

Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



IMEMR Current Contents June 2007

Vol. 6 No. 2



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IMEMR Current Contents

Rationale

The Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR) was previously published as a retrospective indexing service. For the last two years we have applied a policy of indexing of journals as soon as they reach us. This has changed the whole concept of the Index Medicus from an archiving tool to a current awareness information tool. For technical staff of the Regional Office, health care staff and medical professionals they are able now to access health literature published in the Region as soon as it is published. A document delivery service to support the Index has also been activated which will enable any user to acquire a copy of any article listed in the Index.

The cumulative version of the Index Medicus is available now on the Internet as part of EMRO web site. A CD-ROM version of the same is also being considered.

Scope and Coverage

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

Indexing Level

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

Organization of the IMEMR

The main body of the Index

The Index is organized in alphabetical order, according to the Main Subject Headings (MeSH). In most cases one main subject is assigned to each article. Under the main subject, entries are sorted by Subheading in alphabetical order also. Each entry includes the title of the article, author(s), Journal title, year (date of publication), volume number, issue number, number of pages, number of references, subject descriptors, geographic descriptors and abstract has been added and is searchable on the database on the Internet. (as shown in Figure 1)

Author Index

The IMEMR includes the author's index which also indicates the subjects covered by each author.

Computer facilities

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

Availability of photocopies

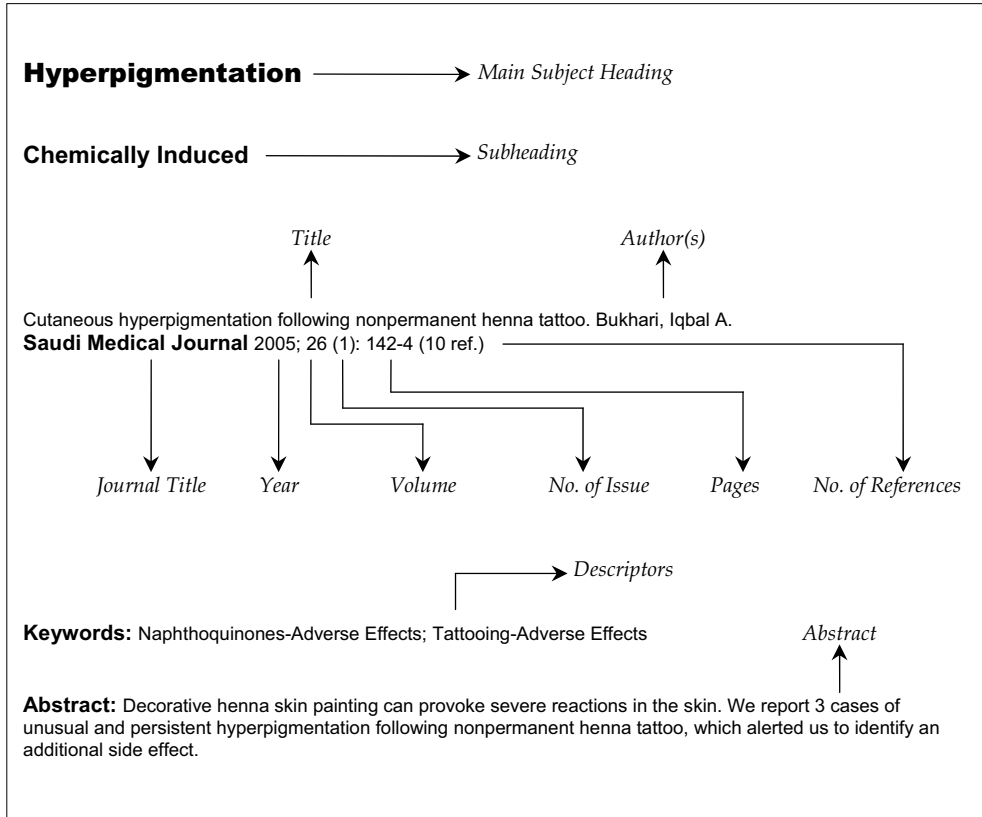
Photocopies of articles cited in IMEMR may be obtained from EMRO Library, upon request.

Availability on the Internet

This issue, as well as all forthcoming issues, will appear in WHO/EMRO web site on the Internet, as part of the complete edition of the Index. Internet address is <http://www.emro.who.int/HIS/VHSL/lmemr.htm>

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

Abortion, Induced

methods

Termination of second and early third trimester pregnancy: comparison of 3 methods.

Bani Irshaid, I.; Athamneh, T.Z.; Bani Khaled, D.; Al Momani, M.; Dahamsheh, H.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 605-609 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy Trimester, Second; Pregnancy Trimester, Third; Dinoprostone-therapeutic uses; Balloon Dilatation-utilization

Abstract: The efficacy and safety of 3 methods used in legal termination of pregnancy in the second and early third trimester was assessed in 258 women in Jordan randomly assigned to receive Foley catheter [with and without traction] or prostaglandin E2 vaginal tablets. The failure rate of termination and the total insertion- to- termination time was higher with Foley catheter without traction [16.5%, 16.5 hours] than with traction [10.0%, 14.2 hours] or prostaglandin [8.0%, 11.5 hours]. However, Foley catheter as a method of termination of pregnancy in second and early third trimester is safe and inexpensive, and its efficacy can be enhanced with the use of traction to give similar results to prostaglandin E2.

Abortion, Spontaneous

blood

The roles of soluble CD26 and CD30 in recurrent spontaneous abortions.

Hadinedoushan, H.; Jafarishakib, R.; Aflatounian, A.

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Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility 2006; 6 (5): 487-494 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Antigens, CD26-blood; Antigens, CD30-blood; Th1 Cells; Th2 Cells; Recurrence; Cytokines; Interleukin-2; Interleukin-10; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Some studies on human beings have suggested that during normal pregnancies an increase in the number of Th2 cells and in women with recurrent spontaneous abortions [RSA] an increase in Th1 cells takes place. The Cross-link of CD26 and CD30 on T-cells with immobilized monoclonal antibodies results in T-cell proliferation and IL-2 [Th1 cytokine] production. CD30 has been described as being preferentially expressed, and sCD30 preferentially released by human T-cells that produce Th2-type cytokines. The objective of this study was to determine whether serum levels of soluble CD26 [sCD26] and CD30 [sCD30] as markers of Th1 and Th2, alter in patients with a history of recurrent spontaneous abortion [RSA], and whether there is any correlation between cytokine production by stimulated peripheral blood mononuclear cells [PBMCs] and serum levels of soluble CD26 and CD30. This was a case-control study on two different groups of people referred to Yazd Research and Clinical Center for Infertility. The case group consisted of 21 women with at least 3 abortions. The participants were visited on the day of their last abortion. The control group consisted of 32 pregnant women without any abortions and with a history of at least one successfully terminated pregnancy. The serum levels of sCD26 and sCD30 and levels of IL-2, IL-4, IL-10, IL-13 and IFN γ in the cell culture supernatant were evaluated by ELISA method and then they were compared. The levels of sCD26 and sCD30 were similar in women with RSA and in the controls. The production of IL-2 by PBMCs in women with RSA was higher than that of the controls [p=0.001] but the level of IL-10 was higher in the controls than women with RSA [p=0.002]. There was no correlation between the levels of sCD26, sCD30 and cytokines in the two groups. The findings indicate that the serum levels of sCD26 and sCD30 are no indicators for RSA but the elevation of IL-2 and decrease of IL-10 in women with RSA may be considered as risk factors for recurrent spontaneous abortions.

Acetaminophen

chemical synthesis

Studies on the compressibility of wax matrix granules of acetaminophen and their admixtures with various tableting bases.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 103-107 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Waxes; Tablets; Glycerides; Goats; Drug Compounding; Chemistry, Pharmaceutical; Pharmaceutical Preparations

Abstract: Matrix granules of acetaminophen have been formed by a melt granulation process whereby the acetaminophen powder was triturated with the melted wax - goat wax, glyceryl monostearate or carnuba wax. The compressibility of the matrix granules and their admixture, with diluent granules [lactose, alpha-cellulose or microcrystalline cellulose] was investigated. The granules were compressed to tablets at a constant load [30 arbitrary

units on the load scale] of a manesty single punch machine. Resulting tablets were evaluated for tensile strength [T] and disintegration times [DT]. Granule flow was determined by measuring their angle of repose when allowed to fall freely on a level surface. Matrix granules prepared by melt granulation with goat wax or glyceryl monostearate were too sticky and therefore did not flow at all. They were also poorly compressible [T values = 0.20MN/m²]. Inclusion of the diluent remarkably improved granule flow property and compressibility. The T values of the tablets [measure of compressibility] increased from about 0.24 to 0.65 MN/m² during increase in diluent [lactose] content from 20 to 80 %w/w. Microcrystalline cellulose and alpha-cellulose were more effective than lactose in promoting compressibility of the granules. By contrast the matrix granules formed with carnuba wax were free flowing [angle of repose, 18.60]. Addition of the diluent further improved flowability slightly. The matrix granules [without a diluent] were readily compressible [T value, 1.79MN/m²]. Addition of the diluent [80%w/w] reduced T values [MN/m²] slightly to 1.32 [lactose], 1.48 [alpha-cellulose] and 1.74 [microcrystalline cellulose]. Tablets of the matrix granules only, disintegrated rapidly within 3minutes. DT was further reduced to <= 30s by addition of any of the diluents. The indication is that the inclusion of the diluents studied can be used to improve the compressibility of the otherwise poorly compressible matrix granules. Based on the flowability, compressibility, and disintegration data, carnuba wax proved most promising in the melt granulation of the test drug for sustained release applications.

Acne Vulgaris

psychology

Factors believed by Jordanian acne patients to affect their acne condition.

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Jordan University of Science and Technology - School of Medicine - IDepartment of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 840-846 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Acne Vulgaris-etiology; Precipitating Factors; Perception; Life Style

Abstract: This study in Jordan described the pattern of acne in 166 untreated acne patients aged 13-42 years attending dermatology clinics and assessed patients' perceptions of factors that have an effect on their acne condition. Family history of acne was positive in 69.3% of acne patients. Emotional stress, hot weather and sweating were believed to be aggravating factors by acne patients of both sexes, and premenstrual factors and cosmetics were factors among women. Many acne patients believed that their acne was exacerbated by certain aspects of diet including nuts, chocolate, fatty food, fried food, eggs, cakes and biscuits, spices and coffee and tea.

Adenoma, Oxyphilic

diagnosis

[The renal oncocytoma: a particular diagnosis].

Achour, Y.; Tazi, M.F.; Mellas, S.; Doublali, M.; El Fassi, M.J.; Farih, M.Y.H.

Maroc Médical 2006; 28 (1): 39-42 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Neoplasms; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Adenoma, Oxyphilic-ultrasonography; Nephrectomy

Air Pollution

etiology

Towards establishing air quality guidelines for Pakistan.

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University of Engineering and Technology - Faculty of Civil Engineering

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 886-893 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Air Pollution-analysis; Air Pollutants; Guidelines; Carbon Monoxide

Abstract: While enforceable National Environmental Quality Standards for pollutants exist in Pakistan, ambient air quality guidelines have never been established. However, there is no reliable epidemiological/ toxicological monitoring system in place in Pakistan to provide a basis for establishing guidelines for various air pollutants. This paper reviews the World Health Organization air quality guidelines as well as standards applied in countries of the Eastern Mediterranean and South- East Asia Regions. Based on these, and available data on the existing air pollution situation in Pakistan, national air quality guidelines are proposed for 6 major pollutants.

Alkaptonuria

diagnosis

A young man with backache and symmetrical peripheral polyarthritis.

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RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 83-88 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Ochronosis; Metabolism, Inborn Errors; BackPain; Arthritis

Abstract: We report a case of a 35-year-old male who has ochronotic arthropathy involving his spine and peripheral joints. He was diagnosed as having Alkaptonuria, which is a rare disorder of tyrosine catabolism with an autosomal recessive trait.

Alopecia

psychology

[Psychological aspects of the alopecia].

Belaouchi, A.; Amine, H.; Raddaoui, K.; Ktiouet, J.E.

Maroc Médical 2006; 28 (1): 9-12 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Psychophysiological Disorders; Stress; Histrionic Personality Disorder

Abstract: Hair plays a primordial role both in relational life for the subject himself: natural ornament, privileged belonging of narcissism, and also a symbol of power and virility in man, of seduction and femininity in woman. The loss of hair "alopecia" is a real catastrophe: deep narcissism injury, feeling of uncovering. The first patient, aged 22, has shown an alopecia owing to stress which came with the father's disease. Dermatologic results were negative, psychiatric exam showed. The second patient, aged 14, was sent to us to dermatology service for alopecia of brutal appearance with no triggering factor, etiological results were negative. Psychiatric interview pointed out traits of a hysterical personality. Though alopecia aetiology is of various factors, psychological ones would be determining. In the first case the stress was acute, when as it was chronic in the second. Secondary benefit might could to maintain the disorder, than is a situation in the second case. The first case illustrates a decomposition of psychosomatique personality.

alpha-Fetoproteins

Study of alphafetoprotein, ferritin levels and liver ultrasonic findings in hemodialysis patients possessing hepatitis C virus antibodies in Tabriz.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 154-157 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis C Antibodies; Ferritin-blood; Liver-ultrasonography; Renal Dialysis; Carcinoma, Hepatocellular; Liver Neoplasms

Abstract: Alpha Feto Protein [AFP] is the most important tumor marker of Hepato Cellular Carcinoma [HCC] and ferritin is a quantitative marker of iron in storage compartments. In this study for early assessment of [HCC], anti-HCV positive patients were investigated with AFP and obtained results for ferritin levels and ultrasonic findings compared with each other. Forty nine anti - HCV positive hemodialysis patients as case group and 41 anti-HCV negative hemodialysis patients as control group were randomly selected and studied for AFP and ferritin using EIA methods and liver ultrasonic findings. The mean of AFP level in case group [6.8 +/- 0.9 ng / ml] was significantly higher than that of control group [3.1 +/- 0.3 ng / ml] and by statistical analysis significant difference between the two groups was noticed [$p < 0.05$]. Comparing serum ferritin level between the two groups, no significant difference was observed [$p > 0.05$]. No significant correlation was found between age and sex with AFP or ferritin in the both groups. Sonographic findings in anti -HCV positive patients with high level of AFP showed 16.3% slight splenomegaly and 2% splenomegaly with vein dilation and 4.1% splenomegaly with cholelithiasis. The results of this study emphasis on the necessity of routine AFP evaluation in anti - HCV positive patients for early assessment of hepatocellular carcinoma.

Anal Canal

Anatomy and histology

[Surgical anatomy of the anal canal].

Ousadden, A.; Ait Taleb, K.; Chakour, K.

Maroc Médical 2006; 28 (1): 17-24 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Perineum; Dissection

Abstract: The anal canal is the terminal portion of the gastrointestinal tract, following upon the pelvic rectum, and opening in the posterior perineum at the level of the anal margin. The purpose of our work, through a dissection of the perineum and of the anus, is the study of their different components and connections. We begin by a cutaneous plan dissection, which put to bare the perineal and anococcygeous raphes, as well as the rich subcutaneous fat tissue, where various diseases can develop. After that, we study the anal canal connections, especially the ischiorectal fossas with their contents, than the anal sphincters and the different spaces existing between their bundles. We finish by the study of the internal anus configuration and wall components. Within the framework of the multiple proctologic diseases, the surgeon brought to intervene on the anus or the perianal region has to know well the different elements constituting of the anal canal, their disposition and connections, so as to avoid wounding the important anal canal functions.

Anemia

epidemiology

Prevalence of anaemia in 2-12- year-old Iranian children .

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 804-808 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Hemoglobins-blood; Prevalence; Child

Abstract: Haemoglobin levels were used to estimate the prevalence of anaemia in children 2- 12 years old in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The study was part of the National Health and Disease Survey in 1999 that used a cluster sample of 1 in 1000 of the Iranian population. Of 4170 children aged 2- 6 years, 7.3% were diagnosed with mild anaemia, 2.5% moderate anaemia and 1.0% severe anaemia [WHO definitions]. Of 8461 children aged 7- 12 years, 10.9% were diagnosed with mild anaemia, 3.0% moderate anaemia and 1.1% severe anaemia. The prevalence of anaemia was significantly higher in rural than urban areas.

Treatable disease causing untreatable harm: anemia in school going children.

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RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 51-58 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Schools; Child; Hemoglobin; Social Class

Abstract: Prevalence of anemia in Pakistan is high. Magnitude of anemia is well studied in pregnant woman and infants in Pakistan, but we do not have enough data on school age children. The aim of this study was to find the frequency of anemia in apparently healthy primary school age population in Islamabad and its suburban area. All children between the ages of 5 and 14 years attending participating non-formulary schools in Islamabad and its suburbs were enrolled in the study. Children attending these schools belong to low to lower middle socioeconomic status. Hemoglobin level was determined in all subjects and a level <11.5 gm/dl was considered as anemia. A total of 319 children were enrolled. Eighty-seven [27%] children were found to be anemic. Mean hemoglobin concentration was 12.1 gm/dl. There was no significant difference between mean hemoglobin concentrations of males vs. female children. Anemia is a significant problem in our apparently health school going children of low to lower middle class. We suggest that primary school age children must be screened for anemia and treated.

Anesthesia

Anesthetic characteristics and airway evaluation of patients with weill-marchesani syndrome.

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Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology 2006; 18 (4): 725-731 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Connective Tissue Diseases; Hyperplasia; Syndrome; Head-abnormalities; Face-abnormalities; Maxilla-abnormalities; Joint Diseases; Intubation, Intratracheal

Abstract: Weill-Marchesani syndrome [WMS] is a genetic connective tissue disorder associated with fibrous tissue hyperplasia. Weill-Marchesani syndrome is characterized by short stature, broad head and other facial abnormalities such as hypoplastic maxilla and distinctive ocular abnormalities. Joint stiffness is one of the features of this syndrome. We report 5 cases with classical features of WMS who were subjected to different ophthalmic procedures. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first series on the anesthetic management of this rare syndrome. We observe that patients with WMS can present for cataract, glaucoma as well as retinal surgery. Special consideration should be given to difficult intubation, cardiac abnormalities and patient positioning.

Medical litigations in anesthetic practice in Saudi Arabia. The whole picture and the dilemma of the specialty: administrative prospectives.

Seraj, Mohamed Abdullah

Department of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care

Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology 2006; 18 (4): 707-716 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Jurisprudence; Liability, Legal; Professional Practice

Medico-legal liabilities of anesthesia practice in Saudi Arabia.

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Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology 2006; 18 (4): 693-706 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Malpractice; Jurisprudence; Liability, Legal; Obesity; Cesarean Section; Diabetes Mellitus; Accidents, Traffic

Abstract: The aim of this paper is to reveal the anesthesia malpractice claims that were referred to the National Medico-Legal Committee [MLC] in Riyadh KSA, in order to evaluate the magnitude and underlying factors of its medico-legal litigations. The official records-including incidence, location, and final resolution of each claim-of all anesthesia-related medico-legal malpractice claims over the period attending from 1420-1424H [1999-2003 AD], were critically analyzed. A total 1765 cases were referred to the various MLC over the five-year period. An increasing trend of the total number of yearly claims was observed with a sharp increase between 1422-1424H [2001-2003 AD]. The private sectors and Ministry of Health services both contributed 90% of the total number of claims. Of the total number of claims, referred anesthesia-related malpractice claims consisted of 76 cases [3.8%] of which legal action against anesthesiologists was taken in 7 cases [9.1%]. Of the anesthesia litigation claims, 9.1% resulted in positive legal action. More than one anesthesiologist may be involved for a given claim, and anesthesiologist may share partial responsibility with the surgeon in claims primarily targeting surgery or an incident of resuscitation. It is concluded that adherence to the standards of medical practice, is by far, the best policy to avoid or reduce the incidence of litigation.

The Saudi patient's autonomy, decision sharing and litigation malpractice claims in anesthesia.

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Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology 2006; 18 (4): 673-677 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Personal Autonomy; Jurisprudence; Malpractice; Patients

Saudi patient's knowledge and attitude toward anesthesia and anesthesiologists: a prospective cross-sectional interview questionnaire.

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Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology 2006; 18 (4): 679-691 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Patient Education; Physician-Patient Relations; Patients; Prospective Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Interviews

Abstract: Patients' awareness of the duties of anesthesiologists in the operating theatres may sometimes be limited. Many studies around the world proved lack of patient perception of the anesthesiologist's role in surgical practice. One hundred and seventy operative patients were interviewed by anesthesiologists in the pre-operative period in King Khalid University Hospital at Riyadh KSA This paper reports the results of a prospective study on these patient's interviews by filling predetermined questionnaire by the interviewer. The survey was conducted on two sessions namely before anesthesia and surgery, and in the first post operative day. It included three sections exploring the demographical profile of the participant, knowledge about anesthesia procedure, assessment, anesthesiologists personnel, postoperative pain relief and the attitude toward the service given to him. Patients who recognized the anesthesiologists as specialized doctor consisted of 55.3%. But those who recognized anesthesia services during surgical intervention were only 16.5%. This result reflect ignorance of the public of the function of anesthesiologists, showed lack of perception regarding anesthesia procedures during surgery, and the role of the anesthesiologist in monitoring resuscitation and postoperative analgesia. Patients showed inclination to know more about the anesthesia services and choices and ranked the services from very good to excellent. The illiterate section of the studied population showed statistically significant correlation between their information on anesthesiologists and anesthesia, and their degree of education, level of income and habitat. Reasonable percentage of the patients knew that the anesthesiologist is a doctor who administers anesthesia. Services of anesthesiologists were highly appreciated, but their function during the operation and nature of anesthetics administered were poorly known. These results call for the necessity to educate the surgical patient by the anesthesiologists preoperative interview allow more time to establish rapport, by distributing educational material related to anesthesia and use of the media to educate illiterate section of the public on subjects pertaining to anesthesia.

Anesthesia, Inhalation

The bispectral index system in pediatrics. Is it related to the end-tidal concentration anesthetics?

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Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology 2006; 18 (4): 769-778 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Pediatrics; Halothane; Isoflurane-analogs and derivatives; Electroencephalography; Prospective Studies; Double-Blind Method; Cross-Over Studies; Anesthesia

Abstract: Bispectral Index [BIS] has been used in adults to measure depth of anesthesia using various protocols. Though less investigated in children, there is growing evidence that bispectral index seems adequately calibrated for monitoring the depth of isoflurane and sevoflurane anesthesia in pediatric patients. A range of BIS scores [40-60] has been seen to be an indicator for an acceptable level of hypnosis and anesthesia. Davidson and Czarnecki have reported that, at an end-tidal concentration of 1 MAC, the BIS for halothane was significantly greater than isoflurane [56.5 +/- 8.1 vs. 35.9 +/- 8.5]. The explanation given is the fact that the volume concentration of the MAC value is inversely related to the BIS value. Accordingly, it is expected that the BIS value at 1 MAC of desflurane must be less than halothane and isoflurane. This is a clinical cross-over, prospective, randomized double blinded study. 90 pediatric patients scheduled for below umbilical surgery, under general and caudal analgesia, were allocated into 4 study groups. The BIS values at a relatively equipotent doses of the previously mentioned agents were compared with each other in the same group and between other groups. At a relatively equipotent doses, the mean BIS value for halothane [60.4 +/- 5.6] was significantly higher than isoflurane [45.5 +/- 9.2] and desflurane [38.5 +/- 9.2] [P<0.001]. Equivalent end-tidal doses of different inhalational anesthetics do not necessarily have the same effects on cortical and sub-cortical functions and consequently on EEG. The use of a relatively equipotent end-tidal concentration of different inhalational agents may result in different BIS values.

Angiomyolipoma

diagnosis

Coincidence of angiomyolipoma and pheochromocytoma.

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Urology Journal 2006; 3 (1): 61-63 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Neoplasms; Pheochromocytoma-diagnosis; Adrenal Gland Neoplasms; Ultrasonography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Coincidence of angiomyolipoma and pheochromocytoma editorial comment.

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Urology Journal 2006; 3 (1): 63 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Neoplasms; Pheochromocytoma-diagnosis; Adrenal Gland Neoplasms

Coincidence of angiomyolipoma and pheochromocytoma: reply by author.

Aliasgari, Majid; Ghadian, Alireza

Urology Journal 2006; 3 (1): 63-64 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Neoplasms; Pheochromocytoma-diagnosis; Adrenal Gland Neoplasms

Anterior Cruciate Ligament

injuries

[Comparison of isolated anterior cruciate ligament tearing with anterior cruciate ligament tearing associated with displaced lateral femoral condyle fracture in knee arthrosis formation].

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Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences 2006; 13 (2): 67-74

Keywords: Anterior Cruciate Ligament-surgery; Anterior Cruciate Ligament-anatomy and histology; Knee Injuries-complications; Osteoarthritis, Knee-etiology; Rabbits

Abstract: The etiology of posttraumatic arthritis has not been studied well. Although it has long been assumed that articular incongruity leads to post traumatic arthritis, clinical and basic sciences evidence to support such claim are not sufficient. On the other hand, the relationship of instability due to anterior cruciate ligament deficiency and Arthrosis

has not been clearly defined and the relative importance of instability and incongruity is unknown. ACL tearing were created in right knees of 9 rabbits [group A] and ACL tearing and displaced lateral condylar fracture with 1 mm step were created in another 9 rabbits [group B]. After 6 months, osteoarthritis changes were compared between control knee and injured knee of each rabbit and between the two groups. In both groups, osteoarthritis changes in injured knees were more comparing to the control knee and in whole osteoarthritis changes were significantly more in group B compared to group A. The unstable knee due to ACL deficiency goes toward osteoarthritis faster than normal knee. Incongruity in unstable joint increases intensity of osteoarthritis changes. It shows the importance of achieving anatomic reduction in intra articular fractures before ligament reconstruction.

Anthropometry

[Anthropometrical parameters in infants in Monastir region, Tunisia].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S168-S177 (20 ref.)

Keywords: National Center for Health Statistics; Body Weight; Body Height; Weight Loss; Obesity

Abstract: We evaluated the distribution of anthropometrical parameters in infants in Monastir and compared them with the National Center of Health Statistics reference. Our prospective study included 3033 infants attending primary health care centres for vaccinations who were followed for 18 months. In each visit, we measured weight-for-age, height-for-age and weight-for-height. We found a difference between our distribution curve and the NCHS reference. The prevalence of growth retardation increased with age. The prevalence of under-weight and of wasting were less than 10%. Obesity was seen 6.2% of infants aged 3 months and 11.6% aged 9 months.

Antioxidants

therapeutic uses

[The effect of antioxidants [vitmin E and C] on preeclampsia in primipar women].

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2006; 8 (1): 17-21 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Pre-Eclampsia-prevention and control; Maternal Mortality; Vitamin E-therapeutic uses; Ascorbic Acid

Abstract: Preeclampsia with prevalancy of 5-10% is one of the important causes of maternal morbidity and mortality and neonatal prematurity that prevention of it has aessential role in reduction of maternal and fetal mortality. Pathogenesis of disease is endothelial dysfunction and free radicals can exaggerate of endothelial damage. This study designed to evaluate antioxidants [vit E,C] effect on preeclampsia in primipar women. This study was a randomized clinical trial in 580 primipar women that randomized in two treatment and control groups. To the Treatment group in 18-22w of gestation during routine prenatal care vitamin E [400 IU] and vitamin C [lg] administrated daily until end of pregnancy. Control group received routine ferrous sulfate and incidence of preeclampsia compared in two-group. Data analyzed by chi-square test. Incidence of preeclampsia was 1.7% in treatment group and 6.2% in control group [$p < 0.05$]. antioxidant [vit E,C] have an effect on reduction of preeclampsia incidence.

Arthritis, Rheumatoid

[Validation of the Tunisian version of the health assessment questionnaire [HAQ] in rheumatoid arthritis patients].

Bejia, Ismail; Laatar, Ahmed; Ben Salem, Kamel; Touzi, Mongi; Bergaoui, Naceur; Zakraoui, Leith

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (3): 155-160 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Outcome Assessment [Health Care]; Questionnaires

Abstract: One hundred twenty two rheumatoid arthritis patients were consecutively included in the study. Test-retest reliability was assessed in 61 patients based on the intra-class correlation coefficient. For the 122 patients [104 female and 18 male] the median age was 47 years [18-70]. The mean age of the patients who filled in the questionnaire at test and retest times was 45 years [18-70]. Test-retest reliability of the HAQ was 0.84. Internal consistency was 0.94. There was a good correlation between the HAQ and the Lee index [$r = 0.75$, $p < 10^{-4}$], the HAQ and the RAQoL [$r = 0.96$, $p < 10^{-4}$]. In a logistic regression model Lee index, RAQoL and age account for the variance of the HAQ. The Tunisian version of the HAQ preserves the metrological properties of the original version and can be used for measuring and following functional abilities of Tunisian rheumatoid arthritis patients.

Asteraceae

chemistry

Montanone, a new sesquiterpene from *Jasonia montana*.

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Industrial Education College - Department of Basic Sciences

SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal 2006; 14 (2): 126-128 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Sesquiterpenes; Plant Extracts

Abstract: The aerial parts of *Jasonia montana* afforded a new isoiphionane sesquiterpene, montanone 1. The structure of 1 was elucidated to be 11, 15-dihydroxy-iphionane-4-one by high field 1D and 2D NMR techniques, including HMQC, NOESY and HMBC.

Asthma

epidemiology

[Asthma in the elderly].

Drira, Ikram; Abouda, Maher; Maalej, Sonia; Bourguiba, Maherzia; Fennira, Hamouda; Ben Kheder, Ali

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (5): 327-330 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Aged; Asthma-physiopathology; Asthma-diagnosis; Asthma-therapy

Abstract: Asthma in elderly is actually well individualized. Two entities are considered: - "Ageing asthmatics" who have had asthma since childhood, adolescence or adulthood and persisting after 65 years old. This situation is the most frequent.- Late-onset asthmatics in persons 65 years old and more. Clinically, asthma in elderly is frequently represented by a dyspnoea at rest during the day. Diagnosis remains difficult because of the non-specificity of clinical symptoms and the frequency of comorbidity. Many differential diagnosis must be considered, dominated by congestive heart failure and COPD. Concerning treatment of asthma in the elderly, a few particularities should be known: prudence in the prescription of beta-2-adrenergic drugs. Anticholinergic drugs have a place in the treatment. contrary to younger asthmatics. A great importance to inhalation devices should be allowed because of their use difficulties in the elderly. The main goal of asthma management in the elderly is to improve the quality of life.

Azithromycin

analysis

Degradation studies of azithromycin and spectrophotometric determination in pharmaceutical dosage forms.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 98-103 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Spectrophotometry; Pharmaceutical Preparations; Hydrolysis; Sulfuric Acids

Abstract: A simple, accurate and rapid spectrophotometric method for the estimation of azithromycin has been developed by the acidic hydrolysis of the drug with sulfuric acid and monitoring the absorbance at 482nm. All variables affecting the reaction conditions such as sulfuric acid concentration, heating time, temperature and dilution solvents were carefully studied. Analytical parameters such as stability, selectivity, accuracy and precision have been established for the method and evaluated statistically to assess the application of the method. The method was applied successfully for the assay of azithromycin dihydrate in pure and pharmaceutical dosage forms as tablets, capsules and suspensions. The method was found to have the advantages for simplicity, stability, sensitivity, reproducibility and accuracy for using as an alternate to the existing non-spectrophotometric methods for the routine analysis of the drug in pharmaceutical formulations and also in pharmaceutical investigations involving azithromycin dihydrate.

Bacteriuria

epidemiology

Prevalence of asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnant women.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 162-166 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy; Prevalence; Prospective Studies; Urine

Abstract: To study the prevalence of asymptomatic bacteriuria [ASB] in pregnant women of local population in Karachi. Prospective, hospital based conducted during September 2001-March 2002. Basic Medical Sciences Institute, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Center Karachi. Group A [study group] consisted of 290 pregnant women attending the OPD of Gynaecology and Obstetrics units for antenatal check up and Group B [control] consisted of 70 nonpregnant

women of fertile age. Midstream urine was collected and aerobically incubated at 37°C on CLED agar. Growth of 1×10^5 CFU/mL was taken as significant bacteriuria. Gram-negative bacteria were identified by API 20-E and gram-positive by standard routine methods. The two groups were age matched [P value 0.05]. Prevalence of asymptomatic bacteriuria was 6.2% [18/290] in the study group and 2.85% [2/70] in control group. E. coli was the common uropathogen in both groups and Staph. saprophyticus the second common only in-group A. Prevalence of ASB remained statistically the same in pregnant and nonpregnant women [P value 0.05] by X² application. Prevalence of ASB before pregnancy continues during pregnancy, if not treated. Uropathogens remain the same. All pregnant women should be screened for ASB by culture.

Behavior, Addictive

epidemiology

[The prevalence rate of substance abuse and addiction and some relevant factors among junior and senior high school students in Kerman city [2000-2001]].

Ziaaddini, H.; Zare Zadeh, A.; Heshmati, F.

Kerman University of Medical Sciences and Health Services - School of Medicine and Kerman Neuroscience Research Center

Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences 2006; 13 (2): 84-94 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Substance-Related Disorders-psychology; Prevalence; Students; Demography; Knowledge

Abstract: The Aim of this research was to evaluate the prevalence of addiction and its relationship with some demographic features, knowledge, behavior and attitude among junior and senior high school students in the city of Kerman. This cross-sectional study was done by using a self-made questionnaire including issues related to taking illicit drugs and demographic features. The questionnaires were distributed among 3500 students of whom 3318 [94.8%] returned the questionnaires. Data analysis was done by SPSS-10 software and using t-test, chi² and Odds Ratio for Trend methods. Among studied students, 58.2% were male and 41.38% were female. In males, 26.6% and in females, 11.5% had taken illicit drugs at least once. In boys the prevalence of drug abuse was as follows: alcohol 16.2%, opium 11.7%, tranquilizers 9.7%, cannabis 8.3%, anabolic androgens 8.2%, Shire [extract of opium] 7.7%, LSD 5.8%, heroin 5.5%. The prevalence in girls was as follows: opium 5.1%, alcohol 4.5%, tranquilizer 4.42%, cannabis 2.8%, anabolic androgens 2.8%, Shire 2.6%, LSD 2%, heroin 2%. As it is seen in male students the prevalence of all drugs is significantly higher comparing to female students [P<0.0001]. In other words, male students use drugs more frequently than female students [P<0.0001]. However in regard to this fact there was no significant difference based on the year of study. The desire for giving up was significantly more in boys [40%] compared to girls [27.2%]. The most preferred option for giving up was self medication. For overcoming addiction problem students had sought advice from their intimate friends, father, and mother respectively. Students believed that they had gained most of the useful information regarding addiction from school headmasters and educating [Parvareshi] teachers, while the least affecting source of information were health teachers. According to the findings, addiction in teenagers should be considered as a serious issue. As well as opioid drugs and alcohol, attention to other drugs is also required. Organized education with feedback would be helpful, and more attention should be given to the roles of educating teachers. With regard to abstinence desire, there should be more facilities to encourage drug abusers to seek help from the consultation, rehabilitation and detoxification centers.

prevention and control

[The prototype of drug mis.abused of opioids in the self-introduced addicts in Gorgan [North-East of Iran]].

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2006; 8 (1): 22-27 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Behavior, Addictive-epidemiology; Social Factors; Pharmaceutical Preparations-administration and dosage; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Addiction is one of major problems of today's world population. The first step on combating a social issue or disease is the proper reorganization. This study was done to determine the demographic characteristic, prototype of drug consumption and its relation with some personal and social variation in Gorgan [North-East, Iran]. This study was a descriptive cross sectional research. The characteristics of 3005 addicts, was studied whom research voluntarily to the addiction clinic during 2001-2005 in the 5th Azar hospital of Golestan Medical Sciences University in Gorgan. The collected data was analyzed using the SPSS software. From a total 3005 files which were studied, 2786 [92.7%] were male and the remainder were females. The mean \pm -SD of age was 36.91 \pm -11.41. 4.8% of samples had university education, 21.3% high school diploma, and 61.7% were either unemployed or without any certain job. Opium with 66.7% was the substance with highest rate of consumption. In 40.2% of the cases, inhaling was the main route of consumption and in 30.9% of addict subjects taking the drugs orally. From the point view of type of drug, smoking cigarette, alcohol consumption, using cannabis and pill consumption, there was a meaningful correlation [P<0.05]. The rate of addicted male subjects whom referred to the clinic to leave the addiction was 14.97% times of female subjects. 93.8% of the addicts persons had 20-50 years of age, which is an indicative of the real of age of addicted people in Gorgan. Unemployment can be considered as one of the main cause of high rate of addiction among the people in the society and in particular in this sample population. It seems that with education and creating employment in the region, to some extent the addiction can be controlled.

Biliary Tract Diseases

diagnosis

[Biliary abnormalities associated to portal cavernoma: about 17 cases].

Belhadjbrik, Najet; Kchaou Ouakaa, Asma; Kharrat, Jamel; Elloumi, Hela; Gargouri, Dalila; Kochlef, Asma; Ghorbel, Abdeljabbar

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (5): 291-295 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Biliary Tract Diseases-therapy; Prospective Studies; Portal System-pathology; Bile Ducts-pathology; Portal Vein

Abstract: Portal biliopathy is a newly introduced term, describing the changes observed in the biliary ducts secondary to extrinsic compression by the portal cavernoma. It's a rare condition that is usually not diagnosed. To explore the principles of diagnosis and treatment of portal biliopathy. Seventeen patients with extrahepatic portal vein obstruction were reviewed prospectively. Symptomatic biliary obstruction was found in 82%. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiography revealed abnormality of the bile duct wall in all cases, with stricture in 11 patients. Endoscopic treatment was necessary in 10 patients. Whether portosystemic shunting was done only in 2 cases. Portal biliopathy is frequent and must be diagnosed early.

Bladder Calculi

therapy

Percutaneous treatment of bladder calculi in children: 5 years experience.

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Urology Journal 2006; 3 (1): 20-22 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Lithotripsy-methods; Child

Abstract: We sought to evaluate the safety and efficacy of percutaneous cystolithotripsy in children. Thirty children [27 boys and 3 girls; mean age, 6.06 +/- 2.64 years; range, 1.5 to 12 years] with bladder calculi underwent percutaneous stone removal. The mean size of the largest diameters of the calculi was 24.8 +/- 8.47 mm [range, 13 mm to 50 mm]. Under general anesthesia, a 1-cm incision was made 1 to 2 cm above the pubic symphysis. A 26-F nephroscope was introduced into the bladder following tract dilation, and the calculi were removed. If the calculi were larger than 1 cm, fragmentation was performed. The procedure was done without fluoroscopy. Finally, a urethral catheter was placed for 48 hours. All patients became stone free. The mean operative time was 23.13 +/- 8.38 minutes [range, 12 to 40 minutes]. All patients were discharged 24 hours after operation, except 1, who was hospitalized 2 more days for suprapubic pain and severe irritating symptoms. No significant intraoperative or postoperative complications were seen. Percutaneous suprapubic cystolithotripsy is an efficient and safe technique for treating bladder calculi in children. We recommend this technique for treating large bladder calculi [larger than 1 cm] in children.

Bladder Neck Obstruction

Uroflowmetry findings in patients with bladder outlet obstruction symptoms in standing and crouching positions.

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Urology Journal 2006; 3 (1): 49-53 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Rheology; Bladder; Prostatic Hyperplasia; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Bladder emptying in crouching position is a conventional way in many eastern countries. Our aim was to evaluate uroflowmetry parameters as an index of obstruction severity in standing and crouching positions and comparison of them in patients with bladder outlet obstruction symptoms. Uroflowmetry in standing and crouching positions was done in 83 patients with bladder outlet obstruction symptoms due to benign prostatic hyperplasia [BPH]. The patients were 50 years old or older and their maximum flow rate in standing position was less than 15 mL/s. The maximum flow rate, average flow rate, maximum flow time, and postvoid residual urine volume were measured and recorded. The results in standing and crouching positions were compared. The mean maximum flow rate and mean average flow rate in crouching position increased 86% and 51%, respectively [$P < .001$; $P = .012$], while mean maximum flow time and postvoid residual volume decreased 40% and 46%, respectively [$P < .001$; $P < .001$]. These changes were also significant in patients with maximum flow rates of less than 10 mL/s and 10 mL/s to 15 mL/s in standing position, except for the maximum flow time in the latter group. A more complete emptying of bladder in crouching position in patients with BPH can be attributed to the increased bladder pressure due to a good transmission of intra-abdominal pressure and a complete and coordinated relaxation of pelvic floor muscles. This position can help improve patients' symptoms.

Blood Sedimentation

Physiological basis and clinical utility of erythrocyte sedimentation rate.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 214-218 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Acute-Phase Proteins; Erythrocyte Aggregation; Aged

Abstract: The erythrocyte sedimentation rate [ESR] determination is a commonly performed laboratory test with a time-honored role. However, the usefulness of this test has decreased as new methods of evaluating disease have been developed. The test remains helpful in the specific diagnosis of a few conditions, including temporal arteritis, polymyalgia rheumatica and, possibly, rheumatoid arthritis. It is useful in monitoring these conditions and may predict relapse in patients with Hodgkin's disease. Use of the ESR as a screening test to identify patients who have serious disease is not supported by the literature. Some studies suggest that the test may be useful as a "sickness index" in the elderly or as a screening tool for a few specific infections in certain settings. An extreme elevation of the ESR is strongly associated with serious underlying disease, most often infection, collagen vascular disease or metastatic malignancy. When an increased rate is encountered with no obvious clinical explanation, the physician should repeat the test after an appropriate interval rather than pursue an exhaustive search for occult disease.

Blood-Borne Pathogens

isolation and purification

Bloodborne infections among student voluntary blood donors in Mansoura University, Egypt.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 742-748 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Blood Donors; Serologic Tests

Abstract: We carried out a retrospective study on student voluntary blood donors in Mansoura University, Egypt. Serum samples were tested for HBsAg, anti-HCV, anti-HIV-1 and anti-HIV-2 as well as syphilis. About 7% of students had ≥ 1 of the diseases tested for. Prevalence of HBsAg, anti-HCV, anti-HIV-1 and anti-HIV-2, and syphilis were 4.3%, 2.7%, 0.0% and 0.05% respectively. Significantly more males than females tested positive for HBsAg. Anti-HCV was significantly higher among rural than urban students. Volunteer student donors are a good source of safe blood. With proper selection of donors, the number of blood units discarded can be minimized.

Boswellia

Effect of hexane extract of boswellia serrata oleo-gum resin on chemically induced liver damage.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 129-133 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Liver-drug effects; Plant Extracts; Hexanes; Resins, Plant; Carbon Tetrachloride; Acetaminophen; Thioacetamide; Silymarin; Rats, Wistar

Abstract: The hexane extract of oleo-gum-resin of *Boswellia serrata* [BSHE] was evaluated for its effect on liver injury induced by carbon tetrachloride, paracetamol or thioacetamide. The BSHE was given in two different doses [87.5 mg/kg p.o. and 175mg/kg p.o.]. Silymarin, a known hepatoprotective agent was used as standard. The lower dose of BSHE [87.5mg/kg p.o.] significantly reduced the elevated levels of serum marker enzymes and prevented the increase in liver weight in all three models of liver injury, while the higher dose showed mild hepatoprotective activity. The hepatoprotective effect of lower dose of BSHE was supported by changes in histopathology. It was concluded that hexane extract of oleo-gum-resin of *Boswellia serrata* plant in lower doses possess hepatoprotective activity.

Breast Diseases

epidemiology

Profile of breast lesions among women with positive biopsy findings in Yemen.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 599-604 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Breast Neoplasms-epidemiology; Fibrocystic Breast Disease-epidemiology; Mastitis-epidemiology; Biopsy

Abstract: This study described the profile of breast pathology based on records from a reference histopathology laboratory in Yemen of 773 women with positive biopsy or mastectomy findings. Cancers were classified according to the International classification of diseases for oncology. Benign lesions were found in 79.9% of cases. Fibroadenoma was the most prevalent lesion [30.0%] with a mean age at presentation of 22.2 years, followed by fibrocystic disease [27.4%] and breast inflammation [13.1%]. Invasive carcinoma was found in 155 cases [20.1%], at a mean age of 44.7 years.

Bronchoscopy

instrumentation

End-tidal carbon dioxide monitoring during flexible fiberoptic bronchoscopy.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 149-153 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Tidal Volume; Carbon Dioxide; Oximetry; Oxygen; Prospective Studies

Abstract: In recent years, Flexible Fiberoptic Bronchoscopy [FFB] has been applied for diagnostic and some therapeutic purposes. During FFB and even in the presence of supplemental oxygen, hypoventilation leading to hypoxia and desaturation may occur; this is aggravated by the use of suction. Arterial oxygen saturation is usually monitored with pulse oximetry [Spo₂] during FFB; End-Tidal Pco₂ [ET-Pco₂] monitoring is not routinely used. Two-hundred patients were studied between May 1998 till April 2003, at the divisions of chest surgery and Pulmonology at King Hussein Medical Center, [KHMC]. Their ages 53 +/- 19 years [mean +/- SD], underwent FFB and received supplemental oxygen during various stages of FFB: 1-before and during installation of lidocaine on the vocal cords, 2-during passage of instrument into the trachea, RMB, IMB, 3-during bronchoalveolar lavage, bronchial biopsy, Trans Bronchial Biopsy [TBB], and 4-at the final stages of FFB. ET-Pco₂ changes were studied with a capnograph and Spo₂ using a pulse oximeter simultaneously and the results were recorded. Mean ET-Pco₂ significantly decreased from 28.7 +/- 4.5 mmHg before FFB to 28 +/- 5.7 mmHg, 27.9 +/- 5.5 mmHg, 27.5 +/- 5.6 mmHg, 27.1 +/- 4.5 mmHg, 27.9 +/- 5.3 mmHg during bronchoscopy of the Right Main Bronchus [RMB], Left Main Bronchus [LMB], bronchial washing, bronchial biopsy and Trans Bronchial Biopsy [TBB], and at the termination of FFB, respectively [p<0.05]. In 118 patients [59%], the decrease of ET-Pco₂ was equal to or greater than 4 mmHg; in 105 patients [52.5%] the amount of decrease in Spo₂ was = 5% and in 32 patients [16%], Spo₂ decreased = 10%. No correlation was found between decreasing ET-Pco₂ and Spo₂ during the procedure. ET-Pco₂ and Spo₂ decreased during bronchoscopy. We also speculate that this reflects airway obstruction by the instrument. Further studies and more experimental analysis in this field is recommended.

Bruxism

diagnosis

Bruxism in dentistry - an overview.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 131-133 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Bruxism-therapy; Sleep Bruxism; Bruxism-etiology; Dentistry; Occlusal Splints

Abstract: Although not a life-threatening condition, chronic bruxism often impairs the quality of life of affected individuals. In advanced stages, the condition might be accompanied by tooth sensitivity, abrasion, fractures, mobility, or loss, dental caries, alveolar bone loss, headaches, earaches and adverse cumulative, irreversible effect on dental implants and aesthetic restorations. Diminished facial height along with hypertrophy of the masseter may change one's appearance. Early detection of the problem not only helps to suppress the habit, but also prevents adverse dental consequences.

Burnout, Professional

Job burnout in psychiatric and medical nurses in Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 662-669 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Job Satisfaction; Nurses-psychology; Workload, Psychology; Psychiatric Nursing

Abstract: By means of the Maslach Burnout Inventory, we examined job burnout among randomly selected nurses working on psychiatric [55 nurses] and medical units [51 nurses] at 2 universities in Isfahan during 2003. Psychiatric nurses experienced a greater degree of emotional exhaustion hospitals than the medical nurses [P<0.05]. Significant positive correlation was noted between age, years of experience and frequency of on- calls and emotional exhaustion

for the psychiatric nurses. Frequency of on- calls was also significantly associated with a sense of nonaccomplishment. Longer duration of service was accompanied by higher degree of emotional depersonalization for the medical nurses.

Burns

radiotherapy

Low level CO2 laser therapy in burn scars: Which patients benefit most?

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 158-161 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Laser Therapy, Low-Level; Cicatrix-radiotherapy; Carbon Dioxide

Abstract: To evaluate the influence of age of burn scars on the degree of responsiveness to low level CO2 laser therapy. Patients who had suffered from burn scars were allocated into three groups according to the age of their scars: 0 to 6 [n=120], 7 to 12 [n=100] and over 12 months [n=100]. A single weekly CO2 laser beam was applied at power scale of 4.5 of maximum possible of 30 which was increased by 0.5 degree to maximum power of 9 using a hand piece on LQ30 Slim Evolution CO2 laser scanner. The results showed that younger scars responded more favorably than older ones. Seventy percent of the scars that aged less than 6 months completely disappeared compared with 12% in the second groups and none in the third group. These findings suggest the early low level CO2 laser therapy is an effective method for treatment of burn scars provided it is applied as early as possible.

Carcinoma, Renal Cell

therapy

Current management of renal cell carcinoma and targeted therapy.

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Manisa Sarigol State Hospital

Urology Journal 2006; 3 (1): 1-14 (92 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Neoplasms; Disease Management; Neoplasm Metastasis

Abstract: The aim of this review is to provide an update on the current management of renal cell carcinoma [RCC] and targeted molecular therapy for metastatic RCC. A Pubmed database search was performed using the keywords "renal cell carcinoma, treatment, management, localized disease, metastatic disease and targeted therapy" covering 1995 to 2006. The most recent articles published having clinical relevance were reviewed for the preparation of this paper. Surgery is considered as the only curative treatment for localized RCC. Currently, open radical nephrectomy is mainly performed in patients with large tumor size, locally advanced tumors and tumor thrombus extending into the vena cava. Nephron sparing surgery [NSS] is the most commonly performed procedure with excellent local cancer control in small, resectable renal tumors. Increasingly, laparoscopy is being performed and now recommended for early-stage RCCs unsuitable for NSS. Laparoscopic radical nephrectomy seems to be providing long-term cancer control comparable to open radical nephrectomy. Laparoscopic NSS is now available particularly in patients with a relatively small and peripheral renal tumor. The current therapy for metastatic RCC is inadequate and surgery is an important component of the treatment with combined immunotherapy in which response rates remain at about 15% to 25%. In the past several years, significant advances in the underlying biological mechanisms of RCC development have permitted the design of new molecularly targeted therapeutics such as antibodies, tumor vaccines, anti-angiogenesis agents and small molecule tyrosine kinase inhibitors in order to improve treatment options. Surgery is the only curative treatment for localized RCC and NSS cures most of the patients with early-stage disease. Currently laparoscopy is recommended for early-stage RCCs unsuitable for NSS. Better understanding of the molecular pathways of carcinogenesis in RCC leads to the discovery of new drugs which can prolong survival in metastatic RCC.

Celiac Disease

epidemiology

Coeliac disease in Sudanese children with clinical features suggestive of the disease.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 582-589 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Celiac Disease-immunology; Celiac Disease-diagnosis; Gliadin-immunology; Immunoglobulin A; Intestinal Mucosa-pathology

Abstract: Our prospective hospital- based study examined frequency, clinical presentation and serological indicators of coeliac disease that correlated with intestinal biopsy among high- risk Sudanese children. From July 2001 to July 2002, 80 children aged 15 months- 18 years presented with poor appetite, weight loss, pallor and proximal muscle wasting. We diagnosed coeliac disease in 18 [22.5%]. Antigliadin antibodies [AGA- IgG, AGA- IgA or both] were high in 44; endomysial antibody retest was high in 30. Guardians of 12 children refused consent for biopsy. The other 18 were

biopsied: 5 had total villous atrophy, 8 subtotal and 5 partial. All improved with gluten- free diet. Degree of villous atrophy did not correlate with diarrhoea duration or severity, anaemia severity or serological titres.

Cesarean Section, Repeat

adverse effects

Variation in repeat caesarean section complication rates among 3 hospitals in northern Jordan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 610-618 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Cesarean Section, Repeat-mortality; Cesarean Section, Repeat-utilization; Postoperative Complications; Maternal Mortality; Hospitals

Abstract: We investigated the complication rates of repeat caesarean deliveries in 3 hospitals [national health, military, university] in Irbid by examining the obstetric records of 989 women from 1 December 1999 to 30 March 2004. There was a statistically significant difference between the number of previous caesarean sections and hospital. In total, 579 [58.5%] patients underwent elective caesarean section. There were statistically significant differences between hospitals for "failure to progress in labour" and "other" indications for caesarean section. After adjusting for the number of caesarean sections, regression analysis revealed that women from the military and university hospitals were more likely to have placenta praevia. There were no statistically significant differences between hospitals as regards post-operative complications.

Child Psychiatry

Validation of the Arabic Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire and the Development and Well-Being Assessment.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S138-S146 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Psychopathology; Medicine, Arabic; Process Assessment Health Care; Questionnaires; Behavioral Sciences

Abstract: We examined the validity of the Arabic versions of 2 main measures of child psychopathology: the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire [SDQ] and the Development and Well-Being Assessment [DAWBA]. They were administered to the parents and teachers of 2 samples of 5-12-year-old Yemeni children, one from psychiatric clinics [n = 87] and the other from the community [n = 100]. The SDQ scores distinguished well between the 2 samples and also between children with different psychiatric diagnoses. The DAWBA showed substantial agreement with independent clinic diagnosis. The brevity of the SDQ and the respondent-based nature of the DAWBA interview make these tools feasible for use in countries where there is a severe shortage of skilled manpower.

Chlorprothixene

analysis

Sensitive spectrophotometry methods for quantitative determination of chlorprothixene in pharmaceutical dosage form.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 87-94 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Spectrophotometry; Vanadates; Titanium; Ions; Pharmaceutical Preparations

Abstract: Simple and sensitive UV-VIS spectrophotometric methods for the determination of chlorprothixene hydrochloride have been developed. One of them is based on the oxidation of chlorprothixene [CPT] by ammonium metavanadate with the formation of colourless product. The second method involves the formation of ion-pair between the drug under investigation and inorganic complexes of titanium [IV] thiocyanate followed by its extraction with mixture of butanol-chloroform [1:9, v/v]. The optimum conditions for the oxidation of CPT or ion-pair formation are established. The studies are examined by UV-VIS, IR or NMR spectroscopy. The methods permit the determination of CPT over the concentration range of 2.5-25 microg/ml and 4-35 microg/ml using ammonium metavanadate or the titanium [IV] thiocyanate complex, respectively. The methods are rapid, highly reproducible and accurate with +/- 0.8 %. The methods are applicable to the assay of the drug under investigation in different dosage forms and the results are in good agreement with those obtained by the official methods. Common excipients used as additives to active ingredient in pharmaceutical preparations do not interfere in the proposed methods. The extractive spectrophotometric method can be applied to the determination of chlorprothixene hydrochloride in tablets after solid phase extraction [SPE].

Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic

Hemodynamic profile during laparoscopic cholecystectomy versus laparoscopic bariatric surgery: the impact of morbid obesity.

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Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology 2006; 18 (4): 733-742 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Bariatric Surgery; Obesity, Morbid; Hemodynamic Processes; Cardiography, Impedance; Laparoscopy

Abstract: The present study investigated the hemodynamic profile using impedance cardiography [ICG] monitor during pneumoperitoneum for laparoscopic cholecystectomy versus bariatric surgery in order to determine the impact of body weight on hemodynamics. 32 adult patients [two groups, each 16 patients] were studied. Group 1 [16 patients] scheduled to undergo laparoscopic cholecystectomy [lapchole] with body mass index [BMI] 28+/-5kg/m². Group 2 [16 patients] scheduled to undergo laparoscopic adjustable band [LAGB] surgery for treatment of morbid obesity with BMI 45.3+/-8kg/m² under general anesthesia. Besides routine monitoring, impedance cardiography was used for hemodynamic monitoring. Three stages were identified for statistical analysis A, pre-insufflation, B, during pneumoperitoneum and C, at gas deflation. The mean values of cardiac index in Group 1 at stages A, B and C were, 3.0+/-1.7, 2.5+/-0.5 and 2.7+/-0.5L/min/m² respectively with significant low values in stage B compared to stage A [P<0.05]. The same trend continue in Group 2 where the mean values were, 2.4+/-0.6, 1.8+/-0.6 and 2.3+/-0.9L/min/m² respectively with significant differences compared to Group 1 mean values [P<0.05]. Other hemodynamic variables showed non-significant differences [P>0.05]. Cardiac index showed significant decreasing trend in morbid obese patients compared to nonobese, which may reflect the effect of body weight on hemodynamics. On the other hand, other hemodynamic parameters was not altered by body weight. We believe that hemodynamics should be closely monitored during laparoscopic surgery with pneumoperitoneum.

adverse effects

Lactate and acid base changes during laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

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Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology 2006; 18 (4): 757-768 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Lactic Acid; Acid-Base Equilibrium; Pneumoperitoneum, Artificial; Carbon Dioxide; Prospective Studies; Randomized Controlled Trials; Epidemiologic Studies

Abstract: The observation of hemodynamic and metabolic impairment related to CO₂ pneumoperitoneum and postoperative mesenteric ischemia reports following laparoscopic procedures have raised concern about local and systemic effects of increase intraabdominal pressure during laparoscopic procedures. The present study aims to evaluate the metabolic and acid base responses of using high pressure versus low pressure pneumoperitoneum in patients undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy in a prospective randomized clinical trial. 20 ASA I-II patients scheduled for elective laparoscopic cholecystectomy were randomly allocated to one of two study groups; high pressure pneumoperitoneum 12-14mmHg [HPP, n=10] versus low pressure pneumoperitoneum 6-8mmHg [LPP, n=10] undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy. Arterial blood gases and lactate levels were determined after induction of anesthesia [before pneumoperitoneum], then after 10 min, then 30 min after insufflations and at the end of surgery and 1 hour postoperatively. Nurses in recovery unit reported pain assessment starting postoperatively until 3 hours on a 10mm VAS [0-10]. Statistical significant was established at P<0.05. Bicarbonate was significantly [P>0.0412] lower in high pressure group at 30 min and 60 min after insufflations. In high pressure group lactate levels increased significantly as compared to low pressure group, [at 30 minutes after the establishment of abdominal pneumatic inflation P<0.006 and remained significantly increased [P<0.001] until the end of surgery and one hour thereafter] [P<0.001]. The mean postoperative pain score during second hour [VAS] at HPP group was 7.4+/-1.17 which is significantly [P<0.006] higher than pain score in LPP group 5.0+/-1.886. Shoulder tip pain was reported in 3 patients in the high pressure group and only one patient in the lower pressure group. High-pressure pneumoperitoneum causes statistically significant elevation in the arterial lactate level intraoperatively until one hour post operatively. It also causes higher pain score and shoulder tip pain.

Chylothorax

diagnosis

[Postoperative chylothorax].

Hmamouche, S.; Achaachi, L.; Amro, L.; Zaid, S.; El Ftouh, M.; El Fassy Firhy, M.T.

Maroc Médical 2006; 28 (1): 36-38 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Postoperative Complications; Radiography, Thoracic

Circumcision, Female

adverse effects

What do medical students in Alexandria know about female genital mutilation?

Mostafa, S.R.A.; El Zeiny, N.A.M.; Tayel, S.E.S.; Moubarak, E.I.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S78-S92 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Students, Medical; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Human Rights Abuses; World Health Organization

Abstract: We explored the knowledge, beliefs and attitudes of 330 5th year medical students in Alexandria University towards female genital mutilation [FGM]. The students' basic knowledge about the practice of FGM was unsatisfactory. Students were unaware of the prevalence of FGM in Egypt and the practices and procedures of FGM. They were also poorly informed about the complications of FGM, and the ethical and legal aspects of FGM in the country. As a result, 52.0% of the students supported the continuation of the practice and 73.2% were in favour of its "medicalization" as a strategy for reducing the risks of FGM. Most students [86.9%] thought that the issue of FGM should be incorporated into the undergraduate medical curriculum.

Cloning, Organism

ethics

Human cloning: Eastern Mediterranean Region perspective.

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WHO Representative [Sudan]

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S29-S37 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Genetic Research-ethics; Ethics, Medical; Jurisprudence; Islam; Mediterranean Region

Abstract: Recent advances in genomics and biotechnology have ushered in a new era in health development. Therapeutic cloning possesses enormous potential for revolutionizing medical and therapeutic techniques. Cloning technology, however, is perceived as having the potential for reproductive cloning, which raises serious ethical and moral concerns. It is important that the Islamic countries come to a consensus on this vital issue. Developing science and technology for better health is a religious and moral obligation. There is an urgent need for Muslim scholars to discuss the issue of stem cell research and cloning rationally; such dialogue will not only consider the scientific merits but also the moral, ethical and legal implications.

Community Health Aides

Informal health providers and the transmission of hepatitis C virus: pilot study in two Egyptian villages.

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American University in Cairo - Social Research Centre

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 758-767 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis C-transmission; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Risk Assessment; Health Education

Abstract: The roles and practices of informal health care providers were studied in 2 Egyptian villages, focusing on practices which might be associated with the bloodborne transmission of hepatitis C virus [HCV]. In the study areas, many people resorted to male providers for injections, dentistry, wound treatment and male circumcision. Traditional birth attendants oversaw 50% of all births. "Injectionists", barbers and staff at pharmacies performed services that may be associated with HCV transmission. These providers knew little about HCV, but were willing to learn. As villagers trust these providers and visit them even if primary health care facilities are accessible, efforts should be made to upgrade their practices in order to reduce the transmission of HCV.

Community, Psychiatry

Psychiatric morbidity and its sociodemographic correlates among women in Irbid, Jordan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S107-S117 (46 ref.)

Keywords: Demography; Socioeconomic Factors; Stress; Social Support; Questionnaires

Abstract: The rate of psychiatric morbidity and its sociodemographic correlates was estimated in 2000 women attending 3 primary care centres in Irbid, Jordan. Women completed standardized diagnostic tools that yielded psychiatric diagnoses, a stress scale and sociodemographic details. The rate of psychiatric morbidity was 26.3% and psychological distress 39.0%. A significant association was found between the amount and severity of stress and

psychiatric morbidity. Post-marital status [separated, divorced, widowed], woman's illiteracy, family violence, violent marital relationship, living independently, being in a non-cousin marriage, being a second wife, poor housing and absence of a social support system were significantly associated with psychiatric morbidity in this group of women.

Condylomata Acuminata

virology

[Prevalence of high risk oncogen HPV by in situ hybridization and by PCR in condyloma acuminata in the region of the Tunisian center].

Nabi, Souad; Trimeche, Mounir; Ziadi, Sonia; Baccouche, Dorra; Amara, Khaled; Mestiri, Sarra; Hmissa, Sihem; Gaddas, Nairn; Mokni, Moncef; Toumi, Intissar; Korbi, Sadok

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (3): 170-176 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Papillomavirus, Human-isolation and purification; Polymerase Chain Reaction; In Situ Hybridization; Prevalence; Oncogenes; DNA, Viral; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: The aim of this study was to evaluate the frequency of "high-risk" HPV types in condyloma acuminata in patients from Tunisian Center. Thirty two paraffin-embedded biopsies were analyzed for the presence and type of HPV DNA by means of in situ hybridization [ISH] and polymerase chain reaction [PCR] techniques. ISH was done using a broad spectrum HPV biotinylated DNA probe for the detection of HPV DNA. HPV typing was carried out using specific probes for HPV types 6/11, 16/18 and 31/33. HPV DNA was amplified by PCR using the degenerate primers E1350L/E1547. HPV were typed by pU-1M/PU-2R primers for the oncogenic HPV types 16, 18, 31 and 33, and PU-31B/PU-2R for "low-risk" group [6 and 11]. Using ISH, HPV was detected in 27 out 32 cases [84.4%]. All were HPV 6/11 positive. Co-infection with oncogenic HPV was found in one case that reacted with 16/18 and 31/33 probes. Good quality DNA was obtained in 13 cases. HPV was detected by PCR in 11 of 13 specimens [80.6%] when E1350L/E1547 primers were used. HPV 6/11 were present in all cases. The results of this study provide specific confirmation of the predominance of HPV6/11 and low rate of co-infection in patient from Tunisian Center. Because of the difficulty of DNA extraction, risk of DNA degradation and contamination associated with PCR, the ISH remains more adapted to archival material especially in routine clinical practice.

Congresses

6[eme] congres national d'urologie Tunis, 3-4 Fevrier 2006 Francais.

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (1 Supp.): 1-111

Keywords: Urology

Consent Forms

Designing and compiling a generic informed consent form human volunteers participating in research.

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Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility 2006; 6 (5): 553-562 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Informed Consent; Human Experimentation; Research

Abstract: Performing research on [human] volunteers may involve useful or harmful effects. To preserve the volunteers' dignity, numerous world associations have issued declarations such as Nuremberg s, Helsinki s, Belmont s report, etc. One of the four ethical principles in research is respecting volunteers' rights and the most obvious aspect of this respect materializes in obtaining the volunteers informed consent. This informed consent form has been compiled by a Delphi quality study which 15 experts have participated in its designation and compilation. At first, the experts replied the questions posed by the researchers on the frame and contents of the form. Then, the replies were summarized and once again were sent to the experts for a second revision. Eventually, the final form was edited by a Persian language expert. The final result of this research is an informed consent form which includes three main parts: introduction, body and places provided for signatures. Compilers of this form find it a suitable and useful way to obtain volunteers informed consent. This form has been prepared for all researchers in different fields of medical science and the authors welcome any comments, suggestions or criticisms by professors and specialists.

Coronary Angiography

Prioritizing patients for coronary angiography using simplified treadmill score in high risk Asian subjects in Saudi Arabia.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 122-126 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Disease; Exercise Test; Exercise Tolerance; Electrocardiography; Myocardial Ischemia-diagnosis; Case-Control Studies; Asia

Abstract: Our aim was to prioritize and identify patients for coronary angiography using simplified treadmill score in high risk Asian subjects. Consecutive patients referred for chest pain were evaluated based on clinical history and Treadmill Exercise Stress tests and Duke treadmill score and The Simplified treadmill score were plotted into risk categories and high risk patients were referred for coronary angiography. A total of 212 subjects with 95% males underwent Treadmill Stress test of whom 51[24%] were designated as high risk group with a Simplified treadmill score of 60, who were advised Coronary angiography but only 22% of the high risk group underwent Coronary angiography and almost all were found to have two or three vessel disease. The Simplified treadmill score can prioritize patients for coronary angiography using the high risk probability ratio of Simplified treadmill score in Asian subjects.

Cranocerebral Trauma

[The importance of nutritional support for head injured patients].

Bousofara, Mahdi; Kouas, Chokri; Raucoules, Marc

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (3): 142-147 (49 ref.)

Keywords: Head; Nutritional Support; Enteral Nutrition; Glutamine; Arginine

Abstract: Serious head injuries lead to many metabolic disorders such as, in particular a protein types catabolism and immunodepression. Early nutritional support for the patient in this case is definitely beneficial. It should be started as soon as the patient is out of danger. Enteral feeding should be preferred to parenteral feeding. In case of disorder of the bavel habit or of malabsorption, parenteral. protein-energy intake should be prescribed for a short period. In case of neuroagression, a supplementary intake of amino-acids [glutamine, arginine] seems beneficial for a better immunity defence system.

Cysts

diagnosis

Nasolabial cyst: a rare presentation to the oral and maxillofacial surgeon.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 67-69 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Nose Diseases; Labial Frenum; Mouth

Abstract: The nasolabial cyst is non-odontogenic fissural cyst. It appears in the soft tissues of the oral cavity on the region corresponding to the nasolabial furrow and alar nose. The time of appearance of this cyst is late in origin and frequently asymptomatic swelling elevating the nasal ala. The occurrence rate is extremely low and the clinical characteristics of this lesion and histopathology play very important role to recognize this cyst. The management of the cyst is by surgical excision intraorally. The purpose of this case report is to express the occurrence and diagnostic confirmation of this cyst to oral and maxillofacial surgeons and to understand the importance of the cyst in facial disfigurement.

Densitometry, X-Ray

adverse effects

[Estimation of absorbed dose of uterus and thyroid in women based on scan center dose in radiation with DEXA pencil-beam system].

Mokhlesian, N.; Sharafi, A.A.; Mokhtari-Dizaji, M.; Larijani, B.

Azad University

Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences 2006; 13 (2): 75-83 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Osteoporosis-radionuclide imaging; Bone Density; Uterus-radiation effects; Thyroid Glands-radiation effects

Abstract: Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry [DEXA] is presently considered as the standard technique for diagnosis of osteoporosis. Since there is still no evaluation based on the correlation between scan center dose and critical organs doses, in this study after measuring surface doses of thyroid and uterus as critical organs the correlation between scan center dose and thyroid and uterus surface doses were calculated in order to assess the rate of radiation dose to patients. In this study, 40 women underwent bone densitometry of Lunar DPX-MD system with pencil beam in two scan modes of AP spine and femur, simultaneously. Then surface doses of thyroid, uterus, scan center, and background were measured by placing 433 TLDs-400 at the surface of thyroid and uterus and also scan center. Then correlation between scan center dose and critical organs surface dose were analyzed and regression functions with significant level were determined. In AP spine and femoral scanning, average surface doses of thyroid [91 TLD-400] and uterus [84 TLD-400] were 1.88+/-1.36 and 1.81+/-1.03 micro Gy, respectively. Scan center dose in this scanning mode was 5.70+/-2.38 micro Gy. There was significant correlation between surface doses of thyroid and uterus and scan center dose. Therefore, regression functions and correlation coefficients were calculated. The observed significant correlation between critical organs surface dose and scan center dose showed that Lunar DPX-MD with pencil beam has very low radiation, similar to background doses.

Dental Bonding

Bond compatibility of low-fusing porcelain to recast titanium.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 125-130 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Porcelain; Titanium; Dental Casting Technique

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to investigate the bond compatibility of low-fusing porcelain to recast commercially pure titanium. A 3-point bending test was used to evaluate bonding strength. Three groups of specimens were prepared according to the percentage of new and recast commercially pure titanium. Group A-100% as-received metal, Group B-1:1 ratio of new to once recast metal, and Group C-100% once recast metal. Titanium casting unit was used to cast 24 specimens, eight for each group, with dimensions of 25.0 × 3.0 × 0.5 mm. Low fusing porcelain [Noritake] was fired onto the surface of the titanium specimen. A universal testing machine was used to perform the 3-point bending test. There was significant difference in the load at bond failure of titanium-ceramic system between group A [33.35 ± 5.16 MPa] and group B [24.35 ± 5.14 MPa] [P=0.004]. Similar results were found between group A and group C [23.63 ± 4.17 MPa] [P=0.002]. No significant difference was found between group B and group C [P=0.954]. It can be concluded that the bond strength of the as-received commercially pure titanium-Noritake ceramic combinations was significantly greater than that of the recast commercially pure titanium-Noritake ceramic combinations. Previously cast commercially pure titanium should not be used again to fabricate metal-ceramic restoration.

Dental Care for Children

trends

Trends in dental treatment performed on children under general anesthesia at the college of dentistry in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2006; 18 (2): 71-77 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Anesthesia, General; Child; Dentistry; Patient Compliance

Abstract: This study was undertaken to compare [i] the characteristics of patients and type of dental treatment carried out on children under general anesthesia [GA] from 1992-2000 and 1982-1990; [ii] rate of compliance of patients with scheduled 6-monthly follow-up appointment during the two periods. Records of children who were treated under GA in 1992-2000 were reviewed and the data collected included age of patient at the time of treatment, gender, medical/ physical status, indications for treatment and nature of treatment provided. Also the number of times parents brought their children for the 6-monthly recall appointment was recorded. Data for the years 1982-1990 which had earlier been reported were used for comparison. Results showed that, in general, the characteristics of patients regarding age and gender have not changed during the two periods except that more children aged 6-10 years were treated in 1992-2000 than earlier period. Behavior management problem coupled with extensive caries continues to be the major reasons for using GA to treat pediatric dental patients. There were more surgical procedures done in 1982-1990 than in 1992-2000. Also significantly more extractions, stainless steel crowns and pulpotomies were done in 1992-2000. Parental compliance with 6-monthly recall appointment was generally low, nevertheless significantly more patients turned up in 1982-1990 than in 1992-2000.

Dental Caries

epidemiology

Prevalence of carious lesions in early and late mixed dentition orthodontic patients.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 37-42 (42 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Dentition, Mixed; Tooth, Deciduous; Dentition, Permanent; Orthodontics

Abstract: To investigate the commonly affected carious teeth in the early and late mixed dentition period of male and female orthodontic patients. A total of 224 [Male: Female ratio 118: 106] patients were diagnosed in the early mixed and late mixed dentition in 3 age subgroups; 6-7 years, 8-10 years and 11-13 years at the patients were investigated regarding carious lesions in the maxillary and mandibular dentition, carious lesions in male and female subjects, carious lesions in primary and permanent teeth. Intra-oral examination and radiographs [orthopantogram and peri-apical] were done for each patient to confirm the carious lesions. The mandibular dentition was affected 3 times more than the maxillary dentition [mean values for total mandibular dentition 62.3 and total mean value for maxillary dentition 28.6]. Males [total mean value 75.7] were affected 3 times greater as compared to the female patients [total mean value 21.9]. 8-10 years age group has the highest carious prevalence [total mean value 54.6] followed by the 11-13 years age group [total mean value 24.6] and the 6-7 years age group [total mean value 18-7]. Both primary and

permanent mandibular molars had more carious lesions as compared with the maxillary molars. Mandibular 2nd primary and 1st primary molars and permanent lower 1st permanent molars had the highest carious lesions. 8-9 years age group had the highest carious lesions for both primary and permanent teeth. Males had more [ratio 3:1] carious lesions as compared to the females.

Dental Clasps

B-clasp: a new retentive component of removable appliance and its clinical application.

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King Saud University - College of Dentistry - Department of Dentistry Research Center

SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2006; 18 (2): 91-99 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Orthodontic Appliances, Removable; Malocclusion, Angle Class I; Malocclusion, Angle Class II; Malocclusion, Angle Class III

Abstract: The objective of this paper was to introduce a new type of retentive clasp [B-Clasp] for the removable appliance that engages the roof of the molar tube in the fixed appliance. It is a bi-helix clasp made from 0.7 mm stainless steel wire and consists of mesial helix, bridge, distal helix, flyover and tag. Its fabrication and clinical applications are presented. Clinically, the B-clasp proved to be practical, effective and retentive in several clinical applications in orthodontics.

Three-dimensional finite element analysis on preferable cast circumferential clasps arms design.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2006; 18 (2): 100-104 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Finite Element Analysis; Dental Casting Technique; Dental Stress Analysis

Abstract: High stresses which result during functions in the cast clasps arms are the main causes of deformations or fractures. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the stress distribution in three-dimensional finite element analysis models of clasps and to select their preferable design. A three-dimensional finite element analysis was used for the investigations. Preformed clasp wax patterns for circumferential clasps were selected and three parameters namely length, thickness and width at the base and tip were measured to generate purposely designed experimental three-dimensional models. Generated stresses and deformations were calculated numerically and plotted graphically. The study was made at the Specialization of Dental Technology of the University School of Dentistry Timisoara, Romania, in collaboration with the Politehnica's University Department of Strength of Materials from the same town during the period 2004-2005. Results were displayed as colored stresses and displacements contour plots to identify regions of different values. The correlations between maximal stress and deformation allow the selection of the preferable parameters of the clasp arm. Within the limitations of this study, the preferable cross-sectional shape of the retentive cast circumferential clasp arm was determined as half-round and the taper 0.6 mm.

Dental Implants

Implants for orthodontic anchorage - review.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 29-32 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Orthodontics; Orthodontic Anchorage Procedures

Abstract: Maintaining anchorage in orthodontics has been a challenge for the orthodontists for centuries. In the recent past several different appliances have been introduced, which are claimed to be the replacement of extra-oral anchorage appliances. But time has shown that they all have failed to provide the anchorage needs. Currently micro implants have been introduced for use in orthodontics. They claim to provide absolute anchorage during orthodontic treatment. The purpose of this article is to review the history and current concepts of implants in orthodontics.

Dental Impression Materials

Dimensional accuracy of 3 silicone dental impression materials.

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Medical Services of Qatar Armed Forces

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 632-636 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Impression Technique; Dental Models; Silicone Elastomers; Materials Testing; Surface Properties

Abstract: This study was carried out to measure the dimensional changes in silicone impression material, which can affect the fitness of the prosthesis. Using both single and double mix techniques, 20 impression samples for each of 3 different proprietary silicones, Xantopren- H, President and Fullident, were made. Selected measurements were made on the stone casts made from each impression. In all 3 cases, the single mix gave more accurate casts than the double mix technique. The Xantopren- H impressions had the most accurate dimensions.

Dental Plaque

microbiology

Current concepts on dental plaque and the microbiology of periodontitis and dental caries - a concise review.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 137-144 (70 ref.)

Keywords: Periodontitis-microbiology; Dental Caries; Biofilms

Abstract: The oral cavity is a home for about 700 bacterial species, 50% of which are as yet uncultivable. They are found either bathing in saliva as planktonic cells or living in stable microbial communities, e.g. dental plaque, within distinct habitats. Due to its presence on non-shedding surfaces and because of its primary etiological role in dental caries and periodontitis, dental plaque has always been a focus of dental research. Influenced by an explosion in the interest in biofilm biology that occurred in the last decade, much attention has been recently given to the study of dental plaque as a microbial biofilm. Such a trend has been facilitated by advances in technologies and molecular methods. This review summarizes the current knowledge about the different aspects of dental biofilms, and presents the different hypotheses on their etiological role in periodontitis and dental caries. The current stand on the microbiology of these diseases is also described.

Dental Waste

Evaluation of dental waste management in two cities in Palestine.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S217-S222 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Dentist's Practice Patterns; Dentists; Hepatitis B Vaccines; Universal Precautions

Abstract: Disposal of dental waste was investigated at 37 randomly selected clinics in Ramallah and Al-Bireh cities: 31 private practices and 6 public/NGO clinics. Dentists were interviewed regarding their disposal of different forms of dental waste. Disinfectants and X-ray processing solution were thrown down the drain. For sharps, 13.5% of dentists used puncture-resistant containers [only in the public/ NGO clinics], 45.9% discarded needles directly in the garbage after being recapped and 40.5% placed the used needles and blades in closed plastic bottles before throwing in the general garbage. Blood-soaked dressings and amalgam waste were also thrown in the garbage. While 10.75% of dentists were vaccinated against hepatitis B, 47% of the staff at private clinics were not.

Dentigerous Cyst

diagnosis

Clinical and radiological behaviour of dentigerous cyst - study.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 63-66 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Dentigerous Cyst-radiography; Maxilla; Mandible; Follicular Cyst; Dental Sac

Abstract: The maxillofacial region is affected by a greater number of cysts than any other part of the body. The present study [A descriptive case series] is about the clinical, features i.e. age, sex and site distribution and radiological features of dentigerous cyst performed on 47 biopsy proved cases over a period of two years. This cystic lesion is common in males [60%] as compared to females [40%]. The most common age group is the second decade [48.9%] of life. The mandibular third molar region [57.44%] is the most favorite anatomical site, followed by maxillary canine region [25.53%]. Swelling has been the most common chief complaint i.e. [61.702%]. In 19.14% of patients, dentigerous cyst was a chance radiographic finding. The most common radiological feature is a well circumscribed unilocular radiolucency surrounding the crown of a tooth [96%] modalities were enucleation [83%], marsupialization [11%] and marsupialization followed by enucleation [6%].

Depression

Depressive symptoms among high school adolescents in Oman.

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Ministry of Health - Department of Research and Studies

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S126-S137 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Students; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Questionnaires

Abstract: We used the self-reported 27-item Child Depression Inventory to investigate the rate and correlates of depressive symptoms among 5409 secondary school adolescents in Oman. Being female was a significant predictor of adolescent depression in bivariate analysis, but adjusting to other predictors in multivariate analysis, it was no longer a significant independent risk factor. History of mental illness, high score in negative health locus of control, low score in positive health locus of control, not taking breakfast, poor relationship with family members, friends and teachers and physical abuse during adolescence significantly predicted depressive symptoms in the logistic regression model. Having a hobby and never dropping a class were protective variables.

Diabetes Mellitus

Diabetes knowledge, beliefs and practices among people with diabetes attending a university hospital in Karachi, Pakistan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 590-598 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Knowledge; Attitude; Questionnaires; Health Education

Abstract: A structured questionnaire on knowledge, beliefs and practices regarding diabetes was administered to 199 persons with diabetes [92.5% type 2] attending the Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi. Mean age [standard deviation [SD]] was 53 [11] years. Mean duration of diabetes [SD] was 8 [7] years in men and 9 [6] years in women. Men had a significantly better knowledge score than women [P = 0.02]; there was no significant difference in the beliefs and practices scores. Scores were classed as good [60%] in only 13.6% of participants for knowledge, 17.6% for beliefs and 11.2% for practices. About 38% of the participants had received education on diabetes care.

adverse effects

Diabetes mellitus and its oral complications: a brief review.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 97-100 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Complications; Oral Health; Oral Hygiene; Dental Caries; Periodontal Diseases; Risk Factors; Candida; Halitosis; Salivary Glands; Periodontitis

Abstract: Oral health is an integral part of systemic and nutritional health and plays a significant role in the maintenance of optimum general health status. Several factors affect oral health including metabolic disorders such as diabetes mellitus. The purpose of this review is to gather and highlights various studies concerning diabetes mellitus and its potential effects on oral health. The english-language MEDLINE publications [experimental, observational and clinical studies] from 1966 through January 2006 having relation with Diabetes mellitus and oral health were reviewed. A total of 54 publications were evaluated based on their relevance, strength and quality of design and methods; and 32 publications were selected for this review. The body of short, long and epidemiological literature suggests that the most frequently reported symptoms in diabetic patients in relation to oral cavity are: poor oral hygiene, inflammation of gums [gingivitis], oral candidiasis, calculus and pockets formation, dental caries, non carious tooth surface loss, peri-apical abscess, taste impairment, burning mouth syndrome, rhomboid glossitis, denture stomatitis, angular cheilitis, hyposalivation, halitosis and oro-antral fistula. Based on the literature reviewed; it could be concluded that diabetes mellitus can cause all the above stated oral conditions.

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1

drug therapy

Concomitant use of insulin glargine and NPH in type-1 diabetes.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 208-210 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Insulin-analogs and derivatives; Insulin-therapeutic uses; Insulin, Isophane-therapeutic uses; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated; Prospective Studies; Blood Glucose

Abstract: In this prospective study on 13 patients with type 1 diabetes we evaluated the glycemic control and hypoglycemic episodes on a combination therapy of NPH and glargine insulin. Glycosylated hemoglobin [HbA1C], fasting [FPG], Post Prandial glucose [PPG], and blood glucose on arrival from the school levels were recorded at baseline and two monthly intervals for 6 months. The mean HbA1C reduced from 9.7 to 7.1%, incidence of hypoglycemia reduced from 1.8 to 1.2, mean Fasting Blood Glucose [FBG] from 121 to 108 mg/dl and mean blood glucose on arrival from the school from 287.6 to 167.3 mg/dl over 6 months observation period. This regimen helps us to avoid hyperglycemia on arrival from the school with no increase in hypoglycemic events.

Diabetic Foot

therapy

Management of diabetic foot ulcers ; some bitter facts and harsh realities.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 97-100 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Disease Management; Follow-Up Studies

Diabetic Nephropathies

mortality

Diabetic nephropathy.

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Ministry of Health - Directorate General Planning - Department of Research and Studies

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 703-705 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Complications; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Risk Factors; Prevalence; Cohort Studies

Diaphragm

injuries

[Laparoscopic repair of a post-traumatic ruptured diaphragm: case report].

Mzali, Rafik; Gharbi, Ahmed; Chaari, Mohamed; Mnif, Issam; Beyrouti, Mohamed I.

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (5): 312-315 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Rupture; Laparoscopy; Pneumoperitoneum

Abstract: We report an observation of traumatic rupture of the diaphragm repaired laparoscopically. A 23-year-old man was admitted to our hospital two days after having undergone a traffic accident. The diagnosis was evoked by chest radiograph, then confirmed by Computed tomography scan, in front of an ascension of the left diaphragmatic cupola and an intra-thoracic digestive clarity. Seen the hemodynamic stability of the patient, a laparoscopic repair was indicated. The intra-abdominal pressure was fixed at 10 mm Hg. Despite the retraction of the diaphragmatic banks and the posterior seat of the breach, the intervention was held without any major incident. The postoperative course was marked by the formation of an encysted left pleural hematoma evacuated by a lung decortication. The evolution was normal thereafter.

Diazepam

administration and dosage

A new nasal drug delivery system for diazepam using natural mucoadhesive polysaccharide obtained from tamarind seeds.

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SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal 2006; 14 (2): 115-119 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Drug Delivery Systems; Nose; Polysaccharides; Tamarindus; Seeds; Plant Extracts

Abstract: A new nasal drug delivery system of diazepam has been developed with a natural mucoadhesive agent from *Tamarindus indica* L. The mucoadhesive strength, viscosity and gelling property of this natural mucoadhesive agent was found to be higher in comparison to synthetic polymers, hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose [HPMC] and carbopol 934 which are conventionally used for similar purpose. In vitro drug release characteristic through franz-diffusion cell using excised bovine nasal membrane was also found to be better in comparison to the above synthetic polymers. This patient friendly, needle free dosage form may replace the diazepam injections in future.

Diclofenac

analysis

Rapid colorimetric assay of diclofenac sodium tablets using 4-carboxyl-2, 6-dinitrobenzene diazonium ion [CDNBD].

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

Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 141-148 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Colorimetry-methods; Diazonium Compounds; Tablets; Pharmaceutical Preparations

Abstract: This study describes a novel simple, rapid and sensitive colorimetric assay method for diclofenac sodium tablets. The method is based on a simple aromatic ring derivatization technique using newly developed 4-carboxyl-2, 6-dinitrobenzenediazonium ion [CDNBD] as chromogenic derivatizing reagent with subsequent formation of an azo dye. The diazo coupling reaction was carried out between CDNBD and diclofenac. Optimization studies for time and temperature was conducted using the method of steepest ascent. The UV absorption spectrum was recorded and the stoichiometric ratio for the drug and reagent was done by continuous variation method. Optimal calibration range was fixed [1-way ANOVA] and then the method was applied to dosage form analysis. Comparison of dosage form analysis was done with the BP HPLC method. The diazo coupling reaction is very fast and optimization studies established an optimal reaction immediately after mixing the reaction mixture in a vortex mixer for 10 sec. A new absorption maximum [λ_{max}] at 470nm was selected as analytical wavelength. The assays were linear over 1.35 -10.8microg/ml of diclofenac and the reaction required a 2:1 reagent/drug stoichiometric ratio. The new method has a low limit of detection of 0.27 microg/ml, and was reproducible over a three-day assessment of precision [RSD 2.31%]. The method has been successfully applied to the assay of diclofenac sodium slow-release tablets and found to be of equivalent accuracy [$p>0.05$] with the official [B.P 1998] HPLC method. The new method has distinct advantages of speed, simplicity, sensitivity, and more affordable instrumentation and could find application as a rapid analytical method for diclofenac sodium tablets.

Dietary Sucrose

Effects of long term consumption of sugar as part of meal on serotonin 1-A receptor dependent responses.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 94-98 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Hyperphagia; Receptor, Serotonin, 5-HT_{1A}; Rats, Wistar; Diet

Abstract: In view of an effect of high intake of sugar on brain serotonin [5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT] and a role of serotonin in the regulation of appetite, the present study concerns pre and postsynaptic responses to a selective 5-HT-1A receptor agonist 8-hydroxy-2-[di-n-propylamino] tetralin [8-OH-DPAT] following long term consumption of sugar as part of meal in rats. Sugar diet was prepared by mixing standard rodent diet and table sugar in ratio of 3:1 [w/w] and rats were fed freely on this diet for five weeks. Control rats were fed freely on standard rodent diet. After five weeks 8-OH-DPAT at a dose of 0.5mg/kg/ml was injected to both the groups to compare effectiveness of the drug to elicit hyperphagia [presynaptic response] and elicited hyperactivity syndrome [postsynaptic response]. Results showed that 8-OH-DPAT-induced forepaw treading and flatbody posture were smaller in sugar than normal diet treated rats. Conversely 8-OH-DPAT-induced hyperlocomotion was greater in sugar than normal diet treated rats. 4h Food consumption was greater in sugar than normal diet treated rats while 8-OH-DPAT-induced hyperphagia significant in normal diet treated rats was not observed in sugar diet treated rats. The results show a decrease in the effectiveness of pre as well as postsynaptic 5-HT-1A receptor dependent responses following long term consumption of sugar diet. Role of serotonin receptor responsiveness on mood and impaired adaptation to stress is discussed.

Dirofilariasis

diagnosis

Human dirofilariasis due to dirofilaria repens in Ahvaz-Iran: A report of three cases.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 211-213 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Dirofilaria-pathogenicity; Cheek-parasitology; Thorax-parasitology; Conjunctiva-parasitology

Abstract: Zoonotic filariasis due to Dirofilaria repens is prevalent in several regions of the world and because of recent rise in the number of human infections in countries of Europe, Africa and Asia, it is considered an emerging zoonoses in these continents. In 2002 three cases of dirofilariasis were diagnosed. The first case was a 34 year old man from Ahvaz referred to dermatologist with a nodule on the right cheek. During the excisional biopsy an adult dirofilaria measured 120 mm in length with white color was removed. The second case was a 37 year old man from a

village around Ahvaz city who noticed a single moveable nodule with itching, irritation and swelling, 1.5 cm in diameter on his chest. The patient pressed the nodule and a white worm with 130 mm in length was revealed. The third case was a 35 year old man from Ahvaz presented at Imam Khomeini hospital because of eye irritation with symptoms and signs of itching, swelling and redness of the right eye. Examination noticed a living worm with the length of 110 mm which removed from the subconjunctival space. The worms were examined in parasitology department and based on morphological characters and microscopical identified as *Dirofilaria repens*. This is the second report of subcutaneous and the first report of subconjunctival dirofilariasis from Iran.

Echinococcosis

diagnosis

Evaluation of the enzyme-linked immuno-electro transfer blot [EITB] technique using hydatid cyst antigens B/5 and total IgG antibodies in laboratory diagnosis of human hydatidosis.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 127-131 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Antigens; Immunoglobulin G; Electrophoresis, Polyacrylamide Gel; Fascioliasis; Toxocariasis; Strongyloidiasis; Amebiasis; Trichostrongylosis

Abstract: To evaluate the validity of the Enzyme-linked Immuno-electro Transfer Blot [EITB] technique to diagnose human hydatidosis using sheep hydatid fluid antigens and human sera infected with hydatidosis. After preparing parasite antigen from sheep hydatid cyst fluid, all collected human sera infected with hydatidosis and other parasitic diseases as well as normal individuals, were analyzed by EITB test to evaluate its validity in diagnosing of hydatidosis. Department of Medical Parasitology and Mycology, School of Public Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran. Seventy patients infected with hydatidosis confirmed by surgery, 15 with fasciolosis, 10 with toxocariasis, 15 with strongyloidiasis, 5 with amoebiasis, 10 with trichostrongylosis and 30 normal controls. The sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values of EITB test. Using total IgG antibody isotype, the sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values were 95%, 88.5%, 86.4%, 95.5 % 97.3%, 64.8%, 60.3% and 97.7% for antigens Band5 respectively. The total IgG antibodies in hydatidosis patients documented the parasite AgB subunits i.e 12, 16, 23 kDa, also larger subunit of Ag5, namely 39 kDa. The study showed that although, EITB method was a time consuming test, but due to high validity could be considered as an authentic technique, especially when the diagnosis is vague and time is not imperative. Vic- Chancellery for Research, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran. No Conflicts of interest exists.

[Unusual localization of ! spinal hydatid cyst].

Bouden, Amel; Khaled, Samira; Annabi, Hedi; Mbarek, Mondher; Kraiem, Nour Houda; Jamoussi, Moncef

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (3): 201-204 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Spinal Cord; Cisterna Magna; Spinal Cord Diseases; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Dura Mater; Cranial Fossa, Posterior

Abstract: We report one case of uncommon spinal hydatid cysts particular by its localization. It is intradural, localized with predilection in the big cistern cerebello-medullar. There is no involvement of adjacent vertebral discs and ligaments. We specify characteristic imaging features and polymorphism of this affection who can affect all anatomical structures. We emphasize MRI for diagnosis and follow-up in search for residual or recurrent lesions.

Education, Medical

methods

Lecturing in medical education.

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RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 63-67 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Students, Medical; Learning; Anxiety

Abstract: Undergraduate medical students attend more lectures than they see patients. Lectures provide an entree into a difficult topic, different perspectives on subject, up to date resume of research and relevant clinical and laboratory experience. They also provide hints and guidelines on how to learn a topic or a procedure.

Electrocardiography

Interet de l'electrocardiogramme en medecine du travail.

Miled, S.; Ben Mansour, H.; Nouaigui, H.

SST - Santé et Sécurité au Travail 2006; (36): 29-32 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Occupational Medicine

Embryology

Human embryology and nutrition - some factor from the Holy Qur-an.

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RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 58-63 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Nutrition; Islam; Reproduction; Human Body; Soil; Water; Embryo Implantation; Sex Determination [Genetics]; Embryo; Parturition

Abstract: The Holy Qur-an has provided vast information on various stages of human embryology.. It has been stated that man has been created from the elements provided mainly from water and soil. Qur-an states that after fertilization, nutfah [zygote] rests in the mother's womb for some time, where it gets its nourishment and protection from the outside stresses. It grows into alaqah [a clot of congealed blood] and then into mudghah [fetus lump]. Then the mudghah is converted into izaman [mass of bones]. Then the mother gives birth to the child. The term used in Qur-an for giving birth is nukh-rajah-kum tiflan [expulsion of the baby]. The newborn feeds on the mother's breasts for at least two years or two and a half years, as Allah states in the Holy Qur-an.

Emergency Medical Services

Emergency preparedness and humanitarian action: the research deficit. Eastern Mediterranean Region perspective.

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World Health Organization - Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean - Emergency Response and Humanitarian Action

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S54-S63 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Health Care Sector-organization and administration; Financial Support; Mortality; Morbidity; Research

Abstract: The WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region, extending from Morocco in the west to Pakistan in the east, with a population exceeding 490 million, suffers a large proportion of both natural and manmade disasters. Humanitarian partners in the health sector have played a major role in averting the excessive mortality and morbidity in response to previous emergencies; nevertheless much remains to be done to provide the evidence through rigorous research methods to standardize other essential elements of the health response to humanitarian emergencies. Strengthening of academic institutions, prioritization of research, financial resources and linkages with institutions in the developed world can ameliorate the situation in the Region.

Empyema, Tuberculous

therapy

Adjunct therapy with corticosteroids or paracentesis for treatment of tuberculous pleural effusion.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 504-508 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Paracentesis; Steroids-therapeutic uses; Antitubercular Agents

Abstract: To determine the effect of adjunct therapy, we carried out a prospective cohort study on 190 patients with tuberculous pleural effusion during May 2003- April 2004. Patients were divided into 3 groups. All groups were treated with anti-tuberculosis [TB] drugs for 6 months; in group 2 [n = 46] prednisolone, 30 mg/ day for 10 days, was added; group 3 [n = 78] were given paracentesis to remove fluid. Fever and constitutional symptoms disappeared faster in group 2 [P>0.05]. After 10 days, there was a significantly greater reduction in the size of pleural effusion in group 2, but after 6 months the difference was not statistically significant. We found corticosteroids and therapeutic paracentesis are not necessary in the management of TB pleural effusion.

Endocarditis, Bacterial

prevention and control

Antibiotic prophylaxis for bacterial endocarditis: a survey of current practices among dentists in Riyadh.

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King Saud University - College of Dentistry - Division of Pediatric Dentistry

Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 79-92 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Antibiotic Prophylaxis; Dentists; General Practice, Dental; Questionnaires

Abstract: The aim of this study was to evaluate the current practice of antibiotic prophylaxis for Bacterial Endocarditis [BE] among Riyadh dentists. A three-paged self-administered questionnaire was circulated to the dental practices in large hospitals and dental polyclinic in Riyadh City. A total of 700 questionnaires were distributed and the response rate was 41.7%. The relationship was determined between variables and the various responses using a X2 test. A great majority of the respondents [96.9%] were using prophylactic antibiotic in patients susceptible to BE and amoxicillin was the first antibiotic of choice. A high percentage of the surveyed dentists were still using prophylactic antibiotic for low or negligible risk cardiac conditions. The respondents were also noticed to cover non-high risk dental procedures with prophylactic antibiotics. This practice is not consistent with the recent American Heart Association [AHA] guidelines. Therefore, improvement in dental practitioners knowledge about prophylactic antibiotic utilization is required.

Endocarditis, Subacute Bacterial

diagnosis

Young patient with sub-acute bacterial endocarditis presenting with embolic phenomena.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 194-196 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Cerebrovascular Accident; Gangrene; Nervous System Diseases; Embolism

Abstract: Subacute Bacterial Endocarditis presents a diagnostic challenge even in this day and age due to a variety of manifestations which can be difficult to spot in the early stages where the disease can be treated effectively. This report focuses on the neural and cutaneous manifestations of the disease in a single patient. It stresses the need to suspect endocarditis in young children who present with manifestations of stroke, transient ischemic attacks or peripheral vascular lesions. Delay in treatment is a major cause of mortality in this population and only a high index of suspicion can lead to an early life saving diagnosis and treatment.

Enteral Nutrition

General and nutritional protocol nasogastric [NG] feeding of neonates in a public hospital of peshawar, NWFP.

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RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 43-50 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Infant Nutrition; Infant, Low Birth Weight; Infant, Newborn; Hospital, Public; Intubation, Gastrointestinal

Abstract: The purpose of the study was to evaluate the nutritional intake of the infants through nasogastric [NG] feeding and the associated complications. Ten infants [mean age=17.3+/- 9.3 days, mean wt=2.1+/- 0.5 Kg] were included in the study. Nutrients and energy were calculated from the NG feed using food composition tables. Monitoring protocol and complications were observed. The mean total energy intake was 114.62 +/- 9.48 Kcal/day [47% of RDA]. The mean protein intake was 1.25 +/- 0.07 g/day, fulfilling only 27 % of the requirements. The mean per day intakes of Ca, P, Zn, Fe, and Mg and mean per day intake of vitamins A, D, E, B6, B12, folate, thiamin, and ascorbic acid from NG tube were much lower than RDA. Aspiration, reflux, tube blockage, tube displacement, gut infection and diarrhea were noted. Monitoring of NG feed was satisfactory. The intake of protein and energy and frequency of most of complications is an issue of concern. Stress must be placed to increase the energy and nutrients intake [particularly protein], further strengthening monitoring and to minimize associated complications of NG feeding in neonates.

Enterobacteriaceae Infections

epidemiology

Occurrence of enteropathogenic bacteria in children under 5 years with diarrhoea in south Tehran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 792-797 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Escherichia coli Infections-epidemiology; Diarrhea-microbiology; Feces-microbiology; Prevalence; Seasons

Abstract: This study was carried out on 1600 rectal swabs from children under 5 years of age admitted at the health centre in Islamshahr, Tehran province, Islamic Republic of Iran, during 1998-99. The specimens were examined for various bacterial pathogens. Isolation rates were: enteropathogenic Escherichia coli 6.8%, Shigella spp. 3.4%,

Salmonella spp. 2.9%, Campylobacter spp. 0.9%, Yersinia spp. 0.7%. The isolation rate was highest in the summer, except for Yersinia spp., which was predominantly isolated in spring. The results of this study demonstrate the significance of Yersinia spp. And Campylobacter spp. in patients with diarrhoea.

Erythropoietin

administration and dosage

Effect of unadjusted dose of erythropoietin on hemoglobin in chronic renal failure patients.

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Shifa College of Medicine

RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 28-32 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Hemoglobins-drug effects; Kidney Failure, Chronic; Renal Dialysis

Abstract: To assess the response of unadjusted dose of erythropoietin with respect to weight in patients on dialysis. Fifty-five patients who previously had three dialysis sittings, had received erythropoietin for at least one month and were coming on regular follow up dialysis in dialysis clinic of Shifa International Hospital, Islamabad were included in this study. Erythropoietin was given subcutaneously twice a week adding to a dose of 4000 units per week. Hemoglobin level was determined at the end of study period. The over all increase in hemoglobin after the administration of erythropoietin was 1.18 +/- 0.06 g/dl. 87.3% patients responded to erythropoietin and showed a rise in their hemoglobin, while 12.7% did not respond. Unadjusted dose of erythropoietin showed increase in hemoglobin but in most of the cases failed to achieve the target hemoglobin. In order to achieve the target hemoglobin, administration of adjusted doses of rHuEPO is required.

Esophageal pH Monitoring

instrumentation

[Oesophageal pH-metry monitoring: technique, indications and limits].

Serraj, I.; Amrani, N.

Maroc Médical 2006; 28 (1): 46-49 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Hydrogen-Ion Concentration; Gastroesophageal Reflux; Esophagus

Factor V

genetics

[Phenotypic and genotypic detection of the factor V leiden].

Masrar, A.; Derlon, A. Borel; Agoumi, N. Benkirane

Maroc Médical 2006; 28 (1): 43-45 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Phenotype; Genotype; Activated Protein C. Resistance

Faith Healing

Role of faith and resilience in recovery from psychotrauma.

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Psychiatric Clinic and Stress Research Center

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 204-207 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Stress Disorders, Traumatic; Psychotherapy; Natural Disasters

Abstract: Role of faith and resilience in recovery from traumatic events is a common observation. Recent experience with the earthquake victims in NWFP and AJK clearly demonstrated the positive effects of faith and resilience. Faith in God Almighty was a major factor in strengthening resilience and promoting recovery from traumatic stress disorders. Author suggests partnering media in resilience promotion and capacity building of the disaster affected population and developing psychotherapeutic techniques to enhance the natural resilience and strength in victims of psycho-trauma.

Familial Mediterranean Fever

epidemiology

Familial Mediterranean fever in children: a single centre experience in Jordan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 818-823 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Familial Mediterranean Fever-genetics; Familial Mediterranean Fever-diagnosis; Familial Mediterranean Fever-therapy; Abdominal Pain; Colchicine-therapeutic uses

Abstract: Familial Mediterranean fever is quite prevalent among Arabs. We reviewed the files of 56 patients diagnosed with familial Mediterranean fever and followed up at King Hussein Medical Centre in Jordan over 4 years for their clinical profile, course, genotype, treatment and complications. There were 30 males and 26 females with a mean age at onset of 5.2 years. Abdominal pain [79%] was the commonest manifestation, followed by arthritis [13%] and chest pain [4%]. Family history was positive in 50% of patients. Regarding treatment, 97% of patients responded well to colchicine, and amyloidosis was not documented in any patients after 5 years follow-up. The commonest genotype was M694 [64%], followed by heterozygous M694V- V726A [23%] and E148Q [8%].

Fasciitis

diagnosis

[Shulman syndrome: a review of 4 cases].

Lamloum, Mounir; Sioud Dhrif, Asma; Ben Ghorbel, Imad; Smiti, Khanfir Monia; Haouet, Slim; Khedher, Ismail; Houman, Mohamed Habib

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (3): 189-194 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Eosinophilia; Scleroderma, Localized; Syndrome; Review Literature

Abstract: The goal of this study is to report four cases of Shulman syndrome with a literature review. Shulman syndrome is a rare disorder recently considered a systemic disease. Our first case shows woody induration of the buttock and trunk with features of morphea. The diagnosis of eosinophilic fasciitis, suspected on hypereosinophilia, was confirmed by histological findings of muscle biopsy. In the second and the third case, the induration affected arms and legs. Obvious strenuous exercise was noted in the third patient. Those patients full filled the criteria of eosinophilic fasciitis. Visceral involvement consisted on restrictive lung function defects on the second case and oesophageal hypokinesia in the third case. In the fourth case, there was a scleroderma-like on the extremities with extension to abdomen. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate was normal. Histological findings confirm the diagnosis of eosinophilic fasciitis. All patients were treated with general steroids at high doses associated to cimetidine in the second patient. Once therapy ended, relapses occur in second and third cases.

Financial Management, Hospital

Hospital financial performance in the United States of America: a follow-up study.

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Florida International University - Robert Stempel School of Public Health - Department of Health Policy and Management

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 670-678 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Hospital Costs; Quality Indicators, Health Care; Economics, Hospital; Follow-Up Studies

Abstract: To clarify and validate the factors that influence hospital profitability in the United States of America, we used a cross-sectional design to examine data for 1998. Several changes and government regulations introduced in the early 1990s influenced hospital performance. We included those variables to give a better understanding of the hospital payment system. Among the explanatory variables geographic location, competition, hospital size and occupancy rate were identified as the main considered, contributors to hospital profitability.

Fistula

diagnosis

Cholecystogastric fistula: an unusual presentation.

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Foundation University Medical College - Department of Surgery

RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 76-83 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Gallbladder; Pylorus; Cholelithiasis; Common Bile Duct; Biliary Fistula

Abstract: We are presenting a rare case of cholecystogastric fistula, which presented as chronic cholecystitis and obstructive jaundice .

Foreign Bodies

diagnosis

Iatrogenic brain foreign body.

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Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology 2006; 18 (4): 779-784 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Brain-pathology; Iatrogenic Disease; Intracranial Pressure; Catheterization; Craniocerebral Trauma; Review Literature

Abstract: We describe a case of an adult patient admitted following severe head injury. His condition necessitated the insertion of intracranial pressure monitoring catheter for brain protection management. When the initial crisis was settled, the ICP catheter was gently removed. However after extracting the catheter it was noted that a considerable part of the tip was missing. Plain X-ray of skull confirmed the presence of radio-opaque fragment inside the brain tissue. The patient needed drainage operation within one week of the episode when the catheter fragment was removed with complete recovery. The aim of this paper is to review the literature and to present warning notes on the untoward effects of iatrogenic brain foreign body.

Foreign Medical Graduates

Resource utilization and costs borne by international medical graduates in their pursuit for practice license in Ontario, Canada.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 110-115 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Licensure; Costs and Cost Analysis; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Many physicians immigrate to Canada to pursue postgraduate training. However, these International Medical Graduates [IMGs] face difficulties in achieving their goal. For licensing IMGs who meet 'Canadian' practice standards, the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long Term Care [MOHLTC] provided funding for establishing a program, the Ontario IMG Clearinghouse [OIMG]. Announced in January 2004, the program replaces the former programs: Ontario IMG program [OIMGP] and the Assessment Program for IMGs [APIMG]. However, during this process IMGs are required to write and re-write several exams and bear the associated costs of the needed resources such as study time, exam fees, books and commuting. The main objective of this study was to estimate the resource utilization in the process of entry into OIMGP and the associated costs in relation to IMGs' annual income. We identified a subgroup of IMGs [n = 21], who were fluent in English and had written Medical Council of Canada Evaluating Exam [MCCEE]. Using a semi-structured questionnaire, we collected information on IMGs' demographic characteristics, resource utilization and associated costs in the process of entry into OIMGP and then estimated the percentage of IMGs' annual income spent on the utilized resources. The study time, books and commuting were the main resources utilized in the process of entering OIMGP. Most IMGs had very limited financial resources and required more than one attempt and 6 months of full time study to pass MCCEE and the like; the median percentage of annual income spent was 42% [IQR = 21%, 74%]. IMGs' limited financial resources in relation to the current process appear to negatively impact their pursuit for practice license in Ontario. On the other hand the process of re-testing their already 'tested' medical knowledge is counterproductive from a broad societal perspective.

Gastroesophageal Reflux

physiopathology

[Findings of 24-hour esophageal pH monitoring in patients with respiratory and otorhinolaryngologic manifestations of gastroesophageal reflux disease].

Karoui, Sami; Zouiten, Lilia; Matri, Samira; Boubaker, Jalel; Filali, Azza

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (3): 165-169 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Esophageal pH Monitoring; Asthma; Cough; Pharyngitis; Laryngitis; Chronic Disease; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: We conducted a retrospective study on 24-hour esophageal pH monitoring performed to patients with non allergic asthma, chronic cough and chronic pharyngitis or laryngitis. We studied 168 patients. On 24-hour esophageal pH monitoring, gastroesophageal reflux was detected in 67 cases [40%], more frequently in patients with chronic cough and asthma than in patients with chronic pharyngitis or laryngitis. A statistically significant increase in all the pH metric parameters, except for the number of reflux episodes, was found in asthmatic patients compared to patients with chronic pharyngitis or laryngitis. Comparison of the pH metric parameters in patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease revealed that the number of reflux episodes of more than five minutes and the duration of longest reflux episodes were higher in asthmatic patients than in patients with chronic cough. Gastroesophageal reflux disease is more frequent in asthma and chronic cough than in chronic pharyngitis or laryngitis. Reflux episodes in chronic cough are shorter than these in asthma. This difference should explain the different severity between the two situations.

Gastrostomy

methods

[Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy in children].

El Azzouzi, D.; Bouhafis, A.; Kadouri, M.; Abdelhak, M.; Benhmamouch, N.; Barahioui, M.

Maroc Médical 2006; 28 (1): 30-35 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Endoscopy; Child; Gastrostomy-adverse effects

Abstract: The Percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy is currently the way initially of reference for the prolonged enteral food. The simplicity and the speed of the technique, the evolution of the materiel make that the pediatre and the surgeon pediatre are solicted and that the instalation is accessible to any endoscopist. The respect of the contre-indication and the rigour in the realization of the procedure are the key of the success of the endoscopic gesture, of the weak rate of morbidity and mortality.

Gentamicins

therapeutic uses

Biodegradable implants of gentamicin sulfate for effective management of osteomyelitis.

Ali, Taufeeq; Mutalik, Srinivas; Venkatesh, M.; Shenoy, Dinesh B.; Acharya, Leelavathi; Udupa, N.

Manipal College of Pharmaceutical Sciences

SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal 2006; 14 (2): 120-125 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Osteomyelitis-drug therapy; Disease Management; Polyesters; Absorbable Implants; Rabbits

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to prepare and evaluate rod shaped biodegradable implants of gentamicin sulfate using poly[epsilon-caprolactone] [PCL]. The implants were prepared by melt extrusion method with different ratios of drug and PCL [1:1, 1:1.5 and 1:2] and evaluated for drug content, in vitro drug release, stability studies and in vivo evaluation in healthy rabbits. The implants were found to be uniform with respect to weight, diameter, length and drug content. In the in vitro drug release studies, implants released the drug in a biphasic pattern with an initial burst release followed by a slow release over a period of 80 days. In the in vivo experiment, the gentamicin concentration of bone was maintained above the minimum inhibitory concentration for *Staphylococcus aureus* over a period of 4 weeks. In the stability studies, the implants exhibited no change in the drug content after 6 months at refrigeration temperature and 25°C. The present study reveals the applicability of biodegradable gentamicin implants to treat bone disorders.

Giardiasis

drug therapy

Albendazole versus metronidazole in the treatment of patients with giardiasis in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Alizadeh, A.; Ranjbar, M.; Kashani, K.M.; Taheri, M.M.; Bodaghi, M.

Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 548-554 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Feces-analysis; Feces-Parasitology; Albendazole-therapeutic uses; Albendazole-adverse effects; Metronidazole-adverse effects

Abstract: We examined the therapeutic effects of albendazole compared to metronidazole in 120 patients with giardiasis in Hamdan. Patients were randomized to receive albendazole [400 mg, once daily for 5 days] or metronidazole [250 mg, 3 times a day for 5 days]. Demographic data of the patients, results of stool for *Giardia* trophozoites before and after treatment, and drug sideeffects were recorded. After treatment 6 [10.0%] of the albendazole group had trophozoites compared with 14 [23.3%] of metronidazole group [P<0.05]. Patients in the albendazole group had fewer side-effects while 43.3% of the metronidazole group experienced a metallic taste and 35.0% experienced loss of appetite. Albendazole is an easy, safe and effective treatment for giardiasis.

epidemiology

Frequency of *Giardia lamblia* among children in Dohuk, northern Iraq.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 555-561 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Intestinal Diseases-epidemiology; Feces-parasitology; Feces-analysis; Age Factors; Prevalence

Abstract: Out of 1261 stool specimens collected from children in Dohuk city, northern Iraq, the prevalence of *Giardia lamblia* infection was 38.5%. The highest rate of infection was in orphan care centres [48.1%] and the lowest in the paediatric hospital [31.3%]. The age group 10- 12 years had the highest rate [81.2%] and 7- 9 years the lowest [22.9%]; boys had a higher rate than girls. Some infected samples [70/486] showed double or triple infections and *G. lamblia* was combined with *Hymenolepis nana*, *Blastocystis hominis*, *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Iodamoeba buetschlii*.

Gingival Hyperplasia

diagnosis

A rare case of adolescent idiopathic gingival hyperplasia.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 115-118 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Gingiva; Gingivitis; Adolescent; Disease Management

Abstract: There are a number of etiologic factors relevant to gingival hyperplasia. Generally, institution of proper oral hygiene is sufficient for maintaining normal healthy gingiva. Once established gingival hyperplasia can best be treated by resection of all gingival excess, using flaps and gingivectomies. Monthly periodontal check-ups [scaling and polishing] are scheduled to control the gingival inflammation. Cooperation between the periodontist and the patient remains vital for successful management of gingival hyperplasia.

Glyburide

chemical synthesis

Synthesis and characterization of glibenclamide complexes of magnesium, chromium, cobalt, nickel, zinc and cadmium salts.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 114-118 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Magnesium; Chromium; Cobalt; Nickel; Zinc; Cadmium; Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy; Spectrum Analysis; Hypoglycemic Agents

Abstract: Glibenclamide is the commonly used hypoglycemic agent in NIDDM. Metal complexes of glibenclamide have been synthesized by reaction with different metals such as magnesium, chromium, cobalt, nickel, zinc and cadmium in the form of their chlorides. These complexes were characterized by their physical characteristics, ¹H-NMR, IR and Atomic absorption studies.

Granuloma, Giant Cell

Current concepts in central giant cell granuloma.

Chatha, Muhammad Rafique; Ali, Kamran; Aslam, Adnan; Afzal, Bilal; Shahzad, Muhammad Asif

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 71-78 (46 ref.)

Keywords: Jaw Diseases; Jaw; Giant Cell Tumors; Calcitonin-therapeutic uses; Triamcinolone-therapeutic uses; Interferon-alpha-therapeutic uses

Abstract: Central Giant Cell Granuloma is a nonneoplastic intraosseous lesion, and constitutes a common nonodontogenic pathology to occur in the jaws. It is characterized histologically by cellular fibrous tissue containing multiple foci of haemorrhage, aggregations of multinucleated giant cells, and occasionally, trabeculae of woven bone. Various theories brand it from being a 'reactive' to hamartomatous to a neoplastic lesion. It has now been hypothesized that it is the mononuclear spindle shaped cell which controls the proliferative activity of this lesion, as opposed to the more frequently seen giant cell. It has an increased predilection for mandible and females, in younger age groups. Various radiological and histopathological differential diagnoses should be considered in case of giant cell lesions. Some of the lesions are thought to display a markedly 'aggressive' behaviour and a clinically 'aggressive' model of CGCG has been proposed. Smaller, 'nonaggressive' tumours generally respond very well to conservative enucleation or curettage but recurrence is seen to be common with 'aggressive' lesions. Various medical therapies including injections of intralesional steroids, subcutaneous calcitonin and interferon have been proposed for the treatment of 'aggressive' lesions.

Granuloma, Plasma Cell, Pulmonary

diagnosis

[Pulmonary inflammatory pseudotumor: difficulties in diagnosis and prognosis].

Ayadi Kaddour, Ayda; Abid, Leila; Braham, Emna; Saiji, Essia; Ismail, Olfa; Smati, Belhassen; Kilani, Tarek; El Menzi, Faouzi

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (3): 205-208 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Prognosis; Lung-pathology

Abstract: Inflammatory pseudotumors are uncommon benign lesions of the lung of unknown origin, that may show aggressive behavior. Although pseudotumors constitute less than 1% of all lung tumors, they are reported to be the most common cause of solitary lung masses in children. Complete resection, when possible, is safe and leads to excellent survival. The case presented here highlights difficulties in clinical and histologic diagnosis.

Granuloma, Pyogenic

epidemiology

Pyogenic granuloma among Saudi females in an out-patient dental clinic.

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Ministry of Health - Al Yamama Hospital - Department of Oral Medicine

SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2006; 18 (2): 105-110 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Gingival Diseases; Lip Diseases; Mouth Mucosa; Prevalence; Dental Clinics; Outpatients

Abstract: The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of pyogenic granuloma among Saudi females who received dental care in an out-patient clinic of a Saudi Arabian Dental Center in Riyadh within a period of five years. The study subjects consisted of 439 female patients who were all seen in the Oral Medicine Clinic and who presented with oral soft tissue lesions. Clinical diagnosis was made in the clinic and biopsied tissues were sent to the Histopathology Laboratory of the College of Dentistry of King Saud University, Riyadh. A total of 182 lesions were diagnosed out of which 45 [24.75%] were pyogenic granuloma which was the highest in the group and occurred between ages 10-70 years. The most commonly affected site was the gingiva [87.09%], followed by the lip [9.67%] and buccal mucosa [3.22%]. The medical status were as follows: healthy 24 [80%], pregnant 3 [10%], diabetic 2[6.66%] and kidney transplanted 1 [3.33%]. Most of the cases [40%] were seen in the 31-40 years age group. Results showed that most of the pyogenic granuloma was located in the gingiva. It was the commonest soft tissue lesion of the oral cavity seen in our clinic over a period of 5 years.

etiology

Pyogenic granuloma - review.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 59-62 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Granuloma, Pyogenic-diagnosis; Granuloma, Pyogenic-therapy; Pregnancy; Gingiva

Abstract: Pyogenic granuloma is a common non-neoplastic soft tissue growth seen on a variety sites in the body including the oral cavity. It may also occur in pregnant subjects and is referred to as a granuloma gravidarum. Although the precise etio-pathogenesis is not established, it is regarded as a reactive lesion secondary to trauma or non-specific local irritation. Hormonal stimulation during puberty, pregnancy or oral contraceptive use may also be responsible. A variety of angiogenic factors may mediate exuberant endothelial proliferation. Mostly commonly it affects adolescents and young adults with preponderance in females. The most familiar site is anterior maxillary gingivae but may also affect the mandibular gingivae, lips, tongue and buccal mucosa. Conservative surgical excision is usually curative but recurrence is not unusual. Lasers and cryotherapy may also be employed. Granulam gravidarum, however, is best left untreated until parturition.

Granulosa Cell Tumor

diagnosis

[Juvenile granulosa cell tumor of the ovary: a case report].

Kdous, Moez; Hachicha, Rim; Gamoudi, Amor; Boussen, Hamouda; Benna, Farouk; Rahal, Khaled

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (5): 305-308 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Ovarian Neoplasms; Puberty, Precocious; Child

Abstract: Juvenile granulosa cell tumors of the ovary [JGCTs] are a rare form of neoplasm that makes up less than 5% of ovarian tumors in childhood and adolescence. About 90% are diagnosed in stage I [FIGO] with a favorable prognosis, whereas those at higher stages have a less favorable outcome. The authors describe a juvenile granulosa cell tumor expressed by an early pseudopuberty occurring in a 6 year old child. Clinically, an endocrine syndrome was associated with a pelvic mass. Hyperoestrogenia and serum alphafoetoprotein level were biologically detected. Tumor was localized strictly to the ovary, so conservative surgery was applied and proved sufficient to remove all tumor tissue. Histological examination showed typical microscopic aspect of a juvenile .granulosa cell tumor. The patient is well, 14 years after surgery with a normal growth and mental development.

Health Education

Health education in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: assessment of future needs.

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National Committee for Health Education

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S147-S156 (15 ref.)

Keywords: National Health Programs; Process Assessment Health Care; Population Groups; Health Personnel; Questionnaires

Abstract: The aim of this study was to determine priority health issues, target groups and education media for future health education programmes in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. A questionnaire was addressed to 2 groups: health officials [n = 60] and the general public [n = 300]. In their lists of health issues to focus on, 7 were the same although prioritization differed. Children and youth were considered the most important target groups and the school setting the most appropriate medium for them. Broadcast media were acknowledged as valuable for health education for the general public. We recommend systematic consultation across official and lay groups as a preliminary requisite for health education initiatives.

Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

Knowledge and practices of health care workers and medical students towards universal precautions in hospitals in Mazandaran Province.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 653-661 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Health Personnel; Students, Medical; Risk Factors; Universal Precautions; Occupational Exposure

Abstract: This study investigated knowledge of and practices towards universal precautions among 540 health care workers and medical students in 2 university hospitals in Mazandaran Province, Islamic Republic of Iran. Only 65.8% and 90.0% staff in the 2 hospitals and 53.5% of medical students had heard about universal precautions. Overall, there was a low understanding of precautions, except concerning disposal of sharps, contact with vaginal fluid, use of mask and gown or cleaning spilled blood. Health workers had difficulty distinguishing between deep body fluids and body secretions that are not considered infectious. Good practices were reported regarding hand-washing, disposal of needles, and glove, mask and gown usage.

Personal hygiene and safety of governmental hospital staff in Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 768-774 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Infection Control; Cross Infection-transmission; Health Personnel; Hospitals; Risk Assessment

Abstract: Complying with infection control standards is essential to prevent nosocomial infections. We aimed to determine health workers' hygiene practices and compliance with recommended instructions for personal hygiene among staff in all 30 hospitals affiliated to Shiraz University of Medical Sciences. The results showed that physicians and nurses were less compliant with personal hygiene practices than cleaners. Availability of protective measures was better in teaching hospitals than non-teaching hospitals as were vaccination rates among staff [hepatitis B and tetanus/diphtheria] with physicians scoring highest. Measures are needed to improve health workers' compliance.

Health Systems Agencies

Heartfile's contribution to health systems strengthening in Pakistan.

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Heartfile and Pakistan's Health Policy Think Tank

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S38-S53 (58 ref.)

Keywords: Health Care Reform; Quality Indicators, Health Care; Health Planning Guidelines; Evidence-Based Medicine

Abstract: Key health indicators in Pakistan remain relatively intransigent. While there has been some improvement at intermediate outcome and process levels, several challenges remain, including an inattention to health systems strengthening. Within this context the NGO Heartfile has worked to bring about changes at a health policy and systems level through creation of a policy-level institutional mechanism for systems strengthening and a national health reform agenda based on systems strengthening and an intersectoral approach to health. By generating evidence, Heartfile has also assisted in strengthening the evidence-policy linkage, and in developing contemporary concepts for health policy and planning and service delivery.

Heart Defects, Congenital

diagnosis

[Cor triatrium sinister sinister symptom free in adulthood].

Fehri, Wafa; Haddad, Wafa; Lahidheb, Dhafer; Salah, Othman; Rahal, Nejib; Barakett, Nadia; Smiri, Zahreddine; Hajjaoui, Nadhem; Mhenni, Hedi; Haouala, Habib

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (3): 195-197 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Heart Atria-abnormalities; Heart Diseases-congenital; Adult; Echocardiography; Echocardiography, Transesophageal; Atrial Fibrillation

Abstract: Cor triatrium sinister is a rare congenital disease [0,1% of cases of congenital heart disease]. Cor triatrium is recognized by the finding of an abnormal fibromuscular membrane that subdivise the left atrium into posterosuperior and anteroinferior chambers. This anomaly creates an obstacle to the venous pulmonary flow. Depending on the severity of obstruction, cor triatrium may be symptomatic in childhood but it can be symptom free even in adulthood. Diagnosis of this abnormality has been easily supported by transthoracic and transoesophageal echocardiography. Treatment is easy to perform and consists in surgical definitive correction in symptomatic patients. We report a case of a 31-year-old man in whom a non obstructive cor triatrium was discovered while evaluation for an atrial fibrillation secondary to a hyperthyroidism. According to this rare case we try to evaluate the severity and the outcome of this disease relating the literature data.

[Double chamber right ventricle: about 3 cases].

Kraiem, Sondos; Hmern, Mohamed; Longo, Selm; Baraket, Ferial; Battikh, Kai; Smaali, Ibtissem; Slimane, Mohamed Lotfi

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (5): 316-320 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Heart Ventricles-abnormalities; Heart Septum; Pulmonary Subvalvular Stenosis; Ultrasonography

Abstract: The double chambered right ventricle is a rare congenital abnormality. It creates an obstacle for the right ventricular ejection. The cardiac ultrasonography examination allows the diagnosis in most majority of cases. The angiography is performed in difficult cases. We report 3 cases of infundibular stenosis with normal interventricular septum. The diagnosis was suspected for the 3 cases by the constellation of clinical findings pointing to systolic murmur over the precordium. and the electrocardiography showing right ventricular hypertrophy. It is confirmed by the echocardiogram and the hemodynamic exploration with a trans stenotic gradient evaluated at 72,80 and 80 mmHg. The 3 patients underwent surgery and had all good post operative follow up. These 3 observations allow us to recall the epidemiological, embryological, clinical and echocardiographic particularities of pure infundibular stenosis and to determine the adequate treatment and the prognosis.

epidemiology

Congenital heart disease in Saudi Arabia: current epidemiology and future projections.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S157-S167 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Heart Septal Defects, Atrial-epidemiology; Heart Septal Defects, Ventricular-epidemiology; Early Diagnosis; Down Syndrome; Sex Distribution

Abstract: To provide an overview of the epidemiology of congenital heart disease, the results of epidemiological studies done in 4 regions of Saudi Arabia [August 1988-February 2000] and 2604 individuals with congenital heart disease were evaluated. Ventricular septal defect was the commonest lesion [33.9%] followed by atrial septal defect [18.1%]. Overall, sex distribution was similar; for 3 conditions, more males than females were affected. Of 2269 [59%] presenting in the first year of life, 566 [24.9%] had neonatal congenital heart disease. Down syndrome was the commonest cause. Distribution of specific lesions and sex distribution was similar to findings from other parts of the world; however, the overall detection rate at 1 year of age was lower.

Heart Septal Defects, Atrial

diagnosis

[Large ostium secundum atrial septal defect discovered after severe mitral regurgitation: a case report].

Boussaada, Rafik; Chaaoua, Kilani; Mechmeche, Rachid

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (5): 324-326 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Mitral Valve Insufficiency; Mitral Valve-abnormalities; Hypertension, Pulmonary

Abstract: Mitral regurgitation is associated with ostium secundum atrial septal defect in about 22 % of cases. mitral valve prolapse induced by atrial shunt is the main cause of this regurgitation. Usually, atrial septal defect discovery precedes that of mitral regurgitation. The aim of this paper is to focus on clinical, hemodynamic and evolutive details of atrial septal defect and mitral regurgitation association. We report the case of large atrial septal defect in 37 years old girl referred for hemodynamic investigation of mitral regurgitation. The divergence of clinical data, electrocardiogram and echocardiography findings has led to atrial septal defect discovery. Hemodynamic data showed severe pulmonary arterial hypertension [medium pulmonary arterial pressure: 45 mmhg]. Hence, mitral valve substitution by mechanical prosthesis and closure of atrial septal defect have been carried out. Ten hours after surgery, death occurred because of severe pulmonary arterial hypertension and heart failure. Association of severe mitral regurgitation and large ostium secundum atrial septal defect is an original anatomo-clinic entity characterized by mitral valve lesions diversity and severe secondary pulmonary arterial hypertension. Danger of such a hypertension is due to progressive and infra clinical rise of pulmonary resistances and association of increased pulmonary blood flow and capillary pulmonary hypertension.

Heart Septal Defects, Ventricular

history

Natural and modified history of ventricular septal defects in infants.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 136-140 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Infant; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To evaluate the natural and modified history of isolated ventricular septal defects in the first two years of life. Queen Alia Heart Institute, King Hussein Medical Center, Amman- Jordan. We prospectively studied a total of 117 infants diagnosed as isolated ventricular septal defect between June 2001-December 2002. Infants aged less than three months, with isolated membranous or muscular ventricular septal defects were followed for two years. Infants with Down syndrome, other types of ventricular septal defect and those who had an additional hemodynamic significant heart defect were excluded. A total of 113 infants 62 males vs. 51 females [55% vs. 45%] were followed up for 24 months. The mean age at the time of diagnosis was 2.0 months_15 days [Range: 1 day-3.0 months]. 67 patients had muscular [59.0%] and 46 had membranous ventricular septal defects [41.0%]. There were 71 small [62.0%] and 42 moderate and large size defects [38.0%]. 45 of muscular defects closed spontaneously, 6 were closed surgically and 16 remained open [59.0%, 8.0%, and 33.0% respectively]. On the other hand 11 of membranous defects closed spontaneously surgical closure of the defect were needed in 16 infants and 19 membranous ventricular septal defects remained open by the end of the study [24.0 %, 35.0 % and 41.0% respectively]. Regardless of type, 27[64.0%] of moderate and large size defects needed medical and/or surgical treatment in the first two years of life and 15 defects [36.0%] had their size decreased. Infants with muscular ventricular septal defects have better prognosis and infants with moderate and large ventricular septal defects usually need medical and/or surgical treatment.

Helminthiasis

transmission

Prevalence of helminth ova in soil samples from public places in Shiraz.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 562-565 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Soil-parasitology; Ascariasis-transmission; *Toxocara canis*-parasitology; *Strongyloides Stercoralis*-transmission; Prevalence

Abstract: To determine the prevalence of helminth eggs in public places and children's playgrounds, 112 soil samples were collected in 26 sites in Shiraz, southern Islamic Republic of Iran, during September 2002- September 2003. *Toxocara cati* ova were found in 7 [6.3%] samples, 2 had *Ascaris* ova, 3 had larvae morphologically similar to *Strongyloides stercoralis*. *Coccidia* oocysts were also observed in 4 samples. No contamination was observed during the dry season.

Hemangioma

[Hemanjioma of cervix: a rare cause of postpartum vaginal bleeding].

Aali, Sh.; Aali, M.

Kerman University of Medical Sciences and Health Services

Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences 2006; 13 (2): 129-131 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Uterine Cervical Neoplasms-complications; Cervix Uteri; Postpartum Hemorrhage; Hysterectomy

Abstract: Hemangiomas of the uterine cervix are very rare. They are usually small and harmless. This is a case of cervical hemangioma presenting with intractable postpartum hemorrhage that made hysterectomy mandatory. This benign tumor may cause obstetrical complications.

Hematuria

diagnosis

Comparison of ultrasonography and intravenous urography in the screening and diagnosis of hematuria causes.

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Urology Journal 2006; 3 (1): 54-60 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Hematuria-etiology; Ultrasonography; Urography; Urologic Neoplasms; Urinary Calculi

Abstract: Our aim was to compare transabdominal ultrasonography [US] and intravenous urography [IVU] in the evaluation of patients with hematuria. Two hundred patients with hematuria were assessed by US and IVU, and if needed, by cystoscopy, ureteroscopy, and CT scan, to determine the definite cause of hematuria. The results of US and IVU were compared according to the definite diagnoses. Of 97 patients with microscopic hematuria, 44 [45%] had a documented cause for hematuria, and of 103 patients with gross hematuria, 76 [74%] had a definite disorder [$P < .001$]. Urinary calculi were found in 105 patients, 93 [88.5%] and 73 [69.5%] of which were detected by US and IVU, respectively [$P < .001$]. There were 3 and 6 cases of kidney and bladder neoplasms, respectively, all of which were revealed by US, but only 2 renal tumors were detectable on IVU. Ultrasonography had a higher sensitivity than IVU for diagnoses of kidney calculi, lower ureteral calculi, and urologic neoplasms [95.3% versus 65.1% for kidney calculi, $P = .039$; 89.7% versus 69.2% for lower ureteral calculi, $P < .001$; and 100% versus 22.3% for urologic neoplasms, $P < .001$], but in calculi of the middle and upper ureter and of the whole ureter, there were no differences between US and IVU. Our results are in favor of using US in the initial evaluation of hematuria. However, we must choose our diagnostic tool according to the patient's condition and suspected disorders causing hematuria.

Hemoglobins

blood

International collaborative assessment study of the AHD [575] method for the measurement of blood haemoglobin.

Moharram, N.M.M.; El Aouad, R.; Al Busaidy, S.; Fabricius, A.; Heller, S.; Wood, W.G.; Wolf, H.U.; Heuck, C.C.
Central Public Health Laboratory

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 722-734 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Hemin-diagnostic use; Reference Standards; Spectrum Analysis-diagnostic use; Laboratory Techniques and Procedures

Abstract: Accurate, economical methods for haemoglobin determination by laboratories in countries with limited resources are not available. This report provides the results of an international collaborative study evaluating the alkaline haematin detergent [AHD[575]] method as a reference method for laboratory services with limited resources. The study included 6 laboratories; 3 in East Mediterranean countries, 1 in East Africa and 3 in Europe. The [AHD[575]] method was evaluated against the HiCN method, with blood samples drawn from healthy and sick subjects. The results indicate that the AHD[575] method is suitable for measuring haemoglobin in laboratories at all levels.

Hepatectomy

Living donor hepatectomy [LDH]: comparative study between two different anesthetic techniques.

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Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology 2006; 18 (4): 743-756 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Living Donors; Liver Transplantation; Liver Function Tests; Hemodynamic Processes; Anesthesia

Abstract: Living donor hepatectomy [LDH] is now widely used to meet the need for liver grafts due to the shortage of cadaveric livers. Donor safety and perioperative anesthetic management are our major concern. The aim of our study was to compare two anesthetic techniques for management of living donor hepatectomy. After ethical committee approval and informed written consent, 20 donors ASA I physical status undergoing hepatectomy for living-relative liver transplant were allocated randomly to one of two groups. Group A where anesthesia was induced with fentanyl 2 micro g/kg and propofol 2-3 mg/kg -1, and maintained with isoflurane 0.8-1.2% and fentanyl infusion 1-2mcg/kg -1/h -1. In group B anesthesia was induced with sufentanyl 0.2mcg/kg -1, and propofol 2-3mg/kg -1, and maintained with propofol infusion 6-12 mg/kg -1/h -1, and sufentanyl infusion 0.2-0.4mcg/kg -1/h -1. Atracurium was the muscle relaxant for intubation and maintenance in both groups. There were no perioperative mortality in both groups, no significant statistical differences between both groups as regard demographic data, duration of surgery, duration of anesthesia, hospital stay, intraoperative hemodynamics, blood loss, liver function tests [PT, AST, and ALT] measured in the first, third, and seventh days postoperative. In conclusion, our study demonstrated that both anesthetic techniques were well tolerated for living donor hepatectomy, with no blood transfusion required, with short and safe discharge from PACU and short hospital stay, but with significant laboratory changes reflecting transient impairment in metabolic liver function. These procedures have proven useful as an important alternative to the cadaveric liver transplantation. Both techniques can be used as fast tract technique for living donor hepatectomy.

Hepatitis

Spread of hepatitis through orthodontic clinics.

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Islamic International Medical and Dental College - Department of Orthodontics

Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 51-54 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Orthodontics; Sterilization; Hepatitis, Viral, Human-epidemiology

Abstract: The article deals with the spread of hepatitis through orthodontic clinics. It is the general impression amongst the orthodontists that as metallic wires, brackets etc do not come in contact with the blood therefore strict

sterilization of orthodontic instruments and materials is not necessary. That is a serious miscalculation. Neglecting to take history of orthodontic patients increases the risks of spreading the disease. Moreover, accidental injury to the soft tissues through metal wires, brackets and ortho instruments is possible. Cold sterilization is not effective. Complete sterilization through autoclave or dry heat sterilizer is a must. An orthodontist must have a clear knowledge of the etiology, signs, symptoms and mode of spread of this disease to safeguard the interest of his patients.

Hepatitis B

epidemiology

Hepatitis B and C infection in first-time blood donors in Karachi - a possible subgroup for sentinel surveillance.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 735-741 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis C-epidemiology; Blood Donors; Serologic Tests; Follow-Up Studies; Blood Banks

Abstract: Hepatitis B virus [HBV] and C virus [HCV] are major public health concerns in Pakistan. We conducted a baseline analysis of first-time replacement blood donors at the blood bank of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre in the year 2000 with the view to developing low-cost sentinel surveillance for these infections. Among 7325 such donors, 264 [3.6%] were positive for anti-HCV and 344 [4.7%] for HBsAg. HCV seroprevalence was significantly positively associated with age and lower education. Those speaking Sindhi or other minor languages had a significantly higher prevalence of HBV infection. Blood bank data could provide reliable information to monitor trends in prevalence of these infections.

Hepatitis B prevalence among workers in Turkey at low risk for hepatitis B exposure.

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Ministry of Labour and Social Security

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 749-757 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Occupational Exposure; Risk Factors; Biological Markers-immunology; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Serologic Tests

Abstract: Turkey is an intermediate endemic area for hepatitis B virus infection. The study investigated the hepatitis B exposure risk and prevalence of hepatitis B infection in a group of workers of no known occupational exposure. The prevalence of seropositivity for hepatitis B surface antigen [HBsAg], hepatitis B surface antibody [anti-HBs] and hepatitis B core antibody [anti-HBc] were 6.6%, 29.9%, and 50.6% respectively. Hepatitis B infection rates were also high in the families of HBsAg-positive workers; 73.7% of family members were positive for HBsAg, anti-HBs or anti-HBc. Risk factors included ever having an injection by an unqualified practitioner [14.6%] and ever having unprotected extramarital intercourse [62.5%].

Seroprevalence of hepatitis B in Nahavand, Islamic Republic of Iran.

Alizadeh, A.H.M.; Ranjbar, M.; Ansari, S.; MirArab, A.; Alavian, S. M.; Mohammad, K.; Adibi, P.; Sadri, GhH.; Keramat, F.; Ardalan, A.; Arabi, M.; Gharekhani, S.; Ataei, A.; Amraei, GhR.; Hosseinzadeh, M.; Hatami, S.; Zali, M.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 528-537 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis B-immunology; Risk Factors; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Questionnaires; Prevalence

Abstract: We determined the seroprevalence of hepatitis B in Nahavand in a sample of 1824 subjects 5 years in 2002. Face-to-face interviews were conducted and blood samples taken. The association between risk factor and hepatitis B was assessed using logistic regression. The prevalence of HBsAg positive cases was 2.3%, and HBcAb and HBsAb were isolated in 7.8% and 11.6% of the participants respectively; 11.9% were positive for both HBcAb and HBsAb. History of surgery and imprisonment were the major risk factors for infection with odds ratios of 2.14 [95% CI: 1.22- 3.05] and 3.57 [95% CI: 1.68- 5.4] respectively.

immunology

[Serologic immunity of Gorgan medical personnels against hepatitis B [2003]].

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2006; 8 (1): 39-44 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis B Vaccines; Monitoring, Immunologic; Health Personnel; Health Surveys; Serologic Tests

Abstract: Hepatitis B, is a common kind of viral hepatitis. Vaccination is the most secure way of prevention for the health care worker. The present study was designed to survey the seropositivity of Gorgan teaching hospitals. This descriptive and cross-sectional study was done on 300 medical and official personals at 3 hospitals in Gorgan in 2003, with using 3ml of peripheral blood, sampling assay was performed to determine HBsAb and HBsAg. Questionnaire

form concerning demographic information, vaccination status and risk factors were completed for participants. Statistical analysis was done by means of SPSS soft ware with confidence interval equal to 95%. 13% of individuals were not vaccinated and 74.6% of them were vaccinated completely. There were statistically significant differences between HBs Ag and vaccination status, individual's age, the last vaccination time, occupation and use of glove [$p < 0.05$]. Furthermore, 1% of samples [one female, two males] were HBs Ag -positive. These three Persons has 10 years at service and were vaccinated completely were HBs -Ab neagtive. As a result of vaccination project, vaccination coverage of employees and immunologic status of them were satisfactory. Because of repetitive encountering of under consideration individuals with hepaptitis virus, 2% of unvaccinated subject had been infected but fortunately were be cured. Concomitant reduction in probability of immunity was being occurred after vaccination with the passing time and considering the importance of booster dose injection.

transmission

[Knowledge about hepatitis B and C viruses and HIV among blood donors in Casablanca].

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Centre regional de Transfusion sanguine

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 538-547 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis C-transmission; HIV Infections-transmission; Blood Donors; Knowledge; Health Surveys

Abstract: A survey was conducted in the Casablanca Regional Blood Transfusion Centre from to May 2002. A questionnaire was given to 1750 blood donors from different groups of society February to assess the knowledge of the public about hepatitis B and C and human immunodeficiency viruses. The responses indicated that the mechanism of HIV transmission was well known to the public: 85% gave correct answers. Hepatitis B and hepatitis C viruses were less well understood: 60% and 54% gave correct answers respectively. Our study suggests that the public needs to be better informed about hepatitis B and C virus transmission.

Heptanoic Acids

In vitro availability of atorvastatin in presence of losartan.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 134-141 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA Reductase Inhibitors; Losartan; Drug Interactions

Abstract: Hydroxymethylglutaryl-coenzyme A reductase inhibitors [statins] are a group of cholesterol lowering agents that have become the largest selling drugs in the world. They are of proven clinical benefit in coronary heart disease, at least in those patients who do not have overt chronic heart failure [CHF]. Co-administration of statins with angiotensin II receptor blockers [ARBs] is most common, since there is strong synergy between hypertension and hypercholesterolemia in terms of risk factors for the development of cardiovascular diseases. In present paper, we describe the in vitro availability of atorvastatin, a potent HMG-CoA reductase inhibitor, in presence of losartan potassium, which is a non-peptide angiotensin II receptor antagonist. These studies were carried out at 37, 48 and 60°C in different pH environments simulating human body compartments. It was observed that in pH 1, 7.4 and 9 the availability of atorvastatin was very high while losartan was not at all available. However in pH 4 these effects were reversed and atorvastatin was not available at all. At 48°C the availability of atorvastatin was high and that of losartan was depressed at pH 9, whereas the later was not available at pH 1, 4 and 7.4 at all. Likewise at 60°C, the availability of atorvastatin at pH 7.4 and 9 was high, whereas the charge-transfer complex formed between the two drugs was broken at pH 1 at this temperature and the entire drug was available. On the other hand the availability of losartan at pH 4 and 9 was high while it was not available at pH 1 and 7.4. The availability of atorvastatin was maximum in simulated gastric juice as compared to buffer of pH 7.4 and 9. This high availability of one drug in presence of other is attributed to the formation of a charge-transfer complex, which was stable at elevated temperatures, except at 60°C in pH 1.

HIV Infections

prevention and control

Perceptions of the condom as a method of HIV prevention in Yemen.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S64-S77 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Condoms-utilization; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Perception; Health Surveys; Questionnaires

Abstract: An HIV/AIDS situation analysis in Yemen was conducted in 2002 to assess knowledge and attitudes towards the male condom as a means of HIV prevention. Data were collected from 3 groups: the general population, a marginalized minority group and Yemenis returning from extended work abroad. Only 51.3% had ever heard of the male condom; of these, just 45.5% were aware of its protective benefit against infection. The major constraint to

condom promotion was concern that it would undermine the sexual norms of the country. Reduction in sensation and doubts about its preventive efficacy were further constraints. Nonetheless, over 21% approved of condom promotion among high-risk groups.

Home Accidents

epidemiology

Home accidents in rural and urban areas of Shiraz, 2000-02.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 824-833 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Burns; Prevalence; Mortality; Questionnaires

Abstract: Data on home accidents for a 3-year period [2000-2002] were collected from health houses, health centres and hospitals involved in a home accident prevention programme in Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran. A total of 15 402 accidents were registered, with a mortality rate of 1.3%. Accidents were more common in women than in men [52.1% versus 47.9%] and urban than rural areas [66.3% versus 33.7%]. Burns [66.5%], followed by injuries due to sharp objects [11.3%] were the most common causes. Accidents were more prevalent in children aged under 5 years, followed by 5-9 and 15-19 years of age.

Homocysteine

blood

[Factors influencing homocysteinaemia in type 2 diabetic patients].

Essais, Olfa; Bouzid, Chiraz; Ouni, Zied; Ibrahim, Hazard; Ouertani, Haroun; Machghoul, Salem; Zidi, Borni

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (5): 279-281 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Vitamin B 12; Folic Acid; Metformin; Cardiovascular System-physiopathology; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Previous studies have suggested that hyperhomocysteinaemia [Hcy] could be a strong and independent cardiovascular risk factor. Many factors could influence the serum concentration of Hcy such as vitamin B 12, folic acid, renal failure, hypothyroid status, ovarian failure and cancers. So the aim of our study was to evaluate the prevalence of hyperhomocysteinaemia among 54 type 2 diabetic patients and to study, its relationship with vitamin B 12, folic acid and Metformin. Were excluded all patients with an evident cause of hyperhomocysteinaemia. Mean age of patients was 52.8 years. Mean Hcy was 11,7 + 6,9 micro mol/l. The prevalence of hyperhomocysteinaemia was 27,8 % in our group. There were eight [14%] patients with vitamin B 12 deficiency and three among them had hyperhomocysteinaemia. There was no folic acid deficiency and no relationship with Metformin treatment. We suggest a wide screening of hyperhomocysteinaemia in type 2 diabetic patients and folic acid or vitamin B 12 supplements if necessary.

Hospitalization

standards

Factors influencing inappropriate hospitalization in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: physicians' perspectives.

Al Omar, B.A.; Al Assaf, A.F.; Al Aiban, K.M.; Kalash, K.K.; Javed, F.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S195-S206 (s11 ref.)

Keywords: Managed Care Programs; Physicians; Hospitals; Demography; Questionnaires

Abstract: This study investigated factors causing inappropriate hospitalization from the physicians' perspectives at government, primary and military hospitals in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. A self-administered questionnaire to 250 physicians showed that the majority were aware of inappropriate admissions. Problems with inappropriate admissions occurred more frequently at public hospitals [both government and military] than private hospitals. The reasons believed to contribute most to inappropriate admission and hospitalization were the inability of the patient's family to take care of the patient, to satisfy the patient's request, and the absence of someone to get the patient out of the hospital.

Hyperkalemia

drug therapy

treatment of hyperkalemia with salbutamol and insulin.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 176-179 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Albuterol-therapeutic uses; Insulin-therapeutic uses

Abstract: To see the potassium lowering effect of salbutamol and insulin in hyperkalemia, and to compare this hypokalemic effect when these drugs are administered alone or in combination. This interventional study was conducted in Services Hospital Lahore, for a period of one year. Fifteen patients with hyperkalemia were divided into three groups. Group A, Band C received 0.5 mg salbutamol diluted in 100 ml 5% water, glucose 25 gm diluted in 100 ml of water plus 10 units of regular insulin and both salbutamol 0.5 mg diluted in 100 ml of water with 25 grams of glucose plus 10 units of regular insulin respectively. Dextrose was given as infusion over 30 minutes and insulin as iv bolus. Blood samples were drawn at 0, 30, 60, 180 and 360 minutes. Blood pressure, pulse, temperature, respiratory rate and ECG were also recorded. Base line serum potassium levels fell from 6.4 +/- 0.3mmol/L, 6.5 +/- 0.3 mmol/L and 6.5 +/- 0.2 mmol /L, to 5.5 +/- 0.2 mmol/L, 5.7 +/- 0.2mmol/L and 5.4 +/- 0.3 mmol /L for groups A, B, and C respectively at 60 minutes. These levels started to creep up again at 180 minutes to 5.7 +/- 0.1 mmol /L, 5.9 +/- 0.2 mmol /L and 5.5 +/- 0.4 mmol /L for groups A, B and C respectively. According to the preliminary report Salbutamol is slightly more effective then insulin in the treatment of hyperkalemia. When administered simultaneously their effect is additive and prolong then administered alone. The number of patients in each group was too small, hence it needs to be studied further.

Hypertension

Risk factors for hypertension in UAE [Authors response].

Sabri, S.; Eapen, V.; Abu Zeid, M.S.O.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 705-708 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Age Factors; Risk Factors; Sex Factors; Case-Control Studies; Questionnaires

Role of ions, lipids, serum and urinary protein profile in developing hypertension.

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RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 24-28 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Urea-blood; Creatinine-blood; Blood Proteins; Serum Albumin; Proteinuria; Cholesterol-blood; Triglycerides-blood; Lipoproteins, LDL Cholesterol-blood; Lipoproteins, HDL Cholesterol-blood; Magnesium-blood; Calcium-blood

Abstract: Study was conducted to observe the relationship of ions with lipid profile and protein content of hypertensive patients. Lipid profile, ions and serum and urinary proteins were studied in patients with hypertension and compared with normal subjects. Serum cholesterol, triglyceride and LDL-chol were significantly increased, whereas the level of HDL-cholesterol was significantly decreased in patients as compared to their controls. Serum calcium was increased, whereas the level of serum magnesium was decreased as compared to control subjects. Serum protein level is non significantly decreased whereas serum albumin and urinary protein decreased significantly. Beside lipid profile, there may be a role of ions like calcium and magnesium as will as of protein in hypertension.

epidemiology

Risk factors for hypertension in UAE.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 705-706 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Diabetes Mellitus-history; Demography; Life Style

therapy

[Audit of management of arterial hypertension inprimary health care in sousse].

Ben Abdelaziz, Ahmed; Ben Othman, Aicha; Mandhouj, Olfa; Gaha, Rafika; Bouabid, Zouhour; Ghannem, Hassen

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (3): 148-154 (42 ref.)

Keywords: Primary Health Care; Medical Audit; Disease Management; Quality of Health Care; Community Medicine

Abstract: A medical audit has been carried out on a representative sample of 456 hypertensive patients followed in the health care facilities of Sousse during 2002, to evaluate the quality of management of hypertension in primary

health care. The study yielded the following. the patients selected for a first line follow-up did not represent more than 79% of the studied population. The minimal recommended balance was achieved in 8% of cases only. Adequate drug therapy was prescribed in 64% of cases. 59% of patients were considered compliant. Controls of blood pressure was achieved in 5,5% of patients. The quality of management of hypertension in primary health care was considered satisfactory in 28,7% of patients with a significant difference between urban and rural areas [24,9% versus 40,5%]. These results indicate that increased attention should be paid by the national program of Struggle against the Chronic Diseases to the quality of management of hypertension in primary health care institutions.

Ibuprofen

pharmacokinetics

Evaluation of drug release kinetics from ibuprofen matrix tablets using HPMC.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 119-124 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Delayed-Action Preparations; Methylcellulose-analogs and derivatives; Tablets; Drug Compounding; Chemistry, Pharmaceutical; Pharmaceutical Preparations

Abstract: The aim of this study is to develop a once-daily sustained release matrix tablet of ibuprofen using hydroxypropyl methylcellulose [HPMC] as release controlling factor and to evaluate drug release parameters as per various release kinetic models. In order to achieve required sustained release profile tablets were directly compressed using Avicel pH 101 and Magnesium stearate. The formulated tablets were also characterized by physical and chemical parameters and results were found in acceptable limits. Different dissolution models were applied to drug release data in order to evaluate release mechanisms and kinetics. Criteria for selecting the most appropriate model was based on linearity [coefficient of correlation]. The drug release data fit well to the Higuchi expression. Drug release mechanism was found as a complex mixture of diffusion, swelling and erosion.

Indomethacin

chemical synthesis

Spray-dried HPMC Microparticles of Indomethacin: impact of drug-polymer ratio and viscosity of the polymeric solution on dissolution.

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SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal 2006; 14 (2): 100-107 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Methylcellulose-analogs and derivatives; Polymers; Viscosity

Abstract: Polymeric microparticles prepared by spray-drying technique were investigated to enhance the dissolution rate of indomethacin [IM] in comparison with conventional microparticles prepared by co-precipitation solid dispersion method. Drug-polymer ratios and viscosity of polymeric solutions as potential factors were used in order to enhance the dissolution rate of IM. Spray-drying technique was used for preparing of microparticles using aqueous suspension of IM in hydroxypropyl methylcellulose [HPMC] polymer solution. The effect of drug-polymer ratios on dissolution rates of IM was studied in simulating intestinal medium. IM was analyzed spectrophotometrically at $\lambda=320$ nm. For each drug-polymer ratios, low and high viscosity polymeric solutions were prepared and their impacts on the dissolution of IM were observed. Microparticles were morphologically characterized by optical microscopy. The interaction between IM and HPMC was studied by differential scanning calorimetry [DSC] and x-ray diffractometry [XRD]. Spherical fluffy microparticles of IM were obtained using HPMC. It was observed that the prepared spray-dried microparticles significantly increase the dissolution rate of IM. The increase in dissolution rates was achieved with drug: polymer ratios 1:1 as well as 1:2 and interestingly, the decrease in drug content in ratio exceeding 1:2 resulted in reduction in dissolution rates. Also, with all drug-polymer ratios, the low viscosity polymeric solutions gave the higher dissolution rates. In conclusion, HPMC microparticles loaded with IM were prepared by spray-drying technique and the potential of this technique to enhance the dissolution was studied. The findings indicate that the dissolution profile of IM microparticles prepared by spray-drying technique relied on drug-polymer ratios and viscosity of polymeric solutions.

Infant Nutrition

Infant feeding practices of Saudi mothers in five different regions of Saudi Arabia.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2006; 18 (2): 78-85 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Feeding Methods; Bottle Feeding; Breast Feeding; Feeding Behavior; Infant; Mothers; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: A cross-sectional study was carried out to determine the infant feeding practices of Saudi mothers in five different regions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Self administered questionnaires were randomly distributed to mothers with children aged less than 2 years attending major children's hospitals in five different regions. The questionnaire covered different demographic data such as mother's age, occupation, educational level, number of children, marital status, region, and type of feeding or nursing. In general 48.2% of the mothers preferred exclusive bottle feeding, followed by bottle and breast feeding [29.7%] with only 22.0% of the mothers preferring exclusive breast feeding. Statistical test on the effect of the different demographic factors on the mothers' preference of infant feeding were found to be highly significant, [χ^2 test, $P < 0.01$]. Stepwise Logistic regression test shows that the most significant factors affecting the mothers' infant feeding practices were mothers' education and marital status. Bottle feeding was the most common method of infant feeding by all the participating mothers. Medical professionals should educate mothers to increase their awareness of the importance of breast feeding.

Infertility

psychology

Attitude towards infertility and its relation to depression and anxiety in infertile couples.

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Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility 2006; 6 (5): 546-552 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Infertility, Female-psychology; Infertility, Male-psychology; Attitude; Depression; Anxiety

Abstract: Different psychological aspects of infertility have been studied so far. The objective of this study was to determine the most common dimensions of attitude towards infertility in infertile couples and also to determine the relation between attitude towards infertility and age of couples, the time-span after marriage, educational achievements and infertility variables. Another objective of the study was to determine the relation between attitude towards infertility and degrees of depression and anxiety. Among people who referred to Fertility and Infertility Center in Isfahan in autumn 2004, 55 cases [25 men and 30 women], who had neither children nor any adoption child but had been diagnosed infertile, were randomly selected and were asked to answer attitude towards infertility questionnaire and Beck's depression and anxiety inventories. The data were analyzed by SPSS software. Statistical methods such as correlation, descriptive analysis, variance and multiple regression analyses were employed. Based on the findings of the study, attitude towards having offspring and parental role with 69.1%, and attitude towards social acceptance with 54.5%, were the most prevalent dimensions of attitude towards infertility. In addition, attitude had a significant [$p < 0.05$] reverse relation to age but had no significant relation to time-span after marriage or the participants' educational levels. Results did not show significant differences in attitude towards infertility, when the participant, his/her spouse or both of them were infertile. Noting the regression analysis results, attitude towards life control and social acceptance are the most important factors determining depression severity [$p < 0.0001$], where life control, social acceptance, having offspring and parental role had greater effects on anxiety [$p < 0.0001$]. Many infertile couples put the highest emphasis on offspring and parental role and most of them had negative attitude towards social acceptance. Older people had less negative attitudes towards the variables. The participants' attitude towards infertility had no relation to timespan after marriage, educational levels or whether the participant, his/her spouse or both were infertile. Depression and anxiety in these couples were due to their attitude towards life control and social acceptance.

Evaluating stigma among infertile men and women in Iran.

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Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility 2006; 6 (5): 531-545 (72 ref.)

Keywords: Infertility, Female-psychology; Infertility, Male-psychology; Psychology

Abstract: Psycho-social aspects of physical disability may create more problems for the individual than the disability itself. The infertile may suffer from misjudgments or prejudices in different situations by their colleagues and relatives. All factors for this suffering can be evaluated in stigma settings which the infertile confront. In addition to these pathological settings, there are some opportunities which infertile people can enjoy for more adaptations with their social environments. The objective of this study was to become familiarized with different aspects of psycho-social life of the infertile in the setting of Iranian culture. 268 fertile and infertile subjects were involved in this study from two different regions of Iran. Through a considerable number of interviews with infertile individuals in the pilot study, the styles of social interaction with people and also positive and negative constructs related to their social lives were recognized. Utilizing a suitable instrument [Repertory grid] and factor analysis of scores, disability factors concerning social aspects of infertility were discovered. Moreover, regression analysis and t-test [$p < .05$] were used for the analysis of the data. The statistical analysis including t-test, factor and regression analyses indicated that social comparison, as one of the sources for self, has an imminent role in the prediction of psychosocial adjustment of infertile individuals. Meanwhile, the infertile women showed more negative views in the elements "comparison with fertile people" and "my view toward infertility" but both fertile and infertile subjects did not show any significant differences in psychosocial adjustments. From the three sources of self-knowledge, social comparison, social feedback and self-observation, social comparison plays the first role and social feedback the second in the construction of stigma among infertile people. The results of this study showed the necessity of a health-oriented approach in the evaluation of psycho-social aspects of physical disability among infertile people and also the necessity of modifying and equalizing the functions of the three sources of self-knowledge through group therapy sessions.

Influenza in Birds

Knowledge and concern about avian influenza among secondary school students in Taif, Saudi Arabia.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S178-S188 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Knowledge; Students; Socioeconomic Factors; Health Education; Questionnaires

Abstract: This study identified knowledge and concerns about avian influenza among secondary school students in Taif, Saudi Arabia. A stratified random sample of 514 students from 6 secondary schools was given a self-administered multiple-choice questionnaire. Knowledge scores were significantly related to socioeconomic indicators. Approximately 70% of the participants reported that media [TV and/or radio] was the source of their information. Overall, 65.4% of the participants said they expected there to be cases of avian influenza in Saudi Arabia this year. Females were more concerned than males [70.9% versus 58.9%]. Effective school health education programmes should be implemented in order to prepare the community to deal with this important threat.

Information Storage and Retrieval

Handsearching the EMHJ for reports of randomized controlled trials by UK Cochrane Centre [Bahrain].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S253-S257 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Randomized Controlled Trials; Databases; Publications; Journal Article

Abstract: This study used handsearching to find reports of randomized controlled trials in the Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal [EMHJ]. EMBASE and MEDLINE were also searched electronically to identify if the reports found by the handsearch were already included in either of these databases. Nine reports were identified: 7 randomized controlled trials and 2 controlled clinical trials. The added value of the handsearch over EMBASE was 6 additional reports and over MEDLINE was 4. Reports identified were sent to the UK Cochrane Centre for verification and publication in The Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials [CENTRAL].

Injections

standards

Safe injection practices in a primary health care setting in Oman.

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Ministry of Health - Department of Communicable Disease Surveillance and Control

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S207-S216 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Practice Management, Medical; Medical Waste Disposal; Blood-Borne Pathogens; Risk Assessment; Universal Precautions

Abstract: We conducted a national survey of injection practices in 78 government health facilities in Oman in 2001. Data were obtained by interview and observation. The overall standards were good and the stock of disposable equipment was adequate. Recapping of needles was only observed in 1 facility but in 28%, waste disposal boxes contained recapped needles and 17.9% reported needle-stick injuries in the past year. In 9% of the institutions, sharps were observed around the facility, in 12.8% unsupervised disposal containers were seen and in 11.5% unsafe storage of full boxes was observed. While disposal of the used waste was done away from the health facility, only 33.3% disposed of it by correct incineration.

Injuries

Announcement of the Sina Trauma Data Bank [STDB].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 930-931 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Mortality; Prevalence; Disabled Persons; Health Care Costs; Databases; Research

Intestinal Diseases, Parasitic

epidemiology

Intestinal parasitosis and nutritional status in schoolchildren of Sahar district, Yemen.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S189-S194 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Nutritional Status; Students; Anthropometry; Risk Factors

Abstract: The prevalence and intensity of schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted parasites was estimated among third-year schoolchildren of Sahar district, Sa'dah governorate, Yemen, after 4 schistosomiasis control campaigns. Anthropometric measurements were used to assess nutritional status in relation to infection rates. The prevalence of schistosomiasis infection was low at 5.6%: 3.3% for *Schistosoma haematobium* [geometric mean 0.16 eggs/10 mL urine] and 2.3% for *S. mansoni* [0.18 eggs/g faeces]. *Ascaris lumbricoides* was found in 0.4% of the children while other soil-transmitted helminths were not found. Stunting was found in 50.9%, wasting in 4.5% and underweight in 48.7% of the children examined; however, no positive association was found between infection and nutritional status indicators.

Intubation, Intratracheal

Evaluation of tracheal intubating condition in adults after coinduction with propofol plus lidocaine and different doses of remifentanil.

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RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 33-42 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Propofol; Lidocaine; Piperidines; Anesthesia

Abstract: To evaluate tracheal intubation condition in adults after anesthetic coinduction with lidocaine and propofol and various doses of remifentanil. In three groups, induction was compared with lidocaine [1.5 mg/kg], propofol [2 mg/kg], and three varying doses of remifentanil [0.5-1-2 microg/kg]. Tracheal intubation was graded according to the ease of laryngoscopy, the position of vocal cords, coughing, jaw relaxation and the movement of limbs. Hemodynamic variables were compared during preoxygenation and 45 seconds after induction. There were 90 ASA I or ASA II patients with 30 in each group. Tracheal intubating condition was regarded as acceptable in 33%, 53% and 90% of patients in groups 1, 2 and 3 respectively. All three groups had a decrease in heart rate and mean arterial pressure after induction but this changes wasn't clinically significant. Tracheal intubating condition was best after induction with lidocaine 1.5mg/kg, propofol 2mg/kg and remifentanil 2microg/kg.

Iron

analysis

Changes in concentration of iron and lead in food due to rotting.

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RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 11-18 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Lead-analysis; Food; Food Handling; Fruit

Abstract: To determine whether there is any change in concentration of iron and lead due to rotting process of food. The concentration of iron and lead in fresh samples of apple, precement [Japanese fruit], banana, grapes, potato and tomato and normally marketed cereal, brand name "cerelac", was determined, using atomic absorption spectroscopy. Samples were taken each week for six weeks. The highest concentration of lead [3.336microg/g], in fresh samples, was in precement, perhaps, its thin peel and soft internal tissue has greater diffusivity and is more absorptive for lead from environment. Cerelac had higher iron content. The change in concentration of iron and lead with respect to rotting time is inconsistent and does not follow any derived mathematical relationship. Initially, it increases, followed by a decline in value and then increases again, with variation depending upon the nature of sample. However, on the average, it is showing an increase. The inconsistency in concentration of metal ions at various rotting stages, perhaps, is due to different rotten products, with varied absorbcency at different states of decay.

pharmacology

In vitro effect of different concentrations of iron on the initiation of dental caries: pilot study.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2006; 18 (2): 86-90 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Caries; Tooth-drug effects; Bicuspid; Pilot Projects

Abstract: Previous animal studies have shown that iron reduced the incidence of dental caries. The purpose of this in vitro study was to examine the effect of different concentrations of iron-supplement on the initiation of dental caries on human teeth. Sixty extracted human premolar teeth were randomly distributed into five groups [12/group]. Positive control group [Group 1] did not receive any iron. Experimental groups consisted of adding iron in 100%, 50%, 25% and 12.5% concentrations as Groups 2, 3, 4, and 5 respectively. Mutans Streptococci [MS] bacteria [6715] grown in Todd Hewitt Broth were used. The teeth were placed in 24-well ELISA plates [two groups / plate]. On each well, a media consisting of iron [for experimental groups], bacteria and 10% sucrose was added and changed daily for 29 days. Daily assessment of any decalcification and cavitation was done. All groups receiving iron developed significantly fewer decalcification and carious lesions compared with the positive control. In addition, no cavitation was seen in all the experimental groups during the study period. It is concluded that iron may have some protective action against the development of dental caries in human teeth.

Iron III-Hydroxide Sucrose Complex

therapeutic uses

[The effect of intravenous Iron therapy on haemoglobin level and optimization of erythropoietin therapy in haemodialysis patients].

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Gorgan University of Medical Sciences - Department of Surgery

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2006; 8 (1): 6-10 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Erythropoietin, Recombinant-administration and dosage; Anemia-drug therapy; Ferric Compounds-administration and dosage; Renal Dialysis; Ferritin-blood

Abstract: Decrease in production of erythropoietin has been noted as one of the main factors causing anemia in ESRD patients, and administration of recombinant human erythropoietin [rhEPO] has been used to correct the anemia. Iron deficiency, including functional iron deficiency, limits the efficacy of rhEPO therapy in ESRD patients. This study examined the effects of maintenance intravenous iron sucrose [Venofer] on haemoglobin level and, optimization of erythropoietin therapy. Forty eight haemodialysis patients with haemoglobin level <9 gr/dl who were dialyzed three times weekly went under the study. Two thousands units of rhEPO were given subcutaneously at the end of each dialysis for seven weeks. At the end of the seventh week, those with haemoglobin level <9 gr/dl and with ferritin level <200 ng/dl [29 patients] were chosen for intravenous administration of 100 mg Venofer during the next five consecutive haemodialysis while maintaining the rhEPO dose at 2000 units with each dialysis. A week after the last dose of Venofer, haemoglobin and serum ferritin were determined. Average haemoglobin level among the patients before administration of rhEPO was 7.5 gr/dl. After seven weeks of subcutaneous rhEPO at 2000 units with each haemodialysis, the average haemoglobin level raised to 8.5 gr/dl. The effect of maintenance IV Venofer was an increase in average haemoglobin level to 10.4 gr/dl. The same effect was seen on the ferritin level. The ferritin level of 131 ng/dl increased to 237 ng/dl a week after last dose of IV venofer. Intravenous [IV] iron improves haemoglobin response and, thus, optimizes rhEPO therapy.

Irritable Bowel Syndrome

Physiopathology

[The pathophysiology of irritable bowel syndrome].

Zouiten, Lilia; Karoui, Sami; Boubaker, Jalel; Fekih, Monia; Mechmeche, Rachid; Filali, Azza

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (5): 269-274 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Neurotransmitter Agents; Abdominal Pain; Chronic Disease

Abstract: The irritable bowel syndrome [IBS] is a frequent gastrointestinal disorder [10 -15% of the population]. It is characterized by chronic abdominal pain with modification in the bowel habits. The diagnosis is based of ROME II criteria. The pathophysiology of the IBS remains unknown. It result from visceral hypersensitivity with anomalies of the digestive motility. These anomalies are secondary of dysfunction of the brain - gut axis modulated by environmental and the psychosocial factors. The understanding of the pathophysiological mechanisms of the IBS and in particular the function of the brain-gut axis will permit a better handling of the patients. Indeed, the present knowledge of the neurotransmitter implied in the communication between the central nervous system and the digestive tract are currently the basis of the new therapies aimed to modulate the mechanisms implicated in the causation of the several symptoms of IBS. These novel pharmacotherapy should reduce the indirect societal and costs of IBS.

therapy

Emerging therapies in irritable bowel syndrome.

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RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 2-4 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Irritable Bowel Syndrome-drug therapy; Serotonin Antagonists

Abstract: To determine with the mechanism of action involved in the therapeutic potential of serotonin and its blocker on gastrointestinal motility. The standard method was used for obtaining the longitudinal and circular muscles strip of rabbit ileum for in vitro studies. Each muscle strip was exposed to serotonin and its blocker and the result obtained was recorded on polygraph apparatus. The effects were recorded in vice versa fashion i.e. agonist v/s antagonist and antagonist v/s agonist on longitudinal and circular muscle strip separately. Serotonin had depressant effect on the force of contraction. On addition of antagonist in the presence of agonist, the effects were increased. Longitudinal muscle showed more pronounced effect i.e. 52.7% with methysergide in comparison to circular muscle, which was 15.6%. Circular muscle showed reduction in the force of contraction with serotonin, which was increased on addition of antagonist, but still below the level of base line contraction. Serotonin when given from external source in vitro, decreased the force, however, there was minimal increase in the rate of contraction. Hence, serotonin decreases the intestinal motility giving an impression of having antispasmodic effect. The results of this study can be utilized in the development of new drug related to G.I. motility mediated through 5HT receptors.

Jealousy

Othello syndrome in acute coronary syndrome.

Kaiser, Fawad; Qazi, Amna

RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 88-91 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Disease-diagnosis; Syndrome; Acute Disease; Impotence; Oligospermia

Kidney Calculi

therapy

Retrograde flexible ureteroscopic approach for pyelocaliceal calculi.

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Urology Journal 2006; 3 (1): 15-19 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Ureteroscopy-methods; Lithotripsy

Abstract: Our goal was to investigate the efficacy of flexible ureteroscopy [FU] in the treatment of pyelocaliceal calculi. Between September 2002 and December 2004, a total of 41 patients with multiple [23 cases], pelvic [7 cases], and inferior caliceal [11 cases] SWL-resistant calculi underwent FU. We used a 7.5-F flexible ureteroscope with pressure irrigation and electro-hydraulic lithotripsy. The fragments were retrieved with triradiate graspers or tipless baskets. A double J stent had been previously placed in 34% of the patients. Dilatation of the ureteral orifice was necessary in 9.8%. The location of the calculi was renal pelvis, inferior calyx, and pelvis and calyces in 7, 11, and 23 patients, respectively. The median operative time was 64 minutes for pyelocaliceal, 46 minutes for pelvic, and 39 minutes for inferior caliceal calculi. Complete stone clearance or good fragmentation [fragments less than 3 mm] was obtained in 71% of patients [57% for pyelocaliceal, 87% for pelvic, and 71% for inferior caliceal calculi]. A successful outcome was achieved in 78%, 72%, and 49% for calculi sized 10 mm or smaller, 11 mm to 20 mm, and greater than 20 mm, respectively. Two or more procedures were required in 11 patients [27%]. The complication rate was 7.3% [hematuria, persistent renal colic, and hyperthermia]. Our experience shows that FU can be an effective approach in selected patients, especially those with kidney calculi that are resistant to SWL. However, percutaneous approach is a better alternative for calculi greater than 20 mm.

Kidney Transplantation

Posttransplant Infectious Complications: a Prospective Study on 142 Kidney Allograft Recipients.

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Urology Journal 2006; 3 (1): 23-31 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Postoperative Complications; Infection; Cytomegalovirus; Urinary Tract Infections; Immunosuppressive Agents; Prospective Studies; Transplantation, Homologous

Abstract: We evaluated the posttransplant complications resulting from infections and their association with graft function, immunosuppressive drugs, and mortality. A total of 142 kidney allograft recipients were followed for 1 year after transplantation. The patients' status was assessed during regular visits, and data including clinical characteristics, infections, serum creatinine level, acute rejection episodes, immunosuppressive regimen, graft function, and mortality were recorded and analyzed. Infections occurred in 77 patients [54%]. The lower urinary [42%] and respiratory [6.3%] tracts were the most common sites of infection. The most frequent causative organisms were Klebsiella in 34 [24%] and cytomegalovirus in 25 patients [18%]. Wound infection occurred in 7 patients [5%]. The mortality rate was 7.7% and infection-related death was seen in 5 patients [3.5%] who developed sepsis. Graft loss was seen in 16 patients [11%], of whom 2 developed cytomegalovirus infection, 2 experienced urinary tract infection, and 5 developed sepsis and died. Mycobacterial and hepatitis C infections were noticeably rare [0.7% and 2.8%, respectively]. This study showed that infections are important causes of morbidity and mortality during the posttransplant period.

We recommend that serologic tests be performed before and after transplantation to recognize and meticulously follow those who are at risk. In our study, high-risk patients were those with elevated serum creatinine levels who received high doses of immunosuppressive drugs. As the urinary tract is the most common site of infection, early removal of urethral catheter is recommended to reduce the risk of infection.

Landau-Kleffner Syndrome

diagnosis

[Landau-kleffner syndrome].

Maamar, M.; El Alaoui Faris, M.; Ettahri, L.; Benblaid, F.; Medjel, A.; Chkili, T.

Maroc Médical 2006; 28 (1): 13-16 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Aphasia; Epilepsy; Landau-Kleffner Syndrome-drug therapy; Valproic Acid-therapeutic uses; Adrenal Cortex Hormones-therapeutic uses

Abstract: Landau-Kleffner syndrome is a rare disorder characterised by acquired aphasia of children, paroxysmal electroencephalographic disturbance and in 75% of cases epileptic seizures and cognitive disturbances. We report a 6 year old daughter who presented epileptic seizures and six months later regression language and a behaviour of deaf. This patient had a global aphasia. The understanding was affected because of the cortical deafness. The electroencephalogramme showed discharges in the temporal bilateral regions. The cerebral scan and the potential evoked auditory were normal. The Landau-Kleffner syndrome's diagnosis was confirmed. The patient was treated by valproic acid and corticosteroids with good evolution. The stoppage of treatment has brought more seizure and the worsening aphasia. The authors discussed the pathogenic hypothesis, the semiology and the treatment of the Landau-Kleffner syndrome.

Lead

toxicity

Lead toxicity of an infant from home made herbal remedy.

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King Saud University - College of Pharmacy - Department of Clinical Pharmacy

SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal 2006; 14 (2): 132-135 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Infant; Plant Preparations; Medicine, Herbal; Medicine, Traditional

Leishmania

growth and development

Some studies on human urine as promoter for the growth of leishmania in vitro.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 152-155 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Urine; Culture Media

Abstract: Leishmaniasis, a parasitic disease caused by the protozoan Leishmania is endemic in many parts of tropic and sub tropic areas of the world. In vitro cultivation of parasite plays an important role in the study and treatment of disease. Traditionally media available do not meet the requirement for the bulk cultivation of Leishmania parasites, it requires fetal calf serum [FCS], that is very expensive and not easily available in the market. It is reported that human urine has stimulatory effect on the growth of Leishmania while cultured in vitro. We undertook a detailed study of such an effect in old world Leishmania isolates causing cutaneous leishmaniasis. Different concentrations of urine are tried and it is found that 1% sterile urine in our undefined medium 1999 supplemented with foetal calf serum gives the maximum growth. It is observed that dated urine has less stimulatory effect on the growth of the parasites as compared to fresh urine. The effect of the urine of different groups is also observed and it is found that the urine of 60 year gives maximum growth.

Leishmaniasis, Cutaneous

drug therapy

Efficacy of paromomycin and gentamicin patches in the treatment of cutaneous Leishmaniasis.

Asilian, A.; Faghihi, G.; Siadat, A.H.; Hejazi, H.; Shahtalebi, M.; Sadeghian, G.; Mostaghim, M.; Radan, M.R.
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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 931-933 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Paromomycin-therapeutic uses; Gentamicins-therapeutic uses; Administration, Topical; Treatment Outcome

Hexadecyl- phosphorylcholine ointment for treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis: an animal trial.

Iqbal, J.; Bukhari, I.; Jamshid, M.; Bashir, S.; Masoom Yasinzai, M.; Anwar, M.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 685-689 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Phosphorylcholine-therapeutic uses; Ointments-therapeutic uses; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: A placebo- controlled trial compared 6% hexadecyl- phosphorylcholine [HePC] and 12% benzethonium chloride ointment with placebo ointment for treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis. Cutaneous lesions were experimentally induced by inoculation with leishmania promastigotes in 60 golden hamsters. Forty [40] animals were treated with drug and 20 with placebo ointment applied twice daily for 15 days. After treatment, all lesions were significantly reduced in size in the treatment group compared with the placebo ointment. No parasites were detected in smears from 35/ 40 of the drug- treated lesions and no relapses occurred over 120 days of observation.

therapy

Photodynamic therapy as a new treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 902-908 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Photochemotherapy-utilization; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: We assessed the effectiveness of photodynamic therapy in the treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis in 5 patients. Delta-aminolevulinic acid in a water- in-oil emulsion was applied to the lesions and irradiation was performed. The treatment was repeated once a week for a month. Each time, direct smears of the lesions were prepared and cultured in NNN media. In direct staining, smears showed no amastigotes after 1 or 2 sessions. Healing and cosmetic outcome after photodynamic therapy was excellent. Only mild local inflammatory reaction was noted with no scarring and 4 months after the last treatment session, there were no clinical signs of recurrence.

Leishmaniasis, Visceral

prevention and control

Visceral leishmaniasis control in Thi Qar Governorate, Iraq, 2003.

Jassim, A.K.; Maktoof, R.; Ali, H.; Bodosan, B.; Campbell, K.

Primary Health Care Centres

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S230-S237 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Leishmaniasis, Visceral-epidemiology; Disease Outbreaks; Health Education; Health Planning Guidelines

Abstract: Since 1991, visceral leishmaniasis has extended to new areas rarely affected before in Iraq, such as the southern governorates. In 2003, in the aftermath of the invasion of the Coalition Forces, Thi Qar Governorate was at high risk for an outbreak of visceral leishmaniasis. This paper describes the cooperation of an international nongovernmental organization and a district primary health care department to restore the visceral leishmaniasis control programme in Thi Qar in 2003 and prevent a major outbreak of visceral leishmaniasis. It also discusses the lessons learned and presents recommendations for the future.

Leukemia, Lymphocytic, Acute

Does weight for age have prognostic significance in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia?

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 167-170 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Nutritional Status; Malnutrition; Child; Treatment Outcome; Prognosis; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To assess the effects of nutrition status [Weight for Age] of leukemic children on the treatment outcome. A prospective study from May, 1996 to June, 1999. Shaikat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre, Lahore. One hundred patients with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia [ALL] below the age of 14 years with L1 and L2 FAB morphology were included in this study. Treatment protocol used was FBM. Patients were classified according to waterlow classifications of malnutrition [1976]. Group-I, as Under-Nourished children [UNC] and Group-II as Well-nourished children [WNC]. Percentages in both groups were found out with respect to total expired, Relapses and completed treatment. In Group-I [UNC] 44.5% completed treatment and are alive, 9.5% relapsed and 46% expired.

In Group-II [WNC] 59.5% completed treatment and are alive, 5.5% relapsed and 35% expired. Overall, in WNC group 22% completed treatment and are alive, 2% relapsed and 13% expired. In UNC group 28% completed treatment and are alive, 6% relapsed and 29% expired. Our data was not significant [P=0.791] to prove the hypothesis that the malnutrition [Anthropometrical] adversely effects the treatment outcome in Pakistani children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia [ALL]. Weight for age does not has prognostic significance in children with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia [ALL] and should not be considered as prognostic factor.

Liver Abscess, Pyogenic

therapy

[pyogenic liver abscesses: a study of 25 cases].

Beyrouti, Mohamed Issam; Beyrouti, Ramez; Ben Amar, Mohamed; Dhieb, Nabil; Frikha, Foued; Fki, Imen; Zouari, Wissem; Tafech, Issam; Boujelben, Salah; Ghorbel, Ali

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (5): 282-285 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Retrospective Studies; Drainage; Liver Abscess, Pyogenic-microbiology

Abstract: Our aim was to study the anatomo-clinic particularities and the therapeutic modes of the infectious abscesses of the liver. Our retrospective study concerns 25 cases of the infectious abscesses of the liver collected on one period of 12 years from January 1992 to December 2003. They are 11 primitive abscesses and 14 secondary abscesses. We noted 14 women and 11 men, median age was 51,5 years. The Fontan triad was present in 7 cases. A liver mass with an abdominal sensitivity was found in 14 cases. Anomalies in the biologic exam of the liver were present in the 1/3 of the cases. We noted a double right and left localization in 3 cases and a multiple localization in 1 case. The hemoculture and the pyoculture permitted a bacteriological diagnosis in 52%. The percutaneous treatment achieved in 7 cases, permitted the recovery in 2 cases. One dead was noted following a severe cardiopathy. A surgical drainage has been achieved at 22 patients, 4 cases after the failure of the percutaneous treatment. Mortality rate was 20% [5 cases] related to the delay of diagnosis. The gravity of the septic shock, the advanced age and the flaws associated. The infectious abscess of the liver was a serious affection that affects the vital prognosis. The percutaneous treatment associated to the antibiotherapy, is the method of choice in the treatment of the abscesses of the liver. The surgical treatment must be reserved to the failure of the percutaneous treatment.

Liver Cirrhosis

congenital

[Congenital hepatic fibrosis in children: about 9 cases and review of the literature].

Mazigh Mrad, Sonia; Aloui, Nadia; Fetni, Ilhem; Boukthir, Samir; Aissa, Khaoula; Sellami, Nadia; Bellagha, Ibtissam; Bousnina, Souad; Barsaoui, Sihem

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (3): 182-188 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Liver Cirrhosis-epidemiology; Caroli, Disease; Hypertension, Portal; Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage; Cholangitis; Child; Polycystic Kidney Diseases; Retrospective Studies; Esophageal and Gastric Varices; Adrenergic beta-Antagonists; Review Literature

Abstract: Congenital hepatic fibrosis is a recessive autosomic disease with two major risks: gastrointestinal haemorrhage caused by portal hypertension and cholangitis related to bacterial infection of dilated intrahepatic bile ducts. The aim of our study is to define epidemiological features, the presenting symptoms, the diagnosis, the evolution and the management of this disease. Between January 1990 and December 2000, we reported the cases of nine children with this disease at children hospital of Tunis .Three were male and six female. The mild age was three years and six months. Consanguinity was present in five cases and similar cases were found in six cases. The FHC was revealed by portal hypertension in five cases, angiocholitis in one case and by portal hypertension and angiocholitis in three cases. Liver biopsy was done in seven children. Ultrasound examination of the liver and kidney revealed caroli syndrome in five cases and polycystose renal in two cases The intravenous pyelography was performed in four cases showing precalicial canalicular ectasia in four cases. Eosophageal endoscopy had shown oesophageal varices in six patients. The follow up had shown that three patients had gastrointestinal bleeding, three had angiocholitis. One patient died with multivisceral failure. The treatment of acute bleeding has needed blood transfusion in four cases. Primary prevention of bleeding was done by endoscopic sclerosis alone in one case and associated to betablockers in two cases. Secondary prevention of varices bleeding was done by sclerotherapeutic in two cases, by beta blockers alone in one case and by betablockers associated to elastic ligation of oesophageal varices in one case.

Liver Neoplasms

diagnosis

[Primary hepatic carctnoid tumor: a case report].

Mrabet, Najoua; Houissa, Hichem; Blilil, Khadija; Bellil Selma, ; Mekni, Amina; Haouet, Slim; Sebai, Farouk; Zitouna, Mohamed Moncef; Kchir, Nidhameddine

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (3): 198-200 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoid Tumor-diagnosis; Follow-Up Studies; Zollinger- Ellison Syndrome

Abstract: Primary hepatic carcinoid tumors are extremely rare, and fewer than 60 cases have been reported in the literature. Long-term follow-up is necessary for establishing the primary nature of liver carcinoids. We report a case arising in a young 20 years-man having Zollinger-Ellison syndrome on presentation. Intensive and careful investigation revealed no other origin of the tumor. Resection is the treatment of choice for primary hepatic carcinoid tumors. Their prognosis seems to be more favorable when compared with other hepatic carcinomas.

Malaria

epidemiology

Clinical and epidemiological features of severe malaria in children in four hospitals in Sudan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 783-791 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Malaria-diagnosis; Malaria-mortality; Outcome Assessment [Health Care]

Abstract: We assessed the clinical and epidemiological features of severe malaria cases before admission, management in hospital and outcome and associated factors in 4 hospitals in different areas of Sudan over a 5- month period in 2000. There were 543 children admitted representing 21% of all paediatric admissions. Median age was 36 months. Treatment at home was the first action taken by 57.5% of families. Case fatality rate was 5/1000 and 93% of the children who died were under 9 years. Highest risk of death was associated with delay in seeking treatment and severity of illness before admission. Omdurman Hospital in Khartoum had the best casemanagement performance index compared to the other hospitals.

Maxilla

Proportion of maxillary vertical excess in dental patients visiting the Children's Hospital Lahore.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 43-50 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Cephalometry; Vertical Dimension; Face; Child

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to find the proportion of maxillary vertical excess in patients visiting orthodontic department of The Children Hospital and The Institute of Child Health Lahore, and male to female ratio among the maxillary vertical excess cases. The material for the study consisted of 100 lateral cephalograms of subjects visiting the department of Orthodontics, The Children Hospital Lahore. There were 50 males and 50 females in the study sample. The mean age of the whole sample was 12.93 +/- .956 years with the range of 12 to 15 years. Lateral cephalograms of all subjects were taken in centric occlusion. The same operator traced all the cephalograms on acetate matt paper manually. Cephalometric parameters included three skeletal angular and three skeletal linear measurements. Two ratios including Jaraback and lower anterior facial were also evaluated. 25 cephalograms were retraced to eliminate error of method. The vertical excess subjects showed significantly increased values of SN/MP, MMA and sum of posterior [inner] angles when compared to normal subjects. The Jaraback ratio was small indicating greater value of total anterior facial height [TAFH] of the vertical excess subjects. The value of lower anterior facial ratio was greater than normal indicating greater lower anterior facial height [LAFH] in vertical excess subjects. Numerical data was statistically analyzed using paired t-test [SPSS version 10]. The results showed thirty three cases of maxillary vertical excess and eleven cases of maxillary vertical deficiency in the study sample. Among the maxillary vertical excess cases 19 were males and 14 females.

Maxillofacial Injuries

surgery

Craniofacial war injuries.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 919-922 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Maxillofacial Injuries-rehabilitation; Military Medicine; Casualty; War

Abstract: In this paper, recent concepts in the management of war wounds of the maxillofacial region are described. A brief differentiation is also given between general practice medicine and military medicine.

Measles

epidemiology

Distinguishing between primary measles infection and vaccine failure reinfection by IgG avidity assay.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 775-782 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Measles Vaccine; Immunoassay; Monitoring, Immunologic; Risk Assessment

Abstract: In this study in the Islamic Republic of Iran 365 measles cases were evaluated to distinguish between primary infection with measles and reinfection due to secondary vaccine failure. All cases previously confirmed by detection of specific IgM were tested for IgG avidity. A secondary immune response was seen in 18.4% of patients. All unvaccinated patients [16.7%] showed a primary immune response. Of 244 patients with documented vaccination, 75.8% showed a primary immune response and 24.2% showed a secondary immune response, thereby indicating a secondary vaccine failure. Almost all measles reinfections [99%] were seen in patients 10 years old, indicating that vaccination for 10- year- old children is recommended.

Measles seroepidemiology among adolescents and young adults: response to revaccination.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 573-581 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Measles-immunology; Measles Vaccine; Monitoring, Immunologic; Serologic Tests

Abstract: We evaluated the seroprevalence of measles antibody and response to measles re-immunization in 590 previously vaccinated adolescents and young adults; 263 were seronegative. To differentiate between primary and secondary vaccine failure, anti- measles IgM and IgG titres were assessed again 2- 4 weeks after revaccination in 144 [105 seronegative, 39 seropositive] individuals: 75 seronegative participants responded to revaccination anamnesticly [P<0.001] and developed immunity 11 also showed IgM response [probably primary vaccine failure immunity]; 38 seropositive participants , remained seroprotected without significant increase in antibody titre [P = 0.577]. Primary vaccine failure was 4.7%; secondary vaccine failure was 27.1%. After revaccination, 87.3% were seroprotected.

Medical Informatics

Novel ways to increase medical informatics use by clinicians.

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RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 67-72 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Hospital Information Systems; Medical Records; Decision Support Systems, Clinical; Telemedicine; Computational Biology; Artificial Intelligence

Abstract: Medical informatics is a multi disciplinary field, which combines different disciplines of medicine with information technology. Some of the major components of Medical Informatics are Hospital Information System, Computer based patient record, Medical imaging, Telemedicine, Bio informatics and Expert system or Artificial Intelligence, Neural networks and Robotics. In a medical college setting there are data analysis tools like S.P.S.S, presentation tools, e learning and web portals for students.

WHO EMRO's approach for supporting e-health in the Eastern Mediterranean Region.

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World Health Organization - Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean - Unit of Health Information Management and Telecommunication

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S238-S252 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Information Dissemination; Internet-utilization; Telemedicine; Health Services Accessibility; Medical Records Systems, Computerized

Abstract: "E-health" is a generic term covering the use of computer and communication applications and technologies in health and medical care. This paper outlines WHO's dynamic and diversified approach for supporting e-health by the Regional Office of the Eastern Mediterranean. This includes: policy-setting; human resources development; planning, monitoring and evaluation; networking and communication; infrastructure development; consulting services; electronic publishing; systems development; e-learning; telemedicine; and online library services and support to HINARI. It also reviews some of the impediments towards development of e-health in the Region.

Medicine, Arabic

[Evaluating the impact of Arabization on medical students' acquisition, Gezira University, Sudan].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S223-S229 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Teaching; Students, Medical; Evaluation Studies

Abstract: This study aimed to assess the teaching of medicine in Arabic at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Gezira, and its impact on the academic attainments of graduates in terms of their final grade point average [GPA]. Of a total of 20 graduation classes, 16 classes were selected, 8 of which [classes 5 to 12] studied in English whereas the other 8 [classes 13 to 20] studied in Arabic. The last 8 classes include all graduates [until January 2004] since the Arabic teaching system was first introduced. The proportion of graduates with excellent grade [GPA 3.5 to 4.0], very good and good grade [GPA 2.50 to 3.49], overall pass grade [2.00 and above] of both groups were calculated and compared, as were the failure rates [GPA below 2.00]. The overall performance of the classes that studied in Arabic was better [P<0.05].

Medicine, Herbal

Mutagenicity assessment of two herbal medicines, urtan and carmint in human leukocytes by single cell gel electrophoresis.

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SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal 2006; 14 (2): 129-131 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Mutagenicity Tests; Leukocytes; Comet Assay

Abstract: The use of herbal medicine is an old and still widespread practice, which makes studies of their genotoxicity essential. Urtan and Carmint are examples of herbal medicines used in Iran which used for the treatment of hyperplasia, diuretic, urinary disfunction and antispasmodic action, carminative gastrointestinal disfunction respectively. The aim of this study was to evaluate the mutagenicity of these herbal medicines in human leukocytes by Single Cell Gel Electrophoresis [SCGE]. Both the herbal medicines were used at four concentrations [0.046, 0.092, 0.138 and 0.184 / 100 ml]. The results were compared against positive [Cr v1] and negative [no mutagen] control groups. Fluorescence microscope was used to observe the DNA damage in randomly selected cells, which were stained with ethidium bromide. Microscopic observation of the affected cells due to Urtan and Carmint was encouraging as compared to previous studies using SCGE. Both Urtan and Carmint exhibited considerable DNA damage to the blood cells. For example, Urtan at 0.184 g/100 ml concentration had almost 23% mutagenic effect and as the concentration increased the mutagenic effect also increased. Similarly Carmint exhibited considerable DNA damage on blood cells. Therefore, both the herbal medicines may have some mutagenic effect.

Medicine, Traditional

Olibanum bezoar: complication of a traditional popular medicine.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 927-929 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Dyspepsia-therapy; Plant Gums-therapeutic uses; Health Education; Celiac Disease

Menarche

Evaluating the trend of change in the mean on set age of menarche in iranian girls.

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Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility 2006; 6 (5): 523-530 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Age of Onset; Menstrual Cycle

Abstract: During puberty, the first menses or menarche, which is considered a special event, takes place. A study to determine the onset time of menses in girls in different regions of Iran, considering geographical specifications or local characteristics of each region, is essential. On the other hand, the changes of this important indicator over time, will show its probable trend and its study in different intervals will have a two-fold importance. This research has targeted this indicator's trend in the subjects born over a rather long period of time [50 years]. The data used in this research is from the data gathered for two national health and disease researches with 8220 and 10228 sample sizes including married women aged 15 to 49, from cities, towns and villages all over Iran, in the years 1990 and 1999 respectively. The means have been presented in the form of "Mean +/- SD" and for the analysis of the data, t-test, oneway ANOVA

and Tukey Post Hoc were used while employing SPSS software [version 11]. An alpha level of 0.05 was considered significant. The mean age for the first menses or menarche in the two studied periods of time [in the years 1990 and 1999] were 13.86 +/- 1.51 and 13.65 +/- 1.47 respectively, and in both periods the mean age at the first menses was significantly [$p < 0.001$] less in urban areas compared to that of rural ones. With the passage of this 9-year period the mean age for the first menses has been reduced significantly [$p < 0.001$] in both urban and rural areas, that is from 13.76 to 13.61 in urban areas and from 14.03 to 13.72 in rural areas. The analysis of age at the first menses according to the birth year [birth cohort] is indicative of a trend with a significant reduction in the age of menarche in those born during the decade 1936-1945 to those born during 1976-1985 and it has reached from 14.3 +/- 1.59 to 13.57 +/- 1.34. This trend is seen in both urban and rural areas. It seems that these changes are in concordance with the trend of economical improvement and nutritional status of people during those years. These findings are similar to other studies which demonstrate earlier maturation of girls by the betterment of socio-economical status.

Menopause

psychology

Women's perception and experience of menopause: a community-based study in Alexandria, Egypt.

Louffy, I.; Abdel Aziz, F.; Dabbous, N.I.; Hassan, M.H.A.

Alexandria University - High Institute of Public Health - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S93-S106 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Signs and Symptoms; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Perception; Socioeconomic Factors; Questionnaires

Abstract: To determine symptoms, perceptions and practices after natural menopause by women aged 50-59 years, we conducted a cross-sectional study of 450 women from Alexandria. The most frequently recalled symptoms were tiredness [96.0%], headache [95.1%], hot flushes [90.7%], skin wrinkles [90.7%] and decreased sexual desire [89.1%]. About 91% of women had never heard about hormone replacement therapy; 42.7% would expose their body to the sun; 12.4% were moderately active the year before menopause. Multiple regression analysis indicated that women's knowledge about menopause was related to marital status, education and employment status; practices were related to pattern of menopause, age of menopause and income.

Metformin

blood

Determination of metformin in human plasma using normal phase high performance liquid chromatography.

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SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal 2006; 14 (2): 108-114 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid; Therapeutic Equivalency

Abstract: A simple, selective, sensitive, accurate, and precise normal phase HPLC method coupled with UV detection has been developed and validated for the determination of metformin in human plasma. After protein precipitation with acetonitrile, Metformin was extracted with dichloromethane. The mobile phase consisted of acetonitrile and phosphate buffer [0.05M] [60: 40% v/v] pH 7.0, the stationary phase was a normal phase silica column [250X4.6 mm ID, 5µm particle size]. Detection was carried out using a UV detector set at 235nm. The method was linear over the concentration range 0.016-2.709 micro g/ml [$y = 0.7898X + 0.0048$] and gave a limit of quantitation of 16 ng/ml. Analytical recovery, measured over three days, averaged 94.88%. The interday precision ranged 4.1 to 11.8 CV [%] for four quality control samples including LLOQ, low, medium, and high. Metformin was found to be stable in plasma and in working standard solutions during sample collection, storage, and processing as well as in five freeze thaw cycles. The described HPLC method was successfully employed for the analysis of authentic samples collected from three bioequivalence studies involving 32 volunteers each. The average concentration - time profiles were plotted from the three bioequivalence studies which involved three doses of 500 mg/tablet, 850 mg/tablet and 1000mg/tablet under fasting conditions. Slow GI absorption and linear pharmacokinetics characterized the disposition of metformin.

Methyl Bromide

L'exposition au bromure de méthyle.

Ben Mansour, H.; Miled, S.; Hidri, A.; Ben Laiba, M.

SST - Santé et Sécurité au Travail 2006; (36): 33-35 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Occupational Exposure

Migraine Disorders

epidemiology

Prevalence of migraine and tension-type headache in primary-school children in Shiraz.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 809-817 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Tension-Type Headache-epidemiology; Headache-diagnosis; Child; Prevalence; Questionnaires

Abstract: From January to June 2003 we determined the prevalence of the various types of headache in 2226 schoolchildren in Shiraz [age 6- 13 years] selected by multistage random sampling. Data were collected by questionnaire and clinical examination. International Headache Society criteria were used for diagnosis. The overall prevalence of headache was 31%. Prevalence rates of migraine and tension- type headache were 1.7% and 5.5% respectively. The prevalence of headache increased with age and girls were significantly more likely to report tension-type headache. Positive family history of headache and abnormal sleep pattern were significantly associated with migraine.

Molar

Molar distalization with modified palatal distalizer.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 3-10 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Palate; Orthodontics; OrthodonticAnchorage Procedures; Maxilla; Cephalometry

Abstract: The aim of the study was to introduce a modified palatal molar distalizer and evaluate its dental effects. 20 Adolescent and post adolescent patients [6 boys, 14 girls] with crowded upper arch and class II canine relationship were included in this study. The skeletal pattern of these patients was class I, II or bimaxillary hypoplasia. This study analyzed the maxillary first molar distalization with intervention device-The Modified Palatal Distalizer, its effects on the anchor teeth as well as on the maxillary second molars. The appliance was composed of four premolar bands, two first molar bands, wider Nance and 15mm Ni-Ti coil springs [0.012x0.032] applied on the palatal surface delivering 240gms of force. The period of appliance wear was 7.7months. Maxillary first molars were distalized bodily with minimal anchorage loss [11.1%] compared to 88.9% molar distal movement. An average of 5.39mm bodily distalization of the maxillary first molars was attained. The distal movement of maxillary second molars was recorded 4.35mm. Numerical data was statistically analyzed using paired t-test [SPSS version 12]. The modified palatal distalizer is an effective and reliable device producing bodily molar distalization, besides being cost effective.

Monoterpenes

pharmacology

Citral, a component of lemon-grass oil inhibits the clastogenic effect of nickel chloride in mouse micronucleus test system.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 108-113 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Cymbopogon; Plant Oils; Nickel; Chlorides; Mice; Micronucleus Tests; Superoxides

Abstract: Citral is a major component of Cymbopogon citratus [lemongrass oil]. The aqueous suspension of citral [60 mg/kg body weight, per oral] treated for one week was tested for the anti-clastogenic effect using mouse micronucleus test system. A known mutagen nickel [Nickel chloride-10 mg/kg, b.w. intra-peritoneal] was used to induce the nuclear damage measured in polychromatic erythrocytes and normochromatic erythrocytes. The frequency of the micronucleated erythrocytes were studied in peripheral blood and bone marrow after 24, 48 and 72 hours of mutagenic exposure. The antioxidant activity of citral was tested in vitro by superoxide scavenging method. The results indicated that citral significantly [P<0.01] inhibited the formation of micronuclei induced by nickel. Further, a good superoxide scavenging activity [EC50=19 mcg/ml] was observed in citral treated groups, suggesting that the antioxidant action could be responsible for the anti-clastogenic effect of citral against nickel chloride.

Mouth Neoplasms

diagnosis

Role of toluidine blue in early detection of oral cancer.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 184-187 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Tolonium Chloride-diagnostic use; Prospective Studies; Carcinoma, Squamous Cell; Tobacco, Smokeless; Oral Ulcer

Abstract: Oral cancer is one of the ten most common cancers in the world with marked geographic incidences in occurrence. The range of frequency of this dreadful cancer varies from negligible in Japan to 45% in Sri Lanka, Nepal, India and Pakistan when compared with the overall incidence of all bodily cancers. In Pakistan oral cancer constitutes 10% of all malignant tumors standing second to bronchogenic carcinoma in males and breast carcinoma in females. The more early it is diagnosed the better is the prognosis. This prospective study was planned to use Toluidine Blue as a diagnostic material for early diagnosis of oral cancer. Patients with oral lesions having no clinical evidence of oral cancer, but presenting as non-healing oral ulcers more than 6 months or raised margins were selected. They belonged to both sexes and all age groups. Toluidine Blue [ORA SCAN] was used to stain the lesion and biopsy was taken from the stained area, 30 patients in some cases from more than one place. These patients were randomly selected. Histopathology revealed squamous cell carcinoma in twelve patients and dysplasia in five patients. Toluidine Blue can be used as an early diagnostic aid in cancer of oral mucosa.

Mycoses

[Profile of the fungal flora isolated from intensive care services].

Zougaghi, L.; Aoufi, S.; Ghfir, B.; Moustachi, A.; Agoumi, A.

Maroc Médical 2006; 28 (1): 25-29 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Fungi-isolation and purification; Intensive Care Units; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Fungal infections are more and more frequent among patients hospitalized in intensive care services and their diagnosis remains difficult. To return to the profile of the fungal flora isolated from withdrawals coming from patients hospitalized in the services of medical and surgical intensive care of the hospital Ibn Sina of Rabat between the years 2001 and 2004. It is a retrospective survey that concerned all cases of mycosis collected in the services concerned by the investigation for every patient included, the following information are noted: sex, service of hospitalization, nature and number of withdrawals, results of the direct exam and the culture and finally the identification of the infectious agent. The number of addressed withdrawals to the laboratory for the services of resuscitation tripled between the years 2001 and 2004 and the difference was statistically meaningful [p=0.01]. The observed fungal infections are almost represented by the levuroses [98.6%] and more especially the candidoses [94.3%]. More than two thirds [71.8%] of urinary withdrawals were positive, as the inverse of the hemocultures with 4.4% of positivity. Urinary infections were caused mainly by *Candida albicans* [45.5%], *C. tropicalis* [15.6%] and *C. glabrata* [6.5%]. For what is other withdrawals, flora is dominated by *C. albicans* [84.7%]. The fungal flora isolated from the patients hospitalized in resuscitation is essentially represented by the kind *Candida* with the three main species: *C. albicans* that remains predominant, consisting of *C. tropicalis* and *C. glabrata*.

Mycocardial Ischemia

diagnosis

Silent myocardial ischemia and microalbuminuria in asymptomatic type 2 diabetic patients.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 116-121 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Albuminuria; Exercise Test; Electrocardiography

Abstract: To detect silent myocardial ischemia [SMI] in asymptomatic type 2 diabetic patients with or without microalbuminuria, and the importance of microalbuminuria as a predictor for diabetic cardiovascular complications. Sixty asymptomatic patients with type 2 diabetes were included in this study. Thirty [17 males, 13 females] with a mean age of 54 +/- 8.3 years had microalbuminuria [Group-I] were compared with another thirty [21 males and 9 females] with a mean age of [52 +/- 7.8 years] who had normoalbuminuria [Group-II]. A maximum symptom-limited treadmill exercise test was used to detect silent ischemia. In Group-I, 9 patients [30%] had SMI, with 6 patients showing SMI at higher work load and 3 at low work load. In Group-II, 2 patients [6.6%] showed SMI, one at high load and another at low load. The prevalence of SMI in asymptomatic microalbuminuric and normoalbuminuric type 2 diabetic patients were 30% and 6.6% respectively. Even with a maximum exercise, myocardial ischemia might be completely asymptomatic in type 2 diabetic patients.

Nanostructures

Porous nanoparticles in drug delivery systems.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 158-169 (117 ref.)

Keywords: Nanotechnology; Drug Delivery Systems; Delayed-Action Preparations; Macrophages; Endothelium; Coronary Restenosis; Stem Cells; Antitubercular Agents; Endocytosis; Bone Marrow

Abstract: This article concentrates mainly on fabrication of porous nanoparticles, its characterisation and its use for controlled release of drug. It also encompasses the strategies that have been used to translate and fabricate a wide range of particulate carriers e.g., nanospheres, liposomes, micelles, oil-in-water emulsions, with prolonged circulation and/or target specificity. Sol-gel technique is one of the most widely used techniques to fabricate porous nanoparticles within the polymer. Such nanoparticles have also applications in vascular drug delivery and release, site-specific targeting, as well as transfusion medicine. With regard to the targeting issues, attention is particularly focused on the importance of physiological barriers. We have also critically reviewed and assessed the fate and activity of biodegradable polymeric drug delivery vehicles because the uniformity in degradation of these polymers is questionable. This article will highlight rational approaches in design and surface engineering of nanoscale vehicles and entities for site-specific drug delivery. Potential pitfalls or side effects associated with nanoparticles are also discussed.

Neck Pain

epidemiology

Neck pain-a problem with major effects.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 188-190 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Shoulder Pain; Cervical Vertebrae; Musculoskeletal Diseases; Neuromuscular Agents; Posture; Prevalence

Abstract: To study the prevalence of neck pain in patients and their effects on daily performance. Hospital based observational study. OPD of Mayo Hospital and private chamber of the consultant. Neck pain as a cause of morbidity in both genders with loss of work hours leading to economic and household pressures. A total of 100 patients were studied. Out of these 54% were males and 46% were females. Age range was 15-70 years with the mean of 37 +/- 15.12 years. Duration of pain was from range 1-10 years with the mean of 4 +/- 3.80 years. Sixty nine percent were married and 31% were unmarried, 74% had urban and 26% had rural background. Out of these 69% were working in sitting posture and 31% in standing posture with bent necks on their jobs. Pain was radiating to arms in 53%, dull localized in 34%, stabbing in 9% and of burning character in 4% of patients. No neurological deficit was noted except that movements of neck were painful with associated muscle spasm. These patients were put on muscle relaxants, analgesics, advised extension exercises and told to improve their working conditions by keeping high desks or soft cervical collar. 78% patients showed improvement in the pain and radiation whereas 22% did not get any relief who were referred to physiotherapy department. Neck pain and associated neck muscle pain is a common symptom. The muscle spasm can be overcome by good posture, proper position of neck during work, avoiding very long hours of bent neck. NSAIDs, muscle relaxants and light extension along with exercises of neck can overcome such problems.

Neoplasms

psychology

Support for cancer patients: the Bahrain experience.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 695-699 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Social Support; Survival Analysis; Depressive Disorder; Patient Education; Palliative Care

Abstract: Cancer, a disease people avoid talking about, is the second leading cause of death in Bahrain. The Bahrain Cancer Society established a support group in 1993 with the goals of helping patients and their families cope with this disease and increasing public awareness concerning early detection. Services provided by the group include a weekly 2- hour session to encourage patients to express their feelings and concerns, distribution of informational booklets and visits to people at home and in hospital. Furthermore, the group organizes recreational activities for children with cancer. Patients or their families can also page the group to discuss their problems. The main goal of this paper is to share the Bahrain experience of supporting cancer patients, their families and friends.

Neoplastic Syndromes, Hereditary

Special attention to genetic counseling regarding familial cancer syndromes during pregnancy.

Akrami, S.M.

Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility 2006; 6 (5): 563-564 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy; Genetic Counseling; Attention

Obesity

complications

Fattening practices among Moroccan Saharawi women.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 619-624 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Questionnaires; Appetite Stimulants-therapeutic uses; Life Style; Health Education; Steroids-adverse effects

Abstract: To study obesity in Moroccan Saharawi culture, 249 women were questioned about their desired body size and diet practices. The majority of women [90.4%] reported wanting to gain weight currently or at some time in the past. To gain weight, women used a fattening period [tablah] of at least 40 days of overeating with a reduction of physical activity and special traditional meals. Appetite enhancers [therapeutic drugs or fenugreek] and traditional suppositories were also used. Some women used corticosteroids to gain weight rapidly. The study highlights the need for health education about the dangers of obesity and steroid use in this culture.

Occupational Diseases

Reflexions sur le tableau n°80 des maladies professionnelles indemnissables.

Mrizak, N.

SST - Santé et Sécurité au Travail 2006; (38): 19-30 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Noise; Deafness; Audiometry

epidemiology

Profil des maladies professionnelles a travers les consultations medicales de L'ISST durant l'annee 2004.

Miled, S.; Fehri, S.; Kolsi, M.; Ben Salem, F.; Nouaigui, H.; Ben Laiba, M.

SST - Santé et Sécurité au Travail 2006; (36): 22-28 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Retrospective Studies; Referral and Consultation

Occupational Health

[Occupational safety of cleaning personnel in Palestinian district hospitals].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 637-652 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Safety Management; Personnel, Hospital; Risk Assessment; Workplace; Protective Devices

Abstract: This study examined occupational safety among cleaning workers in Palestinian hospitals and its relation with the medical waste management in these hospitals. The level of occupational safety was below standard requirements, as protective equipment and clothes are not available for most workers. Over 40% of workers had been pricked with needles while handling medical waste. There was no clear policy for vaccination of workers against infectious diseases and no medical examination for workers before or during employment. Only 37.2% were trained in handling medical waste and 23.2% were working 15 hours per day or more; 55.8% had spent 1 year or less in their work.

Oligospermia

Y chromosome microdeletions in idiopathic infertile men from west Azarbaijan.

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Urology Journal 2006; 3 (1): 38-43 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Y Chromosome; Infertility, Male; Sperm Injections, Intracytoplasmic; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Although assisted reproduction techniques are used extensively in Iran, screening for Y chromosome microdeletions before intracytoplasmic sperm injection is often undervalued. Our aim was to investigate Y chromosome microdeletions in men with idiopathic azoospermia or severe oligospermia. In 99 selected patients with azoospermia or severe oligospermia and elevated levels of follicle-stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone in combination with low serum testosterone levels, 20 pairs of sequence-tagged site-based primer sets specific for the Y microdeletion loci were analyzed. Primers were chosen to cover azoospermia factor [AZF] regions as well as deleted in azoospermia [DAZ] and the sex-determining region on Y chromosome [SRY] genes. Also, 100 healthy men served as a control group. Twenty-four patients [24.2%] had microdeletions in AZF genes, but no microdeletions were found in men in the control group. In 15 patients [62.5%], 1 deletion was found. Six patients [25%] had 2, and 3 [12.5%] had 3 deletions. The deletions mainly comprised the AZFc region [in 21 of 24 patients; 87.5%], which corresponds to the DAZ gene. Deletions in AZFb were found in 7 patients [29.2%], and 4 [16.7%] had deletions in the proximal part of AZF regions near SRY gene. No microdeletions were seen in the AZFa or SRY gene. Our results emphasize that Y chromosome microdeletion analysis should be carried out in all patients with idiopathic azoospermia or severe oligospermia who are candidates for intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

Online Systems

Online edition of a journal: a great source of manuscripts and potential regional cooperation.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 107-109 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Periodicals; Manuscripts

Abstract: Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences [Pak J Med Sci] formerly known as 'Specialist', is a quarterly journal, published since 1984. It is indexed by EMBASE/Excerpta Medica and WHO Extra MED but not by Medline. Even though the journal is being published regularly for the last 22 years, its online full-text edition was introduced only in late 2002. We have assessed the impact of online edition of PJMS on the number of manuscripts received internationally, along with the improvement in the visibility of the journal during the last three years. The findings are presented here along with the proposals for the potential cooperation between the countries of the region. We started receiving increased number of manuscripts internationally in 2003 and this gratifying trend continues even today. In 2003, we received 37 manuscripts which increased to 62 in 2004 and 133 in 2005 [an increase of + 300% vs. 2003]. Initially, the authors from 10 countries were involved. Now this number has increased to 22. The geographical spread is as wide as four continents. Online submission of articles has also increased from within the country during this period. Taking Iran as an example of the contributing countries [as the authors from Iran have been our major contributors], we received 13 manuscripts in 2003, increasing to 21 in 2004 and 74 in 2005. The acceptance rate for the publication of articles from Iran has varied from 30 - 47% each year. Positive attitude of editorial staff and the helpful approach on the part of reviewers has facilitated the increase in the acceptance rate. This shows regional co-operation. Manuscripts from any country can have deficiencies. Those received from Iran have had their share of discrepancies. These discrepancies have ranged from problems with poor English, to inconsistency of format and quality of references and disregard for the 'instruction to authors'. Significant delays occur in the processing of articles due to too much time taken by the authors to give the feedback to the queries of reviewers and the return of proof-read articles, amongst many other elements. We feel that online edition of a journal not only helps to increase the visibility of the journal but also proves to be a great source of manuscripts, even without indexing by Medline, provided the regularity and standard of the journal is maintained. In addition, it is an important potential source of coordination between the regional countries to work together for the training of writers, reviewers and editors to improve the standard of medical journalism, and thus improve the standards of medical journals in the region.

Open Bite

Quadrilateral analysis of Saudi adults with anterior openbite.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 11-22 (51 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Occlusion; Cephalometry; Facial Bones; Face; Skull; Maxilla; Mandible

Abstract: The aims of this study were [1] to apply the quadrilateral analysis to Saudi adult male and female patients with normal occlusion, [2] to compare the results to Saudi adult male and female with anterior openbite, and [3] to evaluate the correlation of the quadrilateral variables. The normal occlusion sample consisted of 60 lateral skull radiographs [30 male and 30 female] of Saudi adults with normal occlusion and balanced face selected from the cephalographs of fourth year dental students. The openbite sample consisted of 60 pretreatment lateral skull radiographs [30 male and 30 female] of Saudi adult with anterior openbite selected from the cephalographs of patients referred for the correction of dentofacial deformities. The cephalometric radiographs were traced by hand. The quadrilateral was constructed and measured for analysis. The quadrilateral analysis was applied to Saudi adult males with normal occlusion and the results were compared to Saudi adult males with anterior openbite. The quadrilateral analysis was applied to Saudi adult females with normal occlusion and the results were compared to Saudi adult females with anterior openbite. The quadrilateral analysis of Saudi adult males with anterior openbite was compared to Saudi adult females with anterior openbite. Correlation analysis of the quadrilateral variables and the relation

proportional correlation of the quadrilateral analysis for the Saudi adult males with anterior openbite was evaluated. The method error was small and acceptable. The quadrilateral analysis of the craniofacial structures of Saudi adults showed the following. [1] In subjects with normal occlusion the length of the maxillary base and the length of the mandibular base and the average of lower face heights were equal. [2] In openbite subjects compared to normal: [a] the maxillary and the mandibular base lengths were small. [b] The facial heights were large. [c] The sagittal angle was large. [d] The maxillary and mandibular sagittal ratios were large. [e] The posterior extensions of the maxilla and mandible were short. [f] The average lower facial height was large. [g] Vertical sagittal ratio was larger than normal. [3] The correlation analysis showed that the malformation of the craniofacial structure in anterior openbite subjects resides in the maxillo-mandibular complex. The results suggest that in conjunction with the ODI, the sagittal angle, the maxillary and mandibular sagittal ratio can be additional parameters in determining an openbite tendency.

Oral Health

Oral health knowledge and sources of information in parents of Saudi disabled children.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 101-108 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Knowledge; Disabled Children; Parents; Questionnaires; Epidemiologic Studies

Abstract: The objective of the study was to obtain information about oral health knowledge in parents of disable children and the parents' awareness about their disable child's oral health. A self-administered questionnaire was utilized for this purpose. A total of 300 parents [235 [78.3%] mothers and 65 [21.7%] fathers] from the six disability centers in Riyadh completed the questionnaire. Slightly more than two-third [68.0%] of the parents thought that one must visit a dentist at least once every six months. Almost all the parents [99.7%] thought that cleaning teeth was important; mainly to prevent tooth decay [89.3%]. About nine in ten [92.7%] parents had heard about fluoride. However, only 17.3% considered water as a possible source of fluoride. A high percentage of parents were not aware of cariogenic potential of packed juices [82.3%] and sweetened milks [74.3%]. Regarding parents' awareness about their child's oral health; 86.7% of the parents claimed to observe their child's oral health. Almost all [98.7%] of them responded that they can maintain a good dental health in their children by supervising their tooth brushing, reducing sugary food intake and making regular visits to a dentist. A great majority [94.7%] of the parents believe that their child needs assistance in maintaining good oral hygiene. In about half [47.5%] of the children, the last dental visit was the first ever visit to a dentist, and one-fifth [20.5%] of the last visits were due to dental pain. It can be concluded that parents' knowledge of oral health was satisfactory in most areas. However, there is a lack of knowledge about the oral health of their disable children.

School-based oral health education in Pakistan - the need and possible strategies.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 119-124 (46 ref.)

Keywords: Schools; School Dentistry-education; Peer Group

Abstract: In Pakistan school-based Oral Health Education [OHE] has so far been undertaken mainly in urban schools as a sporadic activity. This review paper argues that the dentists, though sufficient in number, cannot be relied upon for imparting OHE to school children because firstly they are mal-distributed and secondly OHE work in general is not considered to be very rewarding by dentists. It discusses strategies that rely on resource persons from within the school system like trained and motivated teachers; and peer group leaders need to be evaluated in order to have OHE programs that are school-based in the real sense, available to the majority of school children and carry a component of continuity. The school-based strategies for oral health promotion offers cost effective means of preventing and controlling oral diseases. However, the anticipated effect of economic, educational and socio-cultural diversity on the selection of oral health promotion strategies in different parts of the world necessitates that these strategies should be rigorously evaluated before implementation. The paper concludes that it is important to get an idea of the practicalities involved in implementing any of these strategies; which will help in identifying a school-based OHE strategy that is effective, sustainable, and available as well as acceptable to the majority of school children in Pakistan.

Oral Hygiene

Effect of 5 years of dental studies on the oral health of Tunisian dental students.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 625-631 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Students, Dental; Mouth Diseases-epidemiology; Health Education, Dental

Abstract: This study is a follow-up of one made in 1998-99 on first-year dental students in Monastir. Now in their fifth year, we assessed the effect of dental studies on students' oral health practices and dental health. Of the 155 students in the first study, 140 were still enrolled. Periodontal troubles, malocclusion and dental decay affected 84.3%, 80.0% and 43.0% of the students respectively. Compared with the previous study, students had achieved a better dental health status - tooth-brushing rate was much higher, prevalence of dental decay and periodontal pockets had decreased, and DMF index had improved. However, the prevalence of smoking, bleeding and calculus had not changed, and the frequency of malocclusion had increased.

Oral health- related quality of life: a broader perspective.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 894-901 (25 ref.)**Keywords:** Health Education, Dental; Quality of Life; Questionnaires

Abstract: It is important to understand how people perceive the impact of oral diseases on their quality of life. Oral health-related quality of life [OHRQOL] is a relatively new but rapidly growing notion. The concept of OHRQOL is particularly significant to 3 areas-clinical practice of dentistry, dental research and dental education. There are different approaches to measure OHRQOL; the most popular one uses multiple item questionnaires. OHRQOL should be the basis for any oral health programme development. Moreover, research at the conceptual level is needed in countries where OHRQOL has not been previously assessed, including the Eastern Mediterranean countries.

Oroantral Fistula**therapy****The management of an oroantral fistula - a clinical study of 30 cases.**

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 55-58 (16 ref.)**Keywords:** Disease Management; Tooth Extraction

Abstract: The report presented is an analysis of 30 patients with an oroantral Fistula. The tooth most frequently involved was the upper first molar, followed by the second molar and second premolar. The highest incidence was seen in the third and the fourth decades of life and the lowest incidence in the second decade. In this study intercurrent sinusitis was the most obvious cause of the chronic oroantral communication. Long-term successful closure depends on the technique used, the size and location of the defect, and on the presence or absence of sinus pathology. The buccal advancement flap is the most commonly used in this study. The advantages and limitation of the technique as well as of other techniques are discussed.

Orthodontics**planning orthodontic stability.**

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 33-36 (12 ref.)**Keywords:** Incisor; Cuspid; Maxilla; Mandible; Molar, Third; Bicuspid

Abstract: We All agree that the optimal results achieved after orthodontic treatment constitute the gold standards for stability, We are all aware that a given malocclusion may have different problems, each of which may have a different potential for instability. If timely attention is not paid to the underlying potential problem, relapse will be likely to occur and thus whole orthodontic outcome will lead to failure.

Otosclerosis**diagnosis****[CT findings in otosclerosis: a series of 11 cases].**

Chammakhi Jemli, Chiraz; Ben Hassine, Lilia; Daghfous, Alifa; Shili Briki, Sarra; Mzabi, Hela; Mbarek, Chiraz; Lekhdim, Abdelkader; Daghfous, Med H.

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (3): 177-181 (11 ref.)**Keywords:** Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Follow-Up Studies

Abstract: Our study's aim is to evaluate the reliability of computed tomography in diagnosis, extension and post-surgical follow-up of otosclerosis. A group of 11 patients was examined during a period of 25 months from 2002 to 2004. All of them had clinically and audiometrically suspected otosclerosis with bilateral conductive hear loss in 7 cases [3 had surgical management], unilateral in 2, and mixed earing loss in 2. High resolution CT was performed once in 8 patients and twice in the 3 operated. CT showed otosclerosis foci in all our study's patients, which was bilateral in 9 and unilateral in 2. The extension of the Lesions varied from type 1A to type 4B according to the otosclerosis staging. Computed tomography is, so far, the most efficient imaging modality in otosclerosis, showing otosclerosis foci when the clinical features are doubtful, allowing an accurate extension of the lesions and detecting complications during post-surgical follow-up.

Pain, Postoperative

therapy

[The effect of pain management by nurses on the satisfaction rate of patients after abdominal surgery].

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Sabzevar School of Medical Sciences

Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences 2006; 13 (2): 121-128 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Pain, Postoperative-prevention and control; Nursing Care; Abdomen-surgery; Patient Satisfaction; Questionnaires

Abstract: Annually more than hundreds of million people undergo surgical operations and experience postoperative pain. Pain is one of the most common problems in postoperative nursing cares. This study was aimed to determine the effect of pain management by nurses on the satisfaction rate of patients undergone abdominal surgery. In this quasi experimental study, data gathering was done by using demographic and pain questionnaire, a questionnaire for patients satisfaction of nursing care and pain control visual scale [0-10]. Study samples included hospitalized patients of Sabzevar Emdad Shahid Beheshti hospital who were candidates of surgery. They were selected according to Poisson distribution and the sample qualifications [aged 15-65 years]. First control group sampling was done and patients [65 patients] were asked to fill out the demographic questionnaire. Then three training sessions of 45-60 minutes about systematic management of pain were conducted for the personnel and the care process was performed on 60 experimental cases for one month. Then the satisfaction rates of patients in both groups were obtained within the first 24 hours and 72 hours after admission. The two groups were matched in regard to age, sex and surgery type [$P > 0.05$]. According to the obtained results, 98% of the control group were not satisfied of the first systematic pain management and 2% were relatively satisfied. While in the second pain management, 71% were not and 29% were satisfied of the pain management. In the experimental group, 94% were relatively satisfied and 6% were satisfied of the first pain management, while 65% were relatively satisfied and 35% were satisfied of the second pain management. Independent t-test revealed a significant difference between the two groups in regard to their satisfaction rate of systematic pain management in the first 24 hours and 72 hours after admission [$P < 0.05$]. According to the findings, it seems that pain management by nurse increases the satisfaction rate of the patients undergoing abdominal surgeries and by increasing their satisfaction rate, they will be able to participate in their treatment process and consequently more comfort for the patients and higher levels of health will be provided for the community.

Peer Review

Characteristics of reviewers and quality of reviews: a retrospective study of reviewers at Pakistan Journal Medical Sciences.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 101-106 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Manuscripts; Periodicals; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To study the characteristics, evaluate the performance of reviewers and quality of their reviews as being helpful for the authors and the editors to make a final decision on the manuscripts. Information was retrieved from 404 peer review proformas filled in by the Reviewers involving 377 manuscripts from July 2003 to November 2005. The information collected included age, sex, academic affiliation, number of publications, training local or overseas, punctuality, hand written notes or typed, participation in peer review workshops etc. Rating scale of 1-5 [1 meant casual and 5 detailed comments] was used to evaluate their comments regarding originality of manuscripts, comments regarding strong and weak points, tables, usefulness of the manuscript and interpretation of results. A total of sixty eight reviewers were evaluated. Majority of the reviewers 46[67.7%] were between the age of 40-60 years. Only three were female. Four [5.9%] reviewers had more than hundred publications to their credit while twelve [17.6%] had 51-100, thirty-two [47%] had between 25-50 and twenty [29.4%] had less than twenty-five publications. Fifty one [75%] were affiliated with academic institutions. Those who attended peer review workshops [38 out of 68] did a better review. Eleven [16.2%] did not wish to disclose their identity for various reasons. Based on their consistency and quality of reviews, fifteen reviewers were rated excellent by the Editors which included eight retired medical teachers, thirty-three good and twenty as average reviewers. Performance of reviewers and quality of their reviews was mostly dependent on their interest in academics. Best reviewers were retired medical teachers personally known to the editors, those in private sector over 60 years of age and those who were exposed to any training programme in peer review system. There is a general tendency among the Editors to overuse efficient, punctual reviewers which must be checked to avoid burn out syndrome which ultimately affects the quality of their reviews. Editors should be consistently on the look out for good quality reviewers to expand their Reviewers Database, which will eventually help improve the overall quality of the manuscripts and standard of the journal.

Pemphigoid Gestationis

epidemiology

[Pemphigoid gestations: a report of 30 cases].

Triki, Sana; Zeglouli, Faten; Fazaa, Becima; Mokhtar, Inssaf; Kamoun, Mohamed Ridha

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (5): 275-278 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Pemphigoid Gestationis-diagnosis; Autoimmune Diseases; Pregnancy; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Pemphigoid gestationis is an acute autoimmune subepidermal bullous dermatosis which occurs during pregnancy and post partum. It is a rare disease which incidence vary from 1/1700 to 1/60000 pregnancy. It occurs in young woman aged between 20 to 40 years. The authors try throughout a retrospective study of 30 cases of pemphigoid gestationis to drave the epidemiological and clinical profile and the immunopathological characteristics of this affection.

Pheochromocytoma

diagnosis

[Adrenal cystic pheochromocytoma a case report].

Nouira, Yassine; Hmidi, Mohamed; Miadi, Naoufel; Nouira, Kais; Horchani, Ali

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (5): 309-311 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Adrenal Glands-pathology; Cysts

Abstract: Cystic pheochromocytoma is a rare occurrence. We report a case of a 42-year-old woman who presented with the cardinal symptoms of pheochromocytoma with elevated serum catecholamine levels. Radiological investigations showed a cystic mass in the right adrenal. Right adrenalectomy through a subcosal incision was performed and pathological examination concluded to a cystic pheochromocytoma. We discuss the pathophysiology of such cyst formation as well as differential diagnoses.

Photography, Dental

Digital imaging for an efficient orthodontic practice.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 23-28 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Orthodontics; Photography

Abstract: In orthodontics the benefits of digital photography are certainly numerous. These include rapid image production, easy and quick deletion of poor images, no need for film, decreased costs for enlargement, ease of editing and image storage, effortless placement in presentations and publications. The quality of the image will be reflected in the number of dpi the camera can capture as well as the quality of optics used. The term computerized photography actually describes the blending of video and digital photography along with the processing of those images. The importance of photographs for clinical records cannot be over emphasized. Whatever the case digital imaging enhances orthodontist's communication with patients and professional colleagues while improving clinical results.

Plant Extracts

chemistry

[Phytochemical evaluation of 30 plant species collected from Shahrabak [Kerman/Iran]].

Mahdavi Meymand, Z.; Mir Tajaddini, S.M.

Kerman University of Medical Sciences and Health Services - School of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmacognosy

Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences 2006; 13 (2): 95-102 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Plant Extracts-therapeutic uses; Plant Extracts-pharmacology; Evaluation Studies; Plants, Medicinal-isolation and purification

Abstract: Iran as a large country with different climatic regions has various types of plants that a majority of them are used by locals as medicinal plants. The present study was aimed to investigate the phytochemistry of plants in Kerman province. A total of 30 plants species belonging to 19 families have been collected from Shahrabak area [in the west of Kerman province] and screened for alkaloid, tannin, saponin, flavonoid, cardiac glycoside, cyanogenic glycoside and volatile oil. According to the performed tests 8 plants [27%] were positive for alkaloid, 22 cases [71%] for tannin, 4 cases [13%] for saponin, 26 cases [86%] for flavonoid, 4 cases [13%] for cardiac glycoside, 1[3%] for cyanogenic glycoside and 11[40%] for volatile oil. *Pistacia atlantica*, *Amygdalus scoparia*, *Salsola baryosma* and *Vacaria pyramidata* with more potential therapeutic effects are suggested for further researches.

Plants, Medicinal

chemistry

Evaluation of mineral contents of some edible medicinal plants.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 148-152 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Minerals; Trace Elements; Spectrophotometry, Atomic

Abstract: The contents of macro-[Cd, Al, Pb, Mg, Ca, Na, K] and trace- metals [Cu, Ni, Cr, Fe, Mn] in ten edible medicinal plants have been determined by atomic absorption spectrophotometry using a wet digestion method. The overall reproducibility of the method is within $\pm 10\%$. The results indicate large variations in the concentration of metals in plants samples studied. Out of the total contents of metals in these plants, the macro-metals including Cd [0.00024-0.00028%], Pb [0.00032-0.00047%], Mg [0.20-0.54%], Ca [0.32-0.39%], and Al [0.008-1.64%] are present in very low concentrations whereas Na [18.76-38.95%] and K [59.66-78.67%] are present comparatively in very high concentrations. Similarly, the trace elements, Cu [0.0022-0.016%], Cr [0.16-0.44%] and Ni [0.38-0.66%] show the lowest concentration and Mn [2.59-14.50%] and Fe [84.36-96.87%] show the highest concentration which may be toxic to health.

therapeutic uses

[Investigation of antibacterial effects of hibiscus sabdariffa L. dried calyx by agar diffusion and bioautographic methods].

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Kerman University of Medical Sciences and Health Services - School of Pharmacy - Kerman, Islamic Republic of Iran

Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences 2006; 13 (2): 103-110 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Hibiscus-microbiology; Anti-Infective Agents-isolation and purification; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: In this study, the antibacterial activities of methanolic and ethyl acetate extracts of calyx of Hibiscus sabdariffa L. [Malvaceae] traditionally used as Chai-Makii, against Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Escherichia coli, Bacillus subtilis, Klebsiella pneumonia and Pseudomonas aeruginosa were investigated by cylinder - plate and bioautography methods separately. In cylinder - plate method methanolic extract of the calyces were prepared by maceration and after concentrating the extracts, they were dried. Then the concentrations of 50, 25, 12.5, 6.2 and 3.1mg/ml of the methanolic solutions were used for searching antibacterial effects. The standard bacteria with certain concentration [0.5 Mac Far land] were inoculated on to the Muller - Hinton agar medium. Prepared extracts were dropped in cylinders and 18-24 hours after incubation and penetration of extract into the culture medium the antibacterial effects and inhibitory zone were observed. In bioautography method, the ethyl acetate extract was prepared by decantation of methanolic extract and evaporating to dryness. Then this extract was separated by ethyl acetate: Chloroform: Methanol [32:53:15] by thin layer chromatography method. After placing TLC papers in culture medium with certain concentration of bacteria and incubation, spot of inhibitory zone appeared by using tetrazolium salts and indicated as R_f. Methanolic and ethyl acetate extracts in cylinder - plate method showed antibacterial effects on all six bacteria. The minimum and maximum applied concentrations were respectively 3.1 and 50mg/ml. In bioautography method, ethyl acetate extract showed antibacterial effect on Staphylococcus epidermidis, Klebsiella pneumonia, Bacillus subtilis and Escherichia coli in R_f = 0.15 and R_f = 0.75. According to ultra violet spectroscopy of these two components, they could be flavones.

Polycystic Ovary Syndrome

complications

[The comparison of insulin level and some cardiovascular risk factors in patients with polycystic ovary syndrome and healthy subjects women].

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2006; 8 (1): 11-16 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Hyperlipidemias-blood; Insulin-blood; Hypertension; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: Polycystic ovary syndrome [PCOS] seems to be the most common endocrine disease in women of reproductive age. This study has shown that PCOS is associated with hyperlipidaemia and hypertension. The aim of this study was to compare the cardiovascular risk factor in PCOS and normal women. It is a case - control study that was done on 60 barren and non-affected women and 60 barren women affected to PCOS that had clinical examples and sonographic PCOS. All of women were studied from the characteristics point of view such as age, BMI, the size of around waist and buttocks, time and kind of infertility and Blood pressure. Necessary tests were done such as total cholesterol, LDL, HDL triglyceride, insulin level and fasting blood sugar. Data were analyzed with SPSS. Triglyceride, cholesterol, LDL and BMI of the patients affected to PCOS were significantly higher than normal women [P<0.05]. HDL level reduction was significant in patients affected PCOS [P<0.05], also systolic and diastolic blood pressure in affected

women was higher than control group [$P<0.05$]. PCOS women have higher cardiovascular risk compared to normal women.

Postoperative Complications

epidemiology

Post-operative complications in a general surgical ward of a teaching hospital.

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Civil Hospital - Surgical Unit

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 171-175 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting; Surgical Wound Infection; Surgery; Fever; Hospitals, Teaching; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To find out post-operative complications during hospital stay of patients in a general surgical ward at a tertiary care teaching hospital of Karachi. Descriptive retrospective analysis. Surgical Unit IV, Civil Hospital Karachi. Six months, from January 1, 2004 to June 30, 2004. The records of all patients who underwent surgery between January 2004 to June 2004 were reviewed regarding postoperative complications developed during hospital stay. The following data were collected: age, sex, presentation at time of surgery [emergency or elective], surgery performed, complications during postoperative period and outcome. All data was analyzed with the help of SPSS-10. Surgery performed, post operative complications. A total of 501 patients were admitted during the study period. Total 411 surgeries were performed. 258 [62.8%] were elective and 153 [37.2%] were emergency procedures. Hernia repair was the most common surgery performed in 92 [22.4%] patients, followed by appendicectomy in 64 [15.6%] and cholecystectomy in 54 [13.2%] patients. Complications were documented in 122 [29.6%] patients. Most common complication observed was postoperative pyrexia in 75 [18.2%] patients, followed by postoperative nausea and vomiting [PONV] in 48 [11.6%], wound infection in 47 [11.4%], respiratory tract infection in 29 [7.0%] patients. During the study period 4 patients [0.9%] died in the postoperative period. This study revealed that the commonest postoperative complication was fever followed by PONV, wound infection and respiratory tract infection. It is important that the resident staff should be aware of these complications and how to manage them because these are better yardstick to measure the quality of care.

Postpartum Hemorrhage

epidemiology

[Hemorrhage delivery: about 65 cases].

Ben Hmid, Rim; El Houssaini, Sonia; Mahjoub, Sami; Mourali, Mecheal; Zeghal, Dorra; Zouari, Fauzia; El Kamel, Moez; Bouchnek, Mourad; Maghrebi, Hayen

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (5): 286-290 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Postpartum Hemorrhage-etiology; Retrospective Studies; Delivery, Obstetric-adverse effects; Postpartum Hemorrhage-therapy; Prognosis

Abstract: The delivery haemorrhage is actually a problem of public health. It is responsible of 31.5 % of the maternal death in Tunisia. The goal of this work is to study the frequency of this complication, its gravity, its risk factors, its etiologists and its methods of treatment. It is a retrospective study, of 65 cases of delivery haemorrhage recorded to the obstetric gynaecology service of the centre of motherhood and neonatology of Tunis during 4 years. The frequency of the delivery haemorrhage in our study is 1.19%. The middle age of the patient is of 31 years. Their middle parity is 2.4. Factors of risk taking out again our set are: gestational toxemia [35.4%], primiparity [33.8%], advanced maternal age [30.7%], pre-existent anaemia [24.6%], the uterine surdistension [21.3%], an abnormal middle length of labour [69.6%], use of oxytocin during labour [34%], induction [21.5%]. Etiologists in our set are alone in 63% of cases, retained placenta in 31.2% des cases, coagulopathie [9.2%], placenta previa [1.5%], uterine inversion [1.5%]. The hold must be in charge multidisciplinary, systematized, precocious and dynamic.

Praziquantel

pharmacology

A short review of some pharmacological, therapeutic and toxicological properties of praziquantel in man and animals.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 170-175 (58 ref.)

Keywords: Praziquantel-therapeutic uses; Praziquantel-toxicity; Praziquantel-adverse effects; Praziquantel-pharmacokinetics

Abstract: Praziquantel is the current drug of choice against many trematodes and cestodes in both man and animals. This article summarizes the main pharmacological, therapeutic and toxicological properties of the drug,

especially that have been reported during the last 10 years. In most cases, the effectiveness and safety of the drug have been confirmed, although there are currently concerns about the resistance/decreased effectiveness of the drug to certain Schistosoma isolates, and also about the mutagenicity of the drug.

Premarital Examinations

[Attitudes and opinions of Palestinian decision-makers about premarital examination law].

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Al-Quds University - Faculty of Public Health - and Health Forum in Palestine

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 873-885 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Genetic Predisposition to Disease; Health Planning Guidelines; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Health Education

Abstract: We explored the attitudes and opinions of 90 Palestinian decision-makers about the draft law on premarital examination. The findings revealed that decision-makers were aware of the spread of genetic diseases but not infectious diseases. The majority agreed on the draft law; however, they differed on the mode of its application. Half believed that the law is not ready yet for application due to insufficient financial support to establish the needed infrastructure. The most significant recommendations made by the decision-makers were to: enhance community awareness of the law, ensure proper coordination among the concerned ministries and institutions, and establish a national organization to work on endorsement of the tests and issuance of the appropriate application strategies and regulations.

Prescriptions, Drug

Antibiotic prescription by general dental practitioners in the management of acute dentoalveolar infections.

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SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The] 2006; 18 (2): 111-117 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Anti-Bacterial Agents; Tooth Diseases; Acute Disease; Disease Management; Dentists

Abstract: This study was conducted to assess the level of knowledge of the general dental practitioners in the use of antibiotics for patients with acute dentoalveolar infections. A questionnaire was sent to a random sample of 300 general dental practitioners working in eleven governances in Jordan in order to survey their choice of antibiotic in the management of acute dentoalveolar infections. The responses were numerically coded and analysed. Frequencies were used to examine and describe the distribution of all the variables. Responses were received from 230 [76.7%] general dental practitioners. Amoxicillin with or without metronidazole was the most frequently prescribed antibiotic. Lincosamides [clindamycin and lincomycin], were prescribed by 26.5% of the general dental practitioners. In patients allergic to penicillin, erythromycin was the most frequently prescribed followed by lincosamides. Only 17.8% of the general dental practitioners had taken microbiological samples for culture and sensitivity throughout their practice. There was a wide variety of dosage, frequency and duration for all the antibiotics prescribed. General dental practitioners who are female or young or working in hospitals and those graduated from Jordan were significantly more compliant with the current guidelines for antibiotic prescription. The results showed a lack of consistency in the rational use of antibiotics by the general dental practitioners with considerable variation in the recommended doses, frequencies and durations.

Deficiencies in medical prescriptions in a Sudanese hospital.

Yousif, E.; Ahmed, A.M.; Abdalla, M.E.; Abdelgadir, M.A.

University of Ribat - Department of Community Medicine

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 915-918 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Medical Errors; Physicians; Drugs, Generic; Hospitals

Abstract: We determined the quality of medical prescription in Ribat University Hospital, Khartoum through detecting errors in doctors' prescriptions. We randomly selected 1000 medical prescriptions and checked them for completeness and legibility. The total number of doctors responsible for writing the prescriptions was 46. The patient's full name was written on only 18.8% of prescriptions and that of the doctor on only 6.7%. In only 19.5% of prescriptions were drugs prescribed by their generic names, 59.7% lacked the quantity of the drug, 25.7% lacked the duration of treatment and 15.8% were difficult to read. The quality of drug prescriptions written by our hospital doctors is seriously deficient.

Probiotics

therapeutic uses

[Antagonistic effect of lactic bacteria present in yoghurt against pathogenic bacteria].

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Gorgan Science and Reserch Unit of Azad Islamic - Departement of Microbiology

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2006; 8 (1): 28-33 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Lactobacillus-therapeutic uses; Lactococcus; Yoghurt; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: Probiotics have been defined as live microorganisms that confer a health effect on the host when consumed in adequate amounts. Lactic bacteria play an important role in production and maintenance of the fermented and probiotic products. The aim of this study was to determine the efficacy of lactic bacteria, which isolated from yoghurt against Gastrointestinal pathogenic microorganisms in the Golestan province in North of Iran. In this descriptive study we used 96 strains which belong to 12 species of Lactobacillus and 5 species of Lactococcus, that isolated from home made yoghurt, and their antimicrobial effect on 7 species of important intestinal pathogenic microorganisms were examined. After growing the Lactic bacteria in broth media centrifuged and filtered the suspension and used the supernatant for study. The effect of supernatant against intestinal pathogenic microorganisms were assessed by Disc diffusion and pour in well method and each test were repeated 3 times and mean inhibition zone were recorded. Lactobacillus casei and Lactococcus lactis showed better effect than other strains. The maximum light zone diameter was 18 millimeter. Maximum and minimum inhibitory effect has seen in Yersinia enterocolitica and Bacillus cereus. Both Lactobacillus and Lactococcus strains had a proper inhibitory effect on the intestinal pathogenic bacteria but Lactobacillus strains that present in yoghurt showed better effect. This inhibitory effect was more obvious on the Yersinia enterocolitica.

Prostatic Hyperplasia

therapy

Radiofrequency-induced thermotherapy in benign prostatic hyperplasia.

Shoshtari, Mohammad Ali Zargar; Mirzazadeh, Majid; Banai, Masoud; Jamshidi, Meysam; Mehravaran, Kaveh
Iran University of Medical Sciences - Hasheminejad Hospital - Department of Urology

Urology Journal 2006; 3 (1): 44-48 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Hyperthermia, Induced; Transurethral Resection of Prostate; Prostate

Abstract: We evaluated the efficacy and safety of radiofrequency-induced thermotherapy of the prostate in patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia [BPH]. Radiofrequency-induced thermotherapy of the prostate was performed under local anesthesia in 24 patients [median age, 67 years] with BPH. The International Prostate Symptom Score [IPSS] score, maximum flow rate, postvoid residual urine volume, and prostate volume were measured preoperatively and 4 months postoperatively. Nine patients [37.5%] had urinary retention preoperatively. One patient [4.2%] required transurethral resection of the prostate due to retention despite improved symptoms, and 2 [8.3%] needed an alpha-blocker, postoperatively. The success rate was 87.5% after 4 months follow-up. All patients were catheter-free after the procedure. The mean IPSS score decreased from 26.08 +/- 3.9 to 13.33 +/- 4.69 [P<.001], and the mean maximum flow rate increased from 4.63 +/- 4.4 mL/s to 13.21 +/- 4.28 mL/s [P<.001]. The mean prostate volume and mean residual urine volume were 46.38 +/- 16.8 mL and 160 +/- 57 mL, which decreased to 39.6 +/- 16 mL [P = .009] and 61.46 +/- 17.45 mL [P = .003], respectively. Fever, dysuria, and perineal pain [in 9 patients; 37.5%] were improved with conservative therapy. Retrograde ejaculation, erectile dysfunction, and urinary incontinence were not reported. Radiofrequency-induced thermotherapy of the prostate is a new, safe, and effective treatment for BPH. This technique is carried out under local anesthesia and mild sedation with little bleeding. It is especially appropriate for patients who present as high risk for general anesthesia.

Prostatic Neoplasms

pathology

Pattern of prostatic carcinoma metastases in bones detected by bone scans using technetium. 9m methyl diphosphate [TC. 9M MDP] imaging technique.

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Ziauddin Medical University - Department of Biochemistry

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 180-183 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Bone Neoplasms-secondary; Technetium Tc 99m Medronate; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To determine the pattern of bone secondaries in prostatic carcinoma patients using Technetium 99m Methyl Diphosphate [TC99m MDP] imaging technique. Retrospective study. Ziauddin Hospital, Karachi from 1998 to 2004. The study included 135 subjects, which were divided into four groups according to age. Patients with biopsy proven prostate carcinoma under went total body bone scan in different positions, five anterior and five posterior views, skull, chest, pelvis, knee and foot for the evaluation of metastases at the time of diagnosis. Bone scans were interpreted by the nuclear medicine consultant as negative or positive for skeletal metastases, or as intermediate. 135 subjects were analyzed. They were divided into four groups according to age. Group A comprised of 25 subjects of age 30 to 39 years. Out of them 18 were positive for bone secondaries. Group B comprised of 30 subjects from 40 to 49 years. Out of them 21 were positive for bone secondaries. Third group i.e. C comprised of 50 to 59 years of age. Out of 49 subjects 36 were positive for bone secondaries. Group D was from 60 years and above in which 31 subjects were analyzed. Out of them 23 were positive for bone secondaries. The most common site involved was dorsal vertebrae in which 44 [32%] secondaries were isolated. Shoulder joint 38 [28%] and sacroiliac joint 29 [21%] were the second and third most commonly affected areas respectively. Other sites involved were skull, sacrum, lumbar vertebrae, ileum, mandible, femur, sternum, cervical vertebrae, iliac crest, scapula, hip joint, tibia and pelvis. This study focuses on pattern of prostate carcinoma metastases to various bony sites. Metastases are common in age group 50 to 59 years

and above 60 years while the most common site involved is dorsal vertebrae followed by shoulder joint and sacroiliac joint.

Pseudoxanthoma Elasticum

epidemiology

[Pseudoxanthoma elasticum: a report of 11 cases].

Zaraa, Ines; Cherif, Faika; Abdelmoula, Fadoua; Mokni, Mourad; Ben Tekaya, Naoufel; Haouet, Slim; Ben Osaman Dhahri, Amel

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (5): 296-300 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Pseudoxanthoma Elasticum-diagnosis; Retrospective Studies; Angioid Streaks-diagnosis; Elastic Tissue-pathology

Abstract: Pseudoxanthoma elasticum [PXE] is an inherited disorder of elastic tissue with many systemic manifestations. We performed a retrospective study from all the patients diagnosed with PXE at the department of dermatology of La Rabat hospital of Tunis, between 1986 and 2003. During the observation period, we identified 11 patients with PXE, 5 males and 6 females with a mean age of 28 years [10-47 years]. Family history was found in 5 patients. Exhibit yellowish, pigskin, and popular lesions on the sides of the neck were observed in all cases. Systematic ophthalmologic examination revealed angioid streaks in 4 patients. No abnormalities were found in cardiovascular and metabolic explorations. Diagnosis of PXE is based on clinical, histological and genetic criteria. Ocular and cardiovascular damage make all the gravity of the disease, from where interest of an ophthalmologic and cardiovascular examination systematic.

Published Erratum

Encouraging letters to the editor in EMHJ.

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Ministry of Health - Directorate General Planning - Department of Research and Studies

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 933-934 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Peer Review; Publications; Research; Journal Article; Research Support

Renal Dialysis

Inverse association of serum leptin with serum C- reactive protein [CRP] in regular hemodialysis patients.

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RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 18-24 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Leptin-Blood; C-Reactive Protein-analysis; Cross-Sectional studies; Kidney Failure, Chronic

Abstract: To elucidate whether and how in patients with uremia on hemodialysis the level of CRP as the marker of inflammation correlate with serum leptin. Serum leptin and CRP were determined on patients with ESRD on hemodialysis. The total patients were 36 [f=15, m=21]. The mean patient's age were 46 [+/- 16] years. The median length of the time patients had received hemodialysis was 19 months. The mean serum CRP was 8.7 +/- 6.6 mg/L. The mean serum leptin was 9.4 +/- 14 ng/ml. We found a significant inverse correlation of serum leptin with serum CRP [r= -0.57, p = 0.041]. Our data supports the hypothesis that in patients on hemodialysis, the association of leptin with CRP levels was inverse which could show the positive effects of leptin on nutrition and support the theory of protective effects [reverse epidemiology] of leptin in hemodialysis patients.

Reproductive Behavior

psychology

Reproductive health knowledge, attitudes and practices of Iranian and Afghan men in Tehran province.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 862-872 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Socioeconomic Factors; Contraception-methods; Demography; Questionnaires

Abstract: This study was carried out in south-west Tehran province to assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices of men, Iranians and Afghan refugees, regarding reproductive health. A questionnaire was used for the assessment. Mean scores for knowledge, attitudes and practices for Iranians were 4.38/30, 13.89/20 and 12.99/31 respectively; for Afghans the scores were 3.79/30, 11.66/20 and 11.88/31. Although the scores in both groups were

low, Afghans showed significantly lower scores for attitudes and practices. Access to reproductive health services was the same for both groups. Further scrutiny of men's role in reproductive health, particularly social and cultural factors, is strongly recommended.

Reproductive Health Services

organization and administration

Reproductive health: a call to the research community.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S8-S21 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Research; Fertility; Sexually Transmitted Diseases-prevention and control; Pregnancy Outcome; Health Planning Guidelines

Abstract: Reproductive health has been receiving increasing recognition and attention. Its elements are included as 3 of the 8 Millennium Development Goals adopted by the world government community, and it is considered essential for reaching the other goals. Reproductive health problems still account for a major share of the burden of disease, particularly in women. The 57th World Health Assembly adopted a reproductive health strategy to accelerate progress towards the attainment of international development goals and targets. A research component is indispensable. The research community is called upon to enhance the responsiveness and potential impact of its contribution. Ten propositions are submitted.

Research

Summary report of the Regional Consultation to follow up on the Mexico Ministerial Summit on Health Research, Rawalpindi, Pakistan, 29- 30 November 2005.

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S258-S261 (5 ref.)

Keywords: National Health Programs; Health Planning Guidelines; Systems Integration; World Health Organization

Respiratory Function Tests

statistics and numerical data

Lung function reference values in Iranian adolescents.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 834-839 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Respiratory Function Tests-classification; Adolescent; Body Height; Reference Values; Observer Variation

Abstract: There is insufficient information about reference values for pulmonary volumes for Iranian populations. A study of lung function parameters was made on 302 non-smoking healthy Iranian students [152 male and 150 female]. Lung function measures correlated strongly with height but not with body mass index. There were significant differences between some of the measured parameters and American Thoracic Society reference values for Caucasians [$P<0.05$]. Of note is the high functional residual capacity [110% higher] and low inspirational capacity [86% lower] in males compared with the reference values.

Salmonella

isolation and purification

[Retrospective study on the isolated strains of Salmonella in an Iranian hospital in Kermanshah].

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 798-803 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Salmonella Infections-drug therapy; Culture Media-microbiology; Health Surveys; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: A survey of occurrence of Salmonella in blood and bone marrow cultures was conducted in 1989- 1990 and 1999- 2000 [Sina hospital, Kermanshah]. A total of 496 [12.3%] and 60 [2.4%] Salmonella strains were isolated [from 4020 and 2447 cultures]. In 1989- 1990, the isolated strains were: S. typhi 448 [98.5%], S. paratyphi A 40 [8%], S. paratyphi B 5 [1%] and S. paratyphi C 3 [0.5%]. In 1999- 2000, the isolated strains were S. typhi 59 [98%] and S. paratyphi B 1 [1.5%]. There was a 60.9% reduction in the number of specimens over the 2 periods. The rate of

Salmonella isolation fell from 12.3% [1989- 1990] to 2.4% [1999- 2000]. There was a 10.2, 8.3 and 6.6 times increase in resistance of *S. typhi* strains to ampicillin, chloramphenicol and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole respectively.

Sarcoidosis

diagnosis

[The sarcoidosis].

Alaoui, F.Z.; Bettal, S.; El Kbli, H.; Benamour, S.

Maroc Médical 2006; 28 (1): 4-8 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Sarcoidosis-therapy; Retrospective Studies; Uveitis; Spondylarthropathies

Abstract: Sarcoidosis is a multisystemic granulomatosis seen mainly in the young adult. This is a retrospective study which evaluated 35 cases of sarcoidosis confirmed histologically, during periods from 1985 to 1999. In this study, 88.57% of patients were female with a mean age of 47.5 years old. The main complaint was often a peripheral node lesion followed by an ocular lesion. This clinical study had a very polymorphic presentation. The endothoracic lesions were largely predominant [94.28 %], followed by extra thoracic lesions such as cutaneous lesions [big nodules and erythema nodosum], ocular lesions [25.7%], represented by anterior uveitis [4 cases], posterior uveitis [2 cases] and one case of panuveitis. Lymphatic node lesions were present in 63% of cases . The articular involvement was mainly made of inflammatory arthralgia. The bone lesions seen in 5 cases were made of sarcoid dactylitis confirmed histologically in 3 cases. We observed one case of sarcoidosis associated to spondylarthropathy . Prednisone was indicated in 27 patients at a dose of 0.5 to 1mg/kg/day, leading to a good recovery in 58.33 of cases. The mean follow-up was 20 months. Sarcoidosis in Morocco seems to be rare. The association of sarcoidosis and spondylarthropathy was rarely described. Posterior uveitis was present in this series.

Sarcoma

blood

Plasma lipid profile in sarcoma patients.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 155-158 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Triglycerides-blood; Cholesterol-blood; Lipoproteins, HDL Cholesterol-blood; Lipoproteins, LDL Cholesterol-blood; Lipids-blood

Abstract: Objective of the present study was to observe plasma lipid profile [triglycerides, cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol and HDL-cholesterol] in sarcoma patients. 120 subjects were included in the project. The subjects comprised of two groups; first as Controls [60 in number] and the second as Patients of Sarcoma [also 60 in number]. Fasting blood samples were collected for estimation. Sarcoma patients showed highly significant [$P < 0.01$] decrease, when compared with the normal control subjects.

Schizophrenia

Critical evaluation of the concept of schizophrenia from a historical perspective.

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RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 72-76 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Brain Diseases; Chronic Disease

Semen

Evaluating semen parameters and time to pregnancy [TTP] in 234 Couples in Isfahan.

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Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility 2006; 6 (5): 513-522 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy; Fertility

Abstract: Defining the lowest normal values of semen parameters, which are required for fertility, is of utmost importance in the diagnosis and management of infertile couples. These values are defined periodically by W.H.O. However, it has been emphasized that semen parameters should be determined regionally or nationally. The objective of this study was to evaluate semen parameters in fertile couples in Isfahan. Semen samples were obtained from partners of 234 pregnant women referring to gynecologists throughout Isfahan. Questionnaires, including time to pregnancy [TTP], were filled out. Semen samples were analyzed according to WHO guidelines. Results were analyzed and odds ratios were calculated by the use of SPSS statistical software and the level of significance was considered < 0.05 . The 10% cut-off point for the values such as volume, density, total count, motility and normal morphology, being

considered as the minimum requirement for fertility, were 1ml, 45x10⁶ per ml, 75x10⁶ per ejaculate, 57% and 28% respectively. Semen parameters with TTP of less than 6 months were grouped according to the mentioned cut-off points and the pregnancy ratio and relative risks of pregnancy were calculated for each group. The results showed no significant difference between the relative risks for pregnancy with respect to the cut-off points. Due to lack of information on sperm parameters in different parts of the world, regional and national evaluations of these parameters is of great value for demographic studies. Genetic characteristics and regional climate as environment, may affect sperm parameters. Isfahan, for example, is situated in a region with warm and dry climate and this may justify the low mean volume and higher concentration of sperm in the obtained samples from the subjects.

Serotonin

pharmacology

Role of 5HT in the modification of intestinal motility, in vitro study.

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RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal 2006; 31 (1): 4-11 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Gastrointestinal Motility-drug effects; Serotonin Antagonists; Receptors, Serotonin; Rabbits; Irritable Bowel Syndrome; Methysergide-pharmacology; Ileum-drug effects

Abstract: To determine with the mechanism of action involved in the therapeutic potential of serotonin and its blocker on gastrointestinal motility. The standard method was used for obtaining the longitudinal and circular muscles strip of rabbit ileum for in vitro studies. Each muscle strip was exposed to serotonin and its blocker and the result obtained was recorded on polygraph apparatus. The effects were recorded in vice versa fashion i.e. agonist v/s antagonist and antagonist v/s agonist on longitudinal and circular muscle strip separately. Serotonin had depressant effect on the force of contraction. On addition of antagonist in the presence of agonist, the effects were increased. Longitudinal muscle showed more pronounced effect i.e. 52.7% with methysergide in comparison to circular muscle, which was 15.6%. Circular muscle showed reduction in the force of contraction with serotonin, which was increased on addition of antagonist, but still below the level of base line contraction. Serotonin when given from external source in vitro, decreased the force, however, there was minimal increase in the rate of contraction. Hence, serotonin decreases the intestinal motility giving an impression of having antispasmodic effect. The results of this study can be utilized in the development of new drug related to G.I. motility mediated through 5HT receptors.

Sertoli-Leydig Cell Tumor

diagnosis

[Sertoli-leydig cell tumor of the ovary].

Youssef, Atef; Ben Ghezala, Monia; Oueslati, Adel; Agrebi, Wajdi; Oueslati, Hedhili

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (3): 209-211 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Ovarian Neoplasms; Sertoli-Leydig Cell Tumor-therapy

Abstract: Sertoli-Leidig cell tumor of the ovary is a rare tumor. It accounts for 0.5 - 1% of all ovarian tumors. Sertoli-Leidig cell tumors are commonly benign and they occur in young women who desire further childrearing. Although, the treatment must be as conservative as possible. For the malign Sertoli-Leidig cell tumor, radical treatment is required. The aim of this work is the analysis of clinical, para-clinical and therapeutic aspects of these tumors.

Spermatogenesis

genetics

Expression of synaptonemal complex protein 3 [SYCP3] m RNA in the testis: a molecular marker for spermatogenesis in azoospermic men.

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Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility 2006; 6 (5): 495-504 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Synaptonemal Complex-genetics; RNA, Messenger; Testis-pathology; Molecular Biology; Oligospermia-genetics; Infertility, Male

Abstract: Men with unexplained infertility and azoospermia are often observed in the context of genetic defects. The expression of a wide variety of genes is developmentally regulated during human meiosis. Synaptonemal Protein 3 [SYCP3] gene, located on chromosome 12, encodes a DNA-binding protein as the structural component of the synaptonemal complex, which mediates the synopsis or homologous pairing of chromosomes during meiosis. Absence of SYCP3 in mice may lead to male infertility as well as female sub-fertility. SYCP3 expression analysis could be a tool for the prediction of human spermatogenesis progression, especially in infertile men. SYCP3 mRNA expression in testicular samples of 110 patients with non-obstructive azoospermia were studied in Avesina Infertility Clinic in Tehran,

Iran during 2005 and early 2006. Semi-quantitative nested reverse transcriptase-PCR was employed in order to find the strength of gene expression. Using histopathological scoring for all samples, the expression level of SYCP3 during spermatogenesis was also evaluated. Testicular SYCP3 mRNA expression was observed in 67 patients [60.9%]. The expression level correlated with the degree of spermatogenic failure [$p < 0.0001$]. While this gene had been expressed in patients with hypo-spermatogenesis and maturation arrest, a lack of expression was seen in those with spermatogonial arrest, Sertoli cell-only syndrome and testicular atrophy. These data indicate that SYCP3 is expressed in the human testis and it is restricted to germ cells. Our findings, in association with those obtained in experimental animals, show that lack of SYCP3 expression may have negative effects on spermatogenesis and male fertility. SYCP3 gene expression may help detect specific spermatogenesis stages in conjunction with histopathological findings.

Spermatozoa

The Correlation between sperm DNA integrity and IVF success rate in infertile couples.

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Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility 2006; 6 (5): 505-512 (27 ref.)

Keywords: DNA; Fertilization in Vitro; Infertility; Acridine Orange

Abstract: Assisted reproductive technologies have been used for the treatment of a considerable number of infertile couples. Conduction of several cycles of treatment, spending a lot of time, money and energy and the probable complications accompanying repeated anesthesia have made researchers find ways to predict the outcome of different methods used for the treatment of infertility. Male factor infertility is accountable for fifty percent of infertilities. Although semen analysis is an initial test to evaluate male fertility potentials but the results do not always predict fertilization outcomes. Sperm function tests have been suggested to predict the fertilization rate in ART treatment cycles. The objective of this study was to evaluate the diagnostic capabilities of double-stranded DNA in fertilization rate predictions. 100 infertile men were randomly selected. Based on WHO's 1999 criteria, semen analysis for each case was performed. DNA evaluation was performed by using Acridine orange. According to the fertilization rates [FR], the cases were divided into 3 groups: group I with FR50%, group II with FR<50% and group III with a total fertilization failure [TFF]. The results were analyzed by using ANOVA, correlation coefficient, and calculation of the area under receiver operating characteristic [ROC] plot. The level of significance was considered 5%. For the prediction of DNA normality likelihood and the best cut-off points for the variables, calculation of the area under the ROC plot was employed. There were no significant differences between fertilization rates [FR] and sperm parameters in IVF treatment cycles. Only a weak correlation was observed between tail defects and FR. Regression analysis showed a correlation between double-stranded DNA and fertilization rates [$p = 0.04$]. The analysis of variance for the mean of double-stranded DNA in cases with FR50%, FR<50% and TFF showed a significant difference at the level of $p < 0.05$. ROC analysis showed that at 50% fertilization rate, the cut-off point for DNA normality was 47.25%. Although semen analysis is an initial test for male fertility but it is not adequate for the prediction of IVF results. The use of DNA normality function tests in conjunction with semen analysis may be helpful in choosing treatment protocols and predicting fertility success rates at 50%, <50% and TFF levels.

Correlation of sperm nuclear chromatin condensation staining method with semen parameters and sperm functional tests in patients with spinal cord injury, varicocele, and idiopathic infertility.

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Urology Journal 2006; 3 (1): 32-37 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Chromatin; Sperm Count; Sperm Motility; Semen; Spinal Cord Injuries; Varicocele; Infertility, Male; Aniline Compounds; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Our aim was to investigate sperm nuclear chromatin condensation and its correlation with semen parameters and vitality test in infertile patients with spinal cord injury [SCI], varicocele, and idiopathic infertility. Sperm chromatin condensation was determined by aniline blue staining in 22 SCI-injured infertile men, 20 with varicocele, and 28 with idiopathic infertility. The results were compared with the semen analysis parameters and the hypo-osmotic swelling test results. Three grades of staining for sperm heads were distinguished: unstained, showing sperm maturity [G0]; partially stained [G1]; and completely stained, showing sperm immaturity [G2]. The total score was calculated as: $[G0 \times 0] + [G1 \times 1] + [G2 \times 2]$. In all groups, the total staining score was higher than 75%, corresponding to a high degree of immaturity of sperm. Patients with SCI had a less sperm nuclear chromatin condensation and chromatin stability than patients with idiopathic infertility and varicocele [total scores, 98% versus 89% and 88%, respectively; $P < 0.01$]. All of the patients had normal hypo-osmotic swelling test results. Sperm counts for all patients were within the reference range. The mean percentages for normal motility and morphology of the sperm were 15.5% and 15% for patients with SCI, 43% and 15% for patients with varicocele, and 62.5% and 54% for patients with idiopathic infertility. There was no correlation between sperm nuclear chromatin condensation and semen analysis parameters. Aniline blue staining for sperm nuclear chromatin condensation is a method independent of semen analysis and demonstrates the internal structural defects of sperm. This method may have a predictive value in assessing fertility.

Staphylococcus aureus

drug effects

Resistance of staphylococcus aureus to vancomycin in Zarqa, Jordan.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 144-148 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Vancomycin; Vancomycin Resistance; Methicillin Resistance

Abstract: Vancomycin has been widely used in the treatment of infections caused by Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus [MRSA]. The emergence of Vancomycin- Intermediate and -Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus [VISA and VRSA, respectively] in various parts of the world has been of great concern in clinical settings. This study was performed to evaluate the possible presence of VISA and VRSA in Zarqa, Jordan. This study was done at Prince Hashem Hospital laboratory and clinical wards. The Minimum Inhibitory Concentration [MIC] of vancomycin for 139 Staphylococcus aureus strains isolated between April 2002 and August 2004 was carried out according to the standards of the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards [NCCLS] using the agar dilution method. Resistance of VRSA to vancomycin was checked by E-test. Disk diffusion method was also used to determine the susceptibility of strains to common antibiotics. Determination of oxacillin MIC was performed for VRSA with the agar dilution method according to the guidelines of NCCLS and the E-test. Using the disk diffusion test, most isolates [91.7%] were resistant to penicillin while the lowest resistance [10.9%] was to imipenem. Five of the 139 isolates had a vancomycin MIC of 128 by agar dilution and E-test methods. All VRSA isolates were MRSA [MIC of 256] and the majority were also highly resistant to other antibiotics tested. This is the first report of isolation of VRSA in Zarqa, which calls for confirmation by reference laboratories and further epidemiological studies.

Stem Cells

[A laboratory study on human jaw osteoblastic stem cells culturing].

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Kerman University of Medical Sciences and Health Services - School of Dentistry

Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences 2006; 13 (2): 57-66 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Cell Culture Techniques-methods; Cell Culture Techniques-utilization; Osteoblasts; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Maxillofacial Abnormalities-surgery

Abstract: The goal of this study was to evaluate different methods of cultivating human bone cells. Five periosteal and bone specimens obtained from the human jaw were divided into small pieces in the laboratory. After the addition of trypsin and collagenase enzymes and releasing of cells, three primary periosteal, endosteal, and bony chips cells were prepared. After passing the required time for the growth of specimens, lamella were prepared and stained with alkaline phosphatase [ALP] in order to determine ALP positive cells. Mean time of cellular growth was 23 days. Human bone cells have the capability of being cultured under special sterile laboratory conditions and three dimensional culturing of them can be used for reconstruction of maxillofacial region defects.

Steroids

administration and dosage

Misuse of topical corticosteroids: a clinical study in an Iraqi hospital.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 847-852 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Administration, Topical; Substance-Related Disorders-adverse effects; Physical Examination; Skin Diseases; Health Education

Abstract: We assessed the frequency of, reasons for and the most common dermatological problems resulting from misuse of topical corticosteroids. We used a questionnaire and skin examination to study patients presenting at the dermatological centre, Al-Sadr Teaching Hospital, Al-Najaf, Iraq during the period March 2001-April 2002. Of 1780 new patients, 140 [7.9%] had misused topical corticosteroids. About half were aged 10-19 years. Potent and highly potent preparations were the most commonly used. In 34.3% of cases, medical staff were responsible for prescribing/recommending the drugs.

Stomach Neoplasms

diagnosis

[Concurrent occurrence of a gastric cancer with a hepatocellular carcinoma: report of a case: incidental or causal association?]

Goutallier Ben Fadhel, Carole; Charif Darghouth, Lamia; Ayadi Kaddour, Ayda; Lahmar Boufaroua, Ahlam; Gharbi, Lasaad; Khalfallah, Mohamed Tahar; Mzabi Regaya, Sabah

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (5): 321-323 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Hepatocellular-diagnosis; Liver Neoplasms; Neoplasms, Multiple Primary-diagnosis

Abstract: Little information regarding synchronous gastric cancer associated with hepatocellular carcinoma is available and has been sporadically reported. We report a new case of 60 years old patient operated for gastric carcinoma. The radiological investigations revealed a hepatic nodule which correspond to a hepatocellular carcinoma on histological examination. The aim of this study is to clarify the clinicopathologic and therapeutic features of this association.

epidemiology

[Epidemiologic profile of gastric carcinoma: study of 140 cases].

Arfaoui, Dalenda; Elloumi, Hela; Hamila, Fehmi; Gouma, Mouna; Ben Abdelaziz, Ahmed; Sfar, Souhir; Jmaa, Ali; Gannem, Hassen; Bel Hadj Hmida, Ridha; Ajmi, Salem

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (5): 301-304 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma; Retrospective Studies; Stomach Neoplasms-surgery

Abstract: The authors make a retrospective study of a series of 140 patients aged 59 years in average, followed up from 1995 to 2002 for adenocarcinoma of the stomach. Surgical resection was performed in 79 percent of the patients with total gastrectomy in 15.4%, partial gastrectomy in 50.6%. Resection was considered as curative in 66%. Lymph node metastases were present in 42, 9 percent of the patients. Margins of resection were involved in 24, 5% of the specimens. The mean survival rate was 26.5 months, 13 months and 5 months after curative resection, palliative resection and without resection.

Streptococcus agalactiae

drug effects

[Streptococcus agalactiae in nonpregnant adult].

Toumi, Adnene; Ferjani, Asma; Ben Abdallah, Hajer; Boukadida, Jalal

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (3): 161-164 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Streptococcus agalactiae-pathogenicity; Adult; Amoxicillin; Penicillin G; Vancomycin; Pristinamycin; Pregnancy

Abstract: The pathogenic capacity of streptococcus agalactiae or Group B Streptococcus [GBS] has been increasing in nonpregnant adults. We carried out a study about the pathogenic capacity and susceptibility to antibiotics of GBS strains isolated between January 2003 and June 2004 in Farhat Hached hospital of Sousse [Tunisian general hospital]. Identification of strains was carried out according to usual bacteriological characters. Susceptibility of GBS to antibiotics was carried out according to CA-SFM recommendations. During the study period, sixty strains were isolated. They were essentially isolated from the urinary tract [52%] and the skin [36.2%]. Women accounted for 68 percent of the cases. Among the 30 hospitalized patients, 20 [66%] had serious underlying disease. Diabetes mellitus was predominant [80%]. All group B streptococci isolates were susceptible to amoxicillin, penicillin G, vancomycin and to pristinamycin. Sixty four percent of isolates were susceptible to erythromycin. Among the invasive infection, caused by GBS in nonpregnant adults, skin and urinary tract infections were the most common. All isolates were susceptible to amoxicillin, penicillin G, vancomycin and to pristinamycin.

Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic

Post-traumatic stress disorder among survivors of Bam earthquake 40 days after the event.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (Supp. 2): S118-S125 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Survivors; Natural Disasters; Prevalence; Questionnaires

Abstract: To investigate the point prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder [PTSD] in a group of survivors of the Bam 2003 earthquake, 145 participants [83 females and 62 males] were studied using structured interviews according to PTSD Symptom Scale [PSS] and Revised Impact of Event Scale [R-IES] items. The mean number of first and second order family members who had died in the disaster was 75.7, range 0 to 350 persons.

About 81% of the participants were eligible for PTSD diagnosis according to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders [DSM-IV or DSM IV-TR] criteria. No significant correlation was found between demographic variables or history of psychiatric illness and measures of psychological distress.

Stress, Psychological

How to decrease the emotional impact of cadaver dissection in medical students.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 200-203 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Cadaver; Dissection; Students, Medical; Anxiety; Emotions

Abstract: Teaching of anatomy is based on cadaver dissection. Working with cadavers whether through active dissection or by examination of prosected specimens, constitutes a potential stressor in medical education. To reduce the anxiety level by mentally preparing the student before going to the dissection hall. Two questionnaires were distributed among 68 medical students. The pre-dissection questionnaire No.1 comprised questions relating to demographics and first encounter with a cadaver. Then all the students were randomly divided into experimental and control groups. The experimental group was prepared psychologically prior to dissection but the control group had no such preparation. After the first dissection class all the students were surveyed by questionnaire No.2 which included physical and cognitive symptoms of anxiety, resulting from exposure to the dissection room at the first visit and six weeks later. There was a significant difference $p < 0.05$ in the rate of anxiety between experimental and control group in the initial visit. The difference in the rate of anxiety between the first exposure and six weeks later was significant in control group [$p < 0.008$], while it was not significant in experimental group. The initial preparation could relatively reduce the rate of stress, so that the experimental group experience less emotional effects during dissection compared to control group.

[Optimism and stress appraisal: evaluation of two theoretical models in prediction of psychological adjustment].

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Kerman AZAD University

Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences 2006; 13 (2): 111-120 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Adaptation, Physiological; Personal Satisfaction; Self Assessment Psychology; Behavioral Symptoms; Questionnaires

Abstract: The purpose of the present study was to examine the influence of optimism, and stress appraisal on coping and psychological adjustment based on Scheier and Carver's and Lazarus and Folkman's models. Five questionnaires [Life Orientation Test-Revised, Stress Appraisal, Ways of Coping Questionnaire, Satisfaction with Life Scale and General Health Questionnaire] were administered to 208 females and 147 males that were volunteer to university entrance examination. Comparative analyses indicated that optimists and pessimists differed significantly in secondary [but not primary] appraisal. Regression analyses indicated that optimism-pessimism and stress appraisal variables account for a significant amount of the variance in coping strategies and psychological adjustment. In whole results showed that both models can predict psychological adjustment, although situational variables [stress appraisal] have greater contributions than personal variables [optimism].

Sturge-Weber Syndrome

Anesthesia for encephalo-trigeminal angiomas [Sturge-Weber syndrome].

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Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology 2006; 18 (4): 785-790 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Anesthesia; Angiomas

Abstract: A case report of rare congenital disease of encephalo-trigeminal angiomas [Sturge-Weber Syndrome] [SWS], is presented to alert the anesthesiologist of its potential risk. The case was anesthetized for emergency orthopedic surgery. Anesthesia management is directed towards observing the clinical manifestations of localized superficial skin lesions, extensive systemic involvement, evaluating its associated anomalies and anticipating difficult intubation due to angiomas of the mouth and upper airway and be a ware of concurrent therapy. The authors reviewed the English-language literature and reported findings regarding the SWS pathophysiologic features, interventions, and outcomes, with emphasis on issues relevant to anesthesiologists. This patient tolerated balanced anesthesia well. Anesthesia should be planned to avoid trauma to the hemangiomas, increases in intraocular and intracranial pressure, and be cognizant of current anticonvulsant therapy.

Sulfonylurea Compounds

therapeutic uses

Glimepiride study on type-2 diabetic subjects.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 132-135 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-drug therapy; Prospective Studies; Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated

Abstract: The aim of the present study was to monitor the efficacy of glimepiride going beyond 4mg in our daily practice, since the action of glimepiride is reproducibly dose-dependent and the dose of glimepiride can be given upto 8 mg. This was a prospective study in which 113 subjects [56 Males 57 Females] were recruited from the OPD of Baqai Institute of Diabetology and Endocrinology. The study started from 30th October 2003 and the last subject was enrolled on 31st July 2004. Subjects having a HbA1c 8% on maximum dose of other Oral Hypoglycemic Agents [OHA] were given glimepiride six to eight milligrams and treatment followed up. HbA1c was rechecked after three to six months and this was taken as subjects reaching endpoint of the study. The mean baseline HbA1c of the patients was 10.17%. The patients were followed and HbA1c done after an average of 5 months. The HbA1c of subjects continuing on 6 mg of glimepiride [n= 103] was 8.73% while those on 8 mg [n=10] was 8.26%. The adjusted mean difference of HbA1c from baseline to 2nd sample for 6mg was -1.44% and for 8 mg was -1.91% which was statistically significant [p value<0.001]. Thus the percentage reduction in mean HbA1c for 6 mg was 14.2% and for 8 mg was 18.8% respectively in our subjects. The reduction of mean HbA1c before and after treatment in both the 6 and 8 mg groups was statistically significant over the period of the study.

Synostosis

diagnosis

Radioulnar synostosis in a father and his 5 year old daughter.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 191-193 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Radius-abnormalities; ULNA-abnormalities

Abstract: Radioulnar synostosis is rare and its hereditary link is doubtful. In this report a 39-year old man with proximal bilateral radioulnar synostosis and his daughter with proximal unilateral radioulnar synostosis are presented.

Tamarindus

Effect of tamarindus indica fruits on blood pressure and lipid-profile in human model: an in vivo approach.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2006; 19 (2): 125-129 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Fruit; Blood Pressure; Lipids; Cholesterol; Lipoproteins, LDL Cholesterol; Lipoproteins, HDL Cholesterol; Triglycerides; Plant Extracts

Abstract: Fruits of Tamarindus indica were evaluated for their effects on lipid profile, systolic and diastolic blood pressure and body weight in human subjects. Dried and pulverized pulp of T. indica fruits, at a dose of 15 mg/kg body weight, was found to reduce total cholesterol level [p = 0.031] and LDL-cholesterol level [p = 0.004] to a significant extent. Though the fruits exerted no conspicuous effect on body weight and systolic blood pressure, it significantly reduced the diastolic pressure as confirmed by independent sample t-test at 5% significance level.

Thioctic

pharmacology

Alpha-lipoic acid counteracts the promoted oxidative DNA damage in the liver of septic rats.

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SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal 2006; 14 (2): 89-99 (55 ref.)

Keywords: Lipopolysaccharides; DNA-drug effects; Liver-drug effects; Rats; Deoxyguanosine-analogs and derivatives; Sepsis

Abstract: Viral, parasitic infections and chemical carcinogens are among the etiological factors of liver cancer. It seems important to study the initiating and promoting agents to evaluate the etiology and prevention of such life threatening disease. Intestine-derived bacterial product, lipopolysaccharide [LPS], is mainly detoxified by the liver. It has shown to induce a state of oxidative stress in the liver but its capability to induce oxidative DNA damage is not fully investigated. Increased oxidative DNA damage and rate of cell proliferation may initiate or even promote cancer. In the present work, the capability of LPS to induce 8-hydroxydeoxyguanosine [8-HDG], a specific DNA adduct for oxidative DNA damage, in rat livers is tested. Furthermore, a possible protective effect of alpha lipoic acid [ALA] is also assessed. Investigated parameters are liver contents of glutathione [GSH], lipid peroxides [MDA], nitric oxide [NO] and 8-HDG in the liver-extracted DNA. Serum activities of ALT, AST, and GGT as liver-function markers as well as serum IL2 are assessed. Moreover, liver histology is examined. LPS was given in doses of 1,3,5,7 and 9 mg/kg once i.p while, the rat mortality was examined 24hrs later. ALA was given in doses of 50,100 and 200 mg/kg once i.p 3h before LPS. LD50 of LPS is found to be 5 mg/kg. LPS increased the level of 8-HDG, MDA and NO in the liver. It also induced an acute liver necrosis and inflammatory cell infiltration as shown in liver-histopathology and in the significant increase in the activities of ALT, AST and GGT. LPS increased the serum level of IL2 as well. The dose 200 mg/kg of ALA revealed a 100% protection against LPS-induced lethality. It also, prevented the LPS-induced increase in 8-HDG in liver-extracted DNA, the liver contents of MDA and NO. ALA also rescued the LPS-induced GSH depletion. It corrected the liver function as shown by the prevention of the increases in the activity of ALT, AST and GGT with a remarkable improvement in liver histology. Moreover, it prevented the increase in serum level of IL2. These data illustrate that LPS can induce oxidative DNA damage which can be prevented by ALA suggesting a potential role for ALA as an adjuvant therapy in a plethora of liver disorders.

Thrombocytopenia

Thrombocytopenia in hospitalized malaria patients.

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Dow University of Health Sciences - Civil Hospital - Medical Unit 4

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 141-143 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Malaria; Hospitalization; Prospective Studies; Plasmodium falciparum; Plasmodium vivax

Abstract: To assess the occurrence and severity of thrombocytopenia in hospitalized Malaria patients. Prospective hospital based case series from August 2003 to December 2004 conducted in the medical unit of tertiary care center. All hospitalized patients with acute febrile illness without localizing signs were considered for the study. Peripheral smear examination for malarial parasite was taken as a gold standard for the diagnosis of malaria. Those with positive MP were then included in the study. Hematological parameters were determined by using automated analyzer. Those with reduced platelet count were re-evaluated with manual method. A total of 128 patients were subjected for malaria testing during the study period. Sixty patients had a positive peripheral smear. Fifty one [85%] were P falciparum positive and 9 [15%] were P vivax positive. Forty two [70%] patients had thrombocytopenia. Thirty two were [76%] male and ten [24%] female. Thirty nine [93%] patients with thrombocytopenia were P falciparum positive and only 3 [7%] patients had vivax malaria. Thrombocytopenia was mild in 29 [70%] patients, moderate in 9 [22%] and severe in 4 [8%] patients. Higher frequency of mild to severe thrombocytopenia was observed in hospitalized patients, which should alert the possibility of malarial infection. In these cases P falciparum was found to be common species.

Thyroid Neoplasms

diagnosis

[Biological investigation of thyroid cancer].

Douik, Hayat; Ghanem, Abderraouf; Jmal, Aouatef; Harzallah, Latifa; Gara, Samia; Abdennebi, Monia; Boussen, Hamouda; Guemira, Fethi

Tunisie Médicale [La] 2006; 84 (3): 135-141 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Biological Markers; Carcinoma, Papillary; Thyroglobulin-diagnostic use; Carcinoma, Medullary; Calcitonin-diagnostic use; Carcinoembryonic Antigen-diagnostic use; Gene Therapy; Proto-Oncogene Proteins c-ret-diagnostic use

Abstract: Thyroid carcinomas represent the most common endocrine malignancy, and several biological markers are proposed according to the different types of this cancer: for papillary cancer, thyroglobulin constitutes an excellent prognostic factor and rearrangements of ret oncogene can be useful in diagnosis. In sporadic medullary carcinoma, calcitonin is a diagnosis marker of choice, and coupled with ACE, can prevent relapse. Regarding familial medullary carcinoma, mutation screening in ret oncogene leads to early detection of new cases.

Tooth Eruption

The effect of various factors on Saudi mothers' beliefs regarding symptoms associated with teething.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 109-114 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Culture; Mothers; Questionnaires

Abstract: The aim of the study was to determine the effect of different demographic variables on Saudi mothers' beliefs regarding symptoms associated with primary teeth eruption. One thousand and four hundred Arabic self administered questionnaires were distributed to Saudi mothers in five different regions of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. All the mothers included in the study had children aged 4-24 months with at least one erupting primary tooth. Out of 1400 distributed questionnaires, 912 were returned yielding a response rate of 65.14%. The majority of the mothers believed in a strong relationship between teething and some non-specific symptoms. Most of the factors tested showed significant differences between the mothers' responses. The most significant [$p < .05$] factors were the educational level of mothers, region of the country where they lived and their occupation. It can be concluded that Saudi mothers' demographic data has significant effect on their belief regarding teething.

Tooth Fractures

A method for fractured tooth temporization.

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King Abdulaziz Medical City Dental Center - Division of Prosthodontics

Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 135-136 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Tooth Crown

Trachoma

epidemiology

Rapid assessment of trachoma in 9 governorates and Socotra Island in Yemen.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 566-572 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Trachoma-complications; Trachoma-prevention and control; Trachoma-therapy; Risk Factors; Health Education

Abstract: This study described the pattern of trichiasis, active trachoma and trachoma risk factors in 9 governorates of Yemen plus Socotra Island, using a rapid assessment during October and February 2004. A total of 3169 children aged 1- 9 years were examined in a central meeting point or at home. Active trachoma was found in a high percentage of children in Al-Jawf, Mareb and Shabwah governorates and the SAFE strategy [Surgery, Antibiotic treatment, Facial cleanliness, Environmental improvement] should be directed toward these governorates. Trichiasis cases were also found in Hadramout and Taiz, suggesting that eyelid surgery should be provided in these governorates.

history

Historique de la lutte antitrachomateuse au Maroc de 1913 a nos jours.

Delanoë, E.

Maroc Médical 2006; 28 (1): 50-54 (6 ref.)

Keywords: History of Medicine

Tranexamic Acid

therapeutic uses

[The effect of tranexamic acid in reduction of bleeding in coronary artery bypass grafting].

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2006; 8 (1): 1-5 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Artery Bypass, Off-Pump-adverse effects; Hemorrhage-prevention and control; Myocardial Ischemia-surgery; Surgical Procedures, Operative; Randomized Controlled Trials

Abstract: The main cause of the cardiovascular disease is atherosclerosis of coronary artery. One of therapeutic methods of the disease is coronary artery bypass graft [CABG]. One of the main complications of CABG is bleeding after grafting. Different methods and proposed for preventing or reducing the bleeding. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effects of tranexamic acid [TA] on reduction of bleeding after grafting. This study was a randomized clinical trial. 100 patients conditaded to CBG divided into 2 groups randomizely [50 for control and 50 for subject]. TA was injected to subject group twice with the same dosage of 15 mg/kg: first during the operation and second after ending the cardiopulmonary pump and neutralizing the therapeutic effect of heparin by protamin. The same method was used for the control group, except normal saline was used instead of TA variations such as bleeding rate, PT, aPTT were tested after CABG. The extracted data was analysed by SPSS software. The range of ages was 28 to 75 years and the control and subject groups were distributed normally from age viewpoint. Bleeding rate after grafting in subject group was 335+/-45 ml and in control group was 490+/-81 ml. in case and control platelet count and hematocrit groups, were significant differences [$P < 0.05$]. Using TA during and after CABG is suggested to control bleeding.

Trichomonas vaginalis

drug effects

Alternative drugs against Trichomonas vaginalis.

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University of Basra - College of Pharmacy - Department of Microbiology

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 679-684 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Praziquantel-therapeutic uses; Doxycycline-therapeutic uses; Plant Extracts-therapeutic uses

Abstract: To investigate the effect of drugs other than metronidazole, 3 non- pregnant women infected with *Trichomonas vaginalis* were treated with doxycycline, 2x200 mg/ day for 1 week. Another 3 women were treated with praziquantel, single dose, 40 mg/ kg body weight. No therapeutic effect was detected for either drug. In vitro, oxytetracycline led to death of *T. vaginalis* at a concentration of 15 mg in 0.5 mL medium. Extract of *Myrtus communis* caused death of *T. vaginalis* at pH 4.65, but failed to do so at pH 6.00. Extract of *Eucalyptus comaldensis* [50 mg in 0.1 mL medium] at pH 5.35 caused death of *T. vaginalis* after 24 hours.

drug therapy

[Effect of methanolic extracts of *Artemisia aucheri* Boiss, *Zataria multiflora* Boiss and *Myrtus communis* L. on *Trichomonas vaginalis* [In Vitro]].

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Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2006; 8 (1): 34-38 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Plants, Medicinal-therapeutic uses; Plants, Medicinal-isolation and purification; Multiflotriol; Myrtucommulone A

Abstract: Considering the high prevalence of *Trichomonas vaginalis* [TV] in women and the known side effects of metronidazol, herbal drug therapy in order to reduce drug side effects has been considered increasingly in recent decades. This study was done to determine the effect of *Artemisia aucheri* Boiss, *Zataria multiflora* Boiss and *Myrtus communis* L. on *Trichomonas vaginalis*. This study was done on samples extracted from 100 patients with vaginitis due to *Trichomona*. The parasite was isolated from vagina and determined directly. Identification was done through direct smear preparation. Parasite was added to the 5 test tubes containing Dorse medium, metronidazole, dimethyl sulfoxide [DMSO], *Artemisia*, *Zataria* and *Myrtus* extraction with concentration of 0.1, 0.01 ml in order to determine the effect of these concentrations within 72 hours. *Trichomonas* could be alived in Dorse medium for 72 hours, in presence of metronidazole for one hour and in Dorse medium for 6 hours. Also, methanolic extracts of *Artemisia* are effective at concentration of 0.1 after one hour and 0,01 after 4 hours of the inoculation. Methanolic extracts of *Zataria* at concentrations of 0.1 and 0.01 and the *Myrtus* extract at concentration of 0.1 are effective at beginning of inoculation but the *Myrtus* extract at concentration of 0.01 is effective after one hour. Considering the acceptable effect of methanolic extracts of these plants on *trichomonas* in in-vitro conditions, it is recommended that, the therapeutic effects of the substances from these plants to be studied in in vivo conditions and in case of having positive effect to be used as a drug.

Trigeminal Neuralgia

drug therapy

Efficacy of peripheral glycerol injection in the management of trigeminal neuralgia.

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Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal 2006; 26 (1): 93-96 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Glycerol-therapeutic uses; Disease Management; Pain

Abstract: To evaluate the degree and duration of pain relief obtained with peripheral glycerol injection in patients with idiopathic trigeminal neuralgia. Interventional, Clinical trial. Fifty [50] medically resistant and non-surgically treated patients were selected. In the study group twenty five [25] patients received 1 ml glycerol injections in the involved peripheral nerve, after administration of local anaesthesia. The control group of twenty five [25] patients received 1 ml normal saline injections. All the patients [25] in the control group [normal saline] had no pain relief. Out of the 25 patients who received glycerol injections 24 [96%] patients had pain relief for 3 months. At six months nineteen [76%] patients had pain relief. At one-year follow up eleven patients [44%] continued to have pain relief. Another eleven [44%] patients were pain free with minimal dose of medication. There were no significant complications reported after the glycerol injections. The combination of efficacy and decreased morbidity makes peripheral glycerol injections a useful treatment modality for medically intractable Trigeminal Neuralgia patients.

therapy

Thermocoagulation of trigeminal neuralgia by radiofrequency: effectiveness and results.

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Department of Anaesthesia

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 18 (4): 717-723 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Electrocoagulation-methods; Trigeminal Nerve

Tuberculosis

diagnosis

Knowledge of tuberculosis among medical professionals and university students in Oman.

Al Jabri, A.A.; Dorvlo, A.S.S.; Al Rahbi, S.; Al Abri, J.; Al Adawi, S.

Sultan Qaboos University - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Behavioural Medicine, Microbiology and Immunology

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 509-521 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Knowledge; Risk Factors; Questionnaires; Students; Health Personnel

Abstract: This study in Oman investigated knowledge about tuberculosis among 142 medics [medical students, paramedics] and 133 non-medics [arts and social science students]. Knowledge was assessed using a validated questionnaire with 28 statements on general knowledge, risk factors and diagnosis of tuberculosis. As expected, tuberculosis knowledge was significantly higher among medics but there was no significant difference between men and women. Although medics had better knowledge in general, some of the technical statements were answered correctly by higher proportions of non-medics.

Perianal tuberculosis in an HIV-positive patient.

Tabarsi, P.; Mansouri, D.; Edrissian, O.; Alaei, A.; Amiri, M.; Mirsaeidi, S.M.

National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases - Department of Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 923-926 (8 ref.)

Keywords: HIV Infections; Comorbidity; Ulcer-etiology; Fissure in Ano-etiology; Homosexuality, Male; Biopsy

Tuberculosis, Pulmonary

diagnosis

Clinical characteristics of pulmonary tuberculosis in adult Pakistani patients with co-existing diabetes mellitus.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 522-527 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus; Disease Susceptibility; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: A review was made of the records of all patients with pulmonary tuberculosis and diabetes mellitus admitted over a 5- year period to a teaching hospital in Karachi, Pakistan. Among 42358 the total number with both tuberculosis and diabetes was 173. The prevalence of tuberculosis patients, in diabetic patients was 10- times higher than in non- diabetic patients and prevalence increased with duration of diabetes. The lower lung field was most frequently involved, followed by the upper and middle. Bilateral involvement was seen in half and an associated pleural effusion in one- third of the patients. Cavitating lesions were seen in 32% of men and 15% of women.

therapy

Primary and acquired drug resistance in childhood tuberculosis.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 909-914 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Antibiotics, Antitubercular; Drug Resistance; Culture Media-microbiology; Rifampicin; Child

Abstract: This study determined the resistance pattern of Mycobacterium tuberculosis to 4 first-line anti-tuberculosis drugs in children with pulmonary tuberculosis at the Iranian National Research Institute of Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases from 1999 to 2004. There were 350 children with positive cultures over the study period: 7 [2%] were resistant to at least one of the 4 anti-tuberculosis drugs. Primary resistance was detected in 4 cases and secondary resistance in 3 cases. Most cases [6] were among Afghan refugees. Resistance to rifampicin both in primary and secondary resistances was high, showing that children in the Islamic Republic of Iran face the threat of drug-resistant tuberculosis transmission.

Ureteral Obstruction

etiology

Ureteric obstruction secondary to metastatic breast carcinoma.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2006; 22 (2): 197-199 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms-complications; Neoplasm Metastasis; Hydronephrosis; Retroperitoneal Fibrosis

Abstract: Ureteric obstruction presenting as hydronephrosis and hydroureter is a rare manifestation of metastatic breast cancer. Obstruction may be due to retroperitoneal fibrosis, retroperitoneal metastases or ureteric metastases. Apart from carcinoma of the breast, gastric cancer and renal cell carcinoma can also cause similar manifestation. The case report of a 75-year old female is described who presented with left moderate hydronephrosis and hydroureter and right mild hydronephrosis which was found to be due to metastatic invasive duct cancer of the breast. This is the first report of metastatic ureteric obstruction secondary to breast cancer managed successfully by anti-estrogenic therapy.

Urinary Calculi

epidemiology

Prevalence and etiology of urinary stones in hospitalized patients in Baghdad.

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Baghdad University - College of Science - Department of Biotechnology

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (6): 853-861 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Urinary Calculi-etiology; Urinary Calculi-pathology; Urinary Calculi-chemistry; Urinary Calculi-microbiology; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

Abstract: Epidemiology and pathogenesis in urinary stones diagnosed in 184 patients were studied. Mean age was 38.3 years. Male to female ratio was 2.5: 1. Stones were predominantly of mixed type: calcium oxalate was the commonest compound. Anatomical distribution of urinary stones was 67.4% renal, 12.5% ureteric and 14.6% bladder. Recurrence rate following previous surgical removal was 15.0%. Bacteria were isolated from 19 [24.4%] of 78 urinary stones: 14 were urea splitting and 5 non-urea splitting. Females had a greater chance of having infected stones. All bacteria isolated were sensitive to gentamicin and nalidixic acid. All isolates were resistant to amoxicillin and erythromycin. Multiple resistance to 6 antimicrobial agents was common [58.8%].

Urinary Tract Infections

diagnosis

Urinary tract infection in infants and children with diarrhoea.

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Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - School of Medicine - Department of Paediatrics

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2006; 12 (5): 690-694 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Diarrhea; Fever; Disease Susceptibility; Bacterial Infections-etiology; Culture Media-microbiology

Abstract: To determine when children with acute diarrhoea should be investigated for urinary tract infection [UTI], we studied 120 patients and 120 healthy age- and sex- matched controls aged 4 weeks to 5 years. In those with positive or suspicious urine cultures, bacteriuria or pyuria, urine culture was repeated. We detected UTI in 8 patients [all <2 years] and 1 boy in the control group. In those with UTI, invasive diarrhoea was observed in 1, fever in 7 and vomiting in 5 patients. In children with acute diarrhoea, investigation for UTI is only recommended for febrile, female infants aged 5- 15 months.

Vaginosis, Bacterial

microbiology

[The survey of contamination with genital mycoplasma in women with bacterial vaginalis by PCR method].

Vatani, Sh.; Ghazisaidi, K.; Mohamadi, M.; Naji, AR.; Fateminasab, F.; Zeraati, H.; Mohraz, M.

Tehran University of Medical Scien - Department of Phathobiology

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2006; 8 (1): 45-50 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Vaginosis, Bacterial-diagnosis; Mycoplasma Hominis-isolation and purification; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Culture Media-microbiology; Health Surveys

Abstract: Genital mycoplasmas can cause infection of the genitourinary tract. These organisms are associated with bacterial vaginosis, pelvic inflammatory disease, endometritis, cervicitis, Nongonococcal urethritis. Spontaneous abortion, premature birth, neonatal pneumonia and meningitis, and infertility. The aim of this study was to determine the ability of PCR method for diagnosis and identification of genital mycoplasma in culture negative samples taken from women suffering from bacterial vaginosis. 174 genital samples were taken from women suffering from bacterial vaginosis during January until December 2005. Two genital swabs were taken from each patient. One of them was cultured on the mycoplasma specific media for isolation of mycoplasma. The other swab was immersed in PBS buffer and frozen until DNA extraction. To detect the presence of mycoplasma and ureaplasma in genital DNA Samples: a 520-bp fragment of the 16S rRNA was amplified. The specific primers used for this purpose were: MGSO, UGSO, MY-ins. From 174 samples, 71 samples [40.8%] were positive by culture for mycoplasma and ureaplasma. From 103 culture negative samples. According to PCR results, 14 samples [13.6%] were positive and 89 Samples [86.4%] were negative for mycoplasma and ureaplasma. This study showed that PCR method is more sensitive than culture for detection genital mycoplasma, Therefore PCR is a rapid, sensitive and easy method to detect genital mycoplasmas in urogenital swabs.

Vibration

La réparation des préjudices causes par l'exposition professionnelle aux vibrations.

H., Ben Mansour; H., Nouaigui; M., Ben Laiba

SST - Santé et Sécurité au Travail 2006; (38): 31-33 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Occupational Exposure; Low Back Pain; Prejudice

Water Pollution, Chemical

analysis

[The determination of water chemical quality of cisterns in rural areas of Golestan province].

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Gorgan University of Medical Sciences - Environmental Engineering Health

Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences 2006; 8 (1): 51-54 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Rain; Rural Population

Abstract: Collection and Storage of roof rainwater usually has been used from long time ago in Iran and many other countries. Many residents in rural areas of Golestan province [Turkman Sahra] are providing partly of drinking and municipal water by this way. This study was purpose to determine the chemical water quality and detecting of probable contamination resources in cisterns. 140 samples were collected and analyzed for determination of chemical parameters during three seasons. Alkalinity by titrometric, hardness by E.D.T.A, Cl- by Mohr and No₃- and PO₄-₃, by DR-2000 HACH and heavy metals by atomic absorption spectrometry [model 2380 Perkins-Elmer] were determined. These results were analyzed by SPSS and Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. The chemical parameters such as: acidity, electrical conductivity, alkalinity, hardness, chloride, nitrate and manganese had desired limits but PO₄- in 15%, Fe in 12%, Pb in 51% and Cr in 16% were exceeded the reference level. Any of water cisterns were unfavorable for drinking because some chemical parameters and especially the heavy metals were exceeded the normal level. The probable causes of the normal level chemical contamination water in cisterns include infiltration surface and agricultural waters, storage of Gorganrood water and precipitation of air pollution.

Welding

Le soudage: risques et prevention.

Triaa, R.; Zekri, S.; Kahouach, L.; Daly, L.; Nouaigui, H.

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- El Kbili, H.**
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- El Menzi, Faouzi**
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- El Mousaad, H. El Zein**
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- El Safi, S.H.**
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- El Sahrif, N.**
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- Elalem, Kh.**
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- Effituri, A.A.**
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- Eloumi, Hela**
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- Elmahaishi, M.S.**
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Esfahani, Mohammad Rajaie

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Esmaeili, Mohammad

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Essais, Ofa

HOMOCYSTEINE (blood)

Ettahri, L.

LANDAU-KLEFFNER SYNDROME (diagnosis)

Fabricius, A.

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Faden, Awatif

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Faghihi, G.

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Fakor, Mohammad

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Fallahzadeh, M.H.

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Farajpoor, M.

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Farih, M.Y.H.

ADENOMA, OXYPHILIC (diagnosis)

Farnia, P.

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Farooq, Afgan

GLYBURIDE (chemical synthesis)

Farooq, M. Umer

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Farooqi, Bushra

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Farouk, Eltinay Omar

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Faryabi, J.

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Fateminasab, F.

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Fathalla, M.F.

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Fathy, Mamdouh

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Fatima, Aizaz

AZITHROMYCIN (analysis)

Faur, Nicolae

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Fazaa, Becima

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Fetni, Ilhem

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Gannem, Hassen

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Geavlete, Petrisor

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Ghaemi, E.

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Gharaibeh, A.A.

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- Heuck, C.C.**
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- Khan, Habibullah**
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- Khan, Hamzullah**
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- Khan, Mir Hassan**
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- Khan, Muslim**
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- Khan, Saeed A.**
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- Khan, Safoora**
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- Khatib, E.A.**
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- Khattak, Aziz Marjan**
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- Khayat, M.H.**
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- Khorramzadeh, M.R.**
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- Khosravi, A.**
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- Khurshid, Rukhshan**
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- kiaie, E.**
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- Ktiouet, J.E.**
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- Laatar, Ahmed**
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- Lahmar Boufaroua, Ahlam**
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- Larjani, B.**
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- Loutfy, I.**
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- Mahdavi Meymand, Z.**
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- Mahmdani, A.A.**
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- Medjel, A.**
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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 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 Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences
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
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 Paediatric 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
Salmand: Iranian Journal of Aging
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
SQUMJ – Sultan Qaboos University Medical 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**

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