- Guldal, Dilek**
FAMILY PRACTICENEEDSASSESSMENTTEACHING
(education)
- Gunduz, Tarik**
CAUSTICS (adverse effects)
- Gunver, Feray**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (metabolism)
- Gut, Talip**
PERITONITIS, TUBERCULOUS (diagnosis)
- Guvener, Murat**
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Habib, M.**
HEPATITIS C (diagnosis)
- Habib, M.A.**
HEPATITIS C (epidemiology)
- Habibzadeh, F.**
THALASSEMIA (genetics)
- Hachicha, Mongia**
GRANULOMA ANNULARE (drug therapy)
- Haddad, Jihad**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (epidemiology)
- Hagen, Ralph L.**
MILK, HUMAN

- Hajia, M.**
MENINGITIS, MENINGOCOCCAL (diagnosis)
- Hajjaj, Aida A.**
PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Halawa, Mohamed**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (blood)
- Hamadah, Abdulaziz**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 1
- Hameed, A-M.**
BRUCELOSIS (epidemiology)
- Hammam, Makram**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Hamza, Alaa F.**
ESOPHAGEAL STENOSIS (pathology)
- Hamza, Radhi**
KIDNEY PELVIS (injuries)
- Hamzaoui, Agnes**
BRONCHOPULMONARY SEQUESTRATION(sediography)
- Hanifi, N.**
CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY
- Haouas, Nouredine**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Haroun, Abla**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (diagnosis)
- Harun Ar Rashid.**
BIOETHICS (education)
- Harzallah, F.**
DIABETES MELLITUS (therapy)
- Hashem, Shereen I.**
COLON (pathology)
- Hashemi, MR.**
STENTS (classification)
- Hashim, Tariq M.**
LEIOMYOSARCOMA (chemically induced)
- Hashish, Amel A.**
ESOPHAGEAL STENOSIS (pathology)
- Hashish, Mohamed H.**
KIDNEY (abnormalities)
- Hassan, Hamdy H.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
MOYAMOYA DISEASE (complications)
MITOCHONDRIAL DISEASES (complications)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Hassan, Issa**
SULFASALAZINE (pharmacokinetics)
- Hassan, Nabil**
DISSECTOMY
- Hassan, Walid**
LUNG NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Hassanain, Salah El Din**
FOREIGN BODIES
- Hassanin, M.M.**
FLATFOOT (epidemiology)
- Heissam, Khaled**
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES
- Hekimsoy, Zeliha**
HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY
- Hekmat Yazdi, S.**
MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS (standards)
- Hesham, Shams El Din**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (blood)
- Hizel, Selda**
BREAST FEEDING
- Hmissa, Sihem**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Hosseini, Seyed V.**
CHOLECYSTITIS, ACUTE (epidemiology)
- Hraiech, Sarhane**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Hsaiyan, Jamelah**
SULFASALAZINE (pharmacokinetics)
- Hussain, S.A.R.**
CHLORPROMAZINE (adverse effects)
- Hussain, Syed S.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Ibrahim, I.S.**
REFERRAL AND CONSULTATION
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,PRACTICE
- Ibrahim, S.A.**
ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS (microbiology)
- Icagasioglu, Serhat**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (blood)
- Ikbal, Mevlit**
PSORIASIS (genetics)
- Ilhan, Huseyin**
CAUSTICS (adverse effects)
- Ilvan, Ahmet**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (complications)
- Imene, Ismail**
BRONCHOPULMONARY SEQUESTRATION(sediography)
- Inal, Mine**
HYPERLIPIDEMIA (metabolism)
- Iqbal, Mobeen**
HYPERGLYCEMIA (drug therapy)
- Iravani, S.**
STENTS (classification)
- Ishtayeh, M.**
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE
- Isik, Ahmet T.**
PANCREATITIS, ACUTE NECROTIZING(veterinary)
- Isitmangil, T.**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (therapy)
- Ismail, Beja**
SYNOVIAL FLUID (secretion)
- Issa, Abdulla A.**
PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Izraiq, Mahmoud**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (epidemiology)
- J. Hammoudeh, Ayman**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (epidemiology)
- Jafarey, A.**
INFORMED CONSENT (ethics)
- Jaffer, Y.A.**
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES,PRACTICE
SEX EDUCATION
- Jamel, Ammar**
BRONCHOPULMONARY SEQUESTRATION(sediography)
- Jamil, Shazia N.**
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY
- Jana, M.**
SCHISTOSOMIASIS (prevention and control)
- Jarrah, Nadim S.**
DIABETES COMPLICATIONS (epidemiology)
- Javadian, E.**
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)
- Jerbi, Sofiane**
AORTIC ANEURYSM (congenital)
- Jonsson, Anders**
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH
- Jwaied, A.H.**
CHLORPROMAZINE (adverse effects)
- Kabiraj, Mohammed M.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Kacem, Dorra**
QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE (standards)
- Kaddah, Sherif N.**
ESOPHAGEAL STENOSIS (pathology)
- Kadivar, M.R.**
LEISHMANIASIS, VISCERAL (diagnosis)
- Kafaee, Z.**
BLADDER (anatomy and histology)
- Kaied, Badih**
OBIDOXIME CHLORIDE (pharmacokinetics)
- Kalantan, Hatem**
GLAUCOMA (etiology)

- Kale, Ahmet**
PERITONITIS, TUBERCULOUS (diagnosis)
- Kale, Ebrü**
PERITONITIS, TUBERCULOUS (diagnosis)
- Kamal, Baher A.**
LEIOMYOSARCOMA (chemically induced)
- Kamali, M.**
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Kamel, Amr A.**
COLON (pathology)
- Kamoun, Bourane**
CORNEAL TRANSPLANTATION
- Kamrani, Farhad**
CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION
- Kan, Fahmi Y.**
PURPURA, SCHOENLEIN-HENOCHE
- Kan, Ismet**
PULMONARY EMBOLISM (epidemiology)
- Kanan, H.**
CD4 LYMPHOCYTE COUNT (methods)
- Kanoun, F.**
DIABETES MELLITUS (therapy)
- Karami, A.**
MENINGITIS, MENINGOCOCCAL (diagnosis)
- Karatosun, Hilmi**
BONE DENSITY
- Karbakhsh, M.**
WOUNDS AND INJURIES (epidemiology)
- Kargar, M.**
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Kari, Jameela A.**
NEPHROTICSYNDROMECHLORAMBUCILCHLORAMBUCIL (drugtherapytherapeutic usesadministration and dosage)
- Karimi, R.**
ADOLESCENT (complications)
- Kartaloglu, Zafer**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (complications)
- Kartalogu, Z.**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (therapy)
- Kayaalp, Cuneyt**
ADENOMATOUS POLYPOSIS COLI (surgery)
- Kayardi, Mahmut**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (blood)
- Kazemnejad, Anoshirvan**
HIV-1 (immunology)
- Kentab, Amal Y.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
MOYAMOYA DISEASE (complications)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT
- Kervancioglu, Piraye**
VALPROIC ACID (adverse effects)
- Khader, Y.S.**
MYOPIA (epidemiology)
- Khairi, Ahmed**
CATHETERIZATION, CENTRAL VENOUS(adverse effects)
CRYPTORCHIDISM (surgery)
- Khairi, Hedi**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Khaji, A.**
WOUNDS AND INJURIES (epidemiology)
- Khakbazan, Z.**
MENARCHE (Physiology)
- Khalidi, Faouzia**
ADRENAL HYPERPLASIA, CONGENITAL(etiology)
- Khalighimonfared, Mehdi**
CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION
- Khan, Abdul S.**
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY
- Khan, Nazeer B.**
TOOTH ERUPTION
- Khanali, M.**
MEASLES (complications)
- Khandekar, R.**
BLINDNESS (epidemiology)
- Khani, M.**
CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY
- Khanna, Achal**
KNEE INJURIES (surgery)
- Kharrat, Wassim**
CORNEAL TRANSPLANTATION
- Khatib, Faisal A.**
DIABETES COMPLICATIONS (epidemiology)
- Khatib, R.A.**
MEDICAL WASTE
- Khayat, M.H.**
ETHICS,MEDICAL
- Khayat, Olfa**
PEUTZ-JEGHERS SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Kheir, M.M.**
EUTHANASIA (psychology)
- Khelifi, Slim**
PEUTZ-JEGHERS SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Khemiri, Monia**
ADRENAL HYPERPLASIA, CONGENITAL(etiology)
- Khlif, Hela**
CORNEAL TRANSPLANTATION
- Khoja, Waleed A.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Khomsî, Fethi**
DERMATOFIBROSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Khouni, Henda**
QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE (standards)
- Kia, E.B.**
WATER MICROBIOLOGY
- Kiratli, Pinar O.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (blood)
- Kizilirmak, Sevda**
CROSS INFECTIONC-
REACTIVEPROTEINCALCITONINmetabolismblood
- Knezevic, Fabijan**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (blood)
- Koochek Ali, M.**
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (diagnosis)
- Koohsari, H.**
MYCOBACTERIUM (isolation and purification)
- Koral, Lokman**
HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY
- Korantzopoulos, Panagiotis**
ARTHRITIS, INFECTIOUS
- Korashy, Magdy**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Koruk, Mehmet**
FATTY LIVER (pathology)
- Kronfol, N.M.**
HEALTH CARE REFORM
- Kumar, N.K.**
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH (ethics)
- Kunter, E.**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (therapy)
- Kurbaan, Khadija M.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Kuruuzum, Ziya**
COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED INFECTIONS(epidemiology)
- Kutrani, H.**
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Laaajili, Hayet**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Laham, A.**
GINGIVAL DISEASES (therapy)
- Laham, Antoun**
SULFASALAZINE (pharmacokinetics)
- Lalk, Michel**
BORAGINACEAE

- Larijani, B.**
MENOPAUSE (physiology)
- Latifnezhad, R.**
DYSMENORRHEA (prevention and control)
- Lawrence, Jayne**
OBIDOXIME CHLORIDE (pharmacokinetics)
- Leach, Norman E.**
CONTACT LENSES
- Letaief, Abdelmajid**
PEUTZ-JEGHERS SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Limayem, Faouzi**
AORTIC ANEURYSM (congenital)
- Lindequist, U.**
BORAGINACEAE
- Livan, A.**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (therapy)
- Lord, Aziz, M.**
STENTS (classification)
- Loussayef, Chawki**
PSOAS ABSCESS (diagnosis)
- Lukong, C. S.**
ABSCESS (etiology)
- M. Abdel Rahman, Gamal**
PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION
NUTRITION DISORDERS
- M. Elnisr, Magdy**
FACIAL INJURIES (diagnosis)
- M. Erfan, Dina**
SKIN DISEASES (complications)
- M. Hammam, Makram**
COLON (pathology)
- M. Hassan, Omima**
TRAMADOL (adverse effects)
- Maazoun, Manel**
CORNEAL TRANSPLANTATION
- Magidi Ahie, A.**
MENARCHE (Physiology)
- Mahadeen, Ziad**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (epidemiology)
- Mahajani, Ravi**
KNEE INJURIES (surgery)
- Mahboudi, Fereidoun**
HIV-1 (immunology)
- Mahdi, Mamdouh**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (blood)
- Mahdi, Nadham K.**
ECHINOCOCCOSISECHINOCOCCOSISANTI-
INFECTIVEAGENTS, LOCAL (surgerydrug
therapypharmacology)
- Mahmood, Naveed D.**
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY
- Mahmoudi, M.**
STRESS DISORDERS,POST-TRAUMATIC
HEALTH EDUCATION (utilization)
- Mahmound, R.A.K.**
PRE-ECLAMPSIA (blood)
- Mahvi, A.H.**
WATER MICROBIOLOGY
- Maldergem, Lionel Van**
MOYAMOYA DISEASE (complications)
- Malekzadeh, R.**
FURAZOLIDONE (pharmacology)
- Mansorian, A.**
MYCOBACTERIUM (isolation and purification)
- Mardi, Medya**
DENTAL CARIES (epidemiology)
- Mardini, Hanan**
METHOTREXATE (adverse effects)
- Markazi Moghaddam, N.**
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (diagnosis)
- Marrekchi, Salaheddin**
GRANULOMA ANNULARE (drug therapy)
- Mas, Mehmet R.**
PANCREATITIS, ACUTE NECROTIZING(veterinary)
- Mas, Nuket**
PANCREATITIS, ACUTE NECROTIZING(veterinary)
- Mashaly, Emad M.**
HERNIA, INGUINAL (diagnosis)
- Masmoudi, Abderrahman**
GRANULOMA ANNULARE (drug therapy)
- Masoompour, S.M.**
MENOPAUSE (physiology)
- Massarrat, S.**
FURAZOLIDONE (pharmacology)
- Matata, Bashir**
CORONARY DISEASE
- Matoussi, Nadia**
ADRENAL HYPERPLASIA, CONGENITAL(etiology)
- Media, Ghrairi**
BRONCHOPULMONARY SEQUESTRATION(sediography)
- Mehran, A.**
MENARCHE (Physiology)
HEPATITIS B (prevention and control)
SMOKING CESSATION (statistic and numericaldata)
ADOLESCENT (complications)
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES(prevention and
control)
- Memarian, R.**
CORONARY ANGIOGRAPHY
- Memikoglu, Osman**
BRUCELOSIS (complications)
- Meo, Sultan A.**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (physiopathology)
- Mesgarian, M.**
MEASLES (complications)
- Meshikhes, Abdul Wahed**
PSEUDOMYXOMA PERITONEI (diagnosis)
- Messadi, Amen Alllah**
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (drug effects)
- Miller, William L.**
CONTACT LENSES
- Mirmiran, R.**
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (epidemiology)
- Mirmohammadali, M.**
HEALTH EDUCATION (utilization)
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES(prevention and
control)
- Mirzamani, SM.**
COUNSELING
- Mizouni, Habiba**
KIDNEY PELVIS (injuries)
- Mlika, Sinene**
AORTIC ANEURYSM (congenital)
- Moazam, F.**
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH (ethics)
- Modaress Nejad, V.**
DYSMENORRHEA (therapy)
- Moddares, M.**
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES(prevention and
control)
- Mohamed, Zenat K.**
BACTEREMIA (etiology)
- Mohammadi, Ali A.**
FOREIGN BODIES (surgery)
- Mohammadzadeh, Ashraf**
MILK, HUMAN
- Mohammed Saleh, Hamid A.**
LEARNING
- Mohammed, D.**
CHLORPROMAZINE (adverse effects)
- Mohanakrishnan, S.**
METHICILLIN RESISTANCE
- Moizuddin, S.K.**
BREAST FEEDING
- Mokhtar, Manal**
DIALYSIS SOLUTIONS
- Momenah, Aiman M.**
CROSS INFECTION
- Momeni, Anahita**
DENTAL CARIES (epidemiology)
- Monastiri, kamel**
AORTIC ANEURYSM (congenital)

- Mongi, Touzi**
SYNOVIAL FLUID (secretion)
- Monjamed, Z.**
HEPATITIS B (prevention and control)
- Monjazebi, F.**
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (immunology)
- Monsor, Lana Abid**
POLYAMINES
- Montazerolghaem, Shahin**
SEPSIS (blood)
- Morcoc, Salwa**
CARDIOMYOPATHY, DILATED (epidemiology)
- Morsi, HA.**
NEPHRECTOMY (methods)
- Mortada, M.**
CD4 LYMPHOCYTE COUNT (methods)
- Mosallaei, Mahnaz**
CHOLECYSTITIS, ACUTE (epidemiology)
- Motazedian, H.**
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)
- Mousavi, Seyed R.**
BREAST DISEASES/FIBROCYSTIC
BREAST DISEASE/TAMOXIFEN (drug therapy/drug
therapy/therapeutic uses)
- Mseddi, Madiha**
GRANULOMA ANNULARE (drug therapy)
- Mul Abid, Fatin Norri**
POLYAMINES
- Murad, R.**
GINGIVAL DISEASES (therapy)
- Murshid, Waleed R.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
MOYAMOYA DISEASE (complications)
- Nabavi, S.**
DYSMENORRHEA (prevention and control)
- Naceur, Bergaoui**
SYNOVIAL FLUID (secretion)
- Naddaf, Sleiman**
REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY (diagnosis)
- Nademi, Z.**
LEISHMANIASIS, VISCERAL (diagnosis)
- Naeini, Alireza E.**
SEPSIS (blood)
- Naghavi, M.**
CAUSE OF DEATH
- Nagib, Mohamed I.**
BACTEREMIA (etiology)
- Najar, Mohd S.**
GLOMERULONEPHRITIS, MEMBRANOUS (etiology)
- Nasir, Ali A.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Nasorollah Zadeh, M.**
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (diagnosis)
- Nassaane, M.T.**
FLATFOOT (epidemiology)
- Neghab, M.**
WORK SCHEDULE TOLERANCE
- Negm, Nadir**
DISCECTOMY
- Nejati, S.**
SMOKING CESSATION (statistic and numerical data)
- Nergiz, Yusuf**
VALPROIC ACID (adverse effects)
- Nessar, Gurel**
ADENOMATOUS POLYPOSIS COLI (surgery)
- Nikbakht A., Nasrabadi**
NURSING (man power)
MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (immunology)
- Nikeghbalian, Saman**
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (diagnosis)
- Nirmal, Maimoona**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Niroomanesh, Sh.**
MENARCHE (Physiology)
- Norouzi, J.**
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Nowilat, Sawsan R.**
OPTIC DISK (pathology)
- Numan, Mohammed T.**
CARDIOMYOPATHY, DILATED (epidemiology)
- Ogala, W. N.**
ABSCESS (etiology)
- Ogunrinde, G.O.**
ABSCESS (etiology)
- Okutan, O.**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (therapy)
- Okutan, Oguzhan**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (complications)
- Olwan, A.A.**
SENNA PLANT (physiology)
- Omar, Abdelmoneim**
REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY (diagnosis)
- Omid Zohoor, MR**
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (diagnosis)
- Omrani, G.R.**
MENOPAUSE (physiology)
- Onalo, R.**
ABSCESS (etiology)
- Osman, A.A.**
REFERRAL AND CONSULTATION
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE
- Osman, Essam**
EYE FOREIGN BODIES (ultrasonography)
- Osman, M. Kamal**
PEPTIC ULCER PERFORATION (etiology)
- Osman, R.M.**
HEALTH SERVICES (supply and distribution)
- Othman, Saleh A.**
MOYAMOYA DISEASE (complications)
- Oza, U.N.**
MENARCHE
- Ozbek, Aydin**
COLON, TRANSVERSE (blood supply)
- Ozdal Kurt, Feyzan**
BONE MARROW CELLS (drug effects)
- Ozdemir, Filiz**
HYPERLIPIDEMIA (metabolism)
- Ozdemir, Sevki**
PSORIASIS (genetics)
- Ozercan, Ibrahim H.**
FATTY LIVER (pathology)
- Ozguner, Ismet F.**
INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (pathology)
- Ozguner, Meltem**
INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (pathology)
- Ozmen, Bilgin**
HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY
- Ozogul, Yusuf**
ADENOMATOUS POLYPOSIS COLI (surgery)
- Ozsoy, Hakan**
GIANT CELL TUMOR OF BONE (pathology)
- Ozturk, Baris**
COLON, TRANSVERSE (blood supply)
- Pakgohar, M.**
HEALTH EDUCATION (utilization)
- Panjabi, Chandramani**
TUBERCULOSIS (diagnosis)
- Papaioannides, Demetrios**
ARTHRITIS, INFECTIOUS
- Pasaoglu, Esra**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (metabolism)
- Pellicano, Rinaldo**
HELICOBACTER PYLORI (pathogenicity)
- Pestemalci, Turan**
MUSCLE, SKELETAL (abnormalities)
- Peyrovian, B.**
MEASLES (epidemiology)
- Pieper, Klaus**
DENTAL CARIES (epidemiology)

- Pirim, Ibrahim**
PSORIASIS (genetics)
- Pourabbas, B.**
LEISHMANIASIS, VISCERAL (diagnosis)
- Pourahmad, Saeedeh**
CHOLECYSTITIS, ACUTE (epidemiology)
- Pourshahian, F.**
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Proudman, Timothy**
KNEE INJURIES (surgery)
- Qattan, Amal T.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Rabbani, F.**
HEALTH CARE REFORM
- Radwan, Mohamed**
RADIUS FRACTURES (surgery)
- Raees Alsadat, Sa**
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (diagnosis)
- Rafizadeh, S.**
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)
- Rafla, Tej Dellagi**
QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE (standards)
- Rahal, Khaled**
DERMATOFIBROSARCOMA (diagnosis)
- Rahbar, M.**
MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS (standards)
- Rahim, M.**
HEALTH CARE REFORM
- Rahnnavardi, M.**
STENTS (classification)
- Rajaefard, A.**
WORK SCHEDULE TOLERANCE
- Rajhi, Hatem**
KIDNEY PELVIS (injuries)
- Ramjak, Vesna**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (blood)
- Rashed Marandi, F.**
MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS (standards)
- Rasoolzadeh, N.**
NURSING (man power)
- Rasouli, M.**
LEISHMANIASIS, VISCERAL (diagnosis)
- Rassi, Y.**
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)
- Rauf, Gorur**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (complications)
- Ravanshad, Mehrdad**
HIV-1 (immunology)
- Record, Chris**
METHOTREXATE (adverse effects)
- Rehmani, Rifat**
HYPERGLYCEMIA (drug therapy)
- Renno, W.M.**
VARICOSE VEINS (pathology)
- Renzong, Q.**
BIOETHICS
- Reshi, Abdul R.**
GLOMERULONEPHRITIS, MEMBRANOUS(etiology)
- Rezaei, Michaeal**
BREAST DISEASESFIBROCYSTIC
BREASTDISEASETAMOXIFEN (drug therapydrug
therapytherapeuticuses)
- Ridane, Hana**
ADRENAL HYPERPLASIA, CONGENITAL(etiology)
- Rizzetto, Mario**
HELICOBACTER PYLORI (pathogenicity)
- Romdhani, Nourredine**
AORTIC ANEURYSM (congenital)
- Roshdy, R.A.**
ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS (microbiology)
- Roudaut, Raymond**
STENTS (adverse effects)
- Ruitenbeek, Wim**
MITOCHONDRIAL DISEASES (complications)
- S. El Makkawi, Fatma**
TRAMADOL (adverse effects)
- S. Emara , Amany**
VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (epidemiology)
- S. Hamdy, Maha**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (diagnosis)
- S. Shehata, Azza**
PROTEIN-ENERGY MALNUTRITION
NUTRITION DISORDERS
- Saad, Feryal E.**
PSEUDOMYXOMA PERITONEI (diagnosis)
- Sabahi, Farzaneh**
HIV-1 (immunology)
- Sabet, Babak**
CHOLECYSTITIS, ACUTE (epidemiology)
- Sabourian, R.**
MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS (standards)
- Sadat Ali, Mir**
FEMORAL FRACTURES (mortality)
- Sadegholvaad, A.**
MENOPAUSE (physiology)
- Sadr, SB.**
SKIN NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Safaralizadeh, R.**
FURAZOLIDONE (pharmacology)
- Safari, A.**
DYSMENORRHEA (therapy)
- Safavai Naeeni, Sa.**
IMMUNE SYSTEM
- Sahay, Sandeep**
TUBERCULOSIS (diagnosis)
- Saidi, J.**
SMOKING CESSATION (statistic and numericaldata)
- Salameh, P.**
SMOKING (epidemiology)
- Saleh, F.**
VARICOSE VEINS (pathology)
- Salehi, P.**
MALOCCCLUSION (classification)
- Salih, Mustafa A.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (diagnosis)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (diagnosis)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
MOYAMOYA DISEASE (complications)
MITOCHONDRIAL DISEASES (complications)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Sally, Samir**
DIALYSIS SOLUTIONS
- Salman, Abdelrahman G.**
TOMOGRAPHY, OPTICAL COHERENCE
- Samadikhah, Jahanbakhsh**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (drug therapy)
- Samiei, S.**
HEPATITIS B (prevention and control)
- Sanaa, M.I.**
SKIN DISEASES (complications)
- Sanaee Taheri, M.**
BLADDER (anatomy and histology)
- Sanli, Cihat**
BREAST FEEDING
- Saremi, M.**
MICROBIAL SENSITIVITY TESTS (standards)
- Sarhan, Iman**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (blood)
- Sauter, Guido**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Savabi Esfahany, M.**
CONTRACEPTIVES,ORAL,COMBINED (adverseeffects)
- Savas, Cagri**
INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION (pathology)

- Sawair, Faleh A.**
STOMATITIS, APHTHOUS (blood)
- Sebit, S.**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (therapy)
- Sebri, Leila**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Sedighi, Behnaz**
MIGRAINE DISORDERS (diagnosis)
- Seif, H.**
NURSING (man power)
- Sen, Bilge H.**
BONE MARROW CELLS (drug effects)
- Senkoylu, Alpaslan**
GIANT CELL TUMOR OF BONE (pathology)
- Senok, Abiola C.**
PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)
- Seven, Canbek**
ADENOMATOUS POLYPOSIS COLI (surgery)
- Sfaxi, Mohamed**
KIDNEY PELVIS (injuries)
- Shaban, M.**
SMOKING CESSATION (statistic and numericaldata)
- Shah, Ashok**
TUBERCULOSIS (diagnosis)
- Shahrezaee, Gr.**
DYSMENORRHEA (therapy)
- Shaikh, B.T.**
HEALTH CARE REFORM
- Shamieah, M.**
NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE, BRAIN (blood)
- Shamsadini, S.**
RENAL DIALYSIS
- Shamsi, Farrukh A.**
PIGMENT EPITHELIUM OF EYE (pathology)
- Sharaoui, Wassila**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (complications)
- Sharma, Tara C.**
INTESTINAL FISTULA (etiology)
- Shegem, Nadima S.**
DIABETES COMPLICATIONS (epidemiology)
- Shehab, Dia**
REFLEX SYMPATHETIC DYSTROPHY(diagnosis)
- Shehata, Sherif MK.**
HYPOSPADIAS (surgery)
- Sheikh, A.L.**
DRUG INDUSTRY
- Sheikh, Salwa S.**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Shekarchi, B.**
BLADDER (anatomy and histology)
- Shekhteryea, A.A.**
HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
- Shohrati, M.**
SKIN NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Shokeir, Ahmed A.**
PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA (therapy)
- Shokoooh, Hossaini SJ.**
MENINGITIS, MENINGOCOCCAL (diagnosis)
- Shyama, Maddi**
ROOT CANAL THERAPY
- Siala, Emna**
TOXOPLASMOSIS (diagnosis)
- Siavoshi, F.**
FURAZOLIDONE (pharmacology)
- Silit, Emir**
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (complications)
- Simon, Ronald**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Sinapidis, Demetrios**
ARTHRITIS, INFECTIOUS
- Slimane, H.**
DIABETES MELLITUS (therapy)
- Sohrabi, M.R.**
FURAZOLIDONE (pharmacology)
- Soliman, Khaled B.**
UTERINE CERVICAL INCOMPETENCE (surgery)
- Soori, F.**
COUNSELING
- Soori, H.**
CHILD WELFARE
CAUSE OF DEATH
- Subhi, Mahmood D.**
HYPERTENSION (epidemiology)
- Sulaiman, Kadhim**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (therapy)
- Suleiman, A.M.**
TOOTH EXTRACTION (adverse effects)
- Sultan, Mohammed A.**
OTITIS MEDIA (diagnosis)
- Sumathipala, A.**
BIOETHICS
- Sutken, Emine**
HYPERLIPIDEMIA (metabolism)
- Sweileh, W.M.**
SKIN DISEASES (drug therapy)
- Tabakhna, H.**
HOUSING
- Tabbara, Khalid F.**
PIGMENT EPITHELIUM OF EYE
- Taghavi Larijani, T.**
ADOLESCENT (complications)
- Taha, Ruba Y.**
CARDIOMYOPATHY, DILATED (epidemiology)
- Taha, Saud A.**
KIDNEY (abnormalities)
- Taheri, Z.**
HEPATITIS B (prevention and control)
- Tak Zareh, AR.**
MEASLES (complications)
- Talaat, Wagdy**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Tanyeli, Ercan**
MUSCLE, SKELETAL (abnormalities)
- Tanzer, Fatos**
BREAST FEEDING
- Tareif, Habib E.**
THROMBOEMBOLISM (drug therapy)
- Taryam, L.O.**
PEPTIC ULCER (etiology)
- Tasci, Ilker**
PANCREATITIS, ACUTE NECROTIZING(veterinary)
- Tascioglu, Beliz**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (blood)
- Tavana, Mehrabi, A.**
MENINGITIS, MENINGOCOCCAL (diagnosis)
- Taylan, Muzaffer**
BONE MARROW CELLS (drug effects)
- Tekeli, Emin**
BRUCELLOSIS (complications)
- Thabet, Lamia**
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS (drug effects)
- Tiwari, H.**
MENARCHE
- Tiwari, R.**
MENARCHE
- Tjan, Giap T.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Togorti, Raoudha**
QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE (standards)
- Torabijahromi, Mahsa**
CHOLECYSTITIS, ACUTE (epidemiology)
- Toumi, Adnen**
PSOAS ABSCESS (diagnosis)
- Tran, Anthony**
CONTACT LENSES
- Tuglu, Ibrahim**
BONE MARROW CELLS (drug effects)
- Tulba, Asma M.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (genetics)

- Tuncer, Ilyas**
FATTY LIVER (pathology)
- Turki, Hamida**
GRANULOMA ANNULARE (drug therapy)
- Turkistani, A.M.**
RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS(epidemiology)
- Turkmen, Sembol**
CROSS INFECTIONC-
REACTIVEPROTEINCALCITONINmetabolismblood
- Ucku, Reyhan**
COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED INFECTIONS(epidemiology)
- Uddin, Shahab**
COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Udo, E. E.**
METHICILLIN RESISTANCE
- Ulas, Murat**
ADENOMATOUS POLYPOSIS COLI (surgery)
- Ursavas, Ahmet**
PULMONARY EMBOLISM (epidemiology)
- Uzaslan, Esra**
PULMONARY EMBOLISM (epidemiology)
- Uzel, Mehmet**
MUSCLE, SKELETAL (abnormalities)
- Vatandoost, H.**
LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS (epidemiology)
- Vatansever, Hafize S.**
BONE MARROW CELLS (drug effects)
- Vigeh, M.**
DYSMENORRHEA (prevention and control)
- Vrdoljak, Danko V.**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (blood)
- Waheeb, Saber M.**
KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY-WEBER SYNDROME(diagnosis)
- Waiss, Susan**
OBIDOXIME CHLORIDE (pharmacokinetics)
- Wali, M.**
VARICOSE VEINS (pathology)
- Wani, Muzafar M.**
GLOMERULONEPHRITIS, MEMBRANOUS(etiology)
- West, P.W.J.**
METHICILLIN RESISTANCE
- Wilkinson, Mark E.**
VISION DISORDERS (diagnosis)
- Yacoub, A.A-H.**
BRUCELOSIS (epidemiology)
- Yadollahie, M.**
THALASSEMIA (genetics)
- Yalcin, Kendal**
FATTY LIVER (pathology)
- Yapar, Nur**
COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED INFECTIONS(epidemiology)
- Yarmohammadi, Hooman**
CARCINOMA, HEPATOCELLULAR (diagnosis)
- FOREIGN BODIES (surgery)**
- Yekta Z., Parsa**
NURSING (man power)
- Yener, Nuran**
PANCREATITIS, ACUTE NECROTIZING(veterinary)
- Yildirim, Cetin**
HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY
- Yildirim, Mehmet**
MUSCLE, SKELETAL (abnormalities)
- Yildiz, Mustafa**
BONE DENSITY
- Yilmabasar, Aylin**
CROSS INFECTIONC-
REACTIVEPROTEINCALCITONINmetabolismblood
- Yilmaz Bozkurt, Gulden**
BRUCELOSIS (complications)
- Yilmaz, Abdulkерim**
KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (blood)
- Yilmaz, Mustafa**
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)
- Yilmaz, Omer**
FATTY LIVER (pathology)
- Yorgancioglu, Arzu**
HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY
- Yousef, Amira A.**
BACTEREMIA (etiology)
- Yousefy, A.**
CONTRACEPTIVES,ORAL,COMBINED (adverseeffects)
- Yuce, Ayse**
COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED INFECTIONS(epidemiology)
- Zaatar, Essam I.**
ROOT CANAL THERAPY
- Zabsonre, Patrice**
STENTS (adverse effects)
- Zada, Aamfira M.**
UTERINE CERVICAL INCOMPETENCE (surgery)
- Zahaf, Abdelmajid**
GRANULOMA ANNULARE (drug therapy)
- Zahid, Talal**
TOOTH ERUPTION
- Zahraa, Jihad N.**
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
MITOCHONDRIAL DISEASES (complications)
CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (etiology)
- Zahrani, Ahmed A.**
DENTAL HEALTH SURVEYS
- Zakerifard, A.**
MUSTARD GAS (adverse effects)
- Zareie, S.**
MEASLES (complications)
- Zargar, M.**
WOUNDS AND INJURIES (epidemiology)
- Zeviani, Massimo**
MITOCHONDRIAL DISEASES (complications)
- Ziadeh, F.**
SMOKING (epidemiology)
- Zlowodzki, Michael**
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH
- Zubaid, Mohammad**
REGISTRIES

Journals Index

List of EMRO Journals Indexed in
IMEMR Current Contents
March 2007

Bahrain [4]

Heart Views [4]

Egypt [97]

Annals of Pediatric Surgery [11]

Clinical Diabetes [2]

Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences [5]

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal [65]

Suez Canal University Medical Journal [14]

Islamic Republic of Iran [22]

HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [11]

Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences of the I.R.Iran-J.A.U.M.S [11]

Kuwait [16]

Medical Principles and Practice [16]

Saudi Arabia [112]

Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology [20]

Saudi Medical Journal [85]

SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] [7]

Syrian Arab Republic [10]

Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences [10]

Tunisia [15]

Tunisie Médicale [La] [15]

List of Journals Indexed in IMEMR

AAMJ - Al-Azhar Assiut Medical Journal
ACES - Actualités Cliniques et Scientifiques
Acta Medica Iranica*
Advances in Cognitives Sciences
Ain Shams Medical Journal
Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology
AJAIC - Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care
Al-Azhar Dental Journal
Al-Azhar Medical Journal
Alexandria Dental Journal*
Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology
Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics*
Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science*
Alexandria Medical Journal [The]*
Al-Kindy College Medical Journal
Al-Majallah Al-Tibbiya Al-Arabiayh*
Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Al-Quds Medical Journal*
Andeesheh Va Raftar [Thought and Behavior]
Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College
Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre – Karachi*
Annals of King Edward Medical College
Annals of Pediatrics Surgery
Annals of Saudi Medicine
Annals of the College of Medicine - Mosul
Arab Dental Journal*
Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition
Arab Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science
Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]
Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]
Arabmed Journal
Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis
Archives of Iranian Medicine
Armaghane-danesh
ARYA Therosclerosis
ASJOG - Ain Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology
ASNJ - Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal
Assiut Medical Journal
Audiology
Bahrain Medical Bulletin
Basrah Journal of Surgery*
Benha Medical Journal
Bina Journal of Ophthalmology
Biomedica
Blood
Bulletin du Comité Syrien De Défense Contre Le Tuberculose et les Maladies Respiratoires
Bulletin Epidemiologique
Bulletin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine*
Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association
Bulletin of Endemic Diseases - Baghdad
Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy
Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy - Cairo University
Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health
Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University
Bulletin of the Faculty of Science - University of Alexandria

Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization
Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt
Bulletin of the National Research Centre
Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt*
Cahiers Médicaux de Tunisie*
Challenge - Quarterly [The]*
Childhood and Development
Clinical Diabetes
Community Medicine*
Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences
DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences
Diabetes Digest
Dirasat
DRJ - Dental Research Journal
Eastern Mediterranean Region Drugs Digest*
Eastern Mediterranean Region Epidemiological Bulletin*
EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal
Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]*
Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering
Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering
Egyptian Journal of Chemistry
Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine*
Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology
Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]
Egyptian Journal of Food Science
Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology*
Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]
Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]
Egyptian Journal of Immunology [The]
Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]
Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences
Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology*
Egyptian Journal of Microbiology
Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition
Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences*
Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The]
Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases
Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]*
Egyptian Journal of Urology
Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science*
Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center
Egyptian Orthodontic Journal*
Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]
Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]
Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]*
Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation*
Egyptian Science Magazine [The]
EJENTAS - Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences
El-Minia Medical Bulletin
EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal
Emirates Medical Journal
EMJ - Egyptian Medical Journal [The]*
Garyounis Medical Journal*
Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]
Gezira Journal of Health Sciences
Govareash
Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]*
Hamdard Medicus
HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery

Health Information Management
Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region*
Heart Views
Hepatitis Monthly
IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal
IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Médical et Paramédical*
IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism*
IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology
IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education*
IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences
IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research
IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal
International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism
International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology
IOJ – Iraqi Orthodontic Journal
Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology
Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences
Iranian Journal of Biotechnology
Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases
Iranian Journal of Dermatology
Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders
Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering
Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine
Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]
Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology
Iranian Journal of Pediatrics
Iranian Journal of Public Health
Iranian Journal of Radiation Research
Iranian Journal of Radiology
Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine
Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research
Iranian Rehabilitation Journal
Iraqi Army Medical Journal*
Iraqi Journal of Agriculture
Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology
Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine
Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences
Iraqi Journal of Microbiology*
Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*
Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches
Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal
JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan
JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society
JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan
JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences
JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine
JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association
JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences
JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal
JMJ - Juba Medical Journal*
JMR - Journal of Medical Research
JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences
Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The]*
JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi*
Jordan Medical Journal
Journal du Praticien
Journal for Scientific Research - Medical Sciences - Sultan Qaboos University*
Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahvard Danesh
Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences - JAUMS
Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences
Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences

Journal of Basic Medical Sciences
Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]*
Journal of Community Medicine*
Journal of Dentistry - Tehran University of Medical Sciences
Journal of Dohuk University
Journal of Drug Research*
Journal of Faculty of Medicine*
Journal of Family and Community Medicine
Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences
Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases*
Journal of Hygiene and Health
Journal of Isfahan Dental School
Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran
Journal of Karbala University
Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences
Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences*
Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences [The]
Journal of Mashad Dental School
Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran
Journal of Medical Education*
Journal of Medical Sciences
Journal of Medicinal Plants
Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation
Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The]
Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services
Journal of Surgery [The]*
Journal of Tehran Heart Center [The]
Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations
Journal of the Arab Dentist*
Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum
Journal of the College of Dentistry – Baghdad*
Journal of the Dental School - Shahid Beheshti Medical Sciences University
Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The]*
Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute
Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The]*
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The]
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology
Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad
Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services*
Journal of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine - University of Tehran*
Journal of the Medical Research Institute
Journal of the Royal Medical Services
Journal of the Saudi Heart Association
Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology
Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences & Health Services
JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists
JPC - Journal of Pediatric Club
JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association
JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences*
JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association
JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute
JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society
JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences
JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International
JTM - Journal of Tropical Medicine
Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery
Kidney Forum

King Faisal Specialist Hospital Medical Journal [The]
KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal
KOOMESH - Journal of the Samman University of Medical Sciences
Kufa Medical Journal
Lahore Journal of Public Health*
Lebanese Science Journal
LJM – Libyan Journal of Medicine
LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal
Maghreb Médical
Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Mansoura Medical Journal*
Maroc Médical
Medical Arabization
Medical Channel
Medical Forum*
Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]
Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]*
Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]
Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences
Medical Journal of Mashhad University of Medical Sciences
Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility
Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]
Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran
Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]*
Medical Principles and Practice
Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University
Medical Spectrum [The]*
Medicine Today
MEJO - Middle East Journal of Ophthalmology*
Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology
Middle East Journal of Emergency Medicine [The]
Middle East Water and Sewage
Minoufiya Medical Journal
MJFCT - Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology*
MJIRC - Medical Journal of the Iranian Red Crescent
Mother and Child*
National Cancer Institute Journal
Neonatology
Neurosciences
New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]
New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]
Nursing and Midwifery Research
Oman Medical Journal
Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal
Pakistan Heart Journal*
Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry*
Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine
Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology*
Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]*
Pakistan Journal of Health
Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences
Pakistan Journal of Neurology*
Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry*
Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery
Pakistan Journal of Pathology
Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology
Pakistan Journal of Physiology
Pakistan Journal of Psychology

Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research*
Pakistan Medical Journal
Pakistan Ophthalmology*
Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal
Pakistan Pediatric Journal*
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery
Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]
Pan Arab Medical Journal
PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology
PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research
PJS - Pakistan Journal of Surgery*
PMJ - Palestinian Medical Journal
Population Bulletin of ESCWA*
Population Researches and Studies*
Population Sciences*
Population Studies*
Proceedings*
Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]
Qatar Medical Journal
Quarterly Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]
Rehabilitation International*
Research Centre Bulletin*
Research Journal of Aleppo University - Medical Sciences Series*
Revue Maghrébine de Pédiatrie [La]
Revue Maghrébine d'Endocrinologie - Diabète et de Reproduction [La]
Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique and Traumatologique
Revue Marocaine des Maladies de l'Enfant
Revue Marocaine Médecine et Santé
Risafa Medical Journal
RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal
Sana'a University Medical Journal
Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin
Saudi Heart Journal*
Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation
Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]
Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology
Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]
Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]*
Saudi Medical Journal
Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]*
Scientific Medical Journal
Scientific Nursing Journal
SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The]
Social Welfare Quarterly
South Valley Medical Journal
Specialist
SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal
SST - Santé et Sécurité au Travail
Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences
Sudan Medical Journal*
Sudan Medical Monitor
Sudanese Journal of Dermatology
Sudanese Journal of Public Health
Suez Canal University Medical Journal
Syrian Journal of Stomatology [The]
Tabib Attifil Alarabi*
Tanaffos
Tanta Medical Journal*
Tunisie Médicale [La]
University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences
Urology Journal

Veterinary Medical Journal
Yakhteh Medical Journal
Yemeni Health Research Journal
Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]
YHMRJ - Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal
YJMHR - Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research
YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal
Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*
Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences
Zagazig Medical Association Journal*
Zagazig University Medical Journal*
Zanco Journal for Medical Sciences*

*** No issues received since 2004**