

# Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



## IMEMR Current Contents September 2007

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# IMEMR Current Contents

## Rationale

The Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR) has sustained its indexing policy, which has made it a vital current awareness information tool, for technical staff of the Regional Office, health care staff and medical professionals who are able now to access health literature published in the Region as soon as it is published. A document delivery service to support the Index has also been activated which will enable any user to acquire a copy of any article listed in the Index.

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

## Scope and Coverage

The **IMEMR Current Contents** is issued on a quarterly basis including articles added to Index Medicus for the Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR) Database<sup>1</sup>.

## Indexing Level

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

## Organization of the IMEMR

### The main body of the Index

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

### Author Index

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

### Computer facilities

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

### Availability of photocopies

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

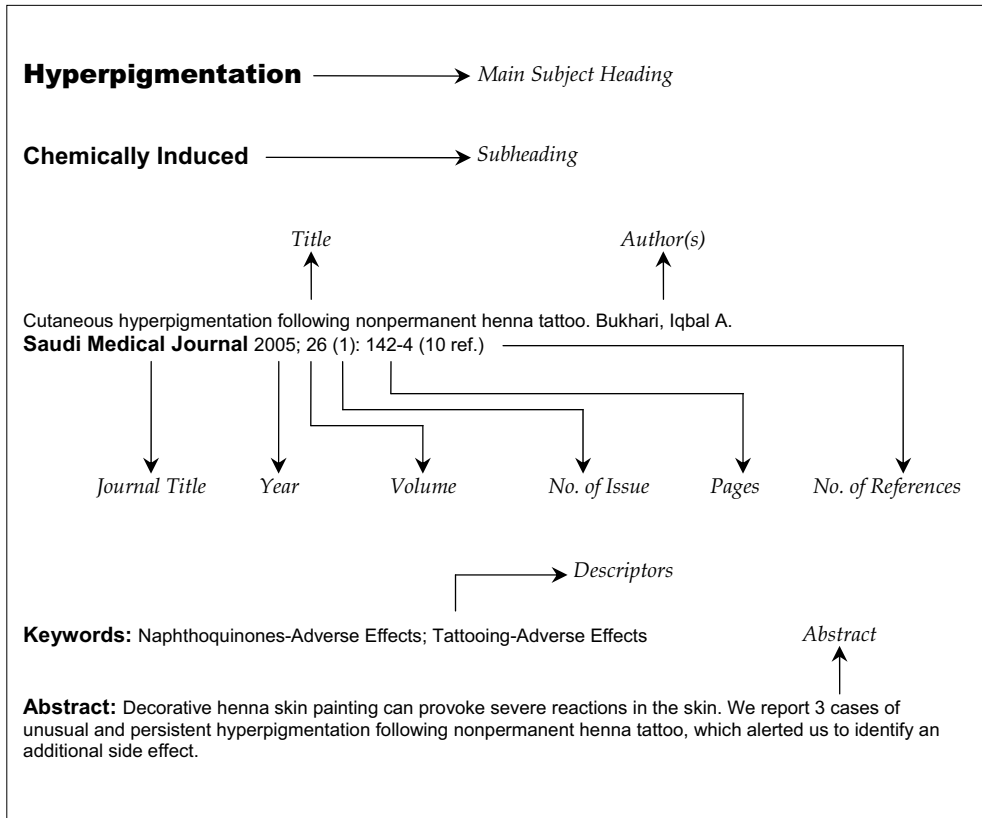
### Availability on the Internet

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

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<sup>1</sup> 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**



# **Subject Index**



## Accidents, Traffic

### Do road traffic accidents increase during the fasting month of Ramadan.

Khammash, Muhammad K.; Al Shouha, Tamer F.  
Jordan University of Science and Technology - Faculty of Medicine - Accident and Emergency Department  
**Neurosciences** 2006; 11 (1): 21-23 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fasting; Islam; Religion

**Abstract:** During Ramadan, adult Muslims stop eating and drinking during the daytime. Fasting may cause physiological habitual and behavioral changes that may cause an increase in the rate of road traffic accidents [RTA] during Ramadan. The aim of this study was to see whether there is a real increase in the rate and severity of patients treated secondary to RTA during Ramadan. We enrolled all patients treated secondary to RTA in the Accident and Emergency Department of Princess Basma Teaching Hospital, Irbid, Jordan, during the period October 1st to November 30th 2004 in the study. The Ramadan period was between October 15th and November 13th; we took the rest of the period as a control period. We noted the number of patients, severity of injuries and rate of admission to hospital as well as distribution of the cases according to the time of the day. We treated 228 patients during the 2 months; 96 during Ramadan and 132 during the control period, significantly less during Ramadan [p-value = 0.004]. There were no significant differences between the numbers and severity of injuries among the subgroups of patients in relation to time of the day or the weekdays. The religious and spiritual atmosphere that embraces fasting people during the holy month of Ramadan causes neutralization of the adverse affects of increased nervousness and high temper of the fasting people. Thus resulting in a decrease rather than an increase in the rate of RTA.

### [Road traffic knowledge and behaviour of drivers in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia].

Ali Aba Hussein, Nada; Kassem El Zobeir, Ahmed  
Education, Ministry of Education - School Health Unit for Girls - Directorate of Girls' Education  
**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 364-375 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Knowledge; Behavior; Questionnaires; Risk Factors

**Abstract:** The objective of this study was to assess the knowledge and behaviour of the fathers of a sample of female students. A random sample of 2469 drivers from Dammam, Alkhobar, Qateef and Jubail was studied. Data were collected using a structured self-administered questionnaire which incorporated questions on driver's knowledge and behaviour regarding road traffic regulations. The study found that 52% of the sample had been involved in previous road traffic accidents, 75% were seat-belt compliant and 60% used mobile phones while driving. The drivers' knowledge about road traffic regulations and risks did not match their behaviour.

## economics

### Medical and socioeconomic aspects of road traffic accidents.

Afridi, H.K.; Khichi, Z.H.; Aziz, K.  
K.M.C Peshawar - Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology  
**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 310-311 (1 ref.)

**Keywords:** Socioeconomic Factors; Accidents, Traffic-psychology; Social Factors

**Abstract:** Road traffic accidents leave medical and social repercussions on families and individuals involved. Moreover, it is saddening that the most vulnerable are from the youth and middle age groups. This deprives the society of much needed and precious human resources. Hence, the mean which was originally designed to serve mankind has become a means of destruction, cause of disability and sometimes death. The medical profession has to assume a key role not only in the management of the injured, but also in the prevention of accidents and road safety measures. In order to reduce the incidence of road accidents it is important to establish an efficient organizational set-up, highlight the role of mass-transit, periodic checkup of the vehicle for its road worthiness and education of masses with the hope that they will adhere to the rules while on road.

## epidemiology

### Road traffic accidents-a challenging epidemic.

McIlvenny, Shirley  
[E-mail: minibarrs@hotmail.com](mailto:minibarrs@hotmail.com)  
**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (1): 3-5 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Accidents, Traffic-statistics and numerical data; Accidents, Traffic-mortality; Wounds and Injuries; World Health Organization

## Accreditation

### Accreditation of hospitals in Lebanon: a challenging experience.

Ammar, W.; Wakim, R.; Hajj, I.  
[E-mail: mphealth@cyberia.net.lb](mailto:mphealth@cyberia.net.lb)  
Ministry of Public Health  
**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 138-149 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hospitals-standards; Quality of Health Care-standards; Quality Indicators, Health Care; Guidelines; Delivery of Health Care

**Abstract:** The quality of hospital care in Lebanon has witnessed a paradigm shift since May 2000, from a traditional focus on physical structure and equipment to a broader multidimensional approach, emphasizing managerial processes, performance and output indicators. In the absence of an effective consumer voice, the impetus for change has come from the Ministry of Public Health, which has supported the development of an accreditation programme for hospitals. This paper describes and analyses the experience of Lebanon in introducing this programme. It looks at the application of normative measures on private institutions that have been used to operating in a loosely controlled environment with little accountability.

## Adrenocortical Adenoma

### surgery

#### Laparoscopic adrenalectomy for Conn's syndrome.

Sheikh, Aisha; Haque, Naeemul; Zuberi, Lubna; Jamal, Abid

E-mail: aishasheikh2001@yahoo.com

Aga Khan University Hospital - Department of Medicine

**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 76-78 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Adrenalectomy; Laparoscopy; Adrenal Cortex Neoplasms-surgery; Hyperaldosteronism

**Abstract:** Laparoscopic adrenalectomy is now used worldwide to resect adrenal adenomas and other adrenal tumors recently introduced in Pakistan. Two cases of endocrine hypertension, due to Conn's syndrome, undergoing laparoscopic adrenalectomy for the first time here, are reported.

## Aegle

### [Effect of Aegle marmelos fruit juice concentrate on serum glucose and lipid level and ALT/AST activities in diabetic rats].

Razmi, N.; Jelodar, Gh.; Ebrahimi, H.; Baghshani, H.

Shiraz University - School of Veterinary Medicine

**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (4): 240-245 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Blood Glucose; Lipids-blood; Rats; Diabetes Mellitus; Liver Function Tests; Hypoglycemia

**Abstract:** This study was carried out to investigate the effect of bael [Aegle marmelos] on glucose, cholesterol, triglyceride, creatinine levels and the activity of ALT and AST in the serum of diabetic rats. 45 Adult male Sprague Dawley rats were selected. The rats were divided into three groups. The first group was considered as negative control [non-diabetic rats] and diabetes mellitus was induced in the remained rats by I.V. injection of alloxan [50 mg/kg BW]. Following induction of diabetes mellitus 15 diabetic rats were considered as positive control and 15 ones as treatment group. Treatment group was fed with homogenous mixture of ordinary rat food and Bael concentrate [2gr/kg food] for three weeks and the remaining groups were fed with ordinary rat food. Following induction of diabetes mellitus, concentration of serum glucose, cholesterol, triglyceride and the activity of ALT increased significantly [P<0.01], but AST activity and creatinine concentration not varied. Food and water intake was increased and body weight of rats was decreased [p<0.01]. Consumption of bael concentrate caused a significant decrease in serum glucose, cholesterol, triglyceride and the activity of ALT [P<0.01], and also food and water intake was decreased [p<0.01]. The results of this study show that Aegle marmelos concentrate exhibit hypoglycemic and hypolipidaemic effects in diabetic rats.

## Alzheimer Disease

### The role of caregivers in the management of Alzheimer's disease. Examples from Asian countries.

Chaudhuri, Joydeep D.; Das, Srijit

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Midwestern University - Department of Anatomy

**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (2): 11-18 (53 ref.)

**Keywords:** Caregivers; Health Services for the Aged

**Abstract:** The demographic profile of the Asian population is rapidly changing, with a fast increasing ageing population, owing to an increase in longevity and a decreasing birth rate. Moreover, due to improved medical facilities and the increased aged population, Alzheimer's disease [AD] is fast emerging as a major health problem in many Asian countries. As curative treatment for AD is still elusive, care giving is an important component of the management of AD. While Western countries have recognised this issue, besides highly industrialized Japan, the Asian initiative has been relatively slow. This article aims to address issues involved in caregiving in AD in some Asian countries.

## **Amniotic Fluid**

### **physiology**

#### **Maternal [oral] hydration increases amniotic fluid volume.**

Umber, A.

Fatima Jinnah Medical College/ Sir Ganga Ram Hospital - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 257-260 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Oligohydramnios-therapy; Pregnancy; Water; Drinking; Pregnancy Complications

**Abstract:** To determine the effect of maternal [oral] hydration on amniotic fluid volume in patients with third trimester oligohydramnios. Interventional study. Department of Obs and Gynae Unit III, Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Lahore from May 2002 to October 2002. Twenty five women with third trimester oligohydramnios [AFI  $\leq$ 5.0cm] and twenty five controls with normal amniotic fluid volume [AFI 8-24 cm] were prospectively recruited for this study. Maternal urine specific gravity and amniotic fluid index were determined before and after maternal hydration by asking them to drink 2 L of water in 2-4 hours before repeat amniotic fluid index and recorded on printed proformas. Hydration increased amniotic fluid volume in women with oligohydramnios [mean change in amniotic fluid index 4.3 cm, 95% confidence interval 4.02 to 5.06; P value <0.001]; as well as in women with normal fluid volume [mean change in Amniotic fluid index 2.7 cm, 95% confidence interval 2.23 to 3.21; P value <0.01]. However, percentage increase in mean AFI was 58.6% in the oligohydramnios group, which was significantly greater [P value <0.05] than the percentage increase of 28.4% in control group. Hydration was associated with decrease in urine specific gravity in both groups. Maternal [oral] hydration increases AFV in women with oligohydramnios as well as in women with normal AFV and may be beneficial in the management of oligohydramnios.

## **Anemia, Sickle Cell**

### **blood**

#### **Platelet aggregation and physiological anticoagulants in sickle- cell disease.**

Bashawri, L.A.M.; Al Mulhim, A.A.; Ahmed, M.A.; Bahnassi, A.A.

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

King Faisal University - College of Applied Medical Sciences

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 266-272 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Protein C-blood; Protein S-blood; Antithrombin III-blood; Platelet Aggregation

**Abstract:** During the period January 2002- December 2004, we assessed 30 sickle- cell anaemia patients admitted to hospital in Al Khobar with vaso- occlusive crisis for levels of antithrombin [AT] III, protein C [PC] and protein S [PS]. We also did platelet aggregation studies. Steady state levels were assessed during follow- up and compared with 36 adult controls. Levels of PC, PS and AT III in the group were significantly higher than in those in vaso- occlusive crisis and those in steady state control [P < 0.001]. There was a statistically significant difference between controls and patients for all platelet factors except adrenaline. There was no significant difference between the levels of PC, PS, aggregation AT III and platelet aggregation variables in patients in the steady state and in vaso- occlusive crisis.

### **radiography**

#### **Brain MRI and CT findings in sickle cell disease patients from Western Saudi Arabia.**

Kotb, Mamdooh M.; Tantawi, Wahid H.; Elsayed, Ayman A.; Damanhoury, Ghazi A.; Malibary, Hussein M.

**E-mail:** [mkotb@kau.edu.sa](mailto:mkotb@kau.edu.sa)

King Abdul-Aziz University Hospital - Department of Radiology

**Neurosciences** 2006; 11 (1): 28-36 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Anemia, Sickle Cell-Complications; Anemia, Sickle Cell-radionuclide imaging; Brain-pathology

**Abstract:** To report the clinical and imaging findings in patients living in the Western Province of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia where the Benin b-globin gene haplotype is prevalent. Our study population consists of 36 sickle cell disease patients [17 males, 19 females; age range, 1.6-35.6 years; mean age, 19.4 years] with suspected cerebrovascular complications. Major clinical presentations were as follows: stroke symptoms or history of stroke in 13 [36%] patients, severe headache in 16 [44.4%], and seizures in 9 [25%]. All patients underwent brain CT, or MRI study, or both, including diffusion imaging and magnetic resonance angiography. We conducted the study between August 2001 and June 2004 at King Abdul-Aziz University Hospital, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Based on MRI, or CT, or both, we found cortical infarction in 30.6% [11/36] of patients. The frontoparietal temporal region was the most commonly involved part and occurred in 4 patients. We diagnosed small vessel disease in 38.9% [14/36] of patients, and involvement was bilateral in 9 patients. Small vessel disease involved deep white matter more than basal ganglia, and the caudate nucleus was the most commonly involved site in basal ganglia. We detected cerebral atrophy in 52.8% [19/36] of patients. An unusual finding was an epidural hematoma associated with skull bone infarctions and scalp edema that we successfully managed conservatively. We observed a widening of the diploic space of the skull in 10 patients. We saw adenoid hypertrophy in a significant number of patients [72% [26 of 36]]. Sickle cell disease cerebrovascular complications are of major concern to the physician. Cerebral atrophy is the most common imaging finding followed by small vessel disease and then by cortical infarction. There was an increased incidence of adenoid hypertrophy.



## Anesthesia

### methods

#### Changes in O<sub>2</sub> saturation during inhalational induction of anaesthesia in children-a comparison between halothane and Isoflurane.

Younas, M.; Zia, A.; Ch., T.; Hussian, R.; Galani, T.U.I.

Services Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of Anaesthesia

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 291-292 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia, Inhalation-adverse effects; Halothane; Isoflurane; Child; Oxygen

**Abstract:** To study the change in O<sub>2</sub> saturation during induction of anaesthesia in children. A comparison between Halothane and Isoflurane. Prospective comparative study. Department of anaesthesia Services Hospital Lahore. This study was conducted in 2004 on 70 children irrespective of sex age range 1-10 year. A total 70 children were studied 35 in each group. The result showed that halothane is a better inhalational induction agent then isoflurane. Halothane is better than isoflurane for inhalational induction in children.

## Anesthesia, Spinal

#### Comparison of hemodynamic and postoperative analgesic effects and recovery of unilateral and bilateral spinal anesthesia.

Kirdemir, Pakize; Marsan, Anil; Kirdemir, Vecihi

[E-mail:pkirdemir@sdu.edu.tr](mailto:pkirdemir@sdu.edu.tr)

Ankara Numune Research Hospital - Department of Anesthesia and Reanimation

**Neurosciences** 2006; 11 (1): 37-40 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anesthesia Recovery Period; Analgesia; Postoperative Period

**Abstract:** To compare unilateral with bilateral spinal anesthesia according to hemodynamic, postoperative analgesic effects and recovery. This study took place in Ankara Numune Hospital, Ankara, Turkey, between March and July 2004. We accepted 60 patients undergoing elective lower extremity orthopedic surgery for the study, and randomly allocated the patients into 2 groups, bilateral and unilateral. We performed crystalloid preload spinal puncture at the L4-5 intervertebral space with a 25-gauge Quincke needle. Both groups received local anesthetic while lying in the lateral position, dependent on the side to be operated. All the patients had 10 mg 0.5% hyperbaric bupivacaine injected over 40 seconds. Only the patients in the unilateral group remained in the lateral position for 15 minutes. We measured noninvasive mean arterial blood pressure and heart rate before spinal blockade and then after 5, 15, 30, and 45 minutes. We also recorded motor block regression time and first analgesic need. We analyzed the data using Mann-Whitney U, Wilcoxon, and Chi-square tests, considering  $p < 0.05$  as significant. We observed no significant differences regarding height, age, and weight. In both groups, heart rate and mean arterial pressure showed a decrease after spinal blockade. Recovery time and the first analgesic need in the unilateral group were higher than the bilateral group. Because of its long lasting analgesic effect without any hemodynamic change, we suggest unilateral spinal block for lower extremity orthopedic procedures.

## Antibiotic Prophylaxis

#### Role of single dose antibiotic prophylaxis in clean orthopedic surgery.

Ali, Maratib; Raza, Aamir

KMDC and Abbasi Shaheed Hospital - Department of Orthopaedic Surgery

**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 45-48 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antibacterial Agents-administration and dosage; Orthopedic Procedures-adverse effects; Surgical Wound Infection

**Abstract:** To compare the proportion of early postoperative infection in clean orthopedic surgery after single dose of prophylactic antibiotic and multiple doses of prophylactic antibiotic. Interventional quasi-experimental study. Department of Orthopedics, Abbasi Shaheed Hospital, Karachi from April 2004 to March 2005. Two hundred patients of either age and gender, undergoing clean orthopedic surgery were equally divided into two groups A and B. Group A was given single dose of prophylactic antibiotic, while group B was given multiple doses of prophylactic antibiotic. Follow-up period was 28 days. All cases were evaluated for postoperative wound infection. Sampling technique was non-probability convenience. Mean age was 35.51±20.79 years in group A and 26.17±19.79 years in group B. However, there was a significantly higher proportion of male patients in group B than in group A [ $p=0.006$ ]. Statistical analysis showed no significant difference in the proportion of early postoperative infection cases between the two groups [ $p=0.270$ ]. *Staphylococcus aureus* was the commonest organism cultured from the wound discharge in our study followed by *E. coli*. Eight of our cases having postoperative wound infection showed no growth, out of which 7 were superficial and 1 was deep. There was no significant difference between the two groups regarding mean operating time and duration of stay in hospital. There was no statistically significant difference in the proportion of early postoperative infection cases between the two groups.

## Antihypertensive Agents

### therapeutic uses

#### Compliance to antihypertensive therapy.

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 23-26 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypertension-drug therapy; Patient Compliance; Socioeconomic Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** To determine compliance, factors affecting compliance to antihypertensive therapy and to compare compliant and non-compliant groups, in a tertiary care setting. Analytical [cross-sectional] study. The outpatient clinics at the Aga Khan University from May 2004 to February 2005. Two hundred patients presenting to the outpatients clinic were included. All patients 18 years and above, who had stage 1 and 2 hypertension, had one clinic visit to a medicine clinic, 6 months prior to presentation and started on antihypertensive medicines, were included. Sixty-six percent were males and 33.5 % were females. Mean age was 58.1[+/-12] years and mean duration of hypertension was 7.2 [+/- 6.7] years. Fifty-seven percent were compliant and 43 % were non-compliant. In the non-compliant group, 53.4 % had mild non-compliance, 24.4 % had severe non-compliance, while 22% had moderate non-compliance. Factors of non-compliance were 56.8% missed doses due to forgetfulness, 12.7% deliberately missed their doses, 11.6% could not take the medicine due to side effects, 10.4% did not take the dose due to increased number of tablets, 4.6% were not properly counseled by the physician and 3.48% did not take medicines due to cost issues. The mean systolic blood pressure was 126 +/-19.2 mmHg in the compliant group while it was 133 +/-16.5 mmHg in the non-compliant group [p-value 0.004]. The mean diastolic blood pressure in the compliant group was 76 +/-11.9 mmHg, while in the non-compliant group it was 81.9 +/-10.9 mmHg [p-value 0.001]. Compliance to antihypertensive therapy in a tertiary care center is significantly good. Forgetfulness was the major reason for non-compliance. The mean blood pressure control was better in the compliant group.

## Antineoplastic Agents

### adverse effects

#### Recent advancement in the management of chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting.

Heda, A.A.; Khan, S.A.; Puranik, P.; Rodrigues, G.

Faculty of Pharmacy

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 184-186 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nausea-drug therapy; Vomiting-drug therapy; Vomiting-chemically induced; Antiemetics

**Abstract:** The etiology, assessment and the pharmacotherapy of patients with Chemotherapy induced nausea and vomiting are reviewed. In the clinical practice of oncology, adverse drug reactions due to chemotherapy have become almost synonymous with the treatment themselves. The low therapeutic index of chemotherapy and the predictable and common adverse events with cancer treatments means that these events are seen as an un-avoidable component of treatment. Supportive care therapies are critical to the physical and emotional well being of the patient with cancer, which increases the chance, that chemotherapy and radiation can be administered at the optimal dose and on schedule. Approximately 70% to 80% of patients who receive chemotherapy; experience nausea and vomiting [N and V], which can disrupt their lives in numerous ways. The emetogenicity of the chemotherapy regimen greatly affects the patient's risk for developing chemotherapy-induced nausea and vomiting [CINV]. In addition to established and emerging pharmacological approaches to managing CINV, many complementary and integrated modalities may be the options. Progress in CINV management must include a better understanding of its etiology and focus on prevention.

## Anus Diseases

### therapy

#### Family practice in ano-rectal diseases.

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 85-90 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rectal Diseases-therapy; Rectal Fistula; Rectal Prolapse; Anus Diseases-diagnosis; Rectal Diseases-diagnosis; Family Practice; Disease Management

**Abstract:** The institution of general practitioners is the backbone of healthcare system. Their competence at the core level had often averted small ailments developing into major problems. Ano-rectal disorders include a diverse group of pathologic processes that are frequently encountered in general medical practice but are seldom taken seriously. An attempt has been made in this write up to supplement family practitioners' expertise with information on advances in techniques and practices in effectively managing various ano-rectal lesions commonly encountered by them in their practice.

## Appendiceal Neoplasms

### diagnosis

#### Primary malignant lymphoma of the appendix associated with acute appendicitis.

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 79-80 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Appendiceal Neoplasms-complications; Appendiceal Neoplasms-surgery; Appendicitis-etiology; Appendicitis-surgery; Lymphoma-complications; Lymphoma-diagnosis

**Abstract:** Malignant lymphoma comprises 1-4% of the malignant neoplasm of the gastrointestinal tract. Appendiceal lymphomas are extremely rare, reported in 0.015 percent of all gastrointestinal lymphomas. This is a report of a case of localized malignant lymphoma of the appendix associated with the histological features of acute inflammation that presented clinically as acute appendicitis. A three years follow-up after appendectomy alone did not show any evidence of recurrent disease. This case report emphasizes the importance of routine histology examination of the appendectomy specimen.

## Arteriovenous Fistula

#### [Pulmonary arterio-venous fistula cases in Shaheed Rajayee Heart Hospital during 30 years [1974 - 2003]].

Meraji, S.M.; Aarabi Moghadam, M.Y.; Sayadpour Zanjani, K.

Iran University of Medical Sciences

**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (3): 240-249 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Embolization, Therapeutic; Rare Diseases; Retrospective Studies; Pulmonary Artery-abnormalities; Pulmonary Veins-abnormalities

**Abstract:** Pulmonary arteriovenous fistula [PAVF] is a rare cyanotic disease. Until 1942 when the first surgery was performed for PAVF, there was not any treatment option available for this disease. In 1977, the first embolotherapy for PAVF was carried out and today, this procedure is the treatment of choice for PAVF. There has been no report of PAVF patients from Iran so far. In a retrospective study, all PAVF cases who had been hospitalized since the inauguration of the center were identified, and data regarding demographic information, symptoms, signs, complications, paraclinical studies, treatment complications and results, and long-term follow-up were gathered and analyzed. Our patients comprised 11 cases and had a lower mean age [16 years] compared with previous large studies. We found that the lower referral rate of non-Tehranian adult patients to our center, as compared to non-Tehranian pediatric patients, might have been responsible for the observed difference. Other statistically significant differences were lower prevalence of chronic headaches [9%] and higher rate of polycythemia [70%] in our patients compared with other studies. The first PAVF surgery had been performed in 1991 and the first embolotherapy in 2001 at our center. After 2001, no PAVF patient had been referred for fistula surgery. PAVF is a rare and interesting disease. Embolization has opened new horizons into the treatment of PAVF.

## Arthritis, Juvenile Rheumatoid

#### Juvenile idiopathic oligoarthritis: analysis of 42 cases in Jordan.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 461-464 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Uveitis; Antibodies, Antinuclear; Awareness

**Abstract:** We conducted a retrospective chart review for all 42 patients, 9 males and 33 females, diagnosed with juvenile idiopathic oligoarthritis between July 1995 and October 2004 at the paediatric rheumatology clinic in King Hussein Medical Centre. Age range was 1.2- 15.2 years, mean 3.6 [standard deviation 2.4] years. Of those < 6 years, 80% were females. Most patients [64%] had monoarthritis; the knee was the most common joint affected [71%]. Two patients had developed extended oligoarthritis Nine [21%] had asymptomatic uveitis: 6 females [P = 0.350], 7 [77%] < 3 years of age [P= 0.301], and 7 [77%] with antinuclear antibodies [ANAs] [P = 0.071]. Eighteen [43%] females were positive for ANAs. Most patients had undergone unnecessary, lengthy work- up and treatment before diagnosis.

## Attitude

#### Attitudes of attendants and visitors at the national institute of child health [NICH] problems and solutions.

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 94-96 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Social Medicine; Patient Satisfaction; Visitors To Patients; Hospitals, Public; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

**Attitudes of medical students towards psychiatry in QMC [Bahawalpur] Pakistan.**

Maqsood, N.; Ali, W.; Niaz, S.; Chaudhry, H.R.; Malik, J.A.; Ahmad, I.  
Bahawal Victoria Hospital, Quaid-e-Azam Medical College - Department of Psychiatry

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 320-324 (42 ref.)

**Keywords:** Psychiatry; Students, Medical

**Abstract:** The present study is a comprehensive investigation of the attitude toward psychiatry from Quaid-e-Azam Medical College, Bahawalpur [Pakistan]. A total of 538 students were studied using a 50-item Scale [ATP 30]. Responses of the students were collected from classes of 1st year and 4th year and a comparison was calculated on year wise and gender wise basis. The results are presented and discussed.

**Authorship****Gift authorship practices - history, trends and remedies.**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 1-2 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Editorial Policies; Gift Giving

**Gift authorship.**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 53-54 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gift Giving; Periodicals-ethics; Editorial Policies

**Autistic Disorder****etiology****Gluten sensitivity in autistic children in Central Saudi Arabia.**

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**Neurosciences** 2006; 11 (1): 11-14 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gluten; Autistic Disorder-diagnosis

**Abstract:** To examine gluten sensitivity through the measurement of anti-gliadin antibody [IgA and IgG], anti-endomysial antibody [endo-IgA], anti-reticulin antibody [IgG] and anti-transglutamate antibody [IgG] levels in blood samples of autistic in the Riyadh area. The study took place in the Department of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine, King Saud University, Riyadh between September 2003 and April 2004. Thirty-three autistic children, from the Riyadh area participated in the study, all with confirmed diagnosis according to E-2 diagnostic criteria for autistic spectrum disorders. Anti-gliadin antibody [IgA and IgG], anti-endomysial antibody [endo-IgA], anti-reticulin antibody [IgG] and anti-transglutamate antibody [IgG], were measured by the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay method. Thirty-three autistic children with confirmed diagnosis [30 males and 3 females] participated in the study. A significant percentage of autistic children complained of constipation as compared to control. None of the autistic examined were positive for any of the antibodies tested, including anti-gliadin antibody [IgA and IgG], anti-endomysial antibody [endo-IgA], anti-reticulin antibody [IgG] and anti-transglutamate antibody [IgG]. The same results were reached with the control group. The present study demonstrated that gluten sensitivity is not a major cause in those autistic children examined.

**beta-Thalassemia****blood****Haematological and genetic features of deltabeta-thalassaemia in Pakistan.**

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Department of Pathology  
**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 19-22 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** beta-Thalassemia-genetics; Erythrocyte Count; Hemoglobins-genetics; Hemoglobins-metabolism

**Abstract:** To describe the haematological and genetic features of db-thalassaemia in Pakistani patients. Descriptive case series. Department of Pathology, PNS Shifa, Karachi and Department of Haematology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Rawalpindi, from January 1994 to April 2004. Thirteen individuals from six unrelated Pakistani families with a haematological diagnosis of dbthalassaemia were studied. A brief clinical history, and the results of blood counts, absolute values, Hb-F, Hb-A2, and haemoglobin electrophoresis were recorded. The DNA from each subject was first screened for the b-thalassaemia mutations found in the Pakistani population. The samples were then screened for the Inv/Del Gg[Agdb]o. The subjects included six heterozygotes, six homozygotes and one compound heterozygote of db- and b-thalassaemia. All heterozygotes and 4/6 homozygotes were asymptomatic. One homozygote had thalassaemia

intermedia while another had transfusion dependent anaemia. The mean Hb, TRBC, MCV, MCH, Hb-F and Hb-A2 in db-thalassaemia heterozygotes were 11.6 g/dl,  $5.37 \times 10^{12}/L$ , 70.9 fl, and 21.7 pg, 14% and 2.6% respectively. The same values in the four untransfused homozygotes were 10.6 g/dl,  $5.34 \times 10^{12}/L$ , 69.2fl, and 20.8pg, 100% and 0% respectively. The mutation analysis revealed that all 13 individuals had the same Inv/Del Gg[Agdb]o. db-thalassaemia is a rare disorder in Pakistan. Although the clinical picture is very mild its combination with b-thalassaemia trait can produce a severe transfusion dependent thalassaemia. The DNA based diagnosis is possible in the prenatal as well as the postnatal period.

## diagnosis

### Diagnosis of beta-thalassaemia carriers in the Sultanate of Oman.

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Sultan Qaboos University - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Haematology

**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (1): 27-31 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** beta-Thalassaemia-blood; Hematologic Tests; Hemoglobins-analysis; Hemoglobinopathies; Hemoglobins, Abnormal

**Abstract:** Haemoglobinopathies are a major cause of morbidity in the Sultanate of Oman and premarital screening is being encouraged in order to reduce the number of affected births. The identification of beta-thalassaemia carrier status is an essential prerequisite of any screening programme. However, the level of Haemoglobin [Hb] A[2], which is used to detect beta-thalassaemia carriers, can be affected by other factors including iron deficiency, concurrent alpha thalassaemia and the type of DNA mutation present. The following study was undertaken to ascertain if the Hb A[2] level is an appropriate tool for the identification of beta-thalassaemia carriers in the Omani population. Hb A[2] was measured by high performance liquid chromatography [HPLC] in 160 obligate carriers of beta-thalassaemia. 158 subjects had Hb A[2] levels above 3.5% indicating beta-thalassaemia trait. Two subjects had slightly lower levels and were found to be iron deficient. After therapy both these subjects' Hb A[2] levels increased to above 3.5%. In the absence of iron deficiency, Hb A[2] is an accurate marker for the presence of beta-thalassaemia trait in the Sultanate of Oman.

## Bifidobacterium

### [Resistance of Bifidobacterium sp. isolated from Iranian subjects to simulated gastric juice and bile salt].

Khomeiri, M.; Ghodoosi, H.B.; Mortazavi, S.A.; Maghsoodlo, Y.; Soltani, A.

University of Agricultural Science and Natural Resources

**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (3): 181-188 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Probiotics; Bile; Gastric Juice; Survival

**Abstract:** Bifidobacteria are one of the most important probiotic bacteria and their benefits have been known since many years ago. Probiotic organisms are required to be safe, viable and metabolically active within the gastrointestinal tract and to show enough resistance against bile and gastric juice. In this research, the ability of growth and survival of 42 strains, isolated from Iranian subjects, were studied in MRS3 containing 0, 0.25, 0.5, 1 and 2% of bile salts and simulated gastric juice with pH 3. The cultured strains were incubated under anaerobic condition and at 37°C for 48 h and then the survival/growth rates were examined at 3, 6, 12 and 24 hrs. The results demonstrated that some strains had significantly high tolerance against bile salts and simulated gastric juice. The strains with high tolerance are suggested as Iranian strains for future work especially in preparing Iranian starter and bifidus products.

## Biomedical Research

### Health research priority setting in developing countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region: partnering with The Cochrane Collaboration.

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The Cochrane Collaboration - Bahrain Branch of the UK Cochrane Centre

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 727-730 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Developing Countries; Health Policy; Access to Information; Periodicals

**Abstract:** Healthcare research in the Eastern Mediterranean Region [EMR] is fragmented and often weak. A coordinated approach is required to strengthen and focus efforts. Given the low resource base, priority-setting is an essential component. Healthcare policy and programmes in the EMR should be underpinned by reliable evidence of "what works for whom and why", with special attention to the health needs of the disadvantaged. Collaboration with international health research organizations, such as The Cochrane Collaboration, is essential and would provide an opportunity to examine evidence, prioritize knowledge areas, and identify research gaps.

## Biopsy

### methods

#### [Comparison of the diagnostic accuracy of pipelle biopsy, dilatation and curettage and hysterectomy in detection of endometrial lesions].

Naderi, T.; Asharaf ganjooie, T.; Bahrapoor, A.; Mehri mahani, I.  
Kerman University of Medical Sciences and Health Sciences

**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (3): 159-163 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Biopsy-pathology; Dilatation and Curettage; Hysterectomy; Early Detection; Uterine Hemorrhage-pathology

**Abstract:** The current study has been designed to compare the diagnostic value of pipelle sampling as a simple and cost effective method with that of more complicated and expensive methods in the detection of pathologies in abnormal uterine bleedings. In 60 patients scheduled for hysterectomy due to persistent uterine bleeding, endometrial sampling was done twice, once with pipelle and then by D and C prior to the hysterectomy. First the pathological reports of pipelle and D and C specimens were compared with each other and then both were compared with hysterectomy as the gold standard. In all cases pipelle was passed to the uterine cavity without any need for cervical dilatation and anesthesia. The most frequent results in all three kinds of sampling were proliferate endometrium and early secretory phase respectively. According to the pathological reports, pipelle and D and C in 89% of the cases, pipelle and hysterectomy in 80% of the cases and D and C and hysterectomy in 90% of the cases showed agreement, that shows so significant difference in diagnostic accuracy among three methods. Considering high agreement between pathological reports of pipelle biopsy as an outpatient method and those of D and C and hysterectomy, pipelle sampling is suggested as the first diagnostic procedure, while D and C and hysterectomy that necessitate anesthesia and take more time and expense should be reserved for just special cases.

## Blindness

### epidemiology

#### Prevalence and causes of childhood blindness in camps for displaced persons in Khartoum: results of a household survey.

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University of Khartoum - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Community Medicine

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 580-585 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Blindness-etiology; Health Surveys; Vision Disorders-epidemiology; Visual Acuity; World Health Organization; Age Distribution; Sex Distribution; Prevalence

**Abstract:** The prevalence and causes of visual impairment and blindness were determined in 29 048 children < 16 years in all households of 5 camps for internally displaced people in Khartoum State, Sudan. After house-to-house visits by trained health care workers, 916 children received further assessment, 2.7% of whom were found to be blind, 1.6% to be severely visually impaired and 5.5% to be visually impaired, according to World Health Organization criteria. The prevalence of blindness in children in the camps was estimated as 1.4 per 1000 children. The leading causes of blindness were found to be corneal opacities [40.0%], mainly due to vitamin A deficiency, followed by amblyopia [32.5%].

## Blood Pressure

#### [Blood pressure reference values on height for 6-12 years old children in Shiraz/Iran].

Ayatollahi, S.M.T.; Zare, M.

Shiraz University of Medical Science and Health Services - School of Medicine

**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (3): 141-151 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Reference Values; Age Factors; Body Height; Hypertension-diagnosis; Child

**Abstract:** Blood pressure [BP] in children could be affected by a lot of factors such as environmental, cultural, social and genetic factors. Therefore it is dynamic and varies from each society or era to another. This study was conducted to compare BP of Iranian children with the American standard and for the first time BP smoothed centiles on height in 6-12 elementary school children were determined. Height, systolic and diastolic BP were measured with standard methods in 2494 elementary school children selected by multi stage sampling. BP percentiles on height percentiles were determined and compared with National High Blood Pressure Education Program [NHBPEP] results by using its suggested regression equation. Meanwhile BP smoothed centiles on height were drawn by Healy-Rasbash-Yang [HRY] method. The results of this study showed that BP levels in Shiraz children are lower than American standard and BP in children was not related to age by controlling of height. It is suggested that in each society local standards are used and in order to have more accurate diagnosis of hypertensive cases it would be better to calculate BP centiles on height instead of age.

## Body Mass Index

### Comparison of BMI- for- age in adolescent girls in 3 countries of the Eastern Mediterranean Region.

Jackson, R.T.; Rashed, M.; Al Hamad, N.; Hwalla, N.; Al Somaie, M.

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University of Maryland - Department of Nutrition and Food Science

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 430-440 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Reference Standards; Obesity; Over Weight

**Abstract:** International comparisons of adolescent overweight and obesity are hampered by the lack of a single agreed measurement reference. We compared 3 BMI- for- age references on samples of adolescent girls from Egypt, Kuwait and Lebanon. Overweight and obesity was highest in Kuwait and lowest in Lebanon. Performance of the 3 standards differed only slightly although one was particularly applicable in country- to- country comparisons.

## Brain Neoplasms

### diagnosis

#### [Prevalance of Childhood Brain Tumors at Mophid Hospital in Tehran [1996-2002]].

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**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (2): 119-122 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Brain Neoplasms-complications; Brain Neoplasms-pathology; Brain Neoplasms-mortality; Prevalence; Neurologic Manifestations

**Abstract:** Central nervous system tumors are the most common solid tumors in children, which are very important because of nonspecific clinical manifestation, delayed diagnosis, complication and relatively high mortality. The aim of this study from different angles and different aspects is to arrive at workable solutions towards appropriate management of these cases. An "existing data" study was carried out by using data of 120 patients [age<14years] with brain tumors operated in Mophid hospital during 8 years [1996-2002]. Variables included age, gender, tumor site, pathology of tumor, symptoms, signs, time period of first clinical manifestation till the definite diagnosis. Results showed that female to male ratio was 3: 2. The most common tumor was astrocytoma [50%]. The most frequent location of tumor was posterior fossa [52%]. The major peak in the incidence of tumors was observed between 5 and 9 years. The longest period between disease onset till final diagnosis was related to astrocytoma [180days]. vomiting [63%] and headache [56%] were the commonest complaints of patients referring to the hospital. DTR changes [39%] and cerebellar signs were reported as most common neurologic findings. Clinical findings of these tumors are usually nonspecific therefore physician should recognize the clinical presentations and put them in their differential diagnosis which would reduce time period of disease onset until final diagnosis and thus decrease mortality and morbidity due to this tumors. A comprehensive study is recommended in order to estimate survival, response to treatment and complications resulting from it.

## Breast Diseases

### pathology

#### Tuberculosis of the breast: report of 4 clinical cases and literature review.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 670-676 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Breast-pathology; Tuberculosis-pathology; Tuberculosis-Ultrasonography; Mastitis-pathology; Biopsy, Fine-Needle; Ultrasonography, Mammary

**Abstract:** Nearly 18% of tuberculosis [TB] cases have only extrapulmonary manifestations. Breast tuberculosis is a rare type of extrapulmonary TB. This paper reports 4 cases of breast TB confirmed either pathologically or mycobacteriologically or both. These reports showed that TB should always be considered first in the differential diagnosis of granulomatous mastitis in TB-endemic areas. Therapy included at least 6 months of anti-TB medication and surgery when indicated.

## Breast Neoplasms

#### [Breast cancer prognosis in Salah Azaiez Institute of Cancer, Tunis].

Ben Gobrane, H.; Fakhfakh, R.; Rahal, K.; Ben Ayed, F.; Maalej, M.; Ben Abdallah, M.; Achour, N.; Hsairi, M.

National Institution of Public Health

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2006; 13 (2): 309-318 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prognosis; Survival Analysis

**Abstract:** We estimated survival rate at 9 years of all [470] women with breast cancer diagnosed at Salah Azaiez Institute of Cancer in Tunis to identify the main prognosis factors. Data were collected on residence, socioeconomic level, circumstances of discovery of the tumour, histological type, tumour size, presence of metastases, extension of the tumour, treatment and survival. Comparison of survival curves was done with Log Rank test. Cox model was used for multivariate adjustments and calculation of the hazard ratio [HR] [relative risk of death]. There was a survival rate of 61% at 5 years and of 51% at 9 years. Tumour size > 5 cm was significantly associated with lower survival as was capsular rupture. After stratification for tumour size and age, only surgery and radiotherapy were significantly associated with improved survival.

## diagnosis

### Carcinoma breast, late presentation-A big concern.

Aslam, M.N.; Ansari, A.K.; Siddique, A.; Imran, M.  
King Edward Medical College - Department of Surgery

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 317-319 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms-classification; Breast Neoplasms-epidemiology; Breast Neoplasms-surgery; Mastectomy, Modified Radical; Neoplasm Staging

**Abstract:** To study the different presentation patterns and their treatment options in advanced carcinoma breast. A retrospective observational study North Surgical Ward, Mayo Hospital, Lahore, from November 2004 to April 2006. In total, 156 patients with carcinoma breast, confirmed histopathologically by biopsy and /or FNAC, were included in this study. Information was gathered from them using a structured questionnaire. The peak incidence of carcinoma breast was found to be between 31- 45 years of age. Majority of these patients presented in stage II [22%]. Maximum number of patients presented in stage III [56%]. However stage IV disease was also found in 12% of patients population. But stage I disease was least commonly presented disease [10%]. And infiltrative ductal carcinoma was the most prevalent [94%] histologic type. Modified radical mastectomy was the surgical treatment adopted in about 72% of cases with adjuvant or neoadjuvant chemotherapy. Advance stage breast lump with local or locoregional spread remained the commonest mode of presentation of carcinoma breast . And infiltrative ductal carcinoma is the commonest histologic variant. Majority of the of patients with carcinoma breast in Pakistan still present in advanced stages where almost no cosmetically more acceptable surgical procedure can be carried out.

## epidemiology

### Common determinants of Ca breast - a case control study in Lahore.

Mahmood, S.; Rana, T.F.; Ahmad, M.  
K.E. Medical University - Department of Community Medicine

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 227-228 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms-etiology; Questionnaires; Data Collection

**Abstract:** Background Ca breast is commonest malignancy in females all over the world and 2nd leading cause of death in females. In Pakistan, it is more common in young age [incidence in 30-39 years] contrary to west [over 65years]. Genetics .use of oral hormonal contraceptives, prolonged hormonal replacement therapy, environmental hazards and parity are also considered to play an important role in causation of ca. breast .This morbidity pattern of young age in Pakistan is a real concern for the health care planners and providers. To know the etiological factors in the area, to formulate a public awareness programme for reduction in mortality and morbidity due to breast cancer in Pakistan Case Control Study. Place and Mayo and INMOL hospitals. Jan-June, 2005. Pre- tested questionnaire was used to interview the cases and control groups Ca breast is significantly more in married, young age, with 3 or more children, breast feeding mothers. Early marriages environmental hazards, genetic predisposition and hormonal imbalance are the most important suspected causes. Cancer awareness and screening programme with community participation are the best feasible approaches for rectification of the situation.

### Study of dermatoglyphic patterns of hands in women with breast cancer.

Abbasi, Sakineh; Einollahi, Nahid; Dashti, Nasrin; Vaez Vadeh, F.

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Allied Sciences

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 18-22 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dermatoglyphics; Hand; Cross-Sectional Studies; Fingers

**Abstract:** Study the relationship of digital dermatoglyphic patterns of hands in women with breast cancer and or at risk for developing breast cancer. Fingerprints were studied in 616 women in three groups: [1] 154 breast cancer patients, [2] 154 females at increased risk for developing breast cancer and [3] 308 control females for the purpose of finding patterns that would identify those women with breast cancer or those who are predisposed to its development. A pattern of 6 or more digital Whorls was identified more frequently in women with breast cancer [48.7%] as compared in the control group to [27.5%] [P < 0.05]. It was also more frequent in women with known risk factors for breast cancer [47.4%] as compared in the control group to [27.5%] [P < 0.05]. No obvious differences were noted in women at increased risk for developing breast cancer [47.4%] when compared with women who had breast cancer [48.7%]. Digital dermatoglyphics may play an important role in identifying women either with or at increased risk for breast cancer so that either risk reduction measures or earlier therapy may be instituted.



## ultrasonography

### Doppler evaluation of breast solid masses differentiation of benign and malignant masses role of resistive index.

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 325-326 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms-diagnosis; Ultrasonography, Doppler

**Abstract:** To know the usefulness of color and spectral doppler in evaluation of solid breast masses using vascularity and resistive index. We performed duplex doppler sonography on 100 patients presenting with breast mass. Resistive index and vascularity of the vessels were detected and analyzed and correlated with histopathological results. 70% of the benign lesions were found having ri below 0.8 and 45 out of 50 patients had low vascularity. 43 malignant lesions had high vascularity and 80% had ri above 0.8. High flow visualization on power doppler and indicates a higher possibility of malignancy lesions with ri greater than 0.8 gives high probability of malignancy.

## Brucellosis

### epidemiology

#### Epidemiology and risk factors of brucellosis in Alexandria governorate.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 677-685 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Brucellosis-prevention and control; Risk Factors; Sheep

**Abstract:** This study aimed to describe the trend and to identify possible risk factors for brucellosis in Alexandria in northern Egypt. We enrolled 72 confirmed cases of brucellosis and 144 age-matched controls in this study. Participants were interviewed at home using a structured questionnaire. Working with animals, breeding goats and eating ice cream bought from street vendors were significantly associated [ $P < 0.05$ ] with brucellosis by univariate and multivariate analysis. Contact with infected animals and their products was the most important method of transmission.

## Bulinus

### parasitology

#### Laboratory studies on the prevalence and cercarial rhythms of trematodes from *Bulinus truncatus* and *Biomphalaria pfeifferi* snails from Khartoum state, Sudan.

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**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (2): 65-69 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Snails; Schistosoma; Prevalence

**Abstract:** [a] To determine the natural infection rate of *Bulinus truncatus* and *Biomphalaria pfeifferi* snails with trematodes' cercariae. [b] To determine the emergence and rhythmicity of cercariae. [c] To elucidate the high-risk time for man and other animals to acquire infection. Snails were collected from Dawar El Mahadi Agricultural Scheme, Khartoum State, identified in the laboratory, kept at room temperature and fed on lettuce. The snails were screened weekly for six weeks for natural infection and infected snails were kept in the dark. The swimming patterns and resting position of the freshly emerged cercariae were studied using a stereomicroscope. The rhythmicity of the different types of cercariae was studied by screening three sets of 5 naturally infected snails under fluorescent light from 07.00 to 19.00 and similar sets from 19.00 to 07.00. Out of 1,257 screened *Bulinus truncatus*, 187 [14.9%] shed four types of cercariae. The highest prevalence of natural infection [9.5%] was by schistosome cercariae followed by amphistome [2.5%], xiphidiocercariae [2.4%] and lastly by avian cercariae [0.5%]. However, out of 200 screened *B. pfeifferi*, 22 [11%] shed only xiphidiocercariae. The rhythmicity studies showed that the emergence of schistosome cercariae increased steadily from 07.00 to reach its peak at 11.00-13.00. The emergence rhythms of avian cercariae are similar to those of the schistosome, but with an early peak at 09.00-11.00. The xiphidiocercariae and amphistome cercariae started with high rate of emergence at 07.00. and decreased gradually to very low levels or complete disappearance, respectively, around sunset. Information on cercarial rhythmicity and chronobiological characteristics are thought to be useful in avoiding water contact during high-risk time of infection and may be helpful in the identification of closely related species and strains of cercariae.

## Burns

### epidemiology

#### Epidemiology of hospitalized female burns patients in a burn centre in Shiraz.

Hosseini, R.S.; Askarian, M.; Assadian, O.

Babol University of Medical Sciences - Department of Community Medicine

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 113-118 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Burn Units; Hospitalization; Length of Stay; Hospital Mortality; Women; Survival Analysis

**Abstract:** During 2000 to 2001, all 170 female burn patients admitted to the Ghotbeddin burn centre in Shiraz were studied to determine the epidemiological characteristics and outcome of burn for these patients. The overall mortality rate was 64%. The highest frequency of burns [53.5%] occurred among 16-25-year-olds. The commonest cause of burn was flame [98.2%]. The mean [SD] length of hospital stay was 13 [14.3] days. Mean [SD] of total body surface area [TBSA] burned among all patients was 56% [28.5%]; among those who survived it was 29% [13.4%] and among those who died it was 72% [21.7%]. The relation between TBSA and mortality was statistically significant.

## Candidiasis, Cutaneous

### diagnosis

#### Clinical characteristics and mycology of cutaneous candidiasis in Ahwaz [Iran].

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 43-46 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Candidiasis, Cutaneous-etiology; Candida Albicans; Onychomycosis

**Abstract:** To study clinical characteristics and mycology of cutaneous candidiasis in Ahwaz [Iran]. Four hundreded sixty one patients were examined for cutaneous candidiasis over a period of 4 years from different medical mycology laboratories in Ahwaz. Skin scrapings, nail clippings and swabs were obtained from the lesions of 461 subjects. Samples were prepared by KOH, Gram and methylene blue techniques. The samples were also cultured on Sabouraud's dextrose agar with chloramphenicol [SC] and kept at 37°C for one week. Isolates were identified based on germ tube test, production chlamydoconidia in cornmeal agar, growing at 45°C and API 20 C AUX kits. 257 patients 179 female and 78 male [55.7%] were observed to have candidiasis. Onychomycosis [64.2%] was the most common form of candidiasis, followed by groin candidiasis 21% and toenail candidiasis [14.8%]. Candida albicans [49.4%] was most common isolate from patients. Cutaneous candidiasis is an important candida infection in women at the ages of 21-40 years in Ahwaz and C. albicans is the commonest etiologic agent.

## Captopril

### therapeutic uses

#### [The inhibitory effect of captopril on paraquat toxicity in mitochondria isolated from the rat liver].

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**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (3): 132-140 (39 ref.)

**Keywords:** Paraquat-toxicity; Mitochondria, Liver; Oxidative Stress; Rats

**Abstract:** The aim of the present study was to show the capability of captopril as a thiol ACEi [angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor], in suppressing mitochondrial toxicity due to paraquat. In this study, rats liver mitochondria were isolated with buffer using refrigerated centrifuge. In order to obtain the minimum toxic dose of paraquat and the effective dose of captopril, different concentrations of paraquat [1 to 100mM]and captopril [0.08 to 1mM]were investigated by determining LC [50] , viability indices, lipid peroxidation, mitochondrial swelling, catalase activity, GSH and GSSG. Simultaneous treatment of mitochondria with captopril [0.08mM] and paraquat [5mM] significantly ameliorate the mitochondrial toxicity of paraquat [5mM] alone. Our results show that captopril is a effective antioxidant. The antioxidative action of captopril appears to be attributable to the sulphahydryl group [SH] in the compound. This effect may be due to captopril abilities to scavenge reactive oxygen species. Our results indicate that Captopril can ameliorate oxidative stress induced by paraquat and therefore, can be used for the prevention and treatment of diseases caused by environmental toxins.

## Cardiomyopathies

### etiology

#### Peripartum cardiomyopathy presenting to cardiology department of Mayo Hospital, Lahore.

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 212-214 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy Complications; Cardiology Service, Hospital; Pregnancy Outcome; Pregnancy; Postpartum Period; Fetus

**Abstract:** Cardiac failure occurring in last trimester of pregnancy or within one to six months after delivery in a woman without a history of heart disease and with no cause for heart failure other than pregnancy is termed as peripartum cardiomyopathy. To determine fetomaternal morbidity and mortality in women presenting with peripartum cardiomyopathy, we did an open non-randomized observational descriptive study at Department of Cardiology Mayo Hospital, Lahore from January 2004 to Oct 2005. The women referred from Lady Willingdon and Lady Aitchison Hospitals to Cardiology Department of Mayo Hospital during last trimester and after delivery for work up of heart failure were included. Twenty five women presented with heart failure due to peripartum cardiomyopathy were included in this study, 40% in last trimester, 40% within one month and 20% within 4 month after delivery. The mean age was 35 + 5 years. Out of these 2 [8%] were primiparous, 13 [52%] were multiparous and 10 [40%] were grandmultipara. Ten [40%] were booked and 15 [60%] were nonbooked for antenatal care. Twenty [40%] patients were diagnosed for the first time and 5 [20%] had recurrence. Based on NYHA classification 20% were in class I, 40% class II, 20% class III and 20% in class IV. The patients were on standard medical treatment. All patients reviewed at follow up after 1, 6, and 12 months. No maternal mortality occurred. Antenatal ward admission was required for 32% women due to obstetric reasons and 8% due to cardiac cause. Five had spontaneous labor and 5 inductions were done for obstetric reasons: poor biophysical profile, previous caesarean section, uncontrolled diabetes, breech presentation and fetal distress. Three babies have intrauterine growth retardation. On echocardiography mean ejection fraction was 20-25% with global hypokinesia, 5 patients had clot in LV apex, 10 had whiff of mitral regurgitation and tricuspid regurgitation. We conclude that peripartum cardiomyopathy has high morbidity and mortality. Women are very much receptive about contraception in the immediate post partum period, therefore counseling of the patient and their family should be done to reduce maternal mortality.

## Cardiovascular Diseases

#### [Predictors of increased cardiovascular risk in hypertensive patients in frontline facilities in Sousse, Tunisia].

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 319-325 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypertension-mortality; Risk Factors; Risk Assessment; World Health Organization; Antihypertensive Agents

**Abstract:** We assessed cardiovascular risk factors among 456 hypertensive patients in 7 health centers in Sousse. Cardiovascular risk was estimated according World Health Organization centres Mean age was 65.6 [SD = 9.8] years, male: female sex ratio was 0.18. Cardiovascular recommendations risk was not influenced by sex, age or residence. However, patients with longer duration of hypertension and more frequent co- morbidity had a significantly higher cardiovascular risk. In addition 45.9% of patients on monotherapy had high cardiovascular risk compared with 40.6% of those treated with 2 or more drugs [P = 0.02]. Non- compliance was not found to be associated with high risk.

## Catha

#### Khat [Catha edulis]: health aspects of khat chewing.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 706-718 (76 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plant Stems; Health Behavior; Mastication; Habits; Substance-Related Disorders; Socioeconomic Factors

**Abstract:** Catha edulis Forsk leaves [khat] are chewed daily by a high proportion of the adult population in Yemen for the mild stimulant effect. Cathinone is believed to be the main active ingredient in fresh khat leaves and is structurally related and pharmacologically similar to amphetamine. The habit of khat chewing is widespread with a deep-rooted sociocultural tradition in Yemen and as such poses a public health problem. The objective of this literature review was to examine studies on khat, particularly human studies, with special reference to its effect on the central nervous system, cardiovascular, digestive and genitourinary systems, oral-dental tissues, diabetes mellitus and cancer.

## Catheterization, Peripheral

### [Investigation of relation between dwell time of peripherally intravenous catheters in hospitalized neonates and children].

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**HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery** 2006; 12 (1): 17-25 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Staphylococcus; Time; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Nursing

**Abstract:** Peripherally intravenous catheters [PIVs] are an important part of therapy for hospitalized children. Although such catheters provide necessary vascular access, their use puts patients at risk for local and systemic infectious complications with serious morbidity. Migration of skin organisms at the insertion site into the cutaneous catheter tract with colonization of the catheter tip is the most common route of infection for peripherally inserted catheters in adults but in children this is controversial. The objective of this study is to find any relationship between colonization and catheter-related consequences. In a descriptive cross-sectional study, 108 catheters of children and neonates hospitalized in NICU and infectious ward of Markaz Teby Kodakan were cultured at a 2-month period. For all cases, a questionnaire of demographic characteristics and information about catheterization including location, dwell time, drugs and total parental nutrition was filled. The condition of catheterization for all cases was the same. Presence of only one colony was considered as positive colonization. Finally the data were analyzed by SPSS software. Excluding one case because of positive blood culture, from 107 catheters, 36 were colonized [33.6% of cases]. Coagulate negative staphylococcus was the most common pathogen seen in 50% of total positive cases. Although there was a clinical significance between the dwell time of catheter and colonization but there was not any statistical significant association between colonization and any other variables including sex, age, hospitalization time, ward, location of catheter, dwell time, infusion of parental nutrition, and the administered drug. This study is consistent with guidelines of CDC about avoiding unnecessarily routine replacement of catheters in neonates and children. As the risk of infection did not increase in association with dwell time of peripheral venous catheters, it seems it is better to leave catheters in place until there is a sign of local infection or infiltration.

## Cerebrovascular Accident

### rehabilitation

#### Effect of risk factors on functional outcome after stroke rehabilitation.

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Jordan University of Science and Technology - Faculty of Applied Medical Sciences - Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Department

**Neurosciences** 2006; 11 (1): 15-23 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Risk Factors; Treatment Outcome; Rehabilitation

**Abstract:** The incidence of stroke and the demand for rehabilitation services continues to increase. Risk factors may act as stroke outcome predictors and hence determine the type and intensity of rehabilitation. Our aim is to investigate stroke outcome predictors that will define groups with maximal or minimal benefit from rehabilitation after stroke. Our longitudinal prospective study included 111 ischemic stroke patients, admitted consecutively to the Rehabilitation Department, Hamad Medical Corporation, Qatar, during 2000-2001. We analyzed the influence of modifiable risk factors: diabetes mellitus [DM], hypertension [HTN], ischemic heart disease [IHD] and non-modifiable factors: age, gender, race and side of lesion on stroke outcome. All patients received regular rehabilitation and underwent an evaluation on admission and discharge, using the Modified Barthel Index. Statistical analysis demonstrated that the group of patients with IHD showed greatest improvement after 3 months of rehabilitation. The group without comorbidities followed this, and then the HTN, DM, combined DM and HTN and combined HTN and IHD groups. The group that suffered from combined DM, HTN, and IHD did not show improvement. Non-modifiable risk factors showed no significant differences. However, younger patients showed a tendency for better improvement. Those patients with modifiable risk factors had significant impact on rehabilitation outcome [p-value = 0.009]. Those with one or 2 comorbidities had the highest score of improvement after rehabilitation while the group of patients with more than 2 comorbidities did not show improvement. However, non-modifiable risk factors did not play a significant role in stroke outcome.

## Cesarean Section

### adverse effects

#### Comparison of maternal complication in elective Vs. Emergency caesarean section.

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 288-290 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy Outcome; Postoperative Complications; Intraoperative Complications; Emergency Treatment; Emergencies; Surgical Procedures, Elective

**Abstract:** To compare the maternal complication in elective vs emergency caesarean section. Prospective study. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Lahore General Hospital, The study was conducted from August 2004 to August 2005. During this period all women underwent elective or emergency caesarean section included. A total of 920 caesarean sections were performed, 770 were emergency and 150 were elective. Intraoperative and postoperative complications were 76, 70 in emergency and 6 in elective group. Postoperative complications were 120, 110 in emergency and 10 in elective cases. In emergency caesarean section maternal mortality and morbidity is high.

### **Difficulties encountered at cesarean section.**

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 192-194 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy; Cesarean Section, Repeat; Intraoperative Complications; Internship and Residency; Medical Staff, Hospital

**Abstract:** To evaluate common difficulties encountered by the trainee registrars at C/Section. An observational study. The Department of Gynaecology and Obstetrics Unit-II SIMS/Services Hospital, Lahore from 16th February to 16th September 2005. One hundred cases of C/Section both emergency and elective were included. Almost all were done by trainee registrars and supervised by Senior Registrars. Common difficulties faced by trainees at C/Section were noted. Out of 100, 59 were elective and 41 were emergency C/Sections. All were lower uterine segment C/Sections done on term or near term pregnancies. The commonest indication was previous scar [69] while 31 were primary C/Sections. The major problems encountered included difficulty to approach lower uterine segment due to adhesions formation [45], difficulty in delivering the baby from uterus [39] and the problem faced while securing haemostasis [31]. One problem not directly related to C/Section noted was pricks to the surgeons in Hepatitis B and C positive patients. Three cases were noted leading to frustration and depression in the involved doctors.

### **Does the number of previous caesarean deliveries affect maternal outcome and complication rates?**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 544-550 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cesarean Section-mortality; Maternal Mortality; Pregnancy Outcome; Obstetric Labor Complications

**Abstract:** We evaluated maternal complications in relation to number of previous caesarean sections in Princess Badea Teaching Hospital, Irbid, Jordan. Analysis of the medical records of 1739 patients delivered by caesarean section was conducted. It revealed a 14-fold increase in the risk of caesarean hysterectomy in patients with placenta praevia and previous caesarean section compared to patients with placenta praevia and no previous caesarean section. The risk of caesarean hysterectomy increased with increasing number of previous caesarean sections. Those with 3 or more previous caesarean sections were at significantly higher risk of blood transfusion. Post-operative pyrexia was commoner in women with 3 or more previous caesarean sections compared to those undergoing their first one.

### **statistics and numerical data**

#### **Caesarean section rates in teaching hospitals of Tehran: 1999-2003.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 457-460 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hospitals, Teaching; World Health Organization; Pregnancy Outcome

**Abstract:** To determine the trends of caesarean section in teaching hospitals of Tehran University of Medical Sciences, a retrospective analysis was performed on the obstetric data from 3 hospitals in a 5- year period. The caesarean section rate increased from 35.4% of deliveries in 1999 to 42.3% in 2003. The data showed that there was a steady increase in elective operations that might explain the rise in overall caesarean section rate.

## **Chalazion**

### **surgery**

#### **Intralesional corticosteroid injection vs surgical treatment of chalazia in pigmented patients.**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 42-44 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chalazion-drug therapy; Glucocorticoids-administration and dosage; Triamcinolone-administration and dosage; Injections, Intralesional; Skin Pigmentation; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** To compare the outcome of intralesional corticosteroid injection and surgical treatment of chalazia. An interventional comparative study. PNS Shifa, Naval Hospital, Karachi from 1st September 2002 to 31st August 2003. During a 9-month recruitment period all patients attending PNS Shifa, Naval Hospital, Karachi, for treatment of chalazia were inducted in the study. A 141 patients with chalazia completed the study. Patients received either incision-curettage [surgical treatment/ ST group] or intralesional corticosteroid injection treatment [steroid injection/ SI group]. The same procedure was repeated in unsuccessful cases only once. Z-test of proportion was used as appropriate statistical test of significance at  $p < 0.05$  for the comparison of the results between the two groups. The success was achieved in 59 out of 75 patients [79%] in ST group and 41 of 66 patients [62%] in SI group at first visit after two weeks [p-value  $< 0.01$ ]. The success in ST group improved to 89% [67 out of 75 patients] after second operation and to 80% [53 out of 66 patients] in SI group after second injection of the steroid given at second week [p-value  $< 0.14$ ]. Intralesional steroid injection is an effective and safe alternative procedure for the treatment of chalazia. The results are comparable to surgical treatment especially after second injection. It is not associated with any serious complications although skin depigmentation is relatively common in coloured population.

## Choice Behavior

### Determinants and causes of son preference among women delivering in Mansoura, Egypt.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 119-128 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Attitude; Pregnant Women-psychology; Women's Rights; Questionnaires; Sex Preselection; Socioeconomic Factors

**Abstract:** This study in Egypt, measured the son preference index, its determinants, and impact on reproductive behaviour and intention of 400 mothers attending for delivery. Overall son preference index was 1.4. The causes of sex preference were mainly psychological and social. Mothers with only girls were 496 times more likely to prefer a son as compared to those with boys only. Mothers with illiterate husbands were nearly 10 times more likely to prefer a son than those married to highly educated husbands. Achievement of the desired sex, whether son or daughter, was associated with less desire for more children, intention to prolong pregnancy spacing and intention to use contraceptives.

## Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic

### adverse effects

#### Day case laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 195-197 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Day Care; Ambulatory Surgical Procedures; Cholecystectomy

**Abstract:** Day case laparoscopic cholecystectomy [DC-LC] is being practised in the USA and at sporadic centres in the UK including our department. The aim was to evaluate the initial experience of DC-LC at the unit. Prospectively collected data was analysed retrospectively. The case notes of all patients were retrieved from the medical records and reviewed individually. Standard laparoscopic cholecystectomy was performed. All patients had anti-DVT prophylaxis [pneumatic compression and enoxaparin], per-operative antibiotic, oro-gastric tube, paracetamol suppository and local anaesthetic to all wounds. They were discharged the same day. The end point was 6-week follow-up [86% overall]. Over a 32-month period, 164 consecutive patients with symptomatic cholelithiasis and ASA score of III or less were included. M:F was 1:5 and median age 43y. There were two conversions. The direct admission rate [DAR] was 26/164 [14%]. The indication for direct admission included observation alone [7/26], wound pain [6/26], nausea [3/26], suction drain [2/26] and operation in the afternoon [2/26]. Six [3.6%] required re-admission. One had a cystic artery pseudoaneurysm presenting with colonic bleeding and another with an injury to CBD. One had post-op mild pancreatitis and three had wound pain and bruising. DC-LC is safe and feasible in non-acute patients with symptomatic cholelithiasis.

## Circumcision, Male

### adverse effects

#### Plastibell circumcision: How safe is it? experience at Sultan Qaboos University Hospital.

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**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (1): 17-20 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Retrospective Studies; Circumcision, Male-methods; Hemorrhage-etiology

**Abstract:** Plastibell circumcision complications can be life-threatening. The aim of this paper is to review the complications of Plastibell circumcision reported in the literature and in our own patients to determine the safety of the procedure. A retrospective study of 171 neonates circumcised in Sultan Qaboos University Hospital over a 4-year period from 1997 to 2000. Minor complications occurred in 4 [2.3 %] of circumcisions. Two cases were converted to formal circumcision due to bleeding and failure to introduce the bell respectively. One had delayed passage of urine for 24 hours and in one neonate, the parents were concerned about inadequate removal of foreskin. Plastibell circumcision is a safe technique in experienced hands. The risk of complications with this procedure is increased eight-fold when performed by nurses compared to surgeons.

## Colitis, Ulcerative

### Review of chronic ulcerative colitis cases at King Hussein Medical Centre, Jordan.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 294-300 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Colorectal Neoplasms; Demography

**Abstract:** Chronic ulcerative colitis is being encountered with increasing frequency in developing countries. In Amman, Jordan, the records of 372 patients with chronic ulcerative colitis diagnosed between 1994 and 2001 were reviewed. Bloody diarrhoea and crampy abdominal pain were the most common presenting symptoms [84% of patients]. The mean age at onset was 31.8 years. In two thirds of patients the diagnosis was made more than 1 year after the onset of symptoms. The pattern of the disease differed from that in industrialized countries in the mild course of the disease, the absence of skin manifestations, and the rarity of colorectal cancer in our patients. The mortality rate was 6%.

## Colon

### injuries

#### Colonic injuries: is primary repair a safe option?

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 314-316 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Colostomy; Wounds and Injuries-surgery; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** This study was conducted at Mayo Hospital, Lahore from April 2004 to May 2005 to compare the results of primary repair and exteriorization in cases of large gut injuries. 80 patients, presenting in emergency between Jan. 2004 and December 2005, were selected out of which 63 were males and 17 were females. Colonic injuries were divided into five categories and were dealt accordingly. All colonic injuries presenting to emergency in study period except. Injuries requiring ileocolic anastomosis, repair and proximal fecal diversion and distal colonic injuries requiring Hartmann's procedure.

## Colostomy

### adverse effects

#### A study of complications related with colostomy closure.

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 261-266 (45 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Complications; Intraoperative Complications; Colon-injuries; Colon-surgery

**Abstract:** To determine the complications associated with colostomy closure following a suggested protocol and then compare the incidence with recent reported literature and to suggest measures for reduction of morbidity and mortality associated with colostomy closure. This study is based on a review of all the patients undergoing colostomy closure from August 1995 to September 1997 in East Surgical Ward, Mayo Hospital, Lahore. This prospective clinical study was carried out in the East Surgical Ward, Mayo Hospital, Lahore. A total of 32 patients belong to either sex who underwent colostomy closure following emergency colostomy were included in this study. Patients under 12 years of age were not included as these were managed in Paediatric Surgery Department of Mayo Hospital, Lahore. Time interval between construction and closure of colostomy was three months and all the patients were fit for anaesthesia. Pre-operative barium enema was done prior to admission to check a ny distal pathology like stricture or leakage. In only two cases strictures were found, and these patients were excluded from study. All patients were admitted through the outpatient department three days before operation, and a special proforma was filled for each patient. A detailed history was taken to find the time and indication for colostomy. A short note was made about the state of other injuries and site of colostomy. A thorough examination was performed to find the state of colostomy, type of colostomy and fitness of the patient. A total of 32 patients were included in this study. Of these 26[81.2%] were male and 6 [18.7%] patients were female. 21[65.6%] were with loop colostomy, 7[21.8%] end colostomy with mucus fistula and 4[12.5%] were with end colostomy with Hartmann's pouch. Penetrating injury of the colons is the most common etiology for

colostomy at the initial operation. 15[46.8%] were made in the transverse colon, 13[40.6%] were made in the left colon and 4[12.5%] were made in the right colon. It has been concluded in this study that the most common indication for colostomy construction in Pakistan is the penetrating injury of abdomen. Young males are more commonly suffered from firearm injuries of abdomen. Loopogram should be done before colostomy closure especially in non-traumatic cases.

## Coma

### Prognostic value of initial Glasgow coma score in comatosed patients on medical floor.

Nadeem, M.A.; Irfan, K.; Waheed, K.A.I.

King Edward Medical University - Mayo Hospital - Department of Medicine

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 229-231 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Glasgow Coma Scale; Prognosis; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** An open non-randomized prospective observational study of comatosed patients was conducted to correlate initial Glasgow Coma Score [GCS] with the outcome in patients having medical coma at Mayo Hospital, Lahore between January 2002 to September 2003. A total of 273 patients were followed throughout their hospital stay to determine the outcome after the current episode of coma. A thorough history and examination was obtained for each case. The 3 category Glasgow Coma Score was recorded as an indication of the degree of unconsciousness. One of three possible outcome categories was established, recovery [discharge], death, and referral or self discharge [by attendants] against medical advice. The outcome of 248 patients [90.84%] was established i.e. 152 [61.29%] were discharged after recovery and 96 [38.71%] died. The remaining 25 [9.16%] patients were lost to follow up. Four subcategories of the Glasgow Coma Score were made, at 3-point intervals. In the lowest score category [score 3-5] there was 59.67% mortality and only 30.66% patients were successfully treated and discharged. In the category of GCS 6-8, 30.91% died and 60% were discharged, while in the 9-11 category, 26.47% died and 66.18% were discharged. In the highest score category [12-15], 27.27% deaths occurred, probably related to the severity of main event, and 62.50% were discharged. The depth of coma as reflected by the initial GCS can reliably be used to predict the outcome in comatosed patients.

## etiology

### Traumatic and non-traumatic coma in children in the referral hospital, Al-Hasa, Saudi Arabia.

Ali, A.M.; Al Abdulgader, A.; Kamal, H.M.; Al Wehedy, A.

King Fahad Hospital and Maternity and Children Hospital

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 608-614 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Coma-mortality; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Prognosis; Glasgow Coma Scale; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** We determined the incidence, etiology and outcome of paediatric coma patients in King Fahad Hospital, which is the only referral centre for Al-Hasa region, Saudi Arabia. From April 1999 to March 2002, 91 children with coma [age range 28 days to 12 years] were admitted. The Glasgow Coma Scale for children was used for assessment. Neurological outcomes were categorized as intact, impairment or death. Incidence of coma was 4.77 per 100 000 population per year. Trauma [head trauma or polytrauma] was the commonest cause of coma [52.8%], followed by infection [25.3%]. Mortality was 47.2% [35.4% among traumatic cases and 60.5% among non-traumatic cases]. There was impaired outcome in 19.8% of patients [22.9% with traumatic coma and 16.3% with non-traumatic coma].

## Community Health Aides

### Community participation in environmental health: Eastern Azerbaijan Healthy Villages project.

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Tabriz University of Medical Sciences - National Public Health Management Centre

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 186-192 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Consumer Participation; Environmental Health; Rural Health Services; Sanitation; Water Supply

**Abstract:** The objective of this project in East Azerbaijan villages was to improve community participation in rural areas in a Healthy Villages programme. The project covered 1680 villages, and 3605 training courses for health staff and village residents on environmental health were conducted in 10 stages from 1992 to 2000. Men's and women's health councils in villages were established in 92% and 62% of villages respectively. In 39% of villages, people collected animal waste and improved the disposal collection process. A decrease in the prevalence of parasitic disease in the area was prominent after the project.



## Compensation and Redress

### ethics

#### **Unconditional compensation: reducing the costs of disagreement about compensation for research subjects.**

Wikler, D.; Sofaer, N.; Jafarey, A.; Lei, R.P.; Zhang, X.

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Harvard University - Harvard School of Public Health - Department of Population and International Health

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 6-16 (35 ref.)

**Keywords:** Human Experimentation-ethics; Research Subjects; Poverty; Cost Control; Informed Consent

**Abstract:** A central requirement of research involving humans is that people who participate as subjects should do so voluntarily. We argue that disagreements about the effect of offers of compensation on subjects' ability to participate voluntarily are likely to persist and to have high social costs. We propose a novel compensation practice-to pay potential subjects whether or not they participate-and argue that its implementation in some regions, including the Eastern Mediterranean Region, may reduce disagreement and thus mitigate such costs. We outline a research programme for assessing the potential of this practice to reduce costs.

## Congenital Hypothyroidism

#### **Parental consanguinity among parents of neonates with congenital hypothyroidism in Isfahan.**

Hashemipour, M.; Amini, M.; Talaie, M.; Kelishadi, R.; Hovespian, S.; Iranpour, R.; Salek, M.; Haghighi, S.; Khatibi, K.H.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 567-574 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Consanguinity; Gene Frequency; Infant, Newborn

**Abstract:** We determined the prevalence of congenital hypothyroidism and the rate of consanguinity among parents of hypothyroid neonates among 93 381 neonates born in 17 hospitals in Isfahan from May 2002 to April 2005. Serum thyroxine [T4] and thyroid stimulating hormone [TSH] levels were measured on the 3rd-7th day of birth and neonates with abnormal levels were recalled and the levels reassessed. Those with TSH  $\leq$  10 mIU/L and T4 < 6.5 microg/dL on the second assay were considered hypothyroid. In all, 1038 neonates were recalled and 274 were diagnosed as hypothyroid. There was a significant association between parental consanguinity and congenital hypothyroidism [P = 0.006]; congenital hypothyroidism was commoner in neonates with 1st cousin parental consanguinity than 2nd cousin parental consanguinity [P = 0.008].

## Conversion Disorder

### epidemiology

#### **Birth order, family size and its association with conversion disorders.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 38-42 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Birth Order; Family Characteristics; Anxiety; Depression

**Abstract:** To find out the association of family size and birth order in patients suffering from conversion disorder, and to observe its correlation with pattern of conversion symptoms and co morbid anxiety and depressive symptoms. This was a hospital based, descriptive, cross sectional study. The study was conducted in the Department of Psychiatry, Services hospital, Lahore from August 2003 to January 2004. One hundred patients, suffering from conversion disorder diagnosed on the basis of DSM-IV criteria were assessed for symptom pattern. A semi-structured interview was used to collect details of family size and birth order. Anxiety and Depressive symptoms were evaluated by using Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale [HADS]. The majority of the patients were having 4-6 siblings. A strong correlation was found between the larger sized family and the middle born patients with the pattern of the conversion symptoms as well as with the anxiety and depressive symptoms. The patients with a diagnosis of conversion disorder need to be managed for, not only the psychological aspects but also the social issues like family size and stresses associated with it.

## Coronary Arteriosclerosis

### diagnosis

#### Diagnostic value of homocysteine, C-reactive protein and bilirubin for coronary artery disease.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 522-535 (49 ref.)

**Keywords:** Coronary Arteriosclerosis-blood; Homocysteine-diagnostic use; Bilirubin-diagnostic use; C-Reactive Protein-diagnostic use; Body Mass Index

**Abstract:** We evaluated 3 new markers for coronary artery disease [CAD] [bilirubin, total homocysteine [t-Hcy] and high-sensitivity C-reactive protein [hs-CRP]] in 319 patients with chest pains divided into 2 groups based on coronary angiography: CAD group [n = 262] and non-CAD group [n = 57]. A control group consisted of 50 healthy subjects. t-Hcy had the highest diagnostic value for diagnosis of angiographically documented patients; bilirubin had the lowest. The sensitivities and specificities [based on ROC curves] of bilirubin, hs-CRP and t-Hcy were 70.9%, 50% and 76.8% respectively, and 40.4%, 80.7% and 70.2% respectively. We conclude that serum bilirubin levels cannot identify people at risk of CAD and t-Hcy and hs-CRP may be stronger markers.

### etiology

#### [Distribution of cardiovascular risk factors in coronary patients in Sahel Tunisia].

Lihoui, M.; Boughzala, E.; Ben Farhat, M.; Ammar, H.; Chaouech, A.; Jemaa, R.; Kaabachi, N.

Rabta Hospital - Biochemistry Service - Research Laboratory LAB-SM-01

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 536-543 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Risk Factors; Hypertension-complications; Obesity; Smoking-adverse effects; Diabetes Mellitus; Body Mass Index

**Abstract:** We evaluated cardiovascular risk factors and their association in patients in Sahel, hospitalized for coronary disease over the period 1994-1998. The clinical features of 3455 patients [72.4% men, 1741 with myocardial infarction, 1714 with unstable angina] were analysed on hospital admission. The prevalence of smoking, dyslipidaemia, hypertension, diabetes and obesity was 77.4%, 39.4%, 28.5%, 42.5% and 25.1% respectively in men and 2.9%, 43.7%, 59.2%, 56.6% and 31.9% respectively in women. With this risk factor profile a national strategy of primary prevention and heart health promotion is needed in Tunisia.

## Coronary Artery Bypass

#### [Preoperative variables associated with extubation time in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass graft surgery].

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**HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery** 2006; 12 (1): 5-16 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Respiration, Artificial; Retrospective Studies; Age Factors; Preoperative Care

**Abstract:** Decreasing mechanical ventilation and early extubation after cardiac surgery are the important scientific subjects that their clinical and financial benefits had been demonstrated. There are some variables that are associated with extubation time so, determination of them will help nurses to plan appropriate care aimed at doing an early and safe extubation. The purpose of this descriptive-analytic study was to determine whether any preoperative variable had a significant effect on extubation time after CABG. The research was conducted in one of hospitals in Tehran city. In this retrospective study, data were collected by reviewing of files of eligible patients who were undergoing CABG from December 2003 to March 2005. 93 files reviewed by convenience sampling method. Collecting data tool was a checklist consists of three parts: 1] demographic characteristics 2] health and disease history 3] physiologic status. Samples divided into two groups: early and delayed extubation [>6h]. Data analysis was performed by descriptive methods, chi square, fisher exact test and regression analysis. Mean and standard deviation of duration time of intubation was 7.19+/-3.00 with range of 3-18.25 hours in all samples. Totally 43% of subjects extubated in </-6h and 57% of them in >6h. Age was the only preoperative variable that was found to be statistically significant to extubation time [p=0.01]. According to our findings age is associated with postoperative intubation time after CABG. It means older patients need to be under long mechanical ventilation. So, nurses should make a decision on extubation in older patients, carefully.

## Cross Infection

### epidemiology

#### [Prevalence and risk factors for nosocomial infections in Hassan II university hospital, Fes, Morocco].

El Rhazi, K.; Elfakir, S.; Berraho, M.; Tachfouti, N.; Serhier, Z.; Kanjaa, C.; Nejjari, C.  
Faculte de Medecine et de Pharmacie - Laboratoire d'epidemiologie et de Sante Publique

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 56-63 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cross Infection-etiology; Hospitals, University; Risk Factors; Prevalence; Length of Stay; Infection Control

**Abstract:** We determined the prevalence and risk factors for nosocomial infection at Hassan II university hospital and the causative microorganisms among 282 inpatients. The mean duration of hospitalization was 16.4 [SD = 15] days. The prevalence of nosocomial infection was 6.7%. Infections at the site of the operation were the commonest. No catheter-related infection was noted. The main organisms isolated were *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Candida albicans*. The occurrence of a nosocomial infection was significantly associated with surgical operation [P = 0.005], presence of urinary catheter [P = 0.002] and length of hospital stay greater than 3 weeks [P = 0.04].

## Death

### classification

#### Dr. Elisabeth Kubler-Ross' stages of dying and phenomenology of grief.

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G.C. University - Department of Philosophy

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 232-233 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Grief; Attitude to Death

**Abstract:** Birth and death are both natural events but the emotional impact and the personal meanings of these events are vastly different. Birth may be anticipated with excitement and optimism, while the reality of death may be avoided and been denied. Elisabeth Kubler-Ross has been a pioneer in arousing popular and medical interest in the subject of death and dying. A physician who worked with dying patients and encouraged them to talk about themselves and their feelings toward their impending death. She found that most of the patients she had contact with welcomed the opportunity to speak openly about their conditions. After speaking with some 500 terminally ill patients, Kubler-Ross proposed that there were five stages in coming to terms with death: denial, anger, bargaining, depression and acceptance.

## Dentin Sensitivity

#### Comparative evaluation of dentine surface changes following Nd:YAG laser irradiation by SEM.

Birang, R.; Yaghini, J.

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Dentistry

**DRJ - Dental Research Journal** 2006; 3 (2): 100-105 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Lasers; Microscopy, Electron, Scanning

**Abstract:** Dentine hypersensitivity is a common clinical problem in dental practices. So several methods such as, Nd: YAG laser have been used to treat this problem. Previous studies reported that Nd:YAG laser irradiation on root surface makes some thermal changes, like dentine melting and some other side effects which are related to power of laser irradiation. The aim of our study was to compare two different settings of Nd: YAG laser to evaluate their efficacy in occluding dentinal tubules and their side effects by means of SEM. 15 newly extracted mandibular molars were selected and the specimens with certain dimensions from buccal surface and below CEJ were prepared. Specimens were divided in 3 groups: group 1 [control], were not irradiated by laser; group 2, irradiated by Nd: YAG laser [0.5w, 10Hz, 60Sec, 2 times]; and Group 3, irradiated by Nd: YAG laser [1w, 10Hz, 60Sec, 2 times]. After preparation and gold coating of specimens, the photomicrographs were seen by SEM in magnification of 100 and 1500. Finally, the number and diameter of dental tubules, crater and microcracks were determined in each group. After that, the data was analyzed using ANOVA test. Results of this study showed that diameter of dentinal tubules were reduced in Nd: YAG irradiated groups, compared with control group. Also there were no significant differences in the mean number of open dentinal tubules between Nd: YAG [0.5 watt] and control group. On the contrary, there were significant differences between Nd: YAG [1 watt] and the other groups. Meanwhile, no group showed micro cracks or craters. The results of this study show that Nd:YAG laser irradiation can cause thermal effects such as decrease in dentinal tubules diameter or their occlusion. Also 1 watt power Nd:YAG laser is more effective than 0.5 watt power in tubules occlusion which is a necessary factor in dentine desensitization.

## Depression

### epidemiology

#### Study of frequency and responsible factors for post stroke depression in stroke patients coming to Mayo Hospital Lahore.

Chaudhary, U.J.; Osman, S.S.; Iqtadar, S.; Zafar, W.; Shakil, S.; Zahoor, Z.; Akram, J.  
King Edward Medical College - Department of Medicine

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 299-301 (38 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cerebrovascular Disorders-complications; Depression-etiology

**Abstract:** Post stroke depression develops as a complication after stroke and impedes the recovery process. Different factors responsible for the development of depression include severity of paralysis, low functional and socioeconomic status and duration of stroke. Our objective was to find out the frequency and responsible factors for PSD in patients presenting to Mayo Hospital Lahore. In a descriptive design 174 patients were studied in out door clinics of Mayo Hospital Lahore. Depression was diagnosed on the basis of DSM IV and severity of stroke was evaluated on the basis of Barthel Index. Results showed that 37.9 % of patients had post stroke depression and majority of patients with PSD came with in first 3 months after stroke. We also found that there is a linear relationship [ $R^2 = 0.844$ ] between severity of stroke and PSD. Hence we concluded that PSD developed in almost one third of patients of stroke, is associated with duration and severity of stroke, developing more commonly with in first 3 months.

## Depressive Disorder, Major

### therapy

#### Effectiveness of cognitive behaviour therapy in schoolchildren with depressive symptoms in Alexandria, Egypt.

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Child Mental Health Administrator and Psychiatrist

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 615-624 (41 ref.)

**Keywords:** Depressive Disorder, Major-diagnosis; Cognitive Therapy; Interview, Psychological; Cognition Disorders; Depression-therapy

**Abstract:** We evaluated the effectiveness of cognitive behaviour therapy for 12-14-year-old schoolchildren from a low socioeconomic area in Alexandria, Egypt during the academic year 2003-04. Our sample comprised 198 boys and 136 girls. Students were assessed using the Child Depression Inventory and the Coopersmith Self-Esteem Inventory. The frequency of depression was 9.6%; 7.1% in boys and 13.2% in girls. The 32 children with depression were offered cognitive behaviour therapy. Only 17 accepted the offer and received 9 sessions of therapy. They were assessed 3 months after the intervention using the same tools and the results indicate the short-term effectiveness of the therapy.

## Diabetes Complications

#### [The quality of life in diabetic patients with chronic complications].

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

**HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery** 2006; 12 (1): 55-66 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Quality of Life; Nurses; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Achieving to desire patients quality of life can result to programming for make use of strategies for prevention and control chronic complications of diabetes and promote quality of life. This research is a descriptive and cross-sectional study. The purpose of this study was to assess the quality of life among 310 diabetic patients with chronic complications. The data were collected through interview. The tool of data collection was the questionnaire that consisted of two parts, demographic and disease characteristics, and questions about dimensions of Quality of life. Score were analyzed by descriptive and inferential methods [Chi square, Fisher exact test, and Pearson correlation coefficient]. The findings of research showed that quality of life in majority of the subjects [71%] was moderate. The most percent of the health perception [68.3%], mental health [67.7%], Physical functioning [56.1%], and social/ role functioning [54.8%] of the quality of life were moderate. Also there was no relationship between the number of complications and Quality of life. Also there was a significant relationship between demographic variables [age [ $p=0.028$ ], sex [ $p<0.001$ ], BMI [ $p=0.024$ ], grade [ $p<0.001$ ]] and Quality of life. According to the results of this study, quality of life in majority of patients with chronic complications of diabetes was moderate.

## Diabetes Mellitus

### prevention and control

#### Quality improvement programme for diabetes care in family practice settings in Dubai.

Khattab, M.S.; Swidan, A.M.; Farghaly, M.N.; Swidan, H.M.; Ashtar, M.S.; Darwish, E.A.; Al Mazrooei, A.K.; Mohammad, A.A.

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Department of Health and Medical Services - Primary Health Care Sector

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 492-504 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Family Practice-education; Medical Audit; Quality of Health Care; Physician Practice Patterns; Program Evaluation

**Abstract:** A continuous quality improvement programme for the care of registered diabetes patients was introduced in 16 government-affiliated primary health care centres in Dubai. Quality improvement teams were formed, clinical guidelines and information systems were developed, diabetes nurse practitioners were introduced and a team approach was mobilized. Audits before and after the introduction of the scheme showed significant improvements in rates of recording key clinical indicators and in their outcomes. For example, the proportion of patients with glycosylated haemoglobin levels < 7% increased from 20.6% to 31.7% and with LDL cholesterol < 100 mg/dL increased from 20.8% to 33.6%. Mean systolic blood pressure of registered patients fell from 135.3 mmHg to 133.2 mmHg.

### therapy

#### Profile of diabetes health care at Benghazi Diabetes Centre, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 168-176 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ambulatory Care Facilities; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Patient Education; Patient Compliance; Quality of Health Care; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to assess the standards of care and patients' knowledge and practices at Benghazi Diabetes Centre, the largest diabetes registry in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. A sample of 805 attending patients was interviewed over 2 months in 2002. Overall, 48.3% had never had blood pressure checked and 14.2% had never had a fundus examination and none had ever had glycosylated haemoglobin estimation. Only 2.4% of type 1 diabetics used a glucometer and 8.0% of all diabetics used urine sticks. Many patients were not compliant with treatment and were ignorant about hypoglycaemia symptoms or the complications of diabetes. Better continuing care and better education is needed for diabetic patients in this clinic.

## Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1

### ethnology

#### Developing a culturally valid and reliable quality of life questionnaire for diabetes mellitus.

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Kashan Medical University - Faculty of Nursing

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 177-185 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-ethnology; Attitude to Health; Quality of Life; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to design a culturally adapted questionnaire for studying quality of life [QOL] among type 1 and 2 adult diabetes patients in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The 41 items on the questionnaire were based on qualitative research and covered general and health-related QOL. In a descriptive survey, 104 patients completed the questionnaire; 68 [65.4%] were female. Mean age was 50.5 years [standard deviation 12.8]. Most patients [86.5%] had type 2 diabetes. Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the questionnaire was 0.98. The questionnaire successfully distinguished the lower QOL of patients suffering from pain in the limbs, loss of appetite, fatigue, constipation and itching. The questionnaire could determine both general and health-related QOL.

## Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

### blood

#### Lipids-risk categories in Omani type 2 diabetics. Impact of the national cholesterol educational program.

Al Bahrani, Ali I.; Bayoumi, Riad; Al Yahyaee, Said A.

Sultan Qaboos University - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Biochemistry

**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (2): 19-25 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cholesterol-blood; Lipids-blood; Triglycerides-blood; Lipoproteins, HDL-blood; Lipoproteins, LDL-blood

**Abstract:** To evaluate the impact of the National Cholesterol Educational Program Adult Treatment Panel III [ATP III] and the Framingham Offspring Study on Omani diabetic subjects. 221 subjects with type 2 diabetes [86 females and 135 males] and 156 non-diabetic subjects [70 females and 86 males] aged 30-70 years attending Sultan Qaboos University Hospital between 1999-2002 were recruited. Lipid profile, glucose, %HbA<sub>1c</sub>, apolipoproteinA-1 and apolipoproteinB were measured. Low density lipoprotein was calculated using the Friedwald formula. ATP-III and Framingham Offspring Study guidelines were used to classify lipid parameters into coronary heart disease-risk categories. Diabetic compared to non-diabetic subjects had significantly higher triglycerides of >1.7 mmol/L [p=0.01] and lower low density lipoprotein cholesterol of >4.2 mmol/L [p=0.012] and, in female subjects only, lower high density lipoprotein cholesterol of <1.15 mmol/L for [p<0.0001]. In addition, 57% of diabetic subjects had abnormal apolipoproteinB of >1.2 g/L compared to 49% of non-diabetic subjects. Combined raised levels of triglycerides, apolipoproteinB and low levels of high density lipoprotein were found in 42% of diabetic compared to 26% of the non-diabetic subjects [p=0.05]. Diabetic subjects had significantly higher [p=0.008] NCEP risk-score for coronary artery disease, however, only 34% conformed to a NCEP 10-year-risk score of >10%. A substantial proportion of the Omani diabetic subjects were dyslipidaemic according to the ATP III guidelines. This study recommends the implementation of a lower cut-off threshold for starting lipid-modifying agents for Omani diabetics when using the 10-year Framingham Risk Scoring equation.

### drug therapy

#### Comparison of basal insulin added to oral agents versus twice-daily premixed insulin as initial insulin therapy for type 2 diabetes.

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King Abdul Aziz University Hospital - Medical Department

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 14-17 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Insulin-administration and dosage; Insulin-therapeutic uses; Hypoglycemic Agents

**Abstract:** To compare the efficacy and safety of adding once - daily basal Glargine insulin versus switching to twice - daily premixed insulin in Type-II diabetic patients not well controlled by combined oral antidiabetic agents. In a 6 months parallel group clinical trail on 221 patients with Type-II diabetes and poorly controlled on oral antidiabetic agents [fasting blood glucose > 140 mg/ dl and glycosylated hemoglobin >8%] on oral antidiabetic treatment [metformin plus sulfonylurea] were randomized either to add Glargine insulin or to shift them to mixed insulin [30% regular insulin and 70% NPH] twice per day without oral antidiabetic treatment. Insulin dosage was titrated to target fasting blood glucose < 100 mg/dl and predinner blood glucose < 120 mg /dl. Mean hemoglobin A1C decrease from baseline was significantly pronounced [- 2.1 vs. -1.3 % p = <0.005] , and more patients reached HbA<sub>1c</sub> <7% [57 vs. 31%] with Glargine insulin plus oral antidiabetic treatment than with mixed insulin. The number of patients who achieved the target of fasting blood glucose < 100 mg/dl were more in the group which received Glargine insulin than the other group that received mixed insulin [41.7 vs. 17.8 %]. Initiation of insulin therapy in patients with Type-II diabetes uncontrolled on combined metformin and sulfonylurea by adding Glargine insulin was more effective than starting with twice daily of mixed insulin [30% regular insulin and 70% NPH insulin].

### ethnology

#### [Knowledge of patients with type 2 diabetes about their condition in Sousse, Tunisia].

Ben Abdelaziz, A.; Thabet, H.; Soltane, I.; Gaha, K.; Gaha, R.; Tlili, H.; Ghannem, H.

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 505-514 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-psychology; Patient Education; Patient Participation; Questionnaires; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

**Abstract:** We assessed the knowledge of 404 type 2 diabetic patients about their condition in order to evaluate the quality of diabetes education in primary health care units in Sousse in 2003. We found that knowledge was satisfactory in only 59% of the patients. Their knowledge about the definition of diabetes and its pathophysiology were the 2 main areas where knowledge was lacking: the proportion of correct answers were 62.6% and 50.3% respectively. More attention should be paid to educating diabetic patients within the chronic disease care national programme.

### Diabetic Ketoacidosis

#### blood

#### Insulin and glucagon ratio in the patho-physiology of diabetic ketoacidosis and hyperosmolar hyperglycemic non-ketotic diabetes.

Wahid, Maryam; Naveed, Abdul Khaliq; Hussain, Imad

Army Medical College - Department of Biochemistry

**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 11-14 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diabetic Ketoacidosis-etiology; Diabetes Mellitus-physiopathology; Diabetes Mellitus-blood; Glucagon-blood; Insulin-blood; Hyperglycemia-blood; Case-Control Studies; Diabetes Complications

**Abstract:** To assess the role of insulin / glucagon ratio in pathophysiology of diabetic ketoacidosis and hyperosmolar hyperglycemic non-ketotic diabetes. Case control, analytical study. Military Hospital, Rawalpindi from September 2003 to August 2004. The study included 7 patients with diabetic ketoacidosis, 3 patients with hyperosmolar hyperglycemic

non-ketotic diabetes, 8 patients with uncontrolled type 1 diabetes mellitus and 12 patients with uncontrolled type 2 diabetes mellitus. Twenty non-diabetic persons having blood glucose level less than 6 mmol/L were selected as control group. Patients' detailed history was taken and general physical examination was done. Plasma samples of all the patients and control subjects were assayed for plasma glucose, glycosylated hemoglobin, plasma insulin and glucagon levels. Presence or absence of ketone bodies in urine was also determined. Seven patients with diabetic ketoacidosis, 3 females and 4 males, were found to be hyperglycemic [ $p < 0.001$ ], hypoinsulinemic [ $p < 0.05$ ] and hyperglucagonemic [ $p < 0.001$ ] as compared to control group. Three patients with hyperosmolar hyperglycemic non-ketotic diabetes, 1 male and 2 females, were hyperglycemic [ $p < 0.001$ ]. Eight patients with uncontrolled type 1 diabetes mellitus, 6 males and 2 females, were having hyperglycemia [ $p < 0.001$ ] along with hyperglucagonemia [ $p < 0.001$ ]. Twelve patients with uncontrolled type 2 diabetes mellitus, 6 males and 6 females, were found to be hyperglycemic [ $p < 0.001$ ] and hyperinsulinemic [ $p < 0.001$ ] as compared to control group. The insulin / glucagon ratio was found to be 1 : 0.9 in diabetic ketoacidosis, 1: 0.15 in hyperosmolar hyperglycemic non-ketotic diabetes, 1: 0.24 in type 1 diabetes, 1: 0.08 in type 2 diabetes, and 1: 0.1 in the control group. It was concluded that if insulin / glucagon ratio in type 2 diabetes reduces to 1: 0.9 then these patients may develop ketoacidosis instead of hyperosmolar hyperglycemic non ketotic diabetes. Hence, it is the balance and interplay of insulin and glucagon which predicts the type of acute hyperglycemic emergencies [diabetic ketoacidosis and hyperosmolar hyperglycemic non-ketotic diabetes] being observed in diabetic patients and not the type of diabetes mellitus.

## Diarrhea

### microbiology

#### Escherichia coli, Shigella and Salmonella species in acute diarrhoea in Hamedan, Islamic Republic of Iran.

Alizadeh, A.H.M.; Behrouz, N.; Salmanzadeh, S.; Ranjbar, M.; Azimian, M.H.; Habibi, E.; Jaafari, F.; Zolfagharian, K.; Zali, M.R.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 243-249 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diarrhea-diagnosis; Escherichia coli; Shigella; Salmonella typhi; Feces-analysis; Culture Media-microbiology; Polymerase Chain Reaction

**Abstract:** This study investigated the frequency of Escherichia coli, Shigella and Salmonella species in stool specimens from patients with diarrhoea presenting to health centres in Hamedan province, Islamic Republic of Iran. From 144 samples, Shigella strains were isolated in 17 cases [11.8%]: 10 Sh. flexneri, 3 Sh. sonnei, 2 Sh. boydii and 2 untyped strains. No Salmonella strains were isolated. Using molecular diagnostic methods, diarrheogenic E. coli were detected in 37 cases [25.7%], the majority were enterotoxigenic [ETEC] [22 cases] and Shiga toxin-producing [STEC] strains [15 cases]. In 14 cases [9.7%] there was co-infection.

## Diarrhea, Infantile

### complications

#### Complications of acute diarrhea in malnourished children.

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 307-309 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Diarrhea-complications; Malnutrition; Child

**Abstract:** In a developing country like Pakistan malnutrition is a serious health problem. Diarrheal diseases and malnutrition are inter-related. Hence it is worth studying not only diarrhea itself but also the incidence of acute diarrheal complications in malnourished children. A total of 150 malnourished children with acute diarrhea, 50 patients in each 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree of malnutrition were included in the study to see the frequency of complications. Their ages ranged from 1 month to 4 years. Majority of the patients [44.68%] were between 6 months and 1 year. The incidence of complications was highest in the youngest age group [1 month to 1 year]. The majority of the complications like acidosis, shock and septicemia were seen in children with 3rd degree malnutrition. Metabolic and electrolyte derangements were seen again in majority of the patients with 3rd degree malnutrition. The duration of hospital stay was directly related to the degree of malnutrition.

## Dyskinesia, Drug-Induced

### diagnosis

#### Neuroleptic-induced tardive dyskinesia among Arab psychotic patients.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 625-632 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dyskinesia, Drug-Induced-etiology; Antipsychotic Agents-adverse effects; Arabs; Risk Factors; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** We carried out a retrospective descriptive study to determine prevalence and risk factors for tardive dyskinesia [TD] among psychotic patients treated with conventional neuroleptics in 4 centres in Saudi Arabia. Records of patients who had been taking  $\leq 1$  conventional neuroleptic for  $\leq 6$  months from January 1997 to December 2000 were examined; 151 patients were included in the final analysis. Only 51 had TD; another 59 [6.8%] patients had drug-induced Parkinson disease. Duration of treatment [P < 0.001], higher doses of neuroleptics [P < 0.01] and age over 40 years [P < 0.01] were associated with TD. A statistically significant difference in prevalence was found between Arabs [23.5%] and Afro-Arabs [45.5%] [P < 0.01]. Overall prevalence of TD among psychotic patients was 5.9%.

## Echinococcosis

### epidemiology

#### Human cystic echinococcosis in nomads of south-west Islamic Republic of Iran.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 41-48 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Echinococcosis-blood; Endemic Diseases; Transients and Migrants; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Dog-parasitology; Risk Factors; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Cystic echinococcosis [CE] is a widespread helminth zoonosis, especially in rural areas. We investigated the prevalence of human CE among nomadic communities in 4 areas of Khuzestan province: Behbahan, Shoush, Masjed Soleiman and Izeh. Blood samples from 3446 individuals from 700 randomly selected families were examined for detection of antibody against *Echinococcus granulosus*. Family members were interviewed to assess possible risk factors for infection such as age, sex, dog ownership. The prevalence of CE was 13.8%: 1.9% in Behbahan, 12.4% in Shoush, 17.3% in Masjed Soleiman and 18.2% in Izeh. These differences were statistically significant. There was no significant association between CE seropositivity and age, sex and dog ownership.

## Ectodermal Dysplasia

### diagnosis

#### Hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia [HED].

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 61-63 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypohidrosis; Anodontia; Dental Implantation, Endosseous

**Abstract:** Hypohidrotic Ectodermal Dysplasia [HED] is a hereditary congenital disorder of ectodermal origin. It is characterized by lack of sweat glands [hypohidrosis], nail dystrophy[onychodysplasia], alopecia [hypotrichosis], defective palms and soles [palmoplantar hyperkeratosis] and the oral presentations of partial absence of teeth [hypodontia] or complete absence of teeth [anodontia]. Hypodontia of primary and permanent dentition is one of the most frequently occurring oral symptoms in HED patients. These features of poor aesthetic affect the social and the psychological well-being of the patient. This case report describes the prosthetic rehabilitation of a HED patient.

## Education, Medical

#### The medical educator teaching portfolio. Its compilation and potential utility.

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**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (1): 7-12 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Teaching-standards; Students, Medical

**Abstract:** A revolution in thinking and redefinition of traditional scholarship by prioritising teaching skills and achievements has led to the birth of the Teaching Portfolio, designed to carry a comprehensive and dynamic record of the teaching activities of the faculty. A teaching portfolio documents the faculty's teaching scholarship and effectiveness. It is a record of selected information on one's teaching achievements, skills and strategies and dynamically represents the faculty's growth, progress and teaching record. The author suggests a template for the Teaching Portfolio of a Medical Educator, which consists of four parts: [1] evaluation, [2] personal professional development, [3] learning processes and [4] an appendix.



**A starting point for medical students.**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 84 (5 ref.)**Keywords:** Medical Records; Publishing; Students, Medical**Education, Medical, Continuing****Preregistration programme for medical practice: a survey of Cypriot trainees [2000 and 2002].**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 129-137 (4 ref.)**Keywords:** Attitude of Health Personnel; Medical Staff, Hospital; Student, Medical; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Licensure, Medical; Clinical Competence**Abstract:** This paper reports the attitudes of medical school graduates participating in the preregistration training programme in Cyprus. There were 2 independent samples, one in the year 2000 of 34 trainees and one in 2002 of 45 trainees. The trainees responded to 45 statements of attitude on a 5-point Likert scale covering 3 areas: workload, educational environment and lifestyle issues. The sample means for each statement were reported in both years and differences between the 2 years were analysed. In general, the trainees had an overall neutral to negative attitude towards the programme in both years and there was little change over the 2 years.**Electroencephalography****[The effect of physical activity on spontaneous electroencephalographic activity in rat].**

Hosseini, M.; Sharifi, M.R.; Ataei, R.A.; Alaei, H.A.

Mashhad University of Medical Sciences and Health Services - School of Medicine

**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (4): 215-222 (26 ref.)**Keywords:** Rats; Exercise; Consciousness**Abstract:** Exercise and physical activity are important factors for human health. It has been reported that exercise can be considerably useful in the treatment of psychological diseases. In the present study the effect of running on Spontaneous electroencephalographic activity [EEG] of rats was investigated. Male wistar rats weighting 190-250 gr were selected and divided into control and exercise groups. The animals of exercise group were run on treadmill [1 hour a day] for duration of two weeks. Then the animals in both groups were anesthetized with urethane and EEGs of them were recorded. In the exercise group alpha, beta and theta waves significantly increased and delta waves decreased in comparison to the control group. In the present study high frequency- low voltage waves increased and low frequency-high voltage waves decreased in the exercise group. This provides further support to the earlier supposition that increase in high frequency- low voltage waves represent promotion of consciousness. It seems that exercise could increase alertness.**Emergency Medical Services****Primary health care emergency services in Abha district of southwestern Saudi Arabia.**

Mahfouz, A.A.; Abdelmoneim, I.; Khan, M.Y.; Daffalla, A.A.; Diab, M.M.; El Gamal, M.N.; Al Sharif, A.I.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 103-112 (23 ref.)**Keywords:** Primary Health Care; Attitude of Health Personnel; Patient Satisfaction; Physicians, Family; Questionnaires; Health Care Surveys**Abstract:** To study emergency services delivery in all 30 primary health care centres in Abha district of Asir region, Saudi Arabia, data were collected about equipment and facilities, physicians' practices and attitudes, and patients' utilization of and satisfaction with emergency services. Two centres had no devoted place for emergency services. Lack of some essential equipment and drugs was evident. The greatest continuing medical education need for doctors was the management of cardiovascular emergencies [72.3%]. Many doctors [40.4%] did not consider the majority of cases as true emergencies. Many patients [43.7%] used the centres for emergency services, the most common being trauma, burns and orthopaedics [47.8%]. Most patients were satisfied overall with emergency services [82.2%].**Employment****Epidemiology and hazards of student labour in Mansoura, Egypt.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 347-363 (45 ref.)

**Keywords:** Students; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Occupational Exposure; Socioeconomic Factors

**Abstract:** To determine the prevalence of student labour, underlying causes and impacts, we carried out a cross-sectional study on 1293 students enrolled in government secondary schools in Mansoura. Year-round work was reported by 8.6% of students and summer work by 27.5%. The majority worked for > / = 6 hours/day. Lower social status, attending vocational school, male sex, large family size and rural residence were significant predictors of student labour. Hazards at the workplace, injuries and corporal punishment were prevalent among working students. Work adversely affected education and social life. Contribution to family income was the main reason for working.

## Endocarditis, Bacterial

### Infective endocarditis at a tertiary care centre in Saudi Arabia: review of 47 cases over 10 years.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 64-71 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Heart Failure, Congestive; Hospitals, Military; Retrospective Studies; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Sex Distribution; Age Distribution

**Abstract:** To describe the pattern of infective endocarditis in a tertiary hospital in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, a retrospective review was made of all cases admitted between 1993 and 2003. Of 47 patients, a native valve was involved in 37 [78.7%] and a prosthetic valve in 10 [21.3%]. Predisposing cardiac conditions were present in 27 patients: rheumatic and congenital heart disease were the most common. Blood cultures were positive in 76.4% of patients: the most commonly isolated organisms were *Staphylococcus* spp. in 20 patients [12 *St. aureus* and 8 coagulase-negative staphylococci] and *Enterococcus* spp. [6 patients]. The complication rate was 78.7% and hospital mortality rate was 8.5%.

## Endothelium, Vascular

### metabolism

#### Relation between hypercholesterolaemia and vascular endothelial microinflammation.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 515-521 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Endothelium, Vascular-pathology; Cholesterol-blood; Hypercholesterolemia-blood; Hypercholesterolemia-pathology; Vascular Diseases-blood

**Abstract:** We investigated the correlation between hypercholesterolaemia and oxidative stress and P-selectin and interleukin-6 [IL-6] as markers for endothelial status. We studied 40 Egyptian adults with asymptomatic hypercholesterolaemia and 20 age- and sex-matched controls. Lipid peroxidation was significantly higher [P < 0.001] in the study group and positively correlated with cholesterol [P < 0.001] and low-density lipoprotein [LDL] [P < 0.002]. Glutathione peroxidase activity was also significantly higher [P < 0.001] with positive correlation with cholesterol [P < 0.001] and LDL [P < 0.001]. Markers for endothelial cell function were significantly higher in the study group [P < 0.001] with a positive correlation with cholesterol [P < 0.001] and LDL [P < 0.001]. Hypercholesterolaemia causes endothelial microinflammation, and P-selectin and IL-6 may also be risk factors for cardiovascular disease.

## Epididymitis

### drug therapy

#### Acute epididymo-orchitis - is empirical therapy for *Chlamydia trachomatis* justified?

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 234-236 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Orchitis-drug therapy; *Chlamydia trachomatis*-pathogenicity; Epididymitis-etiology; Orchitis-etiology; Acute Disease

**Abstract:** In sexually active males, the commonest organisms causing acute epididymo-orchitis are *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. The peak incidence is seen during 20's. The aim of our study was to prove that in majority of cases of acute epididymo-orchitis, the bacterial pathogens cannot be isolated. The reason being that the pathogen responsible in majority of cases is *Chlamydia trachomatis* which cannot be isolated by routine bacteriological techniques. We reviewed the cases of acute epididymo-orchitis and studied the percentage of patients in which bacterial pathogens were isolated. The clinical and microbiological data of patients from Aug. 2003 to Sep. 2005 was reviewed. The clinical diagnosis of acute epididymo-orchitis was confirmed by scrotal ultrasonography. Midstream urine sample were processed by using standard culture techniques. Patients were followed for a period of three months. There were total 97 patients, with median and interquartile range of 20 and 17-25 years respectively. At the time of presentation the median duration of symptoms was 4.5 days, while median hospital stay was 5 days.

Scrotal pain was the main presenting symptom. Pyuria was noticed in 41 [43%] patients and in only 12 [14%] of these the bacterial pathogens were isolated. Main organisms being *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. We have concluded that *Chlamydia trachomatis* can not be isolated by routine bacteriological techniques. Currently available diagnostic methods are cumbersome and expensive. Therefore there is a need to develop simpler techniques, which can be made available in moderately equipped laboratories; in order to facilitate the detection of *Chlamydia trachomatis*. Presently the patients in whom the causative organisms can not be isolated can safely be treated for *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

## Epilepsy

### diagnosis

#### Clinical characteristics and responsiveness to treatment in Lennox-Gastaut syndrome. Aretrospective Hospital Audit.

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**Neurosciences** 2006; 11 (1): 24-36 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Epilepsy-etiology; Mental Retardation; Treatment Outcome; Syndrome; Brain-Pathology; Anticonvulsants-therapeutic uses; Drug Therapy, Combination; Retrospective Studies; Medical Audit

**Abstract:** To describe the clinical profile of Lennox-Gastaut syndrome [LGS] patients and to assess the best antiepileptic drug combination. Patient files of all children diagnosed with LGS at King Abdul-Aziz University [KAUH], Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia between January 2000 to January 2005 were retrieved and analyzed. Details on clinical data, and disease related variables were collected. Treatment trial, last drug combination, maintenance dosage, seizure frequency, and duration before and after treatment, and the overall effect in reducing seizures were recorded. Fifty-four patients were identified with a male:female ratio of 2.4:1 with age range of 10 months-14 years. A history of febrile convulsion was found in 11 [20%] patients, history of infantile spasm was found in 14 patients [26%], mental retardation in 52 patients [96%], and hypotonia in 13 patients [24%]. All patients had abnormal EEG that meets the diagnostic criteria. Brain CT scan was abnormal in 32 [65%] patients. Brain MRI was abnormal in 17 [23%] patients. Neuroradiological abnormalities varied from non-specific atrophy to hippocampal sclerosis and calcification. Metabolic screening carried out for 11 patients [20%] was normal. All patients were on a 3-drug combination at some stage of their disease. The most frequent combination was sodium valproate and lamotrigine. Intravenous immunoglobulin was used in 2 patients with temporary improvement; ketogenic diet was tried in one patient, which did not add much to fit control. The severe nature and intractability of LGS emphasize the need for active and efficacious treatment, which can improve the prognosis as a whole. Different combinations of new anticonvulsants could achieve significant seizure control and could modify the quality of life for these patients. Each patient needs to be considered individually, taking into account the potential benefit of each therapy weighed against the risk of adverse effects.

#### Clinical profile of epilepsy during the first two years of life.

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 55-59 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Seizures; Electroencephalography

**Abstract:** This study aims at identifying the different presentations of infantile epilepsy with their E.E.G. and neuro-radiological patterns. Patients included in this study were children suffering from epilepsy starting below 2 years of age. They were attending the outpatient clinic or were from the in-patient departments in Prince Ali - Ben Al - Hussein hospital. The study included 100 children with ages ranging from three month to two years. All patients were subjected to: careful history taking, general and neurological examination including fundus examination, E.E.G. tracing, CT were done for all cases. Febrile convulsions and convulsions due to metabolic disturbances were excluded from the study. Patients were divided clinically into 2 groups: Group A [symptomatic] group-80 cases [80%]: included those who had evident etiology, evident neurological deficit or developmental delay of significant degree prior to onset of seizures while Group B [cryptogenic] group-20 cases [20%]. male to female ratio was 1.5: 1. The etiological factors encountered were perinatal asphyxia [55%] while heredofamilial disorders were least common 44% of patients had normal clinical examination as well as development while 27 % were mentally handicapped. The generalized tonic-clonic seizure was the commonest in both group while infantile type was the least, EEG was normal in 18 % of cases while CT scan lesion were present in 70% of the patients. Careful history taking is extremely important for accurate diagnosis of epilepsy. The investigation of choice is the E.E.G. Computerized tomography should be considered an accurate neurodiagnostic test. It provides a good anatomic description of the brain.

### psychology

#### [Level of coping with stressors in parents of epileptic children].

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**HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery** 2006; 12 (2): 63-71 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Adaptation, Psychological; Stress; Questionnaires; Parents

**Abstract:** Epilepsy as the most important chronic neurological disease affects on child and his/her family therefore it can lead to occur some stresses in family particularly in parents. This study has been done to determine ideas of parents with epileptic children about stressors and their coping with this agent in those who come to the optional therapeutic centers in Tehran. This is a descriptive-analytical research which 400 parents with epileptic children were selected based on aim. The method of collecting data was by questionnaire for literate persons and by interview for illiterates whose research tool was questionnaire. The questionnaire was prepared in three parts [demographic information's, stressors questions, and coping questions for parents with epileptic children. The data was collected in one stage and analyzed with SPSS software. To analyze the data, descriptive and inferential statistical methods [t-test, analyze variance] have been used. Statistical analysis showed that there is significant differences in stress between parents [ $p=0.001$ ]. The most percentage [86%] of fathers in comparison mothers [81.9%] have moderate level of stress and least percentage [5.4%] fathers and [4.4%] of mothers have low level of stress. The level of stress in parents showed significant correlation with personal variables. Most percentage [69%] of fathers and mothers [66.1%] have low-moderate level of coping and it has significant correlation with some personal variables. The analyze variance test showed that there was significant and converse relationship between stress and coping in parents with epileptic children and increasing stress lead to decrease coping. The results of this study have been shown that the stress in father of epileptic children is more than mothers; however there is no significant differences in the level of coping.

## Escherichia coli

### genetics

#### Distribution of genes encoding toxins and antibiotic resistance patterns in diarrhoeagenic Escherichia coli isolates in Tehran.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 287-293 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Drug Resistance, Bacterial; Diarrhea; Bacterial Toxins; Virulence; DNA Probes

**Abstract:** Pathogenicity of Escherichia coli can involve a large number of virulence factors, toxins being the most obvious. We assessed the distribution of genes encoding toxins among E. coli isolates from diarrhoeal cases using DNA probes. From 200 isolates, 92 [46.0%] carried genes encoding for toxins, 43.5% of these being multixenogenic. Enteraggregative heat-stable enterotoxin was detected in 40 [43.5%] isolates, verotoxin in 38 [41.3%], cytotoxic distending toxin in 24 [26.1%], heat-stable enterotoxin in 12 [13.0%] and heat-labile enterotoxin in 10 [10.9%]. Furthermore, 40 strains [70.0%] carried resistance. We conclude that toxigenicity and antibiotic resistance are the main contributing factors leading to the virulence potential of these E. coli isolates.

## Esophageal Neoplasms

### pathology

#### Small cell carcinoma of the esophagus.

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 82-84 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Carcinoma, Small Cell-diagnosis; Esophageal Neoplasms-radiotherapy; Esophageal Neoplasms-drug therapy; Neoplasm Metastasis

**Abstract:** Primary Small Cell Carcinoma [SCC] of the esophagus is a rare but very malignant tumor characterized by early dissemination and poor prognosis if untreated. It is similar in appearance and behavior to its counterpart of the lung. Combination chemotherapy is the mainstay of treatment, though the standard treatment for esophageal SCC has not been defined yet due to the paucity of cases. The prognosis is generally dismal regardless of treatment. This patient of small cell carcinoma esophagus presented with liver and lung metastases and was treated with palliative radiotherapy and combination chemotherapy.

### therapy

#### Oesophageal dilatation as palliation for irresectable carcinoma oesophagus.

Nadeem, A.; Bilal, A.; Nabi, M.S.; Aslam, V.; Afridi, K.; Hussain, S.

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 302-304 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dilatation; Palliative Care; Neoplasm Staging; Esophageal Neoplasms-surgery

**Abstract:** The primary therapeutic goals in patients with advanced oesophageal malignancy are the re-introduction of an enteral diet and early discharge. The endoscopic dilation has been proposed as an alternative technique for palliation in patients not suitable for surgery. To review our experience with oesophageal dilation for the palliation of malignant oesophageal obstruction. A retrospective review was conducted of the notes of all patients who underwent palliative oesophageal dilation in our unit. 100 patients [age range 30-90years] underwent oesophageal dilation for

malignant oesophageal obstruction 48% of patients had obstruction at lower one third of esophagus. Median survival was 6 weeks [range 1week to 03 months]. Successful dilation was possible in 70% of cases. During follow up 20% returned to solid diet, 50% required a soft diet and 30% were unable to tolerate any enteral nutrition. The use of oesophageal dilation achieves, good palliation allowing early discharge from hospital, re-introduction of an enteral diet.

## Evidence-Based Medicine

### Attitudes to evidence-based medicine of primary care physicians in Asir region, Saudi Arabia.

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Executive Board of the Health Ministers Council for GCC States

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 408-419 (39 ref.)

**Keywords:** Attitude; Questionnaires; Awareness; Physicians, Family

**Abstract:** A questionnaire survey was made of primary health care physicians in Asir region, Saudi Arabia in 1999 to explore their awareness of and attitude towards evidence - based medicine. The 272 respondents welcomed the principles of evidence- based medicine. Awareness and use of extracting journals, review publications and databases was low. Pharmaceutical company sponsored journals were the most commonly read. Bibliographic databases could only be accessed by 13% of respondents and the Internet by only 6%. There was only partial understanding of technical terms used in medicine. Absence of a local library and increased patient workload were seen by most respondents evidence-based as the main obstacles to practising evidence - based medicine.

## Exophthalmos

### etiology

#### Proptosis: etiology and demographic patterns.

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 38-41 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Exophthalmos-epidemiology; Exophthalmos-therapy; Hospitalization; Age Distribution; Cross-Sectional Studies; Demography

**Abstract:** To determine the demographic pattern of patients presenting with proptosis and its etiology. A cross-sectional descriptive study. Khyber Institute of Ophthalmic Medical Sciences [KIOMS], Hayatabad Medical Complex, Peshawar from July 2001- December 2002. Sixty cases of proptosis presenting at KIOMS were included. Thirtysix patients were male while 24 were female. They were divided into two age groups; 0-15 years [paediatric group] and above 15 years [adult group]. An elaborate work up plan was formulated for all patients, which included detailed history, clinical examination [ocular, orbital and systemic], radiological and histopathological investigations. Neoplasms [33%] were the most common causes of proptosis in all the patients followed by orbital inflammations [23%], orbital infections [20%], structural abnormalities [12%], vascular abnormalities [7%] and trauma [5%]. Neoplasms were the most common cause of proptosis in both paediatric and adult group. Proptosis was the cardinal feature and visual deterioration was present in more than half of the patients. Timely referral, early diagnosis and appropriate management can result in reduction of visual morbidity.

## Feeding Methods

### [Comparison of continuous and intermittent feeding in very low birth weight breast-milk-fed neonates in the NICU of Imam-Reza Hospital in Mashhad].

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**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (3): 257-262 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infant, Very Low Birth Weight; Infant Mortality; Intensive Care Units, Neonatal

**Abstract:** Neonates with a birth weight lower than 1500 g [VLBW] compose almost 1% of all newborns, and 50% of neonatal mortality as well. Nutrition is one of the most important problems in these neonates given that they are not able to suck. So, we decided to study intermittent feeding through NG tube every 2 hours and continuous feeding by pump in order to compare weight gain and complications between these two methods. This study was a randomized clinical trial on neonates admitted to the NICU of Imam-Reza Hospital between 2004 and 2005. All neonates, with a birth weight lower than 1500g, were enrolled and randomly divided into two groups. Weight of each neonate was measured every 3 days. Data were gathered and analyzed using Chi-squared test and Student's t-test. P-value less < 0.05 was considered significant. Studied neonates with birth weights lower than 1500g, were either in the intermittent feeding or continuous feeding group. Neonates entered the investigation when milk volume reached 100 ml/Kg. The two groups were matched with respect to birth weight, gestational age, feeding start age, and weight and age at the time of study entry. Of 73 neonates, 61 were discharged and 11 died. One neonate was excluded from the study because of early discharge. No significant difference was found between the groups in weight gain, feeding tolerance,

and reaching birth weight or discharge weight [ $p=0.33$ ]. There does not seem to be any difference between the efficiency of the two feeding methods.

## Fertility

### **A study of fertility patterns of ever married women in Oman.**

Dorvlo, Atsu S.S.; Bakheit , Charles S.; Al Riyami, Asya; Morsi, Magdi; Al Adawi, Samir

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**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (2): 33-40 (38 ref.)

**Keywords:** Marriage; Marital Status; Social Class; Educational Status; Women

**Abstract:** To examine the relation between age, education, residence and fertility rate and change in fertility rate between 1994/95 and 1999/2000. The data for the study was extracted from the Oman National Health Survey, 2000. The birth histories data was used to extract data on woman years and births in the periods 1990 to 1994 and 1995 to 2000. The marital fertility rate in 1999/2000 was 7.12 births. The rates for rural and urban dwellers were 8.07 and 6.75 respectively in 1999/2000. Corresponding rates in 1994/95 [8.65, 8.30 and 9.69 respectively] were significantly higher than those in 1999/2000 for all categories, indicating a reduction in rates. In both periods the higher the education level of the mother the lower her fertility. Education was a strong determinant of fertility. This study confirms that the higher the education of the woman the lower her fertility and that fertility is on the decline in Oman.

## Fetal Membranes, Premature Rupture

### **Comparison of fern and evaporation tests for detection of ruptured fetal membranes.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 197-200 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Microscopy; Cervix Mucus; Developing Countries; Pregnancy; Hospitals, Teaching

**Abstract:** Timely diagnosis of ruptured fetal membranes during the pregnancy is important. This study in the Islamic Republic of Iran compared the sensitivity and specificity of the evaporation test that requires no special equipment with the standard fern test requiring a microscope. Two groups of 50 pregnant women were studied: 1 with artificially ruptured membranes [gold standard] and 1 with intact membranes. The positive and negative predictive values of the fern test were 92% and 96% and for the evaporation test were 89% and 98%. The evaporation test is a simple, easy and non-expensive diagnostic test for ruptured membranes.

## Finger Injuries

### etiology

### **[Evaluation of treatment techniques in finger tip injury during 3 years in 15 Khordad hospital, Shaheed Beheshti University].**

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15 Khordad Hospital

**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (2): 147-150 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Finger Injuries-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Surgical Flaps-utilization

**Abstract:** Considering the massive number of patients referring to the emergency department of 15 Khordad hospital with finger tip injuries, we decided to statistically survey the treatment modality practiced and also the most prevalent finger involved and compare the results with that of referenced books. In the study 288 patients with finger tip injuries who were referred to 15 Khordad hospital in a period of 3 years were enrolled and treatment modality and the fingers involved were evaluated. 63% of the injuries due to trauma were treated conservatively, 21% by volar V-Y Advancement flap, 6% by kutler flaps, 6% by skin graft and the remaining 9% with cross finger flap. The most common finger involved was the index finger. The selected treatment modality depended on the nature of injury and discretion of the surgeon, with due consideration to the published literature. The index finger however was the commonly involved finger, whereas the books refer to the middle finger as the common site of injury.

## Firearms

### **[Pattern of firearm related injuries: results of a multi-center study].**

Ghodsi, S.M.; Eftekhari, B.; Khajji, A.

Tehran University of Medical Sciences

**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (3): 232-239 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Wounds, Gunshot-mortality; Awareness

**Abstract:** Firearm-related injuries pose a serious public health problem in many countries, such as the United States and South Africa. The aim of this study was to report the pattern of firearm injuries using data collected by the national

trauma project. The national trauma project has been conducted by Trauma and Surgery Research Center of Sina Hospital in 8 cities of Iran [Tehran, Shiraz, Tabriz, Ahvaz, Kermanshah, Mashhad, Babol and Qom] and it includes information of 16753 trauma patients. Overall, 104 patients [0.6%] were identified as having sustained a firearm injury. They were 94 [90.4%] males and 10 [9.6%] females, with a mean age of 28.2+/-10.3 [range, 15 to 60 years]. The age group of 21-30 years comprised 49.5% of our patients. Extremity injury was the most common type of injury [47.9%]. Eight patients [7.6%] died resulting from the severity of injuries, with head injury as the main cause of death in 4 of them [50%]. Most patients [73.3%] sustained injuries in an assault. More restricted rights toward keeping and using firearms seem to be necessary. Awareness of physicians of firearm related injuries and their treatment is essential for the appropriate management of patients and reduction of hospital mortality in victims. On the other hand, attempts should be made to build an especial system for monitoring firearm-related injuries in Iran.

## Fissure in Ano

### drug therapy

#### Clinical efficacy of 0.2% glyceryl trinitrate ointment for anal fissures.

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 217-219 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nitrates-administration and dosage; Nitric Oxide Donors-therapeutic uses; Nitric Oxide Donors-administration and dosage; Administration, Topical; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** To validate the clinical efficacy of 0.2% glyceryl trinitrate ointment, a nitric oxide donor, in the management of anal fissures. A prospective clinical study conducted on consecutive patients with anal fissures presented to the surgical clinic of Jinnah Hospital and Allama Iqbal Medical College Complex Lahore. These patients were treated with topical 0.2% glyceryl trinitrate paste in soft white paraffin three times a day. Patients were examined at regular intervals to evaluate the fissure status, adverse reactions, symptomatic control and recurrence. All subjects were followed-up until they were pronounced cured or treatment terminated. 121 patients comprised this study group. 6 cases were lost to follow-up and 109 [94.7%] of the remaining 115 subjects were cured. Of those cured, 13 [11.3%] presented with acute and 102 [88.7%] chronic fissures. There were 98 male and 17 female patients with median age of 41 years [range, 14-70 years]. Complete symptomatic relief was achieved in all patients within one month of therapy. Treatment had to be terminated in 6 [5.2%] patients: 5 [4.3%] experienced intolerable adverse effects and 1 [0.8%] patient failed to respond. All these cases were successfully treated with lateral internal sphincterotomy. There was no change of continence in this series. Glyceryl trinitrate ointment produces healing of the anal fissures and adequate symptomatic relief and should be considered as the first line treatment for anal fissures.

#### Role of topical glycerol trinitrate [GTN] in the treatment of acute anal fissure.

Iqbal, J.; Bilal, A.

Quaid-e-Azam Medical College/B.V. Hospital - Department of Surgery

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 279-281 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Acute Disease; Nitrates-administration and dosage; Administration, Topical

## Foreign Bodies

### diagnosis

#### Prolonged retention of an intra medullary wooden foreign body.

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 78-79 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fistula; Metacarpus; Wood

**Abstract:** Cases of accidental penetrating injury by foreign bodies are not rare, especially in children. In this report, a case of an intra osseous wooden foreign body retained over an 8-month period causing various complications and suspected of metacarpal tumor is presented. Various previous treatment protocols including curettage, debridement and antibiotic therapy proved unsuccessful. This case was successfully diagnosed by fistulogram using radio-opaque agents and treated accordingly.

## Foreskin

### abnormalities

#### Aposthia: a birth defect or normal quantitative recessive human genetic trait?

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 280-286 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Genes, Recessive; Health Surveys

**Abstract:** Aposthia [natural circumcision] is the condition of being born without a prepuce. Usually sporadic cases are reported in the medical literature. In this paper for the first time we present the genetic profile of 3 families with aposthia trait and discuss the possible genetics.

## Furcation Defects

**Histological evaluation of inflammation after sealing furcation perforation in Dog's teeth by four materials.**

Zare Jahromi, M.; Razavi, S.M.; Esfahanian, V.; Feizi, Gh.

Azad University of Khorasgan - Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Endodontics

**DRJ - Dental Research Journal** 2006; 3 (2): 84-91 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Root Canal Preparation; Ceramics; Periapical Tissue; Guided Tissue Regeneration, Periodontal; Inflammation; Dogs

**Abstract:** The materials used in sealing furcating perforation can have considerable effects on controlling the ensuing inflammation and periodontal repair. The objective of the present study was to carry out a histological comparison between the effects of pro-root, cold ceramic, glassionomer cement, and root MTA on the healing of periodontal tissues after furcal perforation in dog's teeth. One-hundred premolar teeth of one-year old dogs were used in this experimental/animal study. After anesthetizing the dogs and the premolar teeth, the access cavities were prepared at the occlusal level and the root canals were instrumented and filled with gutta percha and AH26 sealer, using the step-back technique. Furcations were perforated to a size of 3X3 mm<sup>2</sup>, using long burs. These areas were then randomly filled with aforementioned four test materials [a total number of 84 premolar teeth] while the access cavities were filled with amalgam. The remaining 16 teeth were selected to serve as positive and negative controls. Biopsy samples were taken from the perforated areas at 1, 2, and 3-month intervals and were transferred to laboratory for pathological examination. The results were statistically analyzed, using the Kruskal Wallis and Mann Whitney tests. The statistical analysis revealed that under similar conditions, periodontal tissues surrounding Pro-root, show less inflammatory response than the other three materials. However, no significant differences were observed among the four studied materials during 1 and 2 months as evidenced by the biopsy samples [P>0.05]. For longer period [three month], however, samples surrounding cold ceramic and Root MTA showed decreasing inflammatory responses. From the findings of the present study, it may be concluded that although tissues adjacent to Proroot showed less inflammatory response than other three test materials, all of them [Proroot, Glass-ionomer cement, cold ceramic, and Root MTA] may be considered to be suitable materials for sealing furcal perforation providing. They receive approval by other tests including micro leakage, cytotoxicity, tissue analysis, and etc.

## Gallbladder

### physiology

**Postprandial gall bladder contraction seen under ultrasound to rule out non functioning gall bladder in patients of flatulent dyspepsia.**

Anwaar, R.

Allama Iqbal Medical College - Department of Anatomy

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 215-216 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gallbladder Emptying; Ultrasonography; Dyspepsia-etiology; Dyspepsia-physiopathology; Flatulence; Postprandial Period

**Abstract:** Thirty patients with flatulent dyspepsia selected. Ultrasound examination pre and postprandial done. 26 had normal postprandial gall bladder contraction. 4 patients found to be having non functional gall bladder as it did not show postprandial contraction. They were advised to have oral cholecystography and one of these 4 patients was found to have stone impacted in neck of gall bladder.

## Gallbladder Neoplasms

### surgery

**Presentation of gallbladder carcinoma and its surgical management.**

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 270-272 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Gallbladder Neoplasms-diagnosis; Cholecystectomy; Gallbladder Neoplasms-classification; Gallstones

**Abstract:** To study the mode of presentation, age and sex distribution, socio-economic status and evaluation of various surgical methods adopted for treatment of localized and advanced gallbladder carcinoma. It was a prospective type of study. This study was conducted in the Department of Surgery Nishtar Hospital, Multan from January 2004 to June 2005. Patients and methods: Twenty five patients of all ages and both sex were taken from all surgical units. On the basis of history, examination and laboratory investigations they were suspected of having gallbladder cancer. All



the patients were operated and were divided into three groups on the basis of operative findings and stage of disease. There were 4 males and 21 female with a male to female ratio of 1:5. Presenting feature in decreasing order of frequency were; pain in right hypochondrium in 88%, nausea and vomiting in 60%, weight loss in 40%, jaundice in 28%, anorexia in 28%, mass in right hypochondrium in 24%, pruritis in 20%, fever in 12% and ascites in 4% patients. Preoperative diagnosis of carcinoma of gallbladder was possible in 12 [48%] patients with the help of ultrasound and CT scan but all were of advanced age of disease. Gall stone were the most important etiological factor in 20 [80%] patients, obesity was found in 7 [28%] and chronic typhoid infection in 2 [8%] patients. All patients were operated. Simple cholecystectomy was done in 4 patients of stage I and II. Extended cholecystectomy done in 6 patients of stage III. Laparotomy and biopsy of the mass and/or palliative surgery for drainage of bile was done in 15 cases of stage IV and V disease. Adenocarcinoma was the most common histological type found in 22 [88%] cases. Gallstone are the most important etiological factor in gall bladder carcinoma.

## Giant Lymph Node Hyperplasi

### diagnosis

#### Castleman's disease - a rare disease of lymph nodes.

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 74-75 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rare Diseases; Lymph Nodes

**Abstract:** Castleman's disease is a rare disorder of unknown etiology and different clinical manifestations, occurring in young adults [usually prior to age 30 years]. In this case report we present one such case who was a 16 years old male with abdominal pain, weight loss, cervical lymph adenopathy and hepatosplenomegaly. Lymph node biopsy revealed hyaline-vascular type of Castleman's disease. He was put on chemotherapy but was lost to follow-up.

## Glaucoma

### diagnosis

#### Early diagnosis and misdiagnosis of glaucoma.

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 198-199 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ocular Hypertension; Diagnostic Errors

**Abstract:** To recognize and draw a line between glaucomatous and non glaucomatous patients at very early stage. Such silent dangerous ocular problem must be recognized and treated at very initial stage to avoid subsequent complications. History and all the parameters including intraocular pressure, vision, visual fields and fundus examination were evaluated for diagnosis. The study was done at General Hospital and Services Hospital Lahore from 1987 to early 1991. All the patients over the age of 40 year whether coming for first time or already on antiglaucoma treatment were evaluated thoroughly. Patients were examined by senior colleagues also. Total 180 patients were included in study, 120 males 60 females. They were divided into four groups. Group I and II were diagnosed early and included 120 patients with no complications. Group-III and IV were misdiagnosed and included 60 patients. Discussion Until and unless, special care is taken to focus on the diagnosis, it is usually missed with many complications. It is only the casual behaviour of treating physician who considers the patient's complaint lightly and examines them superficially. Although misdiagnosed cases are relatively less than truly misdiagnosed cases of glaucoma yet they form an important fraction of patients who may go blind within coming years. It is therefore necessary to diagnose such patients at very early stage. The surgeon should take special interest to diagnose such patients. One should not hesitate to consult senior colleagues in doubtful cases. Proper counseling for non cooperative patients is very necessary.

## Halitosis

### etiology

#### [Halitosis and its treatment].

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**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (3): 289-313 (46 ref.)

**Keywords:** Halitosis-diagnosis; Halitosis-microbiology; Oral Hygiene; Mouth Diseases; Sulfur Compounds

**Abstract:** Halitosis is a general term used to describe an unpleasant offensive odor emanating from the oral cavity. Under normal conditions, breathing has a special and not a bothering odor, which is called human odor. Around 90% of all the causes of bad breath originate from the oral cavity, and more specifically, it has been reported that around 40% come from the dorso-posterior region of the tongue. Moreover, nonoral pathologic conditions, including upper and

lower respiratory tract and gastro-intestinal infections, as well as some metabolic diseases, have also been identified as halitosis-inducing factors. Oral cavity malodor can be attributed to a variety of products arising from bacterial amino acids' metabolism. These metabolites include many compounds, such as indole, skatole and volatile sulfur compounds, like methyl mercaptan, hydrogen sulfide, dimethyl sulfide, which are the main components of bad breath originating from the oral cavity. The microorganisms that contribute to halitosis include gram negatives, anaerobes, klebsiella, and bacteroids. Local pathologic factors like poor oral hygiene, chronic gingivitis, dental caries, dental plaques, malignancies of the oral cavity and surrounding tissues, tonsillar chronic infections, foreign bodies in tonsils or oral cavity, fissured tongue and sino-nasal diseases can also induce halitosis. In addition, systemic pathologic etiologies like lower respiratory tract infections, gastro-intestinal disorders, blood dyscrasias, diabetes, liver cirrhosis, renal failure, vitamin deficiencies, especially vitamin C deficiency, and some drugs can cause halitosis. Local non-pathologic factors, such as smoking, dental prosthesis, saliva stasis, and systemic non-pathologic ones, like pregnancy, menstruation, menopause, fasting, old age, and some foods can bring about malodorous breath. Old age, salivary gland aplasia, diabetes, menopause, bad oral and dental hygiene, and spices can cause mouth dryness and reduce salivary flow and mouth washing, hence leading to a foul-smelling mouth. Complete and close physical examination and history taking can guide the physician toward the diagnosis and help to find the exact cause of halitosis. Bad odors of short time duration are mainly caused by infections, severe systemic diseases, foreign bodies, or recent drug therapy. In contrast, majority of long-lasting bad odors are due to poor oral hygiene, malignancies of the oral cavity or surrounding tissues, respiratory tract, or bronchiectasis. Intake of some foods and sleeping may result in intermittent halitosis. Eradication of halitosis inducing factors is the first step toward problem solving. Besides, care of the oral hygiene, teeth, gums, tongue brushing, and dental flossing help to overcome bad breath originating from the oral cavity.

## Health Education, Dental

### Evaluation of the Ministry of Health school oral health programme in the West Bank region of Palestine.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 595-607 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Oral Hygiene; Dental Caries; Program Evaluation; School Dentistry; Questionnaires; Retrospective Studies; Periodontal Index

**Abstract:** This paper reports an evaluation of the activities and outcomes of the school oral health programme conducted by the Ministry of Health in public schools in the West Bank region of Palestine from 1997-98 to 2003-04. Retrospective analysis of official records focused on oral health indices and student referrals. A slight improvement in DMFT scores in students in some governorates in the last 2 years showed some progress in caries control. However, maintenance efforts are required to ensure that caries level does not rise in disease-stable areas, and an increase in strategic effort is required to address the high caries level in high-risk areas. In-depth interviews with stakeholders identified the strengths and weaknesses of the screening programme and recommendations for improvements.

## Health Status

### Emergence of diseases of affluence in Oman. Where do they feature in the health research agenda?

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**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (2): 3-9 (61 ref.)

**Keywords:** Developing Countries; Risk Assessment; Social Class; Health Policy

## Hearing Disorders

### epidemiology

### Prevalence and risk factors for hearing disorders in secondary school students in Ismailia, Egypt.

Abdel Rahman, A.G.; Meky, F.A.S.; Allam, M.F.; El Tabakh, M.; El Gaafary, M.M.

Suez Canal University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Community, Environmental and Occupational Medicine

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 586-594 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hearing Disorders-etiology; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Hearing Tests; Students

**Abstract:** This study estimated the prevalence of hearing disorders and associated risk factors in a 10% sample of all secondary-school students in Ismailia city, Egypt. All participants were given a questionnaire and Weber and Rinne tests for hearing disabilities. Among 2633 students, the prevalence of hearing loss was 22.2%, mostly sensorineural hearing loss. More students at technical schools had mixed sensorineural and conductive hearing loss [46.2%] than students at general [28.6%] or commercial [25.3%] schools. Multivariate logistic regression analysis identified the number of attacks of otitis media, history of ear disease treatment, history of admission to fever hospital and history of ear surgery as independent risk factors for sensorineural hearing loss.

## Heart Failure, Congestive

### nursing

#### [An investigation of quality of life and factors affecting it in the patients with congestive heart failure].

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**HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery** 2006; 12 (1): 77-86 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Quality of Life

**Abstract:** Improving the quality of life is generally one of the main goals in caring of the patients with congestive heart failure, so identifying factors affecting it is significantly important. This study was conducted to determine the quality of life of these patients. 184 of patients with congestive heart failure who referred to clinics of Tehran University of Medical Sciences were chosen by goal-based sampling method. Data collection was done by questionnaire, which consisted of 4 parts: individual factors, factors related to disease, patient knowledge and quality of life. Data analysis was done by SPSS computerized software. Most of the researching samples in following dimensions had undesirable quality of life: physical activity dimension [44.6%], Psychological dimension [47.3%], Economical/Social dimension [49.5%], total Quality of life [46.7%] and had fairly desirable quality of life in general health dimension [42.4%]. There is a significant statistical relationship between quality of life and these variables: job, Education level, care giver, the intensity of illness, duration of illness period, number of referrals to physician and hospitalization, duration of combination of hypertension with CHF, presence of edema, high cholesterol, characteristics of disease, the intensity of fatigue at the time of research and in last 1 month ago [ $p=0.000$ ] and the kinds of using drugs [ $p=0.039$ ], but there is not a significant statistical relationship between quality of life and these variables: age, gender, Marriage status, Number of people living together, Having therapeutic insurance, Smoking, Body Mass Index: BMI presence of Myocardial Infarction or other diseases and patient knowledge. Congestive heart failure has a negative effect on quality of life. So assessing the quality of life and promoting it is viewed as one of the duties of nurses and also as one of the major caring goals.

## Heart Rate

### physiology

#### How do the intercept and the gain of the dyspnea-heart rate relationship respond to exercise in cardiac patients?

Bakhari, Shabbir; Ali, Asad; Subhan, Feisal; Ahmed, Nasiruddin; Ahmad, H.R.

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 28-32 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Dyspnea; Myocardial Ischemia-physiopathology; Exercise; Exercise Tolerance

**Abstract:** To study the dyspnea-heart rate relationship in patients with a positive exercise tolerance testing [ETT] and to compare it with normal healthy controls who had a negative ETT. This was a matched case-control study, in which all patients and their controls underwent an ETT [Bruce protocol] at the Cardiopulmonary Diagnostics Laboratory of a tertiary health care facility. Twenty two male patients, who tested positive on an ETT, were taken as cases and their dyspnea profile was measured during the ETT using the Borg scale. Age, sex and body mass index matched healthy subjects who tested negative on the ETT were recruited as controls and underwent similar dyspnea assessment. Regression analysis of the dyspnea/heart rate relationship was performed to calculate the slope and intercept for every patient and these were compared with the values of the respective controls. The dyspnea/heart rate relationship in patients was found to be linear. The mean intercept [ $\pm$  SEM] was significantly lower in patients when compared with controls;  $100.68 \pm 5.25$  beats  $\text{min}^{-1}$  in patients compared with  $113.14 \pm 3.51$  beats  $\text{min}^{-1}$  in controls [ $p=0.005$ ]. However, the slope did not show any significant difference between patients and controls. Changes in dyspnea, in this group of patients, is translated via modulation of the intercept [threshold] of the dyspnea/heart rate relationship.

## Hepatic Encephalopathy

### blood

#### Plasma met-enkephalin, beta-endorphin and leu-enkephalin levels in human hepatic encephalopathy.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 257-265 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatic Encephalopathy-physiopathology; Enkephalin, Methionine-blood; Enkephalin, Leucine; Opioid Peptides-blood; beta-Endorphin-blood; Liver Function Tests

**Abstract:** To address the role of the opioid system in the pathogenesis of hepatic encephalopathy [HE] we measured plasma met-enkephalin, beta -endorphin and leu-enkephalin in patients with different grades of HE compared to control subjects and patients with cirrhosis. Plasma met-enkephalin levels were significantly higher in patients with cirrhosis and all grades of HE than controls. Plasma beta levels were similar in the 3 groups. Plasma leu-enkephalin levels were significantly higher -endorphin in HE grades II, III and IV than in controls, patients with cirrhosis and HE grade I patients. Our results support data on the involvement of met-enkephalin and leu-enkephalin in the pathogenesis of HE and provide a rationale for the use of opioid receptor antagonists in the treatment of HE.

## Hepatitis A

### epidemiology

#### Hepatitis A virus infection - shifting epidemiology.

Tariq, Waheed uz Zaman; Hussain, Agha Babar; Hussain, Tassawar; Anwar, Masood; Ghani, Ejaz; Asad Ullah

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 15-18 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatitis A-diagnosis; Hepatitis A Virus, Human; Seasons; Seroepidemiologic Studies

**Abstract:** To determine the age distribution in HAV infection and seasonal variations in the prevalence of acute viral hepatitis caused by hepatitis A virus. A descriptive study. The study was carried out on the patients reporting at Virology Department, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology [AFIP], Rawalpindi, for determination of hepatitis A virus [HAV] IgM antibody, from July 2003 to June 2004. Altogether 626 patients with clinical suspicion of hepatitis A virus infection were referred to AFIP Rawalpindi for this test. Blood samples were collected and sera were separated and transferred to plastic aliquots that were stored at -20°C in a retrievable fashion until utilized in testing. The testing for ant-HAV IgM was carried out with the help of a commercial Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay [ELISA] using reagent kits of Diasorin [Germany] for HAV IgM antibodies. The HAV IgM positive rate was 40.57% [252/626]. Those tested included the sporadic cases as well as the patients from outbreak in two schools of Nowshera cantonment. The age of patients testing positive for HAV IgM, ranged from 03 to 27 years. There was a statistically significant seasonal difference in rate of positivity in different months of the calendar year. An outbreak of HAV infection was seen in the children of two neighboring schools of a cantonment, in which 44 children in different classes developed clinical jaundice. HAV infection occurs in a significant proportion of young people with a clinical suspicion of HAV infection. There is a changing trend of developing hepatitis A in the age beyond 18 years and in outbreaks, which was not there in our patients previously due to universal immunity found against HAV by the age of 18. It was because of chances of consumption of polluted food.

## Hepatitis B

### epidemiology

#### Prevalence of hepatitis B in pregnant females.

Rana, G.E.; Akmal, N.; Akhtar, N.

Fatima Jinnah Medical College - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 313- (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy; Pregnancy Complications, Infectious; Hepatitis B Surface Antigens; Prevalence

**Abstract:** Hepatitis B during pregnancy is an important cause of morbidity and mortality. A study was conducted on 1000 pregnant females at Sir Ganga Ram Hospital to find out the prevalence of Hepatitis B in pregnant females. 18 [1.8%] were found to be hepatitis B surface antigen positive thus showing a high prevalence rate for this disease in the study population.

#### [Demographic factors influencing hepatitis B and C infection in Benghazi, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya].

Kutrani, Huda; El Gatit, Abdulsalam; Shekhteryea, Amina; El Gitait, Yousef; Sudani, Omar; Akoub, Saad

Garyounis University - Faculty of Public Health - Department of Information Technology

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 85-97 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatitis B-diagnosis; Hepatitis C-epidemiology; Hepatitis C-diagnosis; Demography; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Seroepidemiologic Studies

**Abstract:** We studied the epidemiology of hepatitis B and C infection among a sample of patients referred to the Department of the Infectious and Endemic Diseases at Al Jamahiriya Hospital in Benghazi. Of a total 3250 patients, 40% were randomly selected. Of these, 51.2% were infected with hepatitis B virus, 46.9% with hepatitis C virus and 1.9% with hepatitis B and C. Younger patients and single patients were more prone to hepatitis B infection, while older patients, married patients and travellers were more prone to hepatitis C. About 20% of hepatitis B cases and 25% of hepatitis C cases were non-Libyans. Males were more affected [65%] than females [35%].

## prevention and control

### [A comparative study of knowledge and universal precaution in preventing Hepatitis B among midwives and midwifery's students in some medical science university hospitals in Tehran 2002].

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**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (2): 165-171 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Midwifery; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Occupational Exposure;

**Abstract:** Hepatitis B is the most common occupational hazard for health care workers. Midwives get infected with patient's blood and discharges in 25% of vaginal deliveries. The purpose of this study was to identify knowledge and universal precautions and their performance about Hepatitis B prevention among midwives and midwifery students in some medical science university hospitals in Tehran, 2002. This study was based on survey questionnaires with a total of 120 midwives and midwifery's students between June and October 2002. Hospitals were selected by cluster sampling and persons were selected by simple randomization. Data were analyzed with chi square and Fisher's exact test. Knowledge and universal precaution were moderate in majority of midwives and midwifery's students. There was no significant difference between knowledge and universal precaution of midwives and midwifery students [ $P(k)=.784$ ], [ $Pp=.847$ ]. The study demonstrated that the level of knowledge and universal precaution of midwives and midwifery's students were inadequate. The education about universal precaution is indispensable. It is desirable to raise the level of knowledge and include of in the curriculum. Further educational interventions for midwives are needed to increase their compliance about blood borne disease, particularly Hepatitis B.

## Hepatitis B virus

### isolation and purification

#### Positive viral markers of hepatitis B+C in patients admitted in medical ward for different diseases.

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Sheikh Zayed Medical College - Department of Medicine

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 296-298 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepacivirus-isolation and purification; Hepatitis B Surface Antigens; Hepatitis C Antibodies; Hepatitis B-immunology; Hepatitis C-immunology; Seroepidemiologic Studies; World Health Organization

**Abstract:** A retrospective observational study held in Medical Ward of Sheikh Zayed Hospital Rahim Yar Khan. To look for positive viral markers of Hepatitis B+C as a coincidental finding in patients admitted in Medical Ward for diseases other than the acute or chronic liver problem. The investigation record of patients admitted from 1st January to 30th April 2006 was thoroughly analyzed and picked up those cases which were incidentally discovered as HBs Ag and anti HCV positive. Patients were categorized as HCV +ve, HBs Ag +ve both +ve and both negative and their significance was determined by SPSS. Coincidence of Hepatitis B and C in admitted cases indicates that the problem is widespread in the community and the screening facilities must be provided at lower levels to start timely management.

## Hepatitis C

### Prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection and risk factors of drug using prisoners in Guilan province.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 250-256 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Substance Abuse, Intravenous; Prisoners; Prevalence; Risk Factors; Cross-Sectional Studies; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** This was a cross-sectional prevalence study to determine the prevalence of hepatitis C virus [HCV] and high-risk behaviours in drug abusers admitted to prison in Guilan province, northern Islamic Republic of Iran. Subjects were asked about risk behaviours for acquiring HCV and blood was drawn for HCV antibody testing using ELISA techniques. Of 460 inmates, the mean duration of drug use was 8.9 years; 51.7% were opium users and 18.3% heroin users. HCV risk behaviours were in this population and 209 inmates [45.4%] were HCV antibody positive [88.9% of intravenous common drug abusers]. HCV-positive status was significantly associated with intravenous drug use, having skin tattoos and number of times in prison.

### epidemiology

#### Frequency of hepatitis C in admitted patients of department of obstetrics and gynaecology, ghurki trust teaching hospital, Lahore.

Akhtar, A.; Talib, W.; Shami, N.; Anwar, S.

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 254-256 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hospitals, Teaching; Obstetrics and Gynecology Department, Hospital; Pregnancy; Risk Factors; Hepatitis C Antibodies

**Abstract:** To assess the frequency of hepatitis C in admitted patients of department of obstetrics and gynaecology Ghurki trust teaching hospital, Lahore. Descriptive study this study was conducted on patients admitted in obstetrics and gynaecology ward Ghurki trust teaching hospital, Lahore from 1st January 2005 to 31st December 2005. A total of 1569 patients of age between 20 to 70 years were admitted in obstetrics and gynaecology ward Ghurki trust teaching hospital, Lahore and were screened for anti-HCV antibodies by 3rd generation ELISA. All positive patients were asked about previous history of jaundice, surgery, blood transfusion, multiple injections and dental procedures. Out of 1569 patients 107 were found to be anti-HCV positive. Mean age of patients was 34.5 years. Frequency of anti-HCV was maximum [38.3%] in 31-40 years age group and in gynaecology patients [12.5%]. Previous history of multiple injections and dai handling were the most commonly associated factors. Co-existent hepatitis B and C was found in only 2 [1.8%] patients. Hepatitis C is becoming an alarmingly common problem in the area of Ghurki Trust Teaching Hospital, Lahore. Its modes of transmission need to be properly evaluated for its control and prevention.

## Hepatitis E

### epidemiology

#### Prevalence of antibodies to hepatitis E virus among male blood donors in Tabriz, Islamic Republic of Iran.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 98-102 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatitis E-transmission; Hepatitis E-blood; Blood Donors; Prevalence; Questionnaires; Risk Factors; Seroepidemiologic Studies

**Abstract:** Serum samples from 399 voluntary male blood donors were tested for anti-hepatitis E virus [HEV] IgG during July and August 2004 at a blood transfusion centre in Tabriz city. The prevalence of anti-HEV IgG was 7.8% [95% CI: 5.2-10.4]. Risk factors for infection included age and a low educational level. Seroprevalence increased significantly with age, from 3.3% in subjects under 30 years of age to 37.5% in individuals 50 years and over. Illiterate individuals were at significantly higher risk for infection than educated persons. The high seropositive rate among our male blood donors is compatible with endemicity of HEV in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

## Hernia, Inguinal

### surgery

#### Laparoscopic inguinal herniorrhaphy: analysis of initial experience.

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 70-73 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Laparoscopy; Postoperative Complications; Hernia-surgery

**Abstract:** To evaluate our experience with laparoscopic inguinal herniorrhaphy regarding time to full recovery, return to work, complications and recurrence rate. We retrospectively studied a consecutive series of patients who underwent laparoscopic repair of inguinal hernia at our institution. The study cohort consisted of forty patients operated by a single surgeon between 1st January 2000 to 1st January 2003. For all operations a TEPA [total extra-peritoneal approach] was used. Department of General Surgery, Lahore General Hospital Lahore. Outcome of laparoscopic inguinal herniorrhaphy The study group consisted of 38 male and 2 female patients with a mean age of 45 years [range 30 to 60 years] at the time of operation. During the study period, 50 laparoscopic inguinal hernia repairs were performed in 40 patients. Bilateral hernia repair was done in 10 patients [20%]. Of the 50 procedures; one repair [2%] was done for recurrent hernias. In 20% of the patients the procedure was completed as a day case surgery. A mean follow up of 12 weeks was obtained for 36 patients [>90%]. Minor complications occurred in 28% of patients, whereas major complication occurred in one patient who developed recurrence in the immediate post operative period. The median time to return to work or normal physical activity was 8-12 days for unilateral and 10-14 days for bilateral hernia repair. Laparoscopic herniorrhaphy is a feasible alternative to open hernia repair.

#### The outcome of darning method of inguinal hernia repair using polypropylene in Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, Lahore.

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Sir Hanga Ram Hospital - Department of Surgery

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 243-244 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Treatment Outcome; Pain, Postoperative; Postoperative Complications; Polypropylenes-therapeutic uses; Surgical Mesh

**Abstract:** To evaluate the darnning method of inguinal hernia repair with polypropylene. 300 patients of unilateral inguinal hernia were admitted. After thorough investigations, all patients were operated for hernia repair by standard procedure using No.1 polypropylene. Patients were operated under, spinal or general anesthesia. Patients were followed up at one week, six weeks and six months after operation for wound healing and complications. Out of 300 patients, ranging in age from 20 to 70 years, 250 patients were given spinal anaesthesia, 45 patients [20%] were operated under local anesthesia. 196 patients were discharged from the hospital on the following day. 3 patients went into urinary retention and one patient had large haematoma requiring exploration. Recurrence rate was 1% [n=3]. Darning method of inguinal repair with polypropylene is a safe and cheaper method of hernia repair.

## Hip Dislocation, Congenital

### diagnosis

#### Study on the diagnosis time of developmental dysplasia of the hip.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 465-469 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hip Dislocation, Congenital-complications; Hip Dislocation, Congenital-epidemiology; Early Detection

**Abstract:** We determined the time till diagnosis of developmental dysplasia of the hip in Urmia, Islamic Republic of Iran. A total of 1100 infants [530 boys and 570 girls] aged 1.5- 4.5 months attending university outpatient clinics for vaccination during June 2001 to January 2002 were examined for developmental dysplasia of the hip. Ortalani and Barlow methods and sonography were used for diagnosis. Of 105 suspected cases, 10 were confirmed with developmental dysplasia of the hip [2 boys and 8 girls]: 7 were diagnosed during the study and only 3 cases had been diagnosed previously. This late diagnosis is far greater than reported in other studies.

## Histiocytosis, Langerhans-Cell

### radiography

#### Fluid-fluid level in Langerhans cell histiocytosis of the skull.

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**Neurosciences** 2006; 11 (1): 47-49 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Skull-pathology; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Histiocytosis, Langerhans-Cell-radionuclide imaging; Skull-radiography

**Abstract:** We present a case of solitary eosinophilic granuloma in the skull of a 6-year-old Saudi boy. This osteolytic lesion has fluid-fluid level on CT and MRI. We are presenting a rare radiological finding of eosinophilic granuloma.

## HIV Infections

### transmission

#### Risk perception and precautions taken by health care workers for HIV infection in haemodialysis units in Egypt.

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University of Tanta - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Public Health

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 392-407 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Personnel; Occupational Exposure; Cross-Sectional Studies; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Universal Precautions; Infection Control; Questionnaires; Hemodialysis Units, Hospital

**Abstract:** A cross - sectional study was made in 32 haemodialysis units in the Nile delta, Egypt to evaluate knowledge and practices towards risk of HIV infection by 317 health care workers. Exposure to injury was reported by 48.6% in the previous year. Significantly more workers in government units needle-stick than in private units had good knowledge of bloodborne infections, universal blood precautions and safe disposal of contaminated items, and recognized asymptomatic HIV patients as a risk. Previous training, but not years of experience, influenced knowledge. Despite good knowledge, the performance of health workers was poor for universal blood precautions, and was worse in private haemodialysis units.

## Honey

#### The antibacterial activity of honey on helicobacter pylori.

Nzeako, Basil C.; Al Namaani, Faiza

Sultan Qaboos University - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Microbiology and Immunology

**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (2): 71-76 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Helicobacter Infections-therapy; Amoxicillin; Helicobacter pylori-drug effects; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Clarithromycin

**Abstract:** This project aimed to assess the antibacterial potential of various brands of honey sold in Muscat area on some isolates of *H. pylori* and to determine if there is any synergy between honey and amoxicillin or clarithromycin used in the treatment of *H. pylori* gastritis and duodenal ulcer. Eight samples of commercial honey were used in the experiment after they were checked for purity by sub-culturing on blood agar and incubating for 48 hours at 37°C. Honey samples showing gross contamination were discarded. Purified culture isolates of *H. pylori* from our laboratory stock cultures were swabbed on chocolate plate using 1x 10<sup>4</sup> cfu/ml. One hundred microlitres [100microl] of various honey samples were placed on each plate which was subsequently incubated microaerophilically at 37°C for 3 days. The presence or absence of growth inhibition zones on each plate was noted and an average zone size of each honey was taken. Honey samples with high zone sizes were further diluted from 1:2-1:8 to find the end-points of their growth inhibition concentrations and the experiment was repeated in triplicates. The synergistic effect between honey, amoxicillin and clarithromycin was done in triplicates by placing honey at various distances between each antibiotic after swabbing chocolate agar with 1x 10<sup>4</sup> cfu/ml of *H. pylori*. The plates were incubated as before. All honey samples produced growth inhibition zones with *H. pylori* no at dilution of honey but had different zone sizes at 1:2-1:8 dilutions. Black Forest honey had the highest antibacterial activity followed by Langnese honey. None of the honeys had a synergistic effect with either clarithromycin or amoxicillin. We conclude that, in vitro, some honey brands possess antibacterial activity against *H. pylori* and that no synergy or antagonism was observed between honey and clarithromycin or honey and amoxicillin using *H. pylori* as a test organism. Though no synergy or antagonism was observed between honey, amoxicillin or clarithromycin, it has been suggested that the use of honey with triple therapy regimen may help shorten the time required to eliminate *H. pylori* from stomach lining of patients with gastritis or duodenal ulcer caused by *H. pylori* infection.

## Hypercalcemia

### blood

#### Estimation of ionized calcium, total calcium and albumin corrected calcium for the diagnosis of hypercalcaemia of malignancy.

Ijaz, Aamir; Mehmood, Tariq; Qureshi, Ayaz Hussain; Anwar, Masood; Dilawar, Muhammad; Hussain, Iftikhar; Khan, Farooq Ahmad; Khan, Dilshad Ahmad; Hussain, Shujaat; Khan, Iqbal Ahmad

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 49-52 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypercalcemia-etiology; Hypercalcemia-diagnosis; Neoplasms-blood; Neoplasms-complications; Calcium-blood; Phosphorus-blood; Case-Control Studies; Albumins-blood

**Abstract:** To measure levels of ionized calcium, total calcium and albumin corrected calcium in patients with different malignant disorders for the diagnosis of hypercalcaemia of malignancy. A case control comparative study. The study was carried out in the Department of Pathology, Army Medical College Rawalpindi, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and Department of Oncology CMH, Rawalpindi from March 2003 to December 2003. Ninetyseven patients of various malignant disorders, admitted in the Department of Oncology, CMH, Rawalpindi, and 39 age and gender-matched disease-free persons [as control] were included in the study. Blood ionized calcium [Ca<sup>++</sup>], pH, sodium [Na<sup>+</sup>] and potassium [K<sup>+</sup>] were analysed by Ion selective electrode [ISE] on Easlyte[R] auto analyser. Other related parameters were measured by colourimetric methods. Blood Ca<sup>++</sup> levels in patients suffering from malignant disorders were found significantly high [mean +/- SD: 1.30±0.17 mmol/L] as compared to control subjects [mean +/- SD: 1.23±0.03 mmol/L] [p<0.001]. The number of patients with hypercalcaemia of malignancy detected by Ca<sup>++</sup> estimation was significantly higher [38%] as compared to total calcium [8.4%] and albumin corrected calcium ACC [10.6%] [p<0.001]. There was no statistically significant difference in other parameters e.g. phosphate, urea, creatinine, pH, Na<sup>+</sup> and K<sup>+</sup> levels in study subjects and controls. Detection of hypercalcaemia can be markedly improved if ionized calcium estimation is used in patients with malignant disorders.

## Hypertension

### physiopathology

#### Assessment of diastolic dysfunction in hypertensive patients and its association with left ventricular mass index.

Siddique, T.; Sulehria, S.B.; Javed, F.; Qureshi, I.H.; Riaz, M.K.

King Edward Medical University - Mayo Hospital - Department of Medicine

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 239-240 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ventricular Dysfunction, Left; Ventricular Function, Left; Diastole; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** Early detection of diastolic dysfunction in hypertensive patients to reduce complications and improve outcome. East Medical and Cardiology wards of Mayo Hospital Lahore. Study A descriptive cross-sectional study. 51 hypertensive patients between 50 - 80 years of either sex enrolled through out patient department of Mayo Hospital Lahore underwent Doppler Echocardiography and data was analyzed by using Chi-square and Students 't' tests. The percentage of left ventricular hypertrophy [LVH] was 66.66%. On comparing hypertensive patients with and without



LVH, E and A wave velocities, E:A ratio, deceleration time and isovolumic relaxation time were similar. 33.33% of patients had no LVH in the presence of diastolic dysfunction so LVH was not an independent factor associated with abnormal flow patterns in hypertensive patients with normal systolic contractility. Impaired relaxation was the predominant pattern of diastolic dysfunction and increased further with age.

## Hyponatremia

### Incidence and outcome of severe Hyponatremia in children and young adults. A single institution experience.

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**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (1): 13-16 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Retrospective Studies; Electrolytes; Risk Factors; Sodium; Incidence

**Abstract:** Our two main objectives are to assess the incidence and the outcome of severe hyponatremia in young hospitalized patients. We retrospectively reviewed the incidence and outcome of severe hyponatremiac [ $\text{Na} < 125$  mmol/l] in-patients less than 18 years of age, admitted as consecutive admissions during one calendar year. Pseudohyponatremia and artifactual hyponatremia were excluded. Patients' demographics, clinical features, laboratory, treatment and outcomes were recorded. Of 3561 admissions of patients less than 18 years of age, 20 developed severe hyponatremia. Nausea, vomiting, irritability, clouded sensorium and seizures were the most common symptoms and signs. Underlying central nervous system disease, pneumonia and malignancy were major co-morbid conditions. The initial volume status was determined as hypervolemia [ $n=7$ ], hypovolemia [ $n=7$ ] and euvolemia [ $n=6$ ]. Iatrogenic [diuretics 5 and hypotonic fluids 7] hyponatremia accounted for 60% of all cases. Mortality was 20%. Patients receiving intravenous hypotonic fluids should be closely monitored for the development of hyponatremia. The common etiology of hyponatremia in our studied cohort of patients is iatrogenic.

## Hypospadias

### surgery

#### Comparison of snod gross and para-meatal based flap technique for hypospadiasis.

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 282-284 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Surgical Procedures, Operative-methods; Surgical Flaps

**Abstract:** To compare the two surgical procedures Snod gross and paramental based flap technique for mid and distal penile hypospadias including cosmosis. Randomized Clinical interventional trail. This study was conducted in the Urology Department of Assir Central University Hospital ABHA, KSA and Department of Urology and Renal transplantation, Jinnah Hospital, Lahore from June 2002 to Dec 2004. Thirty-two patients were selected for this randomized clinical intervention study with mid shaft and distal hypospadias fulfilling the inclusion criteria. Snod Gross and paramental based flap technique was assigned randomly to patients comprising of two groups of sixteen each. Watertight closure was made with 6/0 vicryl. Tourniquet or 1:10000 epinephrine were used. Follow up at 2 weeks, three months; 6 months post catheter or stent removal and the patient were assessed on criteria of cosmosis, time for surgery and complications associated with the procedure. Thirty-two patients who underwent procedure of Snodgross and paramental-based flap in the management of mid shaft and distal penile Hypospadias. Age ranged from 2-12 years. The mean age was 5.23+4 years. The presentation of patients was dystocia of external meatus with misdirected stream in sixteen [50%] patients, spraying of urine in six [25%] and narrow stream in 4[13%] patients. Eighteen patients were having distal penile and fourteen were having mid shaft hypospadias. Following Snod gross technique all patients had good cosmetic results without any complication. Following paramental based flap, one patients [6.3%] develop wound dehiscence, three patients [18.8%] develop urethral fistula, two patients [12.5%] showed metal retrieval and twenty patients showed good cosmosis. In our study, comparison between Snodgross and paramental-based flap, the success rate was 100% and 62.4% respectively. Success with Snod gross procedure is better with no complications and good cosmosis. Complications rate was 37.6 % in-patient with para-meatal technique.

## Hypoxia-Ischemia, Brain

### epidemiology

#### Outcome of babies admitted with hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy in neonatal unit of services hospital, Lahor.

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Services Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of Paediatrics

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 248-250 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Treatment Outcome; Asphyxia Neonatorum; Neonatology; Apgar Score

**Abstract:** To determine the outcome of newborns, admitted with different stages of HIE in Neonatal Unit, Services Hospital, Lahore. Descriptive Study. Neonatology Section, Pediatrics Department, Services Institute of Medical Sciences [SIMS] / Services Hospital, Lahore. Over a period of Six months, from 1st August 2005 to 31st January 2006. A total of 170 newborns having Apgar score less than 7 were included in the study. Babies with any congenital anomaly were excluded. 80% were males. 17.64% had weight less than 1.5 Kg, 37.06% weight between 1.5 Kg to 2.5 Kg and 45.29% had weight more than 2.5 Kg. 90.5% of our babies were delivered in Services Hospital, Lahore. 77.64% babies were full term. Babies were divided into three groups; Group-I had Apgar score 0-3, Group-II between 4 and 5 and Group-III had Apgar score 6-7. In Group-I, 65% babies died, whereas 100% had any one of the complications, in Group-II, there were 22% deaths and no baby died from Group-III. Despite advanced technology, a high number of babies have HIE and its complications. It is better to prevent babies from HIE, because once HIE occur, you cannot save babies completely from its complications.

## Infertility, Female

### diagnosis

#### Hysterosalpingography as a diagnostic tool in patients with infertility.

Akhtar, N.; Naveed, M.; Akmal, N.

Fatima Jinnah Medical College - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 327 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hysterosalpingography; Infertility, Female-etiology

**Abstract:** To evaluate the role of HSG as a diagnostic tool in a tubal factor infertility. HSG was performed on 100 infertile patients after excluding other causes of infertility. Tubal factor was found in 34% of patients as a cause of infertility.

## Informed Consent

#### An audit of information provided during preoperative informed consent.

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Dow University of Health Sciences

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 10-13 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Medical Audit; Preoperative Care; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** To find out preoperative informed consent practice in a tertiary care public sector teaching hospital. General Surgical Units of Civil Hospital Karachi Prospective observational study. January 2005 to March 2005 Patients who had undergone elective surgery were interviewed randomly during the study period under routine practice conditions. All the patients were asked a set of standard questions post operatively related to the information they were provided before the procedure as a part of standard informed consent practice. Questionnaire included the patient's knowledge about pathology, operative risks, type of anaesthesia given with its risks, alternate treatment option, results of no treatment, patient's satisfaction about the information given and whether consent form was signed. A total of 200 randomly chosen patients [121 males and 79 females] were included in the study. In 16 [8%] of patients the operative surgeons were involved in taking consent themselves. Only 90 [45%] of patients were told about the nature and purpose of procedure and 89 [44.5%] of patients knew about the possible complications of surgery. 143 [71.5%] of patients were told about the type of anaesthesia required but only 30 [15%] were informed about the risks of anaesthesia. 40 [20%] of patients were allowed questions to be asked while taking consent. Interestingly, most of the patients 156 [78%] were still satisfied by the information provided to them during informed consent. This study highlights the poor quality of patient knowledge about surgical procedures and the scarce information provided. The current informed consent practice which is being practiced by the doctors in a public sector teaching hospital of Karachi is below standard to international and ethical acceptability. Yet, a large number of patients were satisfied by the information provided during the informed consent process.

## Injections

### nursing

#### [Investigation the performance of the safe injection methods by nurses in emergency wards].

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**HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery** 2006; 12 (1): 35-45 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Injections-complications; Nursing; Questionnaires; Infection Control; Blood-Borne Pathogens

**Abstract:** Number of patients with bloodborn disease is increased. Because of degenerative effects of the disease on body's organs, and patient's need to hospitalization, contamination risk for nurses and other patients is also increased. So investigation of the performance the principals of the safety injection by nurses are necessary. This study is a descriptive research. Sample of the study were 85 nurses employed in emergency units of the selected hospitals. The

research data gathering tools were a questionnaire included 7 questions about demographic data and 3 checklists included 29, 20, 15 objects about performance of the safety injection in three steps [pre, during, and after injection]. The statistical tests included t-test, Pearson correlation. Data analysis performed by SPSS software. This study showed that the majority of subjects were 23-30 years old [60%], female [70.6%], have BS [97.6%] in nursing and clinical experience under 5 years in hospital [55.3%] and emergency unit [80%] and didn't participant in infection control course [75.3%] and work in rotation shift [82.4%]. About half of the nurses [49.4%, 51.8%, 55.3%], had desirable performance in three steps of injection. Performance of safety injection had a significant correlation with sex [ $p=0.002$ ], and preinjection step with during injection step and after injection [ $p=0.000$ ], [ $p=0.001$ ] respectively. According to the results of this study, the half of nurses had desirable performance in injection process, but the half of them had undesirable performance. It is suggested that nurses and managers pay more attention and try to performance standard and world precautions and principals of safety injection to prevent convection of bloodborn diseases.

## Interleukin-1

### physiology

#### Role of testicular interleukin-1alpha tIL-1alpha in testicular physiology and disease.

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 55-60 (66 ref.)

**Keywords:** Spermatogenesis-physiology; Testis-metabolism; Testis-physiopathology; Testicular Diseases-etiology; Rats; Cats; Dogs

**Abstract:** This review focuses on the role of the cytokine interleukin-1a [IL-1a] in the testis; elaborating upon its importance during the complex process of spermatogenesis while relating this cytokine to some of the pathophysiological states affecting the testis. IL-1a, a proinflammatory cytokine, is expressed constitutively by the intact adult rat testis where it acts on germ, Sertoli and Leydig cells to regulate germ cell proliferation and steroidogenesis. The sequence identity of testicular IL-1a matches with the one secreted by activated macrophages in systemic immunity. The classical macrophage IL-1a is produced as 32 kDa precursor protein which is processed to mature 17 kDa IL-1a and a 16 kDa propeptide. The rat testicular IL-1a, mainly secreted by Sertoli cells, was found to have molecular heterogeneity that can be observed both at the transcriptional and the translational levels. In the rat testis, two transcripts were found to be expressed with 941 bp and 767 bp [that lacks 174bp] which were translated into 32 kDa and 24 kDa precursor proteins, respectively. The 32 kDa precursor protein is processed to the 17 kDa mature IL-1a. Identical transcripts are also shown to be present in cat, dog and pig. Most of the functional role is assigned to the mature 17 kDa IL-1a isoform. However, functional analysis of recombinant rat IL-1a isoforms showed that there was a clear biopotency difference between these forms in order of 17 kDa IL-1a>32proIL-1a>24proIL-1a. Furthermore, the mature 17 kDa tIL-1a has also been implicated in pathologies such as orchitis, relapse of acute lymphoblastic leukemia [ALL] in the testis and infertility disorders in men. Thus, tIL-1a may play an important functional role both in coordination of normal testicular physiology as well as in contributing to the disease states in the testis.

## Internship and Residency

### Internists in training; what do they know about inhalers?

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 160-167 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nebulizers and Vaporizers; Clinical Competence; Education, Medical, Graduate; Prospective Studies; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** The study tested the knowledge of internal medicine residents in recognizing the types and demonstrating the ways of using 6 different inhalers. Of the residents 61%, 49%, 78% and 90% were unable to recognize commonly used devices [a metered dose inhaler, Turbuhaler, Diskus and Diskhaler respectively], while 24%, 53%, 81% and 93% were unable to demonstrate the correct ways of using them. None of the residents [0%] were able to recognize or to demonstrate the use of Rotahaler and Aerolizer correctly. None of them had received any formal education about the use of the inhalers during their training, while only 2% had attended sessions with medical educators.

## Intestinal Fistula

### therapy

#### Cholecystoduodenal fistula secondary to penetrating duodenal ulcer: a case of conservative management.

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 83-84 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Duodenal Ulcer-complications; Duodenal Ulcer-therapy; Anti-Infective Agents-therapeutic uses; Anti-Ulcer Agents-therapeutic uses; Omeprazole

## Intracranial Hypertension

### therapy

#### Elevated intracranial pressure management.

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Afyon Kocatepe University - School of Medicine - Departments of Neurosurgery

**Neurosciences** 2006; 11 (1): 2-6 (42 ref.)

**Keywords:** Intracranial Pressure; Respiration, Artificial; Decompression, Surgical

**Abstract:** The treatment strategy for increased intracranial pressure [ICP] management includes decisions on head and body position, hypothermia, ventilation, anesthetics, osmotic drugs and surgical procedures. We can treat sudden increases in ICP using osmotic agents, some anesthetics and short episodes of mild hyperventilation. Propofol seems to be suitable for sedation of the increased ICP patients. Surgical decompression of the cranium seems to improve the outcome of the younger patients [below 50 years old], especially children.

## Irritable Bowel Syndrome

### therapy

#### Hypnotherapy for irritable bowel syndrome in Saudi Arabian patients.

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King Saud University - College of Medicine - Department of Psychiatry

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 301-308 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hypnosis; Quality of Life; Abdominal Pain

**Abstract:** This study investigated whether hypnotherapy provides a significant therapeutic effect in Saudi Arabian patients with irritable bowel syndrome. Patients [n = 26] were consecutively recruited at a psychiatry outpatient clinic after diagnosis by a gastroenterologist and a medical evaluation for irritable bowel syndrome. Each patient had 12 sessions of hypnotherapy over a period of 12 weeks [1 session per week]. Patients completed a scale measuring symptom severity before and 3 months after the trial. Hypnotherapy significantly enhanced a feeling of better quality of life more in male than in female patients, and bowel habit dissatisfaction was reduced more in female than in male patients.

## Labor Pain

### nursing

#### [The impact of training on the application of palliative methods for labor pain reduction].

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**HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery** 2006; 12 (2): 13-21 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Labor Pain-therapy; Midwifery; Questionnaires; Demography; Palliative Care

**Abstract:** The severe pain of labor is the important cause of fear and anxiety in pregnant women. This study has been performed to evaluate effect of education on midwives practice. This is a quasi-experimental study. That was done 59 midwives in the labor wards of non-educational of Guilan University of Medical Sciences Hospital. Data gathered by a questioner, which its validity was done by panel of experts and reliability by test-retest. 59 midwives were chosen by quota sampling and participated in a one-day workshop. Pretest and post-test questioner completed before and after four months of education by all midwives. Data analyzed by descriptive and inferencing statistical methods with SPSS. The paired t-test results showed that midwives practice about pain relieving methods changed significantly after workshop [p<0.005]. Analytical methods demonstrated that there was no significant difference between mean practice scores and demographic characteristics of midwives. This study showed that teaching through workshop can improve the use of pain-relieving methods by midwives in labor wards especially more simple and efficacious methods.

## Laryngectomy

### adverse effects

#### Complications of total laryngectomy.

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 33-37 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Complications; Wound Infection; Laryngeal Neoplasms-surgery

**Abstract:** To find out various complications after total laryngectomy, with reference to their presentation, diagnosis, and management. It was a prospective descriptive study. Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery department, Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences Islamabad, from 1st July 1999 to 31st June 2001. 25 patients undergoing total laryngectomy for proven carcinoma larynx [Ca larynx] were included in this study. Patients were reviewed after surgery and any complication that occurred was recorded. The presentation, diagnosis, and management of these complications are discussed, along with voice rehabilitation after total laryngectomy. There were 23 males and 2 females. Age of patients ranged from 40 - 65 years. Complications included wound infection [06], pharyngocutaneous fistula [03], pharyngeal stenosis [03], and nodal metastasis [02]. Wound infection and pharyngocutaneous fistula are most common complications after total laryngectomy. Preoperative radiotherapy and low postoperative haemoglobin level are important risk factors for development of pharyngocutaneous fistula in total laryngectomy patients. Postoperative radiotherapy to the neck reduces the risk of nodal metastasis after total laryngectomy.

## Leishmaniasis

### epidemiology

#### Vectors and reservoirs of cutaneous leishmaniasis in Marvdasht district, southern Islamic Republic of Iran.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 686-693 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Disease Reservoirs; Disease Vectors; Insect Vectors; Rudent Diseases-epidemiology

**Abstract:** An epidemiological study was made of vectors and reservoirs of cutaneous leishmaniasis in rural regions of Marvdasht, Fars province, southern Islamic Republic of Iran during 2003-04. Using live traps, 126 rodents were collected: 75.4% were *Meriones libycus*, 14.3% *Cricetulus migratorius* and 10.3% *Microtus arvalis*. Eight out of 95 *Meriones libycus* [8.4%] were found to be infected with *Leishmania major*, identified by nested-PCR; none of the other rodents were positive. Female sandflies were collected from indoor locations: 75% were *Phlebotomus papatasi* and only 2.7% were found naturally infected with *L. major*. This is the first report of *P. papatasi* as a proven vector of zoonotic cutaneous leishmaniasis in this area.

## Leukemia, B-Cell, Acute

### therapy

#### In-vivo purging with the anti-CD20 antibody rituximab along with standard allogeneic peripheral blood stem cell transplantation [PBSCT] for relapsed childhood pre-B acute lymphoblastic leukaemia [ALL].

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 67-68 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bone Marrow Purging-methods; Antibodies, Monoclonal; Immunologic Factors; Recurrence; Peripheral Blood Stem Cell Transplantation

**Abstract:** This case report describes the use of Rituximab for in vivo purging [by intravenous infusion] in a 12 years old boy with second remission of pre-B ALL. It was followed by conditioning therapy consisted of Busulphan and Cyclophosphamide. rh-G-CSF primed stem cells from an HLA identical sibling donor were infused. Standard graft versus host disease prophylaxis was given. He engrafted within two weeks. He did not develop acute graft versus host disease [aGvHD] but localized chronic GvHD developed. He had been on regular follow-up at CMH, Rawalpindi and is in complete remission 13 months post-PBSCT with no evidence of chronic GvHD at present.

## Life Style

### Health related lifestyles and risk behaviours among students living in Alexandria University hostels.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 376-391 (37 ref.)

**Keywords:** Behavior; Students; Questionnaires; Health Status; Anthropometry; Blood Pressure Determination; Universities

**Abstract:** We assessed health - related lifestyles and their determinants among 600 Alexandria students living in university hostels. Data were collected by questionnaires, and anthropometric University and blood pressure measurements were taken. Most students were not satisfied with their situation in terms of accommodation, health and support. About 86% ate unhealthy diets, 33.8% were physically inactive, 25.3% were overweight or at risk of becoming overweight, 17.5% of male students were smokers and 32.2% had poor sleep behaviours. About 28% of the students adopted 3 or more current risk behaviours. About 23% reported low perceived health status and 80.3% felt they had low to moderate social support. There were significant sex differences regarding some behaviours.

## Liver

### injuries

#### Hepatic trauma: effects of delay in presentation.

Butt, H.A.; Zahur, S.; Haq, A.U.

Mayo Hospital - Department of Surgery

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 293-295 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Wounds, Nonpenetrating-diagnosis; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** Hepatic trauma carries a substantial amount of morbidity & mortality. The purpose of the study is to study the effects of delay in initiation of management of patients suffering from hepatic trauma. Prospective study. The study was carried out in the Department of Surgery, Mayo Hospital Lahore from the year 1995-1997. 57 patients were included in this study. They were operated and different methods of repair were employed. 57 patients were studied. 50 were males, 7 were females. They belonged to an age range of 12-62 years. 55.7% patients suffered from blunt trauma while the rest of the cases were of penetrating injury. Over 50% of the patients presented within 4 hours of injury. All of the patients were operated and there findings noted. Different types of haemostatic measure were employed. There were ten mortalities in this study. Early presentation to the hospital of hepatic trauma cases, has a good impact on the ultimate outcome of the patients.

## Low Back Pain

### psychology

#### Psychological profile of Iranian patients with low- back pain.

Fanian, H.; Ghassemi, Gh.R.; Jourkar, M.; Mallik, S.; Mousavi, M.R.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 335-346 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anxiety; Case-Control Studies; Questionnaires; Sex Factors; Educational Status; Depression

**Abstract:** A hospital case - control study in Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran, compared the features of 200 patients with low - back pain with 350 matched controls. The control group psychological scored lower than patients in all dimensions of the Symptom Checklist - 90 checklist. Female patients were more psychologically affected by low - back pain than males. In both groups, grudge, general complaints, anxiety, depression, obsessive - compulsive behaviours, somatization and phobia varied with level of education. Patients' levels of depression and anxiety were related to occupational background. Longer duration of illness was accompanied by higher levels of anxiety, depression, obsessive - compulsive behaviours and somatization.

## Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic

### diagnosis

#### Coexistence of systemic lupus erythematosus and Addison's disease.

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Khulna Medical College

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 74-77 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Addison Disease-diagnosis

**Abstract:** An 18 years olds girl, presented with complaints of continued low grade fever, jet black skin rash and photosensitivity, generalized hyperpigmentation, marked anorexia with extreme lethargy, dull aching abdominal pain with frequent loose stools. Painless oral ulcers, moderate loss of hair, remarkable weight loss, with joint pain, morning stiffing, colour changes of fingers on exposure to cold with digital ulceration. She was amenorrhoeic during the period of illness. She was extremely ill with moderate anaemia, raised temperature, postural hypotension, pigmented butterfly rashes on the face and discolored lesions all over the body. Marked pigmentation on the palmer creases, base of the nails, knuckles of the hands, buccal mucosa, gums, tongue, aerola of breasts and valvae, with oral ulcers were present. There were symmetrical polyarthritits with restriction of movement. Laboratory investigations showed an elevated ESR, low haemoglobin, normal platelets, total and differential count of WBC, prothrombin time and APTT were normal, with positive ANA and anti-ds DNA antibody, normal IgG anticardiolipin antibody and a positive direct Coombs' test, with moderate proteinuria. X-ray chest and KUB regions were normal. Abdominal CT scan showed bilateral adrenal cortical atrophy. Tuberculin test was negative. There was hyponatraemia and relative hyperkalaemia. Low serum cortisol level at 8:00 am and positive short synecthine test. Treatment started with prednisolone 1mg/kg in three divided doses which resulted in dramatic improvement, then prednisolone was gradually tapered to 7.5 mg daily. She was in remission during four years follow-up.

## Malaria

### epidemiology

#### Malaria signs and infection rate among asymptomatic schoolchildren in Hajr valley, Yemen.

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Sana'a University, Yemen - Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Paediatrics

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 35-40 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Malaria-diagnosis; Malaria-complications; Prevalence; Sex Factors; Risk Factors; Age Factors; Questionnaires; Socioeconomic Factors

**Abstract:** This study recorded malaria signs and the rate of parasitaemia among asymptomatic schoolchildren in Hajr valley, Hadhramout governorate, Yemen. Tests were made for malaria parasites and anaemia in 469 randomly selected primary-school children aged 6-11 years, together with clinical examination to determine spleen size, and interviews to study sociodemographic factors. Of the children, 12.8% had positive malaria blood films and 11.3% had spleen enlargement. There were significant associations between malaria infection, anaemia and splenomegaly and fever. Children with malaria parasitaemia were more often absent from school.

## Malaria, Cerebral

### diagnosis

#### Cerebral malaria in adult Sudanese patients. Clinical presentation and outcome.

Shigidi, Mazin M.; Sokrab, Tag Eldin O.; Mukhtar, Maowia M.; Idris, Mohamed N.

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University of Khartoum - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Medicine

**Neurosciences** 2006; 11 (1): 59-60 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Treatment Outcome; Quinine-therapeutic uses; Coma-etiology; Malaria, Falciparum; Drug Resistance; Antimalarials

## Malaria, Falciparum

### complications

#### Spontaneous splenic rupture in a pregnant Sudanese woman with falciparum malaria: a case report.

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

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 735-736 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Splenic Rupture-etiology; Rupture, Spontaneous

### drug therapy

#### Efficacy of chloroquine and sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine mono and combined therapy against falciparum malaria in Sudan.

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Federal Ministry of Health - National Malaria Control Programme

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 25-34 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Chloroquine-therapeutic uses; Pyrimethamine-therapeutic uses; Sulfadoxine-therapeutic uses; Drug Therapy, Combination; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** We assessed the efficacy of chloroquine and sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine monotherapy in several sentinel sites in northern Sudan and the efficacy of combined therapy in 2 sites. Chloroquine efficacy in children under 5 years was also assessed in 2 sites in southern Sudan. Patients with indications of uncomplicated falciparum malaria and sufficient parasite density were enrolled. The chloroquine failure rates in the northern and southern sites were 43.4% and 80.2% respectively. Treatment failure was significantly higher in children than adults, while there was no significant sex difference. Sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine had an overall failure rate of 4.4%. Combination of the 2 drugs had a failure rate of 14.5% and 5.9% in the 2 sites.

## epidemiology

### Climatic variables and transmission of falciparum malaria in New Halfa, eastern Sudan.

Himeidan, Y.E.; Hamid, E.E.; Thalib, L.; Elbashir, M.I.; Adam, I.

University of Kassala - Faculty of Agriculture and Natural Resources

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 17-24 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Malaria, Falciparum-transmission; Climate; Seasons; Rain; Risk Factors

**Abstract:** The study investigated the role of climatic variables and irrigated agricultural on the seasonality of malaria transmission in New Halfa, eastern Sudan. A time-series analysis was performed using monthly climatic variables, monthly water available for irrigation of crops and monthly slide positive rate of malaria during the period 1986-2002. Cases of malaria were reported every month of the year with a mean of 13.0/100 persons/month [95% CI: 11.9-14.2], and bimodal annual pattern in autumn and winter seasons. Rainfall was the significant climatic variable in the transmission of the disease, whereas heavy rainfall was found to initiate epidemics. Temperature, relative humidity and irrigation water were not significant factors.

## Malnutrition

### epidemiology

### Prevalence of risk factors of primary 3rd degree malnutrition in children under 5 yrs of age; admitted in services hospital, Lahore.

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 208-209 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Infant Nutrition Disorders-epidemiology; Child Nutrition Disorders-epidemiology; Risk Factors; Prevalence

**Abstract:** To determine the prevalence of risk factors of primary 3rd degree malnutrition in children under 5 years of age. Hospital based descriptive study. Department of Pediatrics, SIMS/Services Hospital, Lahore, from July 2005 to December 2005. A total of 200 children were included in study, from 2 months to 5 years of age. All had 3rd degree malnutrition according to modified Gomez Classification. Risk factors included were; Fresh [Cow] milk feeding, mixed feeding, delayed weaning, more than 2 children under 5, large family size [ $>5$  children], partial vaccination, no vaccination, working mother, un-employed factors, twin delivery. Risk factors identified were as follows: Mixed feeding 85.5% [n=171], more than 2 children under 5 was 84.5% [n=169], delayed weaning 74% [n=148], only fresh milk 70% [n=140], large family size [ $>5$  children] 69% [n=138], partial vaccination 66.5% [n=133], working mother 24% [n=48], unemployed father 13.5% [n=27] and twin deliveries 3.5% [n=7]. Most of the risk factors are preventable just by counseling and motivation of parents. Malnutrition can be avoided without causing financial burden on family.

## Measles Vaccine

### immunology

### [A study on the immunity level of 5-25 years old population of Baft and Kahnooj districts [Kerman, Iran] before and after M.R. vaccination mass campaign in 2003].

Aflatoonian, M.R.; Arabzadeh, S.A.M.; Soltani nejad, M.; Mahmoodi, E.; Khalooie, A.

Kerman University of Medical Sciences and Health Services - Disease Control Center and Health System Research Committee

**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (3): 189-194 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Immunity; Health Promotion; Demography; Questionnaires; Seroepidemiologic Studies

**Abstract:** Measles Involves 45 millions and Kills 1.1 Millions in the World Annually. In Iran before mass campaign, the incidence rate of measles had increased dramatically. This study was done on 5-25 years old individuals in Baft and Kahnooj districts in order to compare their Immunity level, against measles, after and before the national mass campaign for M.R. vaccination [2003]. In this study, blood sampling was done twice. The first four weeks before and the other four weeks after mass campaign. Total number of cases were 1089, of whom 552 cases before and 537 cases after mass campaign were tested by E.nzygnost-Anti Measles Virus IgG Kit. In addition, demographic data such as sex, age, place of residency and history of vaccination were collected through a questionnaire. According to the results mass campaign vaccination was considerably effective and increased seropositive cases from 42.6 percent to



100%. Before mass campaign, the level of seropositive cases among four age groups of 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 and 20-25 years were 46%,46%,41.7%, and 34.1% respectively. In regard to sex, before mass campaign, 46.4 % of males and 34.3% of females had seropositive responses. In Baft district 54.5% and in Kahnooj district 31.3% were seropositive. In urban areas 47.1 % and in rural areas 32.6% of cases had seropositive responses. All mentioned rates, increased to 100% after Mass campaign. According to the results, before M.R. mass campaign immunity had reverse relation with age and M.R. mass campaign was significantly effective in rising the immunity to a favorite level [from 42.6% to 100%].

## **Meconium Aspiration Syndrome**

**[Pregnancy outcome in mothers with meconium stained amniotic fluid in educational centers of Tabriz university of medical sciences in 2002 - 2003].**

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**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (2): 151-158 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy Outcome; Apgar Score

**Abstract:** Meconium is the first defecation of fetus and neonate. Intrauterine passage of meconium may represent a normal physiologic or pathologic event. The presence of meconium stained amniotic fluid [MSAF] is relatively common and occurs in 5 - 15% of births. Studies have showed that MSAF may affect maternal and neonatal outcome, however the risks associated with meconium staining remains uncertain and controversial. A retrospective analytic descriptive study was done in Alzahra and Talegani educational centers in Tabriz. We studied 8512 files of delivered women and selected 640 records which had criteria of investigation, in two groups of case and control [320 records with MSAF as case group and 320 records with clear amniotic fluid as control group]. Data were then gathered and analyzed using SPSS9 soft word, by t and chi [2] and Fisher exact tests. The prevalence of MSAF in this study was 9. 6% and the incidence of meconium aspiration syndrome was 3. 8%. Thich meconium was presented in 232 [72. 5%] infants. In addition there were statistically significant differences between maternal age [p=0.032], abnormal fetal heart rate [P=0.002], fetal sex [p=0.033], the 5 minute apgar score [P=0. 011], gestational age, mode of delivery, the first minute apgar score, respiratory distress, post partum care, resuscitation and length hospital stay in the two groups [P<0.001]. But there were no statistically significant differences in parity, induction of labour, birth weight, and neonatal seizures during the first 24 h between two groups. According to this study meconium stained amniotic fluid is a predictor for some of the adverse maternal and neonatal outcomes.

## **Medical Waste Disposal**

### **methods**

**[Medical waste management in healthcare centres in the occupied Palestinian territory].**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 694-705 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Care Reform; Risk Factors; Environmental Health

**Abstract:** Medical waste management in primary and secondary healthcare centres in the occupied Palestinian territory was assessed. The overall monthly quantity of solid healthcare waste was estimated to be 512.6 tons. Only 10.8% of the centres completely segregated the different kinds of healthcare waste and only 15.7% treated their medical waste. In the centres that treated waste, open burning was the main method of treatment. The results indicate that Palestinians are exposed to health and environmental risks because of improper disposal of medical waste and steps are needed to improve the situation through the establishment and enforcement of laws, provision of the necessary infrastructure for proper waste management and training of healthcare workers and cleaners.

## **Meningitis, Bacterial**

### **drug therapy**

**Clinical response with antibiotics of 37 cases of acute pyogenic meningitis in paediatrics [from 3-12 years].**

Kakar, B.; Kakar, B.A.; Durrani, A.

Bolan Medical College - Department of Paediatrics and Cardiology

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 273-275 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Anti-Infective Agents-therapeutic uses; Acute Disease; Pediatrics

**Abstract:** Over a period of one year 37 confirmed cases of acute pyogenic meningitis by latex agglutination method were admitted in department of paediatrics, Liaquat Medical College Hospitals [LMCH] Jamshoro Hydrabad, Sindh. These patients were treated with various antibiotics with the result that ampicillin plus chloramycetin is in combination as is effective as cephalosporin up to the age of 4 years and up to 12 years ampicillin as ampicillin plus chloramycetin which is standard treatment.

## mortality

### Mortality and morbidity of 118 cases of acute pyogenic meningitis in paediatrics age group.

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 204-207 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Acute Disease; Morbidity; Meningitis, Bacterial-epidemiology; Pediatrics; Meningitis, Bacterial-complications

**Abstract:** One hundred eighteen cases of acute pyogenic meningitis were admitted in the department of paediatrics Liaquat Medical college Hospitals Jamshoro/Hydrabad during one year period with a prevalence of 1.57% of total admissions. Thirty one were neonates and 87 were of post neonatal age group. Gram negative micro-organisms responsible for [66/118] 55.93% of cases with high fatality rate, whereas E.coli was responsible 13/31 [41.93%] in neonates with fatality rate of 58.33% [7/12]. In post neonatal period streptococcus pneumoniae responsible for 31/878 cases with fatality rate of 44% [11/25], and H.influenzae prevalence was 17.24% with fatality rate of 28% [7/25] and Niseria meningitidis was responsible for 28.73% [25/87] cases with fatality rate of 8% [2/25]. The overall fatality rate [mortality + morbidity] was 31.35% [37/118] various factors responsible for fatality are poor nutritional status, delay in referring the cases and to start of optimal therapy, lack of prompt laboratory aids for identification and sensitivity of micro-organisms, the modified clinical pictures as a result of inadequate treatment before admission.

## Menopause

### complications

#### [The study of the effect of vitex agnus-castus on the early menopausal complications in menopausal women].

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**HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery** 2006; 12 (1): 67-76 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Medicine, Herbal; Midwifery; Questionnaires; Vitex-therapeutic uses

**Abstract:** Regarding to increasing of life expectancy, Women spend a greater proportion of their life in menopause that is associated with complications and makes disability for them. One of the safe treatments for these complications is herbal therapy. This research is a semiexperimental study. Randomized cluster sampling method was used to select 50 menopausal women ranging from 45 to 55 years old. Experimental group used vitagnus [40 drops daily] for three months. The data was collected by interviewing and a structured questionnaire and daily diary. The data was analyzed by descriptive [percent, mean, standard deviation] and inferencing [chi[2], t-test, Mcnmar, repeated ANOVA] statistical methods by SPSS software. The results showed a significant reduction in early menopausal complications after intervention [p<0.05]. The most major improvement in menopausal women was related to hotflash [52.2%] and night sweat [51.3%]. The other complications showed moderate improvement. Vitagnus is effective in improving of early menopausal complications and therefore doctors and midwives can prescribe vitex instead of HRT in menopausal women.

## Mental Retardation

### etiology

#### [Etiological evaluation of mental retardation among children 3-14 years of age referred to pediatric Neurology clinic Imam Khomeini Hospital during 1996-2000].

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**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (2): 133-137 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mental Retardation-prevention and control; Intelligence Tests; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Mental retardation [MR] is a common problem in the world especially in the developing countries. Nearly 2-3% of total population have IQ below 70 but only 0.3% of them have severe mental retardation. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the etiologic factors of mental retardation. In a retrospective study, we collected 160 cases referring to the pediatric neurologic out patient of Imam Khomeini Hospital with the chief complaint of mental retardation between 1996-2000, and documented their IQ with the help of Ravon test. The causes of MR were divided into pre/ peri / postnatal and unknown ones. The causes were prenatal in 24[15%], perinatal in 82[51.3%], postnatal in 31[19.4%] and unknown in 23[14.4%] of the cases. In the first group [prenatal causes] fragile X syndrome was the most frequent one 5 cases [3/1%]. But hypoxicischemic encephalopathy 31 cases [19.37%], neonatal infection 25 cases [15.61%], hyperbilirubinemia 16cases [10%] and RDS 12 cases [7.5%] were the most frequent causes in the perinatal group, and epilepsy 16 cases [10%], C. N. S infection 5 cases [3.1%], trauma 5 [3.1%] were the most frequent causes among the postnatal groups. As the result, we conclude that in the majority of our patients, the cause of MR were perinatal accidents. Secondly perinatal causes were the most important and common causes [51.2%].

Moreover, it appears that these factors were preventable and preventive medicine could be an effective measure in the reducing the incidence of MR.

## Mentally Disabled Persons

### [Individual factors related to acceptance of mentally retarded adolescent by their family].

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**HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery** 2006; 12 (1): 27-34 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Family; Psychiatric Nursing; Cross-Sectional Studies; Demography

**Abstract:** Disorders of intelligence is associate with lack of growth in physical, social and educational dimensions. Also it can cause many problems for patient and their family in context of care and maintenance of patient. Psychiatric nurse recognize this problems and helping to resolve them. They can play the effective role to acceptance of mentally retarded adolescent by their family. This research is a descriptive analytical cross-sectional study. Out of research population 406 subject were selected among sponsors of mentally retarded adolescent through convenient sampling [199 subjects had accepted their young adults in their families "daily class" and 207 subjects who had repelled their mentally retarded children "nightly class"] Data were collected through interview and filling questionnaire. And then were analyzed through SPSS software by using descriptive statistics and statistical tests like X<sup>2</sup> and t-test [in depended group]. Findings of this research showed that among demographic characteristics of clients like age, level of education, causes and extent of mental-retardedness of Adolescents and acceptance by the family there is a significant correlation [p<0.05]. There are also meaningful relation among individual factor such as ability to wear clothes, ability to feed, observing individual hygiene, precedence of lack of control on urine and stool, precedence of sleep disorder in form of insomnia, record of sensitivity and quick resentment, affliction to psychological disease, the problem of setting up communication with others, profile of hurting oneself and others, making noise and disturbance for others and background of escaping from home, and acceptance of mentally retarded young adult by family [df=1 p<0.001]. Results from this research showed that psychiatric nurses could recognize the individual factors which obstacle the mentally retarded adolescent in family. They could help to better this factors for acceptance this client. These results can be used in management, clinic, education and research in nursing.

## Mucocutaneous Lymph Node Syndrome

### diagnosis

#### [Atypical Kawasaki : The often missed diagnosis].

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**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (2): 172-185 (62 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mucocutaneous Lymph Node Syndrome-complications; Vasculitis-etiology; Coronary Disease; Diagnosis, Differential

**Abstract:** Kawasaki disease is an acute febrile vasculitis of childhood first described by Dr. Tomisaku Kawasaki in Japan in 1967. The disorder occurs worldwide, with Asians at highest risk. Approximately 20% of untreated patients develop coronary artery abnormalities including aneurysms, with the potential for the development of coronary artery thrombosis or stenosis, myocardial infarction, aneurysm rupture, and sudden death. Kawasaki disease has replaced acute rheumatic fever as the leading cause of acquired heart disease in children. The disease is characterized by fever, bilateral nonexudative conjunctivitis, erythema of the lips and oral mucosa, changes in the extremities, rash, and cervical lymphadenopathy. The classic diagnosis of Kawasaki disease has been based on the presence of  $\leq$ 5 days of fever and  $\geq$ 4 of the 5 principle clinical features. During the past few years there have been several reports of patients with coronary aneurysms corresponding to changes in Kawasaki disease who did not exhibit the other required symptoms. The diagnosis of Atypical Kawasaki, in addition to coronary aneurysms, requires the presence of three to four of the major symptoms. Atypical Kawasaki is more common in infants than in older children, making accurate diagnosis and timely treatment especially important in these young patients who are at substantial risk of developing coronary abnormalities. Therefore, Kawasaki disease should be considered in an infant with prolonged, high fever in spite of atypical or incomplete presentation and echocardiography may help us to begin earlier treatment in these high risk patients.

## Mucormycosis

### Mucormycosis of the jaw after dental extractions: Two case reports.

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**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (2): 77-82 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tooth Extraction-adverse effects; Neutropenia-complications; Diabetes Complications

**Abstract:** Mucormycosis is a rare opportunistic fungal infection, which is mainly reported to occur in patients with immunocompromised conditions such as uncontrolled diabetes mellitus and leukaemias. In this paper, two cases of

mucormycosis are reported after dental extractions. The first case of mucormycosis occurred in the maxilla and mandible of a 14 year old male patient undergoing chemotherapy for acute myeloid leukaemia. The second case occurred in the mandible of a 49 year old male patient with a recently diagnosed type-2 diabetes mellitus, presenting with ketoacidosis and underlying undiagnosed acute lymphoblastic leukaemia. The outcome of these reported cases of mucormycosis was favourable after comprehensive surgical and medical management.

## Multiple Sclerosis

### complications

#### [Fatigue in multiple sclerosis: A study of fatigue and some factors influencing it in Iran].

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**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (2): 159-164 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Fatigue-etiology; Prevalence; Precipitating Factors; Signs and Symptoms; Depression

**Abstract:** Fatigue is one of the most common and important disabling symptoms in multiple sclerosis [MS] patients. Fatigue in patients could be due to neuroimmunology, disability secondary to the disease process, muscular fatigue due to spasticity, drugs and problems such as depression and sleep disorders. In order to evaluate the prevalence and degree of fatigue severity in MS patients and to determine some influencing factors, we studied sixty patients with definite MS in Iran and assessed fatigue [According to FSS score] and also some factors such as depression [According to BDI score], disability status [according to EDSS score] in them. In our 60 patients the range of age was 20-24 years. 73% of the patients were female. In 70% of the patients clinical course of MS was compatible with Relapsing-Remitting type and in 30% secondary progressive form. The prevalence of fatigue [According to FSS] was very high; exactly 100% but only 10% of the patients had self-complaint of fatigue. There are some correlations between fatigue and presence of disability [according to EDSS], depression and age of the patients. Fatigue was more frequent in Secondary Progressive form of MS. We didn't find any correlations between fatigue and sex, duration of the disease, the rate of attacks during the first year of the disease, using MS-specific drugs and fatigue modifying drugs in the patients. It seems that fatigue is more frequent in MS Iranian patients than it has been thought. The correlation between fatigue and depression and degree of disability in patients should alert physicians in considering proper treatment of depression and prevent the progression of MS in the patients as much as possible.

## Muscular Dystrophy, Emery-Dreifuss

#### Genetic pattern of 3 cases of Emery-Dreifuss muscular dystrophy in a family.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 201-205 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Genes, Dominant-genetics; Genes, Recessive-genetics; Prevalence; Rare Diseases

## Myocardial Infarction

### drug therapy

#### Complications of streptokinase during infusion in acute myocardial infarction.

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King Edward Medical University - Mayo Hospital - Department of Medicine

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 220-222 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Streptokinase-adverse effects; Streptokinase-administration and dosage; Acute Disease

**Abstract:** Myocardial infarction is one of the most common causes of death worldwide. The cornerstone of therapy is thrombolytic therapy. Coronary thrombolysis helps restore coronary patency, preserves left ventricular function and improves survival. The most common thrombolytic agent used is streptokinase. But thrombolytic therapy is at times associated with some complications. This comparative study was aimed to find out the complications occurring during streptokinase infusion in patients presenting with acute myocardial infarction in Mayo Hospital, Lahore. Two hundred patients with definite diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction, who presented to East Medical Ward, Mayo Hospital, Lahore, were included in this study. All patients presenting with AMI were considered for SK therapy. Those who were actually given SK constituted the SK group and those who were not fit for SK, but otherwise SK was indicated, constituted the control group. In SK group 100 patients were given standard treatment of acute myocardial infarction including streptokinase. In control group 100 patients were given standard treatment of acute myocardial infarction except streptokinase due to non-eligibility. Patients with typical chest pain of at least 30 minutes duration, serial ECG changes and serial cardiac enzyme changes were entered in the study. Comparative / interventional Post SK changes in blood pressure were significant [ $p = 0.011$ ]. There was post SK hypotension in 48 [24%] and post SK hypertension in 20 [10%] patients. Allergic reaction was present in 4 [2%] only [ $p = 0.044$ ]. Arrhythmias were significantly less prominent in SK group [ $p = 0.000$ ]. Post SK bleeding occurred in 3 [1.5%] only [ $p = 0.082$ ]. 37 patients died [18.5%] in total, out of which 5 [2.55] patients died in SK group and 32 in control group [ $p = 0.000$ ]. CVA occurred in 1 SK group patient only,

which was found to be hemorrhagic on CT scan [p= 0.31]. Early administration of SK lowers in-hospital mortality [p= 0.00 0]. Major complications during SK therapy are Hypotension [p= 0.011], Arrhythmias [p= 0.000], Allergic reactions [p= 0.044].

## Nalidixic Acid

### pharmacology

#### Validity of nalidixic acid screening in fluoroquinolone-resistant typhoid salmonellae.

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 31-34 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Salmonella typhi-drug effects; Drug Resistance, Bacterial; Fluoroquinolones; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Typhoid Fever

**Abstract:** To validate the screening of low-level fluoroquinolone resistance in typhoid salmonellae by using nalidixic acid [30mg] disk providing an acceptable zone of inhibition. Quasi-experimental study. The Department of Microbiology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Rawalpindi, Pakistan from July 2002 to June 2003. Antimicrobial susceptibility of 225 clinical isolates of *S. typhi* [n=126] and *S. paratyphi A* [n=99] against nalidixic acid and ciprofloxacin was determined by the modified Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion and agar dilution techniques of NCCLS. The relationship between the zone sizes and the MICs of the two quinolones was plotted in the form of scattergrams and nalidixic acid MICs and zone of inhibition sizes were correlated with those of ciprofloxacin by regression analysis. One hundred and ninety-five isolates were nalidixic acid-susceptible [MIC <16Mug/mL] and ~30 were nalidixic acid-resistant [MIC >32 Mug/mL]. All the nalidixic acid-susceptible isolates had ciprofloxacin MIC of <0.064Mug/mL. Among the nalidixic acid-resistant isolates ~20 had ciprofloxacin MIC >0.125Mug/mL and ~10 had ciprofloxacin MIC <0.03-0.064Mug/mL. The diameter of inhibition zone around a 30mg nalidixic acid disk of nalidixic acid-resistant isolates was <13 mm [range 6-16 mm, mean 10.3 mm + SD 3.5 mm], while among nalidixic acid-susceptible isolates it ranged from 14 to 30 mm [mean 23.8 mm + SD 2.2 mm]. The diameter of inhibition zone around a 5mg ciprofloxacin disk of nalidixic acid-resistant isolates ranged from 26 to 35 mm [mean 29.8 mm + SD 3.1 mm], while in nalidixic acid-susceptible isolates it ranged from 32 to 42 mm [mean 36.6 mm + SD 1.9 mm]. With ciprofloxacin MIC Z WITH CARON 0.125 mg/mL taken as a breakpoint, a zone of <33mm around a 5mg ciprofloxacin disk to detect low susceptibility strains had a sensitivity of 100% and a specificity of 82%. Screening for nalidixic acid resistance [inhibition zone diameter of <13 mm] in isolates with ciprofloxacin MIC Z WITH CARON 0.125mg/mL using a 30mg nalidixic acid disk yielded a sensitivity of 100% and a specificity of 95%. Screening for nalidixic acid resistance with a 30mg nalidixic acid disk is a reliable and cost-effective method for detection of low-level fluoroquinolone resistance in typhoid salmonellae.

## Neoplasms

### psychology

#### [The comparison of self-esteem between male and female cancer patients].

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**HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery** 2006; 12 (2): 33-41 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Self Concept; Demography; Sex Factors

**Abstract:** Chronic illnesses, such as cancer, can cause changing in self-esteem. This study has been performed to compare the self-esteem between male and female cancer patients. In this research 101 patients [51 women and 50 men] with different types of cancer [solid tumors and leukemia] have selected by simple sampling method. The tool for gathering data was a questionnaire, with three parts: demographic characteristics, disease characteristics, and Cooper smith self-esteem inventory. Data collection was done through interview, patient's charts and patients self-report. The descriptive and analytic statistics have been used and the exams were "chi-2" and "Fisher", through SPSS software. This study showed that the majority of cancer patients in male and female group have moderate level of self-esteem. There is no significant difference in self-esteem of men and women with cancer and the majority of them [84.3% women] and [76% men] have moderate self-esteem, but noticeable difference between men and women is connected to the variables that are related to self-esteem, whereas, men's self-esteem has not any significant meaningful relationship with demographic variables, meanwhile, variables of being under support of somebody [p=0.005] and having caregivers at home [p=0.039] have a meaningful relationship with women's self-esteem. Among the diseases' characters change or decrease in function of different parts of body has a meaningful relationship with men's [p=0.014] and women's [p=0.005] self-esteem. Constipation is the only other variable related to men's self-esteem [p=0.071], but about women there are some variables related to the self-esteem of them consist of duration of amputation [p=0.018], anorexia [p=0.001], alopecia [p=0.027] and fatigue [p=0.021]. It seems that, in comparison between two genders with cancer although the women's self-esteem is related to more variables than men, but, recognition and specify these variables can help nurses to design an effective care-plan to meet the gender-specific needs.

## Nephrostomy, Percutaneous

### [Percutaneous nephrolithotomy in the management of pediatric renal calculi].

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**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (3): 271-278 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nephrolithiasis-surgery; Kidney Calculi-therapy; Cross-Sectional Studies; Treatment Outcome; Child

**Abstract:** Pediatric renal calculus disease has been a management dilemma. Achieving excellent results with percutaneous nephrolithotomy [PCNL] in adults have led to use this technique in children. Our experience with this procedure in pediatric age group is reviewed and discussed. In a descriptive cross-sectional study, we retrospectively analyzed case records of 39 patients younger than 15 years who underwent PCNL between September 2000 and April 2004. Antegrade percutaneous access was obtained in all patients and the tract was dilated to 24F. Pneumatic lithotripsy and forceps extraction were used with a rigid nephroscope to disintegrate and remove stones. In all patients, a nephrostomy tube was placed intraoperatively, and a plain abdominal X-ray and nephrostogram were obtained postoperatively. Complete clearance was achieved in 36 patients [92.3%] and relative clearance in 3 patients [7.7%]. Of these, 33 [91.7%] required a single tract, while 2 [5.6%] required two tracts and only one patient [2.8%] required 3 tracts. The greatest stone diameter in 11 [30.5%] patients was less than 20 mm and in 20 [55.6%] patients was more than 20 mm or multiple; 5 [13.9%] patients had staghorn stones. Stone location was lower calyx in 2 [5.1%], upper calyx in 3 [7.7%], renal pelvis in 15 [38.5%], and staghorn or multiple in 19 [48.7%] subjects. Open surgery was not required in any patient, and patients with residual stone after second look surgery were sent for SWL treatment. There was no contiguous organ injury, and no open surgery or blood transfusions were required. Percutaneous nephrolithotomy is safe and effective in children, and should be considered as a viable management option. However, staghorn and multiple renal calculi may require alternative managements.

## Nephrotic Syndrome

### drug therapy

#### Levamisole in steroid dependent and frequently relapsing nephrotic syndrome.

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 35-37 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Levamisole-administration and dosage; Prednisolone-administration and dosage; Drug Therapy, Combination; Recurrence

**Abstract:** To determine the efficacy of levamisole in steroid dependent [S.D] and frequently relapsing [F.R] nephrotic, from syndrome [N.S]. Quasi-experimental study. Department of Nephrology at The Children's Hospital, Lahore, over a period of 5 years from January 2000 to December 2004. S.D.N.S and F.R.N.S patients between the ages of 1-15 years, were given levamisole on alternate day in a dose of 2.5mg/kg, if either the dosage of steroids to maintain remission was >1mg/kg/every other day [EOD], or Z with CARON 0.5mg/kg/EOD with signs of steroid toxicity. The agent was continued for a period of one year and the steroids were gradually tapered off by 2.5-5mg every four weeks to less than 0.5mg/kg/EOD. The patients were monitored for maintenance of remission and side effects of drug. Seventy patients with a mean age of 5.50 +/- 2.97 years, with male to female ratio of 4:1 were studied. Nineteen [27.14%] patients did not relapse on therapy, while it was ineffective in 11[15.7%]. Rest of 40 [57.14%] patients, though, relapsed during therapy, their duration of remission was prolonged from six months to one year, and dose of corticosteroids could be significantly reduced [0.1-0.3mg/kg/EOD]. It was also observed that levamisole is more effective in older children [>5 years versus <5 years] [P-value 0.03]. The only side effects were transient rash and occasional vomiting. Levamisole is a safe and effective steroid sparing drug, in steroid dependent and frequently relapsing nephrotic syndrome, for the prolongation of remission, especially in older children.

## Neural Tube Defects

### epidemiology

#### Epidemiology of neural tube defects in northern Iran, 1998-2003.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 560-566 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Neural Tube Defects-prevention and control; Cross-Sectional Studies; Prevalence; Nervous System-embryology; Risk Factors

**Abstract:** We determined the rates of neural tube defects at a referral hospital in Gorgan, north Islamic Republic of Iran, and the relations of these abnormalities to sex, maternal ethnicity, maternal age and season. During 1998-2003, there were 109 cases among 37 951 births, a prevalence of 28.7 per 10 000 [24.8 and 32.8 per 10 000 among males

and females respectively]. The rates in Turkmen, native Fars and Sistani ethnic groups were 40.5, 25.2 and 30.8 per 10 000 respectively. The rates of spina bifida and anencephaly were 16.3 and 11.3 per 10 000 respectively. The rate of affected newborns was highest in mothers aged over 35 years [50.7 per 10 000]. The peak prevalence was in December.

## Neurofibroma

### diagnosis

#### Solitary neurofibroma of the floor of the mouth.

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**Neurosciences** 2006; 11 (1): 53-55 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Mouth Neoplasms; Mouth Floor-pathology

**Abstract:** We present a case of neurofibroma in the floor of the mouth. A 74-year-old female complained of painless swelling in the right side of the floor of the mouth for 3 months. Clinical examination and CT revealed a tumor involving the right side of the floor of the mouth. Histological features were characteristic of a neurofibroma. Such a tumor arising in the area of the mouth is very rare. We review the clinical and pathological features of a neurofibroma arising in the mouth.

## Nickel

#### Force characteristics of nickel titanium closed coil springs [3M, GAC, RMO].

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**DRJ - Dental Research Journal** 2006; 3 (2): 77-83 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Titanium; Tooth Movement

**Abstract:** The aim of this study was to compare the characteristics of deflection load of three kinds of nickel titanium closed coil springs. This research was an experimental study. Research sample contains three kinds of NiTi closed coiled springs [heavy, medium, light] from GAC, 3M, and RMO factories. 10 springs with 9 mm length for each group [totally 90 springs] were subjected to tensile test. They were pulled to 12 mm extension by Dartec machine and then were released. Our variables were maximum force at 12 mm extension, force at the start of the plateau, deflection at the start of plateau, mean force of plateau, plateau slope, force at the end of plateau, deflection at the end of plateau. For tensile test, we used DARTEC universal machine. The data were analyzed by ANOVA and Duncan tests. In comparison among identical coils from different factories, the deflection at the end of plateau hadn't significant difference [P=0.107] but the other parameters had significant differences [P<0.001]. Among heavy coils, the maximum force of coil had statistically significant difference between 3M and GAC heavy coils. In medium coils, the maximum force of three kinds of springs had significant differences with each other [P<0.001]. In comparison among light springs, maximum force of coils had significant differences with each other. Mean force of plateau among the identical types of different manufacturer and among the different types of one factory had significant differences [P<0.001]. Only light type of RMO coil springs had a favorable force for tooth movements. In GAC and 3M springs, the medium type is recommended for canine retraction.

## Obesity

#### Obesity: an emerging problem in Saudi Arabia. Analysis of data from the National Nutrition Survey.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 441-448 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Health Surveys; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Body Mass Index; Life Style

**Abstract:** To document the prevalence of obesity in Saudi Arabia, we used data from a study on 19 598 individuals in 2837 households. Body mass index, skinfold thickness cross-sectional and mid- arm circumference were measured. Prevalence of obesity ranged from 33.9% in Ha'il to 11.7% in Jizan. More women than men were obese, 23.6% compared to 14.2%. Prevalence of overweight was 30.7% for males and 28.4% for females. Obesity was present in all age groups. It is clear that changes must be made to the lifestyle of the Saudi population in order to reduce the prevalence of obesity.

#### Prevalence of and factors associated with overweight and obesity among a group of Iraqi women.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 420-429 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prevalence; Body Mass Index; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies; Over Weight; Waist-Hip Ratio

**Abstract:** We studied the prevalence and factors associated with overweight and obesity among 200 non-pregnant Iraqi women (> 18 years) attending 2 outpatient clinics in Baghdad. The women were interviewed using a questionnaire and had their body mass index [BMI] and waist-to-hip ratio [WHR] calculated. Only 24% of the women were normal weight: 39%, 25% and 12% were overweight [BMI 25- 29.9 kg/ m<sup>2</sup>], obese [ $\geq$  30 kg/ m<sup>2</sup>] and morbidly obese [ $\geq$  40 kg/ m<sup>2</sup>] respectively. While the mean WHR was normal, the mean waist circumference was higher than normal. Factors significantly associated with overweight and obesity were older age, history of previous laparotomy and type of clothing worn [gown] inside the home.

## blood

### **Correlation between serum leptin levels, Body Mass Index and obesity in Omanis.**

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**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (2): 27-31 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Body Mass Index; Leptin-blood; Lipids-blood; Body Weight; Risk Factors

**Abstract:** To ascertain the relationship between serum leptin levels and related variables [weight, Body Mass Index [BMI] and fat percentage] in a group of Omani obese and non-obese healthy subjects. Leptin levels were assessed in serum samples from 35 obese Omanis and 20 non-obese healthy subjects. There was a significant difference [ $p < 0.001$ ] in serum leptin between the obese group [34.78 +/- 13.96 ng/ml] and the control non-obese subjects [10.6 +/- 4.2 ng/ml]. Leptin levels were higher in females compared to males. There was a significantly positive correlation between leptin levels in obese subjects with weight [ $p=0.002$ ], body fat percentage [ $p=0.0001$ ] and BMI [ $p=0.001$ ]. We concluded that serum leptin levels are higher in the Omani obese group and correlate positively with body fatness and obesity.

## Obstetric Labor Premature

### epidemiology

#### **Preterm delivery risk factors: a prevention strategy in Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran.**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 551-559 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** -Pregnancy; Risk Factors; Obstetric Labor Premature-prevention and control; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** From 3 February-5 March, 2000, 1117 pregnant women attending 36 health centres in Shiraz were categorized as high risk [ $n = 519$ ] and low risk [ $n = 598$ ] based on the presence of preterm delivery risk factors. High-risk women received training on strategies to reduce the risk of premature delivery. The frequencies of preterm delivery in the low- and the high-risk groups were 3.0% and 14.6% respectively [ $P < 0.001$ ]. The significant factors for preterm delivery were cervical dilation > 1 cm, premature uterine contractions, multifetal gestation and smoking. Premature delivery was significantly lower in the high-risk group compared with a similar group in a previous study who had not received training.

## Opioid-Related Disorders

### **[Estimating the time trend of adjusted incidence of opioid dependency and multiple factors related to the lag time: backward calculation method].**

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**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (3): 164-172 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Retrospective Studies; Incidence; Health Surveys; Time

**Abstract:** For evidence based decision-making and designing more accurate health system planes for effective prevention on drug dependency, incidence rate and time trend of number of new cases are necessary. This survey was conducted based on data of Kerman drug detoxification agencies in order to determine the time trend of incidence rate of opioid dependency and the effects of various factors on lag time [the time between onset of substance use and first treatment request]. In this retrospective cohort study, 4309 opioid users visiting Kerman Welfare Organization between 1997 and 2004 were analyzed. Subgroups were shaped according to the first year of consumption. Estimated incidence of addiction was determined by using backward calculation method. The Effect of various factors on lag time was calculated by multivariable regression method. Relative incidence of addiction between 1997 and 1999 was increased by 70% annually, followed by a slightly decrease to 540 persons in 2000. The minimum estimated number was seen in 2003 [400 cases] and it peaked to the maximum in the next year [1145 cases]. The average of lag time was 7.98 +/- 6.47 years with median 6 years. The lag time of opium users was 7.81 +/- 6.48 and for opium syrup - a liquid prepared from the ashes of smoked opium - users was 8.32 +/- 6.17 years [ $p=0.001$ ]. Individuals who have consumed both opium and opium syrup simultaneously, had a more lag [ $p=0.0001$ ]. Men with lag time of 8.1 +/- 6.41 years, had a significant longer lag time than women [7.05 +/- 6.78 years]. In compare with cases with 20-30 ages [7.86 +/- 6.38 years]



and cases older than 30 years [7.7+/-6.44 years], the lag time for persons less than 20 years old [8.62+/- 6.68 years] was significantly more [ $p=0.0001$ ]. The lag time for illiterates [10.73+/-7.59 years] was more than cases with academic education [7.87+/-7.27 years]. The lag time for married persons [8.87+/-6.8 years] was significantly more than singles [4.9+/-3.76 years]. Time trend of addiction can be divided into two parts in recent years. First part is from 1997 to 1999; in this period the number of new cases of addiction increased but from 2000 to 2002 it is fairly constant. Some factors such as being women, younger, more literate, single and simply opium users have a negative correlation with lag time.

## Opium-Related Disorders

### [The relationship between opium dependency and stroke].

Hamzheeh Moghadam, A.; Ahmadi Mousavi, S.M.R.; Khademi Zadeh, K.H.  
Kerman University of Medical Sciences and Health Services

**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (4): 203-208 (34 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cerebrovascular Accident; Case-Control Studies; Smoking-adverse effects

**Abstract:** Stroke is the 3<sup>rd</sup> cause of death and although it is a common disease, its incidence is not the same in different parts of the world and depends on various factors. Opium dependency apart from being a social and cultural problem has several effects on physiological, immune and coagulation systems and consequently the risk of stroke. This case-control study was designed to determine the associations between opium dependency and stroke. The study was done in Kerman Shafa Hospital during 2003-2004 on 105 patients with stroke [case group] and 105 patients with urologic problems [control group]. Data were collected using patients history, physical examinations and diagnostic protocols and were analyzed using Chi-Square test. Both groups contained 55 females and 50 males. In the case group 31 ones [29.5%] and in the control group 18 ones [10.5%] were opium dependent that shows a significant difference between the two groups [ $P<0.001$ ]. The relation between cigarette smoking and stroke was also determined [ $P<0.0001$ ] and since both factors showed significant relation with stroke, logistic regression analysis was done. Odds ratio was 2.207 [ $P<0.012$ ] for cigarette smoking and 2.36 [ $P<0.04$ ] for opium dependency respectively.

## Optic Atrophy, Hereditary, Leber

### diagnosis

#### A young man with poor vision.

Khan, Sonia  
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**Neurosciences** 2006; 11 (1): 61-62 (4 ref.)

**Keywords:** Optic Atrophy, Hereditary, Leber-genetics; Fundus Oculi; Papilledema Genetic; Screening

## Oral Surgical Procedures

### psychology

#### Psychological aspects of orthognathic surgery and its effect on quality of life in Egyptian patients.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 150-159 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Oral Surgical Procedures-adverse effects; Malocclusion-psychology; Attitude to Health; Quality of Life; Treatment Outcome; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** A study was made of 120 patients aged 11-33 years who underwent various types of orthognathic surgery in a Cairo hospital between 1998 and 2004. Patients answered a standardized questionnaire to identify motives for seeking surgery, the degree of satisfaction with the outcome and its effect on quality of life. Preoperatively, aesthetic reasons were the primary motive for seeking surgery in 95% of patients. Postoperatively, 85% of the patients were positive about the outcome of surgery as well as its effect on their quality of life. Postoperative improvement of facial aesthetics of the patients was associated with improvement of their quality of life in all aspects tested.

## Orthodontics

### utilization

#### Orthodontic treatment needs of 12-15- year- old students in Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 326-334 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Malocclusion

**Abstract:** The study used the Dental Aesthetic Index to evaluate the orthodontic treatment needs of adolescents from state junior high schools in Shiraz city, Islamic Republic of Iran. A random sample of 900 pupils [450 girls, and 450 boys] aged 12-15 years old, who received no orthodontic treatment before or during the study, were selected randomly over 2 months in 2004. Most of the pupils [70.1%] had normal or minor malocclusion indicating no need for orthodontic treatment. Only 4.2% had malocclusion that required treatment. Severe and very severe grades of malocclusion were more disabling common in boys than girls. Iranian youth from Shiraz had better dental appearance and needed less orthodontic treatment than other populations.

## Osteoma

### diagnosis

#### **Osteoma of mastoid bone: a case report.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 80-81 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bone Neoplasms-pathology; Mastoid; Osteoma-surgery

**Abstract:** Osteoma of the mastoid process of temporal bone is rare; only a few cases have been reported. The first case was reported from Italy in 1967. We describe an unusual case of large osteoid osteoma of the mastoid bone and its management.

## Osteoporosis

### prevention and control

#### **[The relation between female teenagers' life style and osteoporosis prevention].**

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**HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery** 2006; 12 (2): 53-61 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Life Style; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Some aspects of life style in adulthood have major preventive role from osteoporosis in adult ages. This research has been done in order to determining female teenager's life style in relation with prevention of osteoporosis. This research was a descriptive - analytical study. In this study, 760 person of female teenage students in high schools and pre-university centers of zone 17 in Tehran city were chosen by random classified cluster sampling method. In this study, the tool for data collection was written questionnaire, and method of it was answering to questionnaire. The questionnaire had 2 parts. First part included demographic characteristics, and second part included different dimensions of lifestyle in relation with prevention of osteoporosis, such as nutrition, exercise and physical activity, habits [smoking, using weight loss food regimen and weight loss drug]. The life style categorized as 3 levels unfavorable, partially favorable, and favorable. The collected information was assessed by SPSS software and descriptive and analytical statistical methods were used to reaching study objects. Results Showed nutrition, physical activity and exercise the highest percent of cases [51.8%, 57.7%] had undesirable lifestyle. Also 50 percent of cases had undesirable lifestyle. About habits [Smoking, using weight loss food regimen and using weight loss drug] the highest percent of cases [74.9%] had desirable lifestyle. Also there was a significant statistical relationship between life style and variables of education level [p=0.004], economical status of family [p=0.043], the birth number in family [p=0.001] and educational level of mother [p=0.005]. According to the results of research, lifestyle of 50% of female teenagers was undesirable. Findings of this research are attentive and need more assessment and planning by responsible people in order to omitting noted problems in lifestyle.

## Outpatient Clinics, Hospital

#### **Outpatient services during [1423h] Hajj season.**

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**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (1): 47-50 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Islam; Travel; Health Surveys; Crowding; Respiratory Tract Infections

**Abstract:** To analyse the pattern of patients attending the Out Patient Department [OPD] during the Hajj season 1423H with respect to their age, sex, nationality, services provided to them, and most importantly the disease trends and the medication given. A descriptive study was done at the OPD department in Al-Noor Specialist Hospital, Holy Makkah for the 15 days period of the Hajj, i.e., 1-15 /12/1423 corresponding to 2-16/ 02/2003. All patients who arrived at the OPD during that time whether on Hajj or non-Hajj and those who registered at OPD service became part of our study. With the help of standard "Blue Form"[provided annually by Ministry of Health exclusively for the OPD patients for every Hajj season], their age, sex, nationality, clinics attended, diagnosis and medications were noted. The results

revealed that 3876 patients arrived and 3856 got registration at OPD. Of the registered cases, 1282 [33%] were Hajj patients and of those 873 [22%] were males. The Hajj patients were mostly non-Saudi [30.8%]. The majority of patients, 384 [26.1%], were from the Middle East. The largest category, 240 [6.2%], of Hajj patients were in the age range 51-60 years. The medical clinic was the one attended by the maximum number of patients, 1675 [43.4%], and respiratory disease cases, 1582 [41%], were the commonest. Single medication as monotherapy accounted for 3644 [94.5%] of patients. Non-Hajj patients were in the majority at OPD. Respiratory diseases were the commonest complaints. This study highlights a precarious situation during the Hajj where cross-infection proliferates in a dense population. Effective services and preventative measures need to be contemplated in the light of the present finding.

## Ovarian Neoplasms

### [Evaluation of risk factors and prognostic factors of ovarian cancer].

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*Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran* 2006; 24 (3): 279-288 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** CA-125 Antigen-blood; Risk Factors; Prognosis; Questionnaires

**Abstract:** Ovarian cancer is still the leading cause of mortality among genital cancers. Despite advances in the treatment of this malignancy, it remains the fourth cause of death in women. Thus, the diagnosis of its related risk factors and prognostic factors can be very useful. Our aim in this study was to evaluate the risk and prognostic factors of ovarian cancer. A descriptive analytic study was performed in the oncology departments of Ghaem and Omid Hospitals, Mashhad University, over seven years [1998-2005]. Randomized sampling was applied, and all patients admitted and diagnosed of ovarian cancer were enrolled in the study. Our tool was a questionnaire which included information regarding age of menarche, age of menopause, gravity, oral contraceptive usage, histological diagnosis and grading of tumor, type of surgery and postoperative treatments, and the level of serum tumor marker CA-125. Data was analyzed through SPSS statistical program and results were reported using t-test and Pearson correlation coefficient. The confidence interval was set at 95% and  $P < 0.05$  was considered significant. 188 patients with ovarian cancer were studied. Mean age of subjects was 43.196 $\pm$ 17.88 years and their average weight 55.03 $\pm$ 15.529 kg. The most relevant risk factors of this cancer among our patients were the history of infertility and a family history of ovarian, breast or endometrial cancers. The most significant prognostic factors of ovarian cancer were the histological characteristics of tumor, age of patient, and CA-125 level. The history of infertility is one of the most prominent risk factors and CA-125 level is among the most decisive prognostic factors for ovarian cancer.

## diagnosis

### [Symptoms of ovarian cancer in young patients: a case control study in IRAN, 1998-2005].

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*Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran* 2006; 24 (3): 250-256 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Signs and Symptoms; Early Detection; Case-Control Studies; Awareness

**Abstract:** Ovarian cancer is usually diagnosed after it has widely spread and is difficult to cure. Most of attempts to identify its early symptoms have either lacked a control group or have been based on interviews of patients with possible recall bias, and most studies have been performed on all age groups. To examine the early symptoms of ovarian cancer in young women aged between 15 and 35 compared with a matched control group. Hundred women with ovarian cancer were selected out of 565,611 women aging 15 to 35 years who were referred to Vali-Asr Gynecology Oncology Clinic of Imam Khomeini Hospital between 1998 and 2005. Symptoms of 100 cases were compared with those of 100 matched control women during one year before diagnosis. The proportion of cases who complained of at least one symptom up to one year before the diagnosis was significantly higher than controls, 95% versus 28%, respectively [ $p < 0.05$ ]. Most of these symptoms were abdominal in nature. Other symptoms included urinary problems, infertility and abnormal vaginal bleeding. The most common symptoms among cases were: unusual abdominal or lower back pain [52%], unusual bloating, fullness and pressure in the abdomen [37%], gastro-intestinal problems [36%], and unusual lack of energy [22%]. The proportion of controls reporting these symptoms were 11%, 3%, 12% and 7%, respectively, resulting in odds ratios [95% confidence intervals] of 8.765 [4.18-18.355], 18.989 [5.614-64.228], 4.125 [1.991-8.546], and 3.747 [1.520-9.237] for these symptoms, respectively. There were only minor differences between cases with early and late stage disease. Unusual abdominal or lower back pain, unusual bloating, fullness and pressure, gastro-intestinal problems, frequent urination, urgency or burning, and infertility should make women and physicians more aware of possible changes associated with ovarian cancer in young women.

## Pain

### nursing

### [The study of nurses' knowledge and attitudes regarding cancer pain management].

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*HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery* 2006; 12 (2): 23-32 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pain-education; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Neoplasms-nursing

**Abstract:** Knowledge of nursing is necessary for caring people suffering from pain. Regarding pain management and nursing role in order to put into practice exact pain management and availing comfort, possessing knowledge and positive attitude toward nursing care in this population have an important role. This descriptive [cross-sectional study] determines cancer nurses knowledge and attitudes regarding pain management in hospitalized patients in related wards in Tehran University of Medical Sciences. Total of 113 nurses [from 132 questionnaires were sent, 113 of them were completed] who work in cancer wards in Tehran University of Medical Science hospitals were selected by convenience sampling [accidental sampling]. For data gathering, questionnaires were used. Statistical analysis was performed using chi[2] test, t-test and Pearson correlation coefficient. To compare results and for describing the results, descriptive analysis were used. Results indicates that knowledge and attitude of samples is in a high school [level of knowledge 76% and level of attitude 86.6%]. The correlation between knowledge and attitudes is [R=0.350], [p=0.000] that means there is a direct relation between nurses knowledge and attitudes and by increasing one of them, the other will increase. Some of features like level of education, taking part in continuing education, working in chemotherapy and radiotherapy ward, operating room and facing to cancer patients, influence on nurses knowledge and attitudes.

## physiopathology

### Cardiovascular responses to tonic pain in REM sleep-deprived rats. Role of melatonin and beta endorphin.

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**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (1): 51-56 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Melatonin-pharmacology; Endorphins-pharmacology; Rats; Blood Pressure; Heart Rate-drug effects; Sleep Deprivation

**Abstract:** Chronic pain is associated with increased incidence of hypertension. Sleep deprivation, common in patients with chronic pain, is associated with increased blood pressure and heart rate. This study was designed to determine whether sleep deprivation induces increased cardiovascular responses to pain. In addition; we examined the role of melatonin and endorphins in mediating these responses. The study was conducted in Sprague-Dawley rats divided into a control group [n=8] and Rapid Eye Movement sleep deprived [REMSD] group [n=8]. REM sleep deprivation was done for three days using the inverted flowerpot technique. Systolic BP and HR were recorded at baseline as well as 5, 10 and 30 minutes after intra-plantar formalin injection. In addition, serum melatonin and endorphin levels were determined. Under basal conditions, BP and HR and following acute pain [1[s] phase of formalin injection] were comparable with non-sleep deprived [non-SD] state. In contrast, the REMSD rats showed significantly greater increases in HR and BP during the 2[nd] phase of formalin pain as compared to non-SD state. These changes were associated with significant reductions in serum melatonin and endorphin levels in REMSD rats. These data indicate that exaggerated blood pressure and HR responsiveness to pain in sleep deprivation could be mediated through reductions in melatonin and endorphin.

## Pancreatitis

### Drug Therapy

#### Octreotide in acute pancreatitis - have it or not?

Rafi, Y.; Akram, B.; Saqib, M.; Muhammad, G.; Muhammad, Y.

King Edward Medical University - Mayo Hospital - Department of Surgery

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 276-278 (2 ref.)

**Keywords:** Octreotide-Therapeutic Uses; Acute Disease; Somatostatin

**Abstract:** The study was conducted in the Department of Surgery, Mayo Hospital, Lahore from March 2003 to January 2006. The objective of the study was to see the beneficial effects of Octreotide in acute pancreatitis. Thirty five patients who were diagnosed as acute pancreatitis were divided in two groups. In group A [controlled] Octreotide was given in a dose of 100µgm t.i.d subcutaneously for 7-10 days along with other measures. In group B [uncontrolled] patient were managed without Octreotide. Patients were evaluated in terms of abscess formation, haemorrhage, pseudocyst formation and mortality or uneventful recovery in both groups. No beneficial effect of Octreotide was observed in controlled group as compared to uncontrolled group. So we don't recommend the routine use of Octreotide in patients with acute pancreatitis.

## Paraneoplastic Syndromes

### diagnosis

#### Paraneoplastic syndrome of renal cell carcinoma.

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 81-82 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Kidney Neoplasms; Carcinoma, Renal Cell; Nephrectomy

**Abstract:** We report a case of renal cell carcinoma who presented with the classic triad of flank pain, hematuria and fever as well as progressively developed multisystem disease, including a massive anteroseptal myocardial infarction. This was diagnosed as paraneoplastic syndrome of renal cell carcinoma and the decision to proceed with nephrectomy was taken after 3 weeks of acute myocardial infarction, despite predicted high cardiac risk under general anaesthesia; following removal of tumour, all symptoms and signs regressed. He has remained well till the time of last follow-up 4 months later.

## Parotitis

### microbiology

#### **Bilateral diffuse tuberculosis of the parotid gland.**

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 69-70 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis-pathology; Tuberculosis-drug therapy; Antitubercular Agents; Parotid Gland

**Abstract:** Tuberculosis of the parotid gland is an unusual occurrence. We describe here a case of bilateral parotid gland tuberculosis showing diffuse involvement, which is even more rare. The patient was diagnosed on fine needle aspiration cytology and treated with WHO-approved Directly Observed Treatment Short Course [DOTS] category III regimen under Revised National Tuberculosis Programme with effective remission.

## Patient Education

#### **[The nurses' motivating factors in relation to patient training].**

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**HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery** 2006; 12 (2): 43-51 (30 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nurses-psychology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Motivation

**Abstract:** Patient education, one of the most important nurses responsibilities, depend on their motivation therefore, this study was performed and the purpose of the study was for determining the nurses motivating factors related to the patients education . A descriptive cross sectional research was carried out among the nurses in the hospitals affiliated to Tehran University of medical science. Sample population was 214 nurses selected by stratified and cluster sampling. Data was collected by questioner through self reporting. The data were analyzed by SPSS computer software. Descriptive statistic and chi[2] Test, Fisher Exact Test, Exact Test Mont Carlo were used. Data of motivating factors categorized in 3 levels, high, moderate, low with Lickrate scale showed that in nurses' opinion salary and payment [48%], facilities [49.5%], supervision [57.5%], have average effect on their motivation related to the patient education. Job security [68%], respect and appreciation [76%], career development [74%], work-interest [81.5%], knowledge [85.5%], professional responsibilities [90%] have much effect on their motivation related to the patient education. Statistical test showed a meaningful relation between demographic variables and motivating factors. According to the findings, Job security, respect and appreciation, career development, work-interest, knowledge, professional responsibility have much effect on the motivation for patient education.

## Patient Rights

### standards

#### **Patient's rights and the practice of obtaining informed consent: the need for some corrective measures.**

Jawaid, Shaukat Ali; Jawaid, Masood

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 7-9 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bioethical Issues; Informed Consent

## Peas

#### **In vivo [rat assay] assessment of nutritional improvement of peas [Pisum sativum L.].**

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 646-653 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nutritive Value; Rats; Food Supply; Food Handling

**Abstract:** This study was conducted to determine the nutritional value of peas [*Pisum sativum* L.] in raw and cooked form and when supplemented with chicken, mutton or beef. Peas had 3.0% lysine, which decreased to 0.6% on cooking. Protein efficiency ratio [PER] of the raw pea diet improved significantly on cooking [ $P < 0.05$ ]. True digestibility [TD] and net protein utilization [NPU] also showed significant improvement [ $P < 0.05$ ]. Supplementation of cooked peas with 15% poultry meat, mutton or beef improved PER significantly [ $P < 0.05$ ]. Higher PER, TD and NPU values were observed in diets supplemented with 15%-20% mutton or beef.

## Penis

### injuries

#### Management of penile fracture.

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 23-27 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rupture; Treatment Outcome; Penis-surgery; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** To document the clinical presentations, diagnostic methods and therapeutic approach for the patients presenting with penile fracture and out comes of the treatment. Prospective observational study Surgical 'C' and 'B' Ward of Khyber Teaching Hospital Peshawar, Pakistan, from January 2001 to December 2004. 17 patients presenting with fracture of the penis during this period were included in the study after approval from the Hospital Ethics' Committee. Age, marital status, activity leading to the injury, symptoms and signs, management and outcome were recorded on a proforma designed for the purpose. The common age group was 30-50 years with 13 [76.47%] patients in this group, 14 were married and 3 were students. Eleven [64.70%] cases of fractures occurred during sexual intercourse and 6 cases due to non-coital causes including masturbation and manipulation. Fifteen patients recalled a popping sound, immediate detumescence and deviation were present in all, penile swelling and hematoma in 15 while the tunical defect was easily felt in 2 patients. Diagnosis was made clinically and was confirmed on surgical exploration. Repair of tunical defect was done with vicryle 2/0. No urethral injury was encountered. Out come was excellent and all patients regained complete penile function at 3 months follow up. Mild penile curvature was seen in 5 patients but it did not interfere with erection or sexual activity. Penile fracture is an entity with typical clinical signs and no further investigations is usually needed. Management is surgical and immediate to avoid complications related to erectile dysfunction.

## Pericarditis

### surgery

#### Surgical management of pericardial diseases.

Bilal, A.; Salim, M.; Nishtar, S.; Nishtar, T.; Nabi, M.S.; Majeed, F.; Hussain, S.

Postgraduate Medical Institute - Lady Reading Hospital - Department of Cardiothoracic

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 251-253 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pericarditis, Constrictive; Pericardial Effusion-etiology; Pericardium-pathology; Pericardiectomy; Cardiac Tamponade; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** Tuberculosis and purulent pericarditis are the most common causes of pericardial effusion and constriction. Chronic constrictive pericarditis is a chronic inflammatory process that involves both fibrous and serous layers of the pericardium and leads to pericardial thickening and compression of the ventricles. The resultant impairment in diastolic filling reduces cardiac function. Pericardiectomy remains the treatment of choice for chronic constriction. A review of 72 cases at department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Lady Reading Hospital is presented. There was a mortality of 12% and a morbidity of 20%. Forty seven of the 72 cases were tuberculous. The surgical excision of pericardium remains the only available curative treatment for constrictive pericarditis, while open pericardial drainage is required for cardiac tamponade resulting from pericardial effusion.

## Periodontitis

#### Association between chronic periodontitis and acute myocardial infarction: a case-control study in Isfahan.

Shah Abouei, M.; Abrishami, M.R.; Nasr, A.; Fateh, A.

Isfahan Medical University - Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Periodontology

**DRJ - Dental Research Journal** 2006; 3 (2): 106-111 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Periapical Granuloma; Myocardial Infarction; Risk Factors; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Chronic periodontitis has been associated with cardiovascular diseases. The hypothesis that oral, especially periodontal, infections have potentially serious systemic implications, is now gaining credence. Cases were 45-60 years old patients who had been hospitalized in one of cardiologic care units or emergency wards of Isfahan Medical University, for acute myocardial infarction [AMI]. Controls had no evidence of acute myocardial infarction, all receiving comprehensive periodontal examination. Information such as age, socioeconomic state, smoking, and diabetes history were obtained from hospital records and direct interview. A total number of %6 people participated in

our study, based on informed consent, were designated as two groups of case and control. The association between mean attachment level and number of missing teeth with studied groups were analyzed with SPSS statistical software. The association of the mean attachment level and also the number of missing teeth with case status were statically significant associated [ $P < 0.05$ ]. The results are in accordance with those reports that show the positive association between these two diseases. Our findings suggest that the patients who demonstrate evidence of attachment loss around several teeth, at routine dental visit can be identified as being at risk for future AMI. Such subjects should be referred for medical and periodontal examination and treatment.

## Peritonitis, Tuberculous

### diagnosis

#### Pelvic tuberculosis mimicking malignant ovarian tumour.

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Ziauddin Medical University Hospital - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 64-66 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ovarian Neoplasms-diagnosis; Diagnosis, Differential; Antitubercular Agents; Tuberculosis-diagnosis

**Abstract:** Two cases of pelvic tuberculosis with markedly raised serum CA 125 levels and initially suspected of ovarian carcinoma are presented. Tuberculosis is highly prevalent in developing world and should be considered in the diagnosis of pelvic mass, ascites and elevated serum CA 125 levels.

## Pharyngeal Neoplasms

### diagnosis

#### Management of parapharyngeal space tumours.

Ahmad, Farooq; Uddin, Waqar; Khan, M. Yasir; Khawar, Anjum; Bangush, Wajahat; Aslam, Javed

District Hospital - Department of ENT

**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 7-10 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pharyngeal Neoplasms-therapy; Pharyngeal Neoplasms-complications; Biopsy, Fine-Needle; Age Factors; Sex Factors; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

**Abstract:** To determine the role of clinical features, fine needle aspiration cytology [FNAC] and computed tomography [CT] scan in diagnosing parapharyngeal space [PPS] tumors and treatment options. A descriptive study. From July 2000 to July 2002 at Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences, Islamabad. Patients diagnosed as having PPS tumors were studied. The medical record of patients was reviewed for their age, gender, clinical features, investigations [FNAC and CT scan] and treatment. The mean age, percentage of different clinical features and the sensitivity and specificity of FNAC was determined. The mean age of patients presenting with PPS tumours was 33.6 years. The most common clinical features were neck mass [93%] and bulge in lateral pharyngeal wall [80%]. The CT scan showed exact location and extent of tumour in 11 out of 15 cases. The sensitivity and specificity of FNAC was 70% and 85% respectively. The most common tumours were neurogenic tumours [6] and salivary gland tumours [4]. Surgery was performed in all except 2 patients with lymphoma in whom radiation and chemotherapy was recommended. This study indicates that PPS tumours are usually benign neurogenous and salivary gland tumours presenting with neck mass and bulge in oropharynx. FNAC and CT scan are important in diagnostic work up and treatment planning. Surgery has the best results in most cases.

## Pheochromocytoma

### diagnosis

#### Pheochromocytoma - an institutional experience.

Shenoy, R.; Rodrigues, G.; Jain, V.; Khan, S.A.

Kasturba Medical College Manipal - Department of General Surgery

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 187-191 (27 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pheochromocytoma-epidemiology; Adrenal Gland Neoplasms; Vanilmandelic Acid-urine; Adrenalectomy; Catecholamines; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** The present study envisages evaluating the clinical presentation, diagnosis, management, with particular reference to pharmacological and anesthetic considerations, and outcome in patients with pheochromocytoma. A retrospective study. The study was conducted at the Department of Surgery, Kasturba Medical College Hospital, Manipal, India from January 1, 1996 to December 31, 2003. Seventeen patients diagnosed to have pheochromocytoma were included for this study. Our assessment of age at presentation, sex, presenting complaints with details of hypertension [HT], diagnostic tests, surgical procedure and follow-up was based on patient records. Peak incidence was observed in 40-50 years age group, with male preponderance. All the patients had diastolic HT of more than 100 mm of Hg at presentation. Systolic blood pressures [SBP] were between 150 mm Hg to 230 mm Hg, with mean of 170 mm Hg; nine patients presented with persistent HT and seven had paroxysmal HT. One patient infact presented with hypotension due to septic shock and was incidentally detected to have an adrenal tumor. Computed

tomography [CT] scan and urinary levels of vanillylmandelic acid [VMA] were mainstay of diagnosis. These patients had adequate preoperative control of HT. All patients underwent exploration of the tumor by an extraperitoneal approach. 70% tumors were on the right and 30% were on the left side. Histopathologically, all the tumors were benign except for one, which was malignant. An average of three to five units of blood transfusion was required and mean operating time was 4.5 hours. Six patients had extensive intra-operative blood pressure [BP] fluctuation, but were adequately managed by the anesthetic team. One patient with post-operative pulmonary edema died in our series; rest all the patients are on regular follow-up, till date and doing well. Pheochromocytoma is an important cause of endocrine HT. Elevated urinary VMA is diagnostic of this tumor with imaging studies used to localize the tumor. Adrenalectomy results in complete cure of HT with an excellent long-term outcome.

### **Pheochromocytoma associated with pregnancy: anaesthetic management.**

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Aga Khan University Hospital - Department of Anaesthesia

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 91-93 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy Complications, Neoplastic; Anesthesia; Preoperative Care

## **Phyllodes Tumor**

### **diagnosis**

#### **Recurrent phyllodes tumour.**

Khan, I.U.R.; Shafiq, M.A.; Irshad, K.; Khan, B.A.; Chaudhry, A.M.

King Edward Medical College - Department of Surgery

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 331-332 (8 ref.)

**Keywords:** Breast Neoplasms; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local; Phyllodes Tumor-surgery

## **Plants, Medicinal**

### **Antimicrobial activities of clove and thyme extracts.**

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Sultan Qaboos University - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Microbiology and Immunology

**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (1): 33-39 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Plant Extracts; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Plant Oils; Clove Oil-pharmacology; Thymus Plant-microbiology

**Abstract:** It has been postulated that geographical locations of the herbs affect the constituents of their essential oils and thus the degree of their antimicrobial action. This study examine two samples of clove obtained from Sri Lanka and Zanzibar and two samples of thyme from Iran and Oman to determine the antimicrobial potential of their extracted oils. The active agents in each plant were extracted by steam distillation and by boiling. The antimicrobial activities of the extracts were determined at neat and by two-fold dilutions in well agar diffusion technique using *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Corynebacterium* species, *Salmonella* species, *Bacteroides fragilis* and *Candida albicans*. All oil extracts possessed antimicrobial activity against all bacteria and yeast tested. Their water extracts exhibited lower antimicrobial activity, though thyme aqueous extract was active only against *S. aureus*. The lowest concentration of antimicrobial activity [0.1% i.e., 1:1024] was obtained with thyme oil extract using *Candida albicans*. There was no significant difference in antimicrobial activity between clove obtained from Sri Lanka or Zanzibar or thyme obtained from Iran or Oman. Our experiment showed that the country of origin of the herbs has no effect on their antimicrobial activity. However, further work is necessary to ascertain why *Candida albicans* displayed remarkable degree of sensitivity with the extracts than all the other organisms test.

## **Plateletpheresis**

### **Platelet storage time and cytokine [IL-2R, IL-8, TNF-alpha] levels.**

Bayraktarog lu, Z.; Yilmaz, N.; Cicek, H.K.; Karafak, A.; Gul, E.

University of Gaziantep - Department of Paediatrics and Transfusion Medicine

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 79-84 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Leukocytes-secretions; Interleukin-8-blood; Interleukin-2 Receptor alpha Submit; Cryopreservation; Leukocyte Count; Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha

**Abstract:** This study investigated whether cytokine accumulation in plasma of platelet concentrates obtained from single apheresis donors was beyond the acceptable limits of white blood cell contamination at different storage time-points. Samples were obtained from 11 voluntary apheresis donors. All products were heavily contaminated with leukocytes. Sampling times from stored platelets were 0, 1, 3, 5 days respectively. Platelet, white blood cell counts and cytokines [IL-2R, IL-8 and TNF-alpha] were measured. The study found significant cytokine accumulation during 5 days of storage time in leukocyte contaminated platelet concentrates, suggesting that the platelet storage time has an effect on IL-2R levels.



## Pneumonia

### microbiology

#### Profile of community- and hospital-acquired pneumonia cases admitted to Basra General Hospital, Iraq.

Al Ghizawi, G.J.; Al Sulami, A.A.; Al Taher, S.S.  
University of Basra - College of Education - Department of Biology

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 230-242 (55 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pneumonia-etiology; Pneumonia-pathology; Mycoplasma pneumoniae; Streptococcus pneumoniae; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Culture Media-microbiology; Microbial Sensitivity Tests

**Abstract:** Over an 18- month period 485 throat swabs and sputum samples were taken from patients admitted to Basra General Hospital, Iraq, with a clinical diagnosis of pneumonia. Most patients [94.0%] had community- acquired pneumonia; 29 [6.0%] had hospital- acquired pneumonia. Patients aged  $\leq$  15 years and males had the highest incidence of pneumonia. Cases were analysed by type of pneumonia: bronchial [76.3%] versus lobar [23.7%], and primary [81.0%] versus secondary [19.0%]. The most common pathogen was Streptococcus pneumoniae [43.9%] followed by Mycoplasma pneumoniae [19.4%]; a low percentage were Proteus spp. [1.2%]. Twenty patients were infected with Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

## Postpartum Hemorrhage

### epidemiology

#### Primary post partum haemorrhage after vaginal birth: an analysis of risk factors.

Akhtar, Y.; Chohan, M.A.

King Edward Medical University - Lady Willingdon Hospital - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 210-211 (5 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pregnancy; Pregnancy Complications; Risk Factors; Maternal Mortality; Morbidity; Delivery, Obstetric

**Abstract:** To analyze the risk factors for primary post partum Haemorrhage. Gynae/Obstetrics-Unit I Lady Willingdon Hospital Lahore. Observational Analytical study. One year 1st January 2005 to 31 December 2005. It was an observational analytical study in which the data about patients was collected with the help of proformas. Uterine atony due to various underlying risk factors is the major cause of post partum Haemorrhage. If these factors are identified and treated accordingly then a lot of mothers can be saved.

## Povidone-Iodine

### therapeutic uses

#### [Inhibitory Effects of Povidone-Iodine and Cetrимide-c Against Antibacterial Resistance Isolates of Escherichia coli and Enterococci].

Mansouri, S.H.; Moshafi, M.H.; Nojourni, F.; Farm, D.

Kerman University of Medical Sciences and Health Services - Microbiology Department

**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (3): 152-158 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cetrимonium Compounds-therapeutic uses; Escherichia coli; Enterococcus; Drug Resistance, Bacterial

**Abstract:** Povidone Iodine and Cetrимide-c are important and valuable antiseptic compounds that have been used for many years, as disinfectant for wounds, burns, instruments and the environments such as surgical rooms in the hospitals. Recently, bacterial resistances to these antiseptics have been reported in multi-drugs resistance bacteria such as Enterococci, which are important causes of nosocomial infections. This study was done to confirm the antiseptic activity of these agents: In this study 5 isolates of Escherichia coli and 13 isolates of Enterococci being resistant or sensitive to at least 5 antibacterial agents, including vancomycin, isolated from urinary tract infections were used. The concentrations of 1:2, 1:5, 1:10, 1:20 and 1:100, of povidon Iodoine, and 1:200 and 1: 500 for cetrимide-c were used. Concentrations of  $5 \times 10^7$  and  $1 \times 10^7$  CFU/ml [Colony Forming Unit] of the bacteria were tested at room temperature in the presence of Povidone-Iodine and Cetrимide-c for 2, 10, 30 minutes. After treatment of the bacteria with antibacterial agents the bacteria were washed three times with phosphate buffer in order to remove the small amounts of antibacterial agents that were present in the inoculums used for bacterial growth. The results shows that in all cases the bacteria which were in contact with the antiseptic agents were unable to grow on solid media, whereas the control bacteria which were not in contact with the antibacterial agents had complete growth on the solid medium. Since resistance to the above mentioned antiseptics were not detected at different concentrations of antibacterial agents and the bacterial suspensions, these agents can still be used in the hospitals and other clinical centers for the disinfection of the skin and contaminated instruments. However continuous monitoring of the antiseptic activity of these compounds is recommended.

## Pre-Eclampsia

### chemistry

#### [The comparison of total protein, albumin and phosphorus level in preeclamptic pregnant women and women with normal pregnancy].

Salari, Z.; Eftekhari, N.; Tajaddini, M.  
Kerman University of Medical Sciences

**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (4): 209-214 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Pre-Eclampsia-boo; Pre-Eclampsia-physiopathology; Phosphorus-blood; Serum Albumin; Blood Proteins

**Abstract:** Preeclampsia has remained one of the important obstetrical problems for which different factors have been suggested. Decrease of serum levels of albumin, total protein and phosphorous have been suggested in the pathophysiology of preeclampsia. The aim of this study was to determine serum levels of Albumin, total protein and phosphorous in normal pregnancy and preeclamptic women. In this case-control study, 100 pregnant women aged 20 to 30 years with the gestational age of 28 to 40 weeks were studied. Patients were divided into two groups: 50 women as case group [preeclampsia] and 50 women as control group [normal pregnancy]. The serum levels of Albumin, total protein and phosphorous were measured in both groups. There were no significant difference between two groups in demographic factors and mean maternal age but duration of pregnancy was significantly different in the two groups [36.29+/-3.2 weeks in case group and 38.19+/-2.5 in control group] [P<0.0001]. The mean systolic and diastolic blood pressure and body mass index were significantly different in both groups [P<0.0001]. The mean systolic blood pressure in preeclamptic women was 149.8+/-13.39 and in normal group was 108.7+/-9.73 and the mean diastolic blood pressure in preeclamptic women was 95+/-8.57 and in normal group was 67.4+/-10.72. Body mass index was 22.84+/-2.07 in preeclamptic women and in normal pregnant was 21.21+/-2.09. There was no significant difference between the two groups in mean serum levels of albumin, total protein and phosphorous. Serum Albumin in preeclamptic women was 4.12+/-0.45 and in women with normal pregnancy was 4.26+/-0.57. Serum level of total protein was 5.95+/-1 and 6.03+/-0.92 and serum phosphorous was 3.53+/-0.68 and 3.35+/-0.82 in preeclamptics and normals respectively. There was no significant relationship serum between levels of Albumin, total protein and phosphorous and preeclampsia.

## Pregnancy, Ectopic

### etiology

#### [Evaluation of the risk factors for ectopic pregnancy in laparotomy patients during 1991-2001].

Torkestani, F.; Zafarghandi, N.; Fallah, N.; Safshekan, R.

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Shahed University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Medicine

**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (3): 218-223 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Clomiphene-adverse effects; Risk Factors; Laparotomy; Intrauterine Devices-adverse effects; Case-Control Studies

**Abstract:** Ectopic pregnancy [EP] is one of the major causes of maternal death during pregnancy. This study was designed to determine the risk factors of EP in Mahdiyeh Hospital over 10 years. This case-control study included 200 women who underwent laparotomy with the diagnosis of EP in Mahdiyeh Hospital between the years 1991 and 2001. Also, 400 randomly selected pregnant women with normal vaginal delivery were included as controls. A direct relationship was found between EP and history of abortion, previous EP, PID, pelvic surgery, appendectomy, infertility, using clomiphene, current IUD and IVF. The chance of developing an EP [odds ratio with 95% confidence interval] was 26.7 [9.01-79.06] in women using clomiphene, 21.16 [2.71-164.8] in women with a previous history of EP, 3.29 [1.94-5.58] in those with prior appendectomy, and 9.63 [5.24-17.67] times greater in women who got pregnant while having an IUD. It is concluded that among outpatients, previous abdominal or pelvic surgery, current IUD, history of previous EP, and history of using clomiphene increase the risk of developing an EP. This study did not find any association between EP and previous usage of IUD, mini-pill or age.

## Premenstrual Syndrome

### epidemiology

#### Prevalence of pre-menstrual syndrome in young girls.

Akmal, N.; Akhtar, N.; Raana, G.E.; Attique, R.

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Sir Ganga Ram Hospital - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 237-238 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prevalence; Dysmenorrhea-epidemiology

**Abstract:** Prevalence of pre-menstrual syndrome[PMS] was determined in 100 girls in age group 16-22 years, belonging to a medical college. Out of total 66.66% had PMS. Major complaints were aches & pains, pre-menstrual dysmenorrhoea and mood swings.

## Primary Health Care

### Health facilities for primary eye care in Sultanate of Oman. Primary eye care study 2000.

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Ministry of Health [HQ] - DSDC, DGHA - Eye and Ear Care Department

**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (1): 21-26 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Eye Diseases-epidemiology; Delivery of Health Care; Government Programs; Ophthalmology

**Abstract:** Endeavor to improve [i] the quality of Primary Eye Care with the aid of an Eye Health Care Programme and [ii] the resourcing Primary Eye Care in Ministry of Health Institutions in 2001. Method: In this descriptive study, staff were randomly selected from 84 health institutions and representing 136 primary health institutions to carry out quality assurance procedures. Ophthalmologists trained in this evaluation were field staff who evaluated the resource status, such as health staff, space for eye care delivery, instruments, materials for health education, referring cases [for continuous medical education of the primary health staff], drugs for eye care, etc., in each health institution. In addition to availability, the standards of eye care delivery were also estimated. The health institutes of Oman have adequate resources for Primary Eye Care. Additional requirement of ophthalmic loupes and medicaments would further improve Primary Eye Care in Oman. It is recommended that such a review of the health care programme and its resources and quality be periodically conducted as a part of a system of quality assurance in primary health care.

## Problem-Based Learning

### Opinions of an Iranian nursing faculty on barriers to implementing problem-based learning.

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Tabriz University of Medical Sciences - National Public Health Management Center

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 193-196 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nursing Education Research; Nurse's Role; Teaching; Students, Nursing; Faculty, Nursing; Attitude of Health Personnel

**Abstract:** We investigated the opinions of all 53 lecturers in the nursing faculty of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences about barriers to implementation of problem-based learning [PBL]. A 13-item questionnaire was used which included questions on number and preparedness of students and lecturers, educational space and course content. We found that 95% of the respondents believed that the most important barrier was the students' lack of knowledge and skills in group work and active interaction; 94% also believed that the change in their role from lecturer to facilitator would not reduce their motivation but it could be a potential barrier. The majority [98%] indicated that the cost of implementation and maintenance of PBL, too many students and a shortage of lecturers competent in PBL were among the barriers that needed to be considered.

## Progesterone

### pharmacokinetics

#### [Preparation and physicochemical evaluation of progesterone suppository].

Tavakoli, N.; Daneshamouz, S.; Safaie, F.

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services - School of Pharmacy

**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (3): 173-180 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Progesterone-therapeutic uses; Progesterone-pharmacology; Suppositories; Chemistry, Pharmaceutical

**Abstract:** Progesterone, the most important progestin in humans, is indicated in several conditions. Progesterone suppresses menstruation and uterine contractility that is very important for the maintenance of pregnancy. After oral administration, it is almost completely metabolized in the first passage through the liver and its intramuscular injection causes local irritation and pain. Therefore rectal or vaginal suppositories of progesterone are used in the treatment of premenstrual syndrome, puerperal depression [Cyclogest [R], 200-800 mg/day] and luteal phase defects[25 mg/12h] in patients with infertility and sterility. The main objectives of this study were to prepare different formulations of progesterone suppository in hydrophilic and lipophilic bases and to select the suitable formulation based on drug release from the bases. Hydrophilic [PEGs], hydrophobic [Witepsol H[35]] bases and additive ingredients were used to manufacture the suppositories. The replacement factor was determined and suppositories were prepared by using the fusion method. In order to control the physicochemical characteristics, various parameters such as weight variation, liquefaction time [Krowczynski method] and content uniformity were determined. Dissolution testing was done by dialysis cell method in dissolution apparatus [Pharmatest, PTSW3-Germany]. The amount of drug released during dissolution test was determined by using UV spectrophotometer at 241 nm. Content uniformity, weight variation and liquefaction times of manufactured bases were acceptable according to official pharmacopoeia [BP and USP]. Releasing profiles in normal saline containing 0.1% Sodium Lauryl Sulfate showed that the rate of release from PEGs formulations is faster than Witepsol bases. PEGs and Witepsol bases could be successfully used to prepare

progesterone suppositories. In vivo bioavailability of progesterone after rectal and vaginal administration and the clinical assessment of the selected formulations are future plans.

## **Pseudomonas aeruginosa**

### **genetics**

#### **[Role of orfD Pseudomonas aeruginosa H103 gene in glucose uptake].**

Hosseini Jazani, N.; Abdi ali, A.; Worobec, E.

Urmia University of Medical Sciences and Health Services - School of Medicine

**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (4): 230-239 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Glucose

**Abstract:** *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* is a gram negative non facultative bacterium and one of the members of normal flora in different sites of body in healthy humans. This bacterium can resist in fluids and hospital environments for a long time. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* has two systems for glucose uptake: a low affinity oxidative pathway and a high affinity phosphorylative pathway. The orfBCD genes are located over two million base pair upstream of the genes involved in the high affinity uptake system. Although the role of these genes are unknown by now, they may have a role in regulation of glucose uptake. In the present study, the role of orfD gene in glucose uptake in *P. aeruginosa* has been investigated. orfD fragment were cloned in pUCP20 as vector and the recombinant plasmid transferred into WMA200 strain of *P. aeruginosa*, a mutant strain of *P. aeruginosa* with a chromosomal deletion of orfBCD. So we compared the rate of glucose uptake by *P. aeruginosa*WMA200, *P. aeruginosa*WMA200/pUCP20/orfD and *P. aeruginosa* H103 as wild type strain of *P. aeruginosa* by using labeled glucose under conditions at low substrate concentration and low cell density. Carbohydrate uptake patterns differed considerably among three strains. The wild type is able to uptake glucose at a faster rate than the mutant; however, the mutant complemented with orfD shows an intermediate uptake comparing to the wild type and the mutant.orfD gene has an important role in carbohydrate uptake in *P. aeruginosa* strains however further studies are required to determine the involved mechanism.

## **Psychiatric Department, Hospital**

### **standards**

#### **Evaluation of patients hospitalized at the psychiatry clinic of a training hospital over the last four years in Turkey.**

Hocaoglu, Cicek; Kandemir, Gohkan; Tiryaki, Ahmet; Muratoglu, Hediye; Ak., Ismail

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Karadeniz Technical University - Department of Psychiatry, Medical School

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 60-63 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Psychotic Disorders-epidemiology; Mental Disorders-epidemiology; Hospitals, Teaching; Hospitalization; Patient Care-standards

**Abstract:** In-patient treatment of psychiatric patients plays an important role in their management. The number of beds available for patients with mental disorders is limited in Turkey. However, some of these patients do require prolonged stay at the hospital. Hence the psychiatric clinics/units of medical schools are trying to meet this important deficit. The aim of this study was to evaluate socio-demographic characteristics and find out the disease pattern along with therapeutic approaches in all hospitalized patients over the last four years. The information about DSM-IV diagnosis, socio-demographic characteristics, whether they received pharmacotherapy/ECT, duration of stay of all patients who were hospitalized at the Psychiatry Clinic of Medical School of Karadeniz Technical University [KTU] between January 2000 and October 2003 was obtained by retrospectively reviewing the hospital files. All data pertaining to the patients was transferred to a "data collection form" prepared by the investigators. The data were assessed by means of Microsoft Excel software. During the study period a total of 600 patients [294 female [49%], 306 male [51%] were hospitalized to receive therapy. The mean age of the patients was 36.46+/-12.75. In terms of marital status, married patients and in terms of occupational distribution, housewives were predominant. The mean duration of stay of the patients at the clinic was 31.9+/-27.3 days. In terms of DSM-IV-R diagnoses of the patients, the most common diagnoses were mood disorder in 198 patients [33%], psychotic disorder in 154 patients [25.6%] and anxiety disorder in 114 patients [19%]. In order to assess the functionality of a health institution and the efficiency of the services it offers, the data must be collected, assessed and interpreted consistently, regularly and thoroughly. It not only helps to show the status of healthcare institutions, but will also be beneficial in formulating healthcare policies of a country.

## **Publications**

### **standards**

#### **Publication audit, self analysis for the year 2005 and revised publication guidelines.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 1-2 (1 ref.)

**Keywords:** Publishing-standards; Guideline Adherence; Guidelines; Manuscripts, Medical; Publication-economics

## **Pulmonary Embolism**

### **diagnosis**

#### **Pulmonary embolism at high altitude and hyperhomocysteinemia.**

Ashraf, H.M.; Javed, Asim; Ashraf, Shahzad

Military Hospital - Department of Medicine

**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 71-73 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hyperhomocysteinemia-diagnosis; Altitude

**Abstract:** This case report describes pulmonary embolism in a patient as a complication of extended stay at high altitude. He also had increased plasma homocysteine levels. Hypercoagulability at high altitude along with hyperhomocysteinemia is a risk factor for arterial and venous thrombosis.

## **Radiography, Dental, Digital**

#### **Comparison between the accuracy of digital and conventional radiographies for evaluation of the curved canals length.**

Ezoddini Ardakani, F.; Mohammadi, Z.

Shahid Sadoughi Medical University - Faculty of Dentistry

**DRJ - Dental Research Journal** 2006; 3 (2): 68-76 (18 ref.)

**Keywords:** Radiographic Image Enhancement; Radiography, Dental; Dental Pulp Cavity-radiography

**Abstract:** Proper cleaning and shaping of the root canal system is one of the most important aspects of endodontic therapy. To estimate the canal length before instrumentation in endodontic treatment, traditionally, conventional radiographic techniques and, recently, Direct Digital Radiography [DDR] are applied. The application of computer technology in radiography has allowed less exposure time for image acquisition, better storage and retrieval, and transmission to remote sites in a digital format, elimination of processing, and a considerable time saving. The purpose of this study was to compare the accuracy of DDR and conventional radiography in determination of working lengths of curved canals in first mandibular molars. Forty extracted human first mandibular molars with root curvature were selected. Samples were divided into two groups: With root curvatures less and more than 25[o]. The samples were mounted in plaster blocks and their canal lengths were estimated by using DDR and conventional radiographs. Regression analysis, correlation coefficient, and t test were used for statistical analysis. In spite of the greater accuracy of conventional radiography in canals with curvature <25[o] and the greater accuracy of digital radiography in canals with curvature >25[o], the differences were not statistically significant. Both conventional radiographs and DDR can be used to determine working length during endodontic therapy.

## **Refractive Errors**

### **epidemiology**

#### **Prevalence of refractive error and low vision among schoolchildren in Cairo.**

El Bayoumy, B.M.; Saad, A.; Choudhury, A.H.

Memorial Institute for Ophthalmic Research

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 575-579 (11 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vision, Low-epidemiology; Visually Impaired Persons; Health Surveys; Prevalence; Age Distribution; Sex Distribution

**Abstract:** A preliminary survey was conducted to detect the prevalence of refractive error [RE] and low vision among 5839 schoolchildren aged 7-14 years in Cairo, Egypt. Screening was done using Landolt broken ring chart and pinhole test. The prevalence of RE [visual acuity  $\leq 6/12$ ] among the schoolchildren was 22.1% and low vision [visual acuity  $\leq 6/18$ ] was 12.5%. The prevalence of low vision was greatest among the preparatory schoolchildren aged 12 + years. RE was higher among the female students than males [21.4% and 13.6% respectively]. Development of a national survey for detection of visual problems for both preschool and school-aged children is recommended.

## **Rehabilitation**

### **utilization**

#### **[The importance of phase I cardiac rehabilitation and evaluation of its performance in Tehran city Hospitals].**

Ghalamghash, R.; Gousheh, B.; Keyhani, M.R.; Bazrafshan, A.R.; Barzegari, M.; Hoseini, A.

Iranian Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation Association [ICRA]

**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (2): 123-132 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Guideline Adherence; Questionnaires; Thoracic Surgery-rehabilitation

**Abstract:** Few studies related to the importance of inpatient phase of cardiac rehabilitation and the percentage and full execution of phase I during admission have focused on its importance. The main goal of this study is evaluation and discussion about the importance and correct execution of phase I cardiac rehabilitation in Tehran city hospitals. Eleven hospitals among the governmental and nongovernmental ones which have cardiac surgery sections were chosen randomly. To gain the main purpose of study, we used a questionnaire that was prepared according to American Association of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation [AACVPR] guideline. The questionnaires were sent to the heads of the cardiac rehabilitation departments by educated personnel in a two weeks period. These forms contained ten specialized questions with different scores about evaluation of the quality of phase I cardiac rehabilitation performance and attention to it. The scores were used in SPSS software to analysis the data. The results showed that only 10% of the hospitals with cardiac surgery section, had a relatively complete plan of phase I cardiac rehabilitation according to AACVPR guideline [P=0.07]. These results were lower than the international standards, where as in some of them, the scores were about zero. Due to the importance of phase I as a main goal in cardiac rehabilitation program and its direct effect on participation of the patients in the last phases of cardiac rehabilitation, it is suggested to pay more attention in planning, processing and performing this phase.

## Renal Dialysis

### economics

#### Epidemiology and cost of haemodialysis in Jordan.

Batieha, A.; Abdallah, S.; Maghaireh, M.; Awad, Z.; Al Akash, N.; Batieneh, A.; Ajlouni, K.A.  
Jordan University of Science and Technology - Department of Epidemiology and Public Health

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 654-663 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Kidney Failure, Chronic-economics; Kidney Failure, Chronic-therapy; Costs and Cost Analysis; Prevalence; Health Care Costs

**Abstract:** To assess the epidemiology and burden of haemodialysis in Jordan, all patients on haemodialysis [1711 patients] were surveyed during September/October 2003. Mean age was 48.9 years, 56% were male, 86.8% were unemployed and 92% were poor. Mean distance to the haemodialysis service was 13.6 km. Annual hepatitis B and C seroconversion for patients negative before dialysis was 0.34% and 2.6% respectively. Prevalence of haemodialysis was 312 per million population; the incidence in 2002 was 111 per million population. Fatality rate at 1 year was 20%. Diabetes mellitus was the leading cause of haemodialysis, 29.2% of cases. Total estimated cost of haemodialysis in 2003 was US\$ 29.7 million.

## Reproductive Medicine

### education

#### Integration of sexual and reproductive health in the medical curriculum in Pakistan.

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 27-30 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sex Education; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Health Care Surveys; Clinical Competence; Curriculum; Physicians, Family; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** To assess the knowledge of medical practitioners regarding management of selected reproductive tract infections, diagnosis of sexual dysfunction and identification of sexual abuse and to assess the attitudes and practices of health care providers regarding sexual and reproductive rights in order to recommend areas that need to be incorporated in a sexual and reproductive health curriculum. A cross-sectional survey. From March to August 2003 in the District Turbat of Balochistan, Pakistan. Selected indicators of knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding sexual and reproductive health of primary care physicians were assessed using a pre-tested questionnaire and formal/informal interviews. Variables were identified from the literature and previous in-depth interviews, and then formulated into respective questions. A Lichert scale marked from 1 to 5 was used for categorizing responses into agreed, neutral and disagreed. Descriptive statistics were computed using SPSS version 10 for windows. Qualitative interviews were translated and transcribed and analyzed according to pre-judged and emerging themes. Out of 45 physicians interviewed, nearly half scored less than 50% in the knowledge section. Attitudes and practices assessed suggested a tendency to be judgmental, gender/rights discriminatory and with little provision for enabling clients to make their own decisions, so essential for quality sexual health service provision. Keeping in view the importance of the sexual health issues and a lack of ability of health care providers to handle it effectively, deficient areas of sexual health must be integrated into the medical curriculum. Medical educators have the responsibility to train physicians and other health professionals in the core competencies to improve the sexual and reproductive health of their communities.

## Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Newborn

### prevention and control

#### Evaluation of the role of postnatal ambroxol in the prevention and treatment of Respiratory Distress Syndrome [RDS] in preterm neonates.

Elsayed, Hesham F.; Elkhaiouby, Muhammed I.; Elsharkawey, Sunia M.; Elnemr, Muna A.  
Suez Canal University Hospital - Pediatric Department, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (2): 41-46 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Newborn-therapy; Ambroxol-therapeutic uses; Infant, Premature; Postnatal Care

**Abstract:** To study the effect of the postnatal administration of Ambroxol in the prevention of respiratory distress syndrome in preterm neonates at risk and on the severity of the disease in those neonates already suffering from it. The study was a randomized clinical trial performed on 120 preterm neonates admitted to the neonatal unit of the Suez Canal University Hospital, Egypt, with gestational age of 28 to 34 weeks. It was performed in the period from September 2001 through March 2003. Half of the enrolled neonates received intravenous Ambroxol [20 mg/kg/d], while the control group received the routine management of prematurity and a placebo. Ambroxol decreased the incidence of RDS, improved the gas exchange, and decreased CPAP pressure, the length of mechanical ventilation and also the mortality rate. The study concluded that Ambroxol reduced the incidence of this disease in preterm neonates at risk of developing it, and improved the clinical course of RDS.

## Rhabdomyosarcoma

### diagnosis

#### Rhabdomyosarcoma of the nasal vestibule in a child.

Tanyous, George H.

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**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (2): 87-89 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rhabdomyosarcoma-pathology; Nose Neoplasms-diagnosis; Diagnosis, Differential

**Abstract:** A case of rhabdomyosarcoma in a 2 year old girl without a pre-existing predisposing factor visited the ENT Department of Sultan Qaboos University Hospital [SQUH]. Her clinical condition did not point to the diagnosis, which came as a histological surprise. The histopathology report was alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma.

## Rhinitis, Allergic, Seasonal

### immunology

#### [Study of serum IgE and nasal secretion eosinophils count in patients with allergic rhinitis].

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Kashani Hospital - Department of ENT

**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (2): 113-118 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Rhinitis, Allergic, Seasonal-diagnosis; Rhinitis, Allergic, Seasonal-blood; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Immunoglobulin E-blood; Eosinophils-secretion

**Abstract:** Allergic rhinitis is a chronic disease of upper respiratory tract which can be presented as asthma. Some investigators have reported a significant relationship between the disease and the number of eosinophils in nasal secretion of the patients. This study aims to evaluate the serum IgE and it's relation with nasal secretion eosinophils count in patients with allergic rhinitis. In this study, serum IgE of 92 patients with non anatomical nasal complication were investigated using ELISA method [IEMA WELL Q-D]. Nasal secretion smears of the patients were also evaluated for eosinophils count. Age, sex, profession and past history of allergic reactions in patients and their families were also investigated. 48. 9% of the patients had high titers of serum IgE [ $>100$  IU/ml]. Also, eosinophils over 5/HPF were seen in 15. 6% of patients, nasal secretion smears. There was no significant relationship between eosinophils count and presence of allergic rhinitis in the patients. Otherwise, there was a significant correlation between rhinitis and patients, profession and their locality of living [ $P<0. 05$ ]. Detection of serum IgE is mandatory for diagnosis of allergic rhinitis. Besides, it seems that nasal secretion eosinophils count alone is not a reliable finding for diagnosis of the disease.

## Ritodrine

### therapeutic uses

#### **Tocolysis with ritodrine: a comparative study preterm labour.**

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 64-69 (22 ref.)

**Keywords:** Premature Birth; Tocolysis; Pregnancy; Isoxsuprine; Gestational Age; Delivery, Obstetric

**Abstract:** Preterm delivery is an important cause of perinatal morbidity and mortality. This study was conducted with an objective to assess the effect of ritodrine on perinatal mortality as compared to isoxsuprine and the effect of ritodrine on maternal morbidity and neonatal morbidity in comparison to isoxsuprine with the extent to which delivery was delayed. A randomized study with 25 patients with ritodrine treatment [Group-1] and 25 patients to isoxsuprine treatment [Group-2] were studied. Rajah Muthiah Medical College and Hospital, Annamalai University, India Tocolysis was reported to be successful for more than 72 hours in 96% in ritodrine group and 84% in isoxsuprine group. Ritodrine was found superior because of lesser incidences of side effects [56%] with ritodrine and [64%] with isoxsuprine. In terms of effectiveness of tocolysis number of patients failed cases were 16% with isoxsuprine when compared to 4% with ritodrine. The mean birth weight of neonate was 3115.38 gm +/- 642.3 in ritodrine groups and 2786.53 gm +/- 673.43 is isoxsuprine group. Ritodrine is more efficacious in delaying delivery and increasing fetal maturity as compared to isoxsuprine.

## Root Canal Preparation

#### **The influence of instrument application frequency on apical extrusion of debris in three instrumentation techniques.**

Zarrabi, M.H.; Bidar, M.; Jafarzadeh, H.; Talati, A.

Mashad University of Medical Sciences - School of Dentistry and Dental Research Center - Endodontics Department

**DRJ - Dental Research Journal** 2006; 3 (2): 62-67 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Orthodontic Extrusion

**Abstract:** Various kinds of hand-held or rotary techniques are used for mechanical preparation of the canal. The purpose of this study was to assess the influence of the number of applications on apical extrusion of debris in conventional and two rotary instrumentation techniques [Profile, Flex Master]. In this in vitro study, 75 extracted single-rooted human mandibular premolars with curvature between 0-10 degrees were selected and divided into three groups of 25 teeth each. All teeth were shortened to length of 15 mm by cutting the crown. Group H was prepared by hand step back technique, group P was prepared by profile system and group F was prepared by Flex Master system. The number of applications was according to manufacturer recommendation. For collection of debris, vials of distilled water were used that were weighed before preparation by 0.0001 weighing machine. At the end of canal preparation, vials were completely dried and weighed again. The difference between the weights of vials in two stages was the weight of debris extruded from apical foramen. The mean weight of debris in various numbers of applications within each system was compared by one-way variance analysis. Comparing the various numbers of applications in each system, it was noted that only in profile group, with increasing the number of applications, the quantity of debris extrusion was reduced. Unused profile instruments induce more extrusion of debris from apical foramen, rather than used ones.

## Root Resorption

#### **[Risk factors of root resorption in orthodontic patients treated with fixed appliance].**

Aghili, H.; Modaresi, J.; Todehzaima, M.H.

Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services

**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (4): 223-229 (28 ref.)

**Keywords:** Orthodontics; Risk Factors; Case-Control Studies; Asthma

**Abstract:** Orthodontic treatment is associated with a risk of root resorption. The aim of this study was to determine the risk of moderate and severe root resorption in orthodontic patients treated with fixed orthodontic appliance. A case-control study was performed on 70 orthodontic treated patients with moderate and severe root resorption and 70 controls matched for age, sex, duration of treatment, ANB index and headgear application. Data were gathered via patients records, pretreatment lateral cephalometry, pre and post treatment panoramic radiography and analyzed by SPSS 13, chi-square, Fischer exact and odds ratio tests. Seventy patients out of 140 have had root resorption. There was no difference in age, sex, headgear application, ANB difference and duration of treatment between case and control groups. In case group, 35 and 10 cases [50%-14.3%] and in control group 12 and 1 cases had respectively a history of asthma and allergy which was statistically significant. [P-value=0.000 and 0.005 respectively]. The odds ratio for the association between moderate to severe root resorption and history of allergy was 4.83 [95% C.I 2.217 to 10.526] and history of asthma was 11.494 [95% C.I 1.430 to 1.956]. This case-control study showed an association between the history of allergy and asthma and increased risk of moderate to severe root resorption. But, in order to confirm these findings, other studies including well controlled experimental studies are needed.



## Salivary Gland Neoplasms

### pathology

#### Study of myoepithelial cell markers in pleomorphic adenoma and mucoepidermoid carcinoma of salivary glands.

Deihimy, P.; Mahzooni, P.; Torabinia, N.

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - School of Dentistry

**DRJ - Dental Research Journal** 2006; 3 (2): 92-99 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Salivary Gland Neoplasms-diagnosis; Adenoma, Pleomorphic; Carcinoma, Mucoepidermoid; Actins-diagnostic use; S 100 Proteins-diagnostic use; Immunohistochemistry; Vimentin-diagnostic use

**Abstract:** The application of immunohistochemical method has resulted in marked improvement of the microscopic diagnosis of neoplasms combined with H and E staining. Although unique cellular antigens have not been found in salivary gland neoplasms, multiple less specific immunomarkers have been used and may be helpful in elucidating the role of myoepithelial differentiation in those neoplasms. The aim of this study was to evaluate immunohistochemical myoepithelial markers [GFAP, actin, vimentin, and S100] in mucoepidermoid carcinoma and pleomorphic adenoma of salivary glands for differential diagnosis of these tumors and specification of their histogenesis. Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded tissue sections of 25 pleomorphic adenoma and 25 mucoepidermoid carcinoma were immunohistochemically analyzed for the presence of actin, vimentin, GFAP, and S100 protein. A standard biotin-streptavidin procedure was used after antigen retrieval. Immunoreactivity of myoepithelial cells and chondromyxoid areas in pleomorphic adenoma and mucus cell, epidermoid cells, and intermediate cells in mucoepidermoid carcinoma were evaluated and immunoreactivity was scored on a scale of 0 to +4 [Regezi method] with 0 as negative, 1+ as scattered staining, 2+ as 25% to 50% of positive tumoral cells, and 4+ as more than 50% positive cells. The data were analyzed with chi-square test, and significance level was considered as 0.05 [P<0.05]. In 25 pleomorphic adenomas, all nonluminal cells and chondromyxoid areas were positive [+4] for GFAP and vimentin and [03+3] for muscle-specific actin [12:0, 12:+1, 1:+3] and [+13+4] for S100 protein [3:+1, 3:+2, 18:+3, 1:+4]. But all mentioned markers were negative for all mucoepidermoid carcinomas, regardless of their grades [P<0.001] and there were no immunohistochemical difference in major and minor salivary glands neoplasms. Expression of myoepithelial cell-associated markers in pleomorphic adenoma have confirmed role of myoepithelial cells in histogenesis of this tumor and lack or limited expression of these antigens in mucoepidermoid carcinoma, indicate the minimal myoepithelial differentiation in this tumor. Therefore, evaluation of myoepithelial cell markers can be helpful in differential diagnosis of salivary gland neoplasms with myoepithelial cell differentiation, and also specification of histogenesis of these tumors.

## Salmonella Infections

### microbiology

#### Antibiotic-resistant Salmonella spp. from human and non-human sources in Oman.

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Sultan Qaboos University - College of Science - Department of Biology

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 49-55 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Salmonella Infection-epidemiology; Chickens; Food Microbiology; Poultry Diseases-epidemiology; Sewage-microbiology; Drug Resistance, Bacterial

**Abstract:** We investigated the antibiotic resistance of various strains of Salmonella isolated from different sources in Oman, namely sewage water, chicken and food handlers. Of 1242 isolates from food handlers, 15 [1.2%] were resistant to one or more antibiotic. Of these, 41% were resistant to ampicillin, 42% to co-trimoxazole and 22% to chloramphenicol. None of the isolates was resistant to ciprofloxacin. Of 515 isolates from chicken and 432 from sewage water, 23.7% and 14.1% respectively were resistant to one or more antibiotic. Susceptibility to the different antibiotics varied but none of the isolates from chicken was resistant to amikacin.

## Salmonella typhi

### drug effects

#### What after ciprofloxacin and ceftriaxone in treatment of salmonella typhi.

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Fatima Memorial Hospital - Department of Internal Medicine

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 51-54 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Typhoid Fever-drug therapy; Ceftriaxone-therapeutic uses; Ciprofloxacin-therapeutic uses; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Drug Resistance, Multiple

**Abstract:** To determine resistance pattern of Salmonella typhi in blood cultures. Laboratory-based observational study. Blood samples processed during the period of one and half year in the laboratory of Fatima Memorial Hospital for culture sensitivity were followed. Sensitivity of Salmonella typhi isolates was checked to 20 different antibiotics.

Report of culture and sensitivity pattern was recorded. Amongst the 86 isolate 45 were found to be resistant to 2 or more first line anti-salmonella drugs. Eighteen multi-drug resistant *Salmonella typhi* [MDRST], isolates were detected. Four of the MDRST isolates were resistant to each of ciprofloxacin and ceftriaxone, and two were resistant to both of these drugs. Resistance was 19.2% to ciprofloxacin and 17.5% to ceftriaxone. Sensitivity to meropenem was 100% and to imipenem 98.6%. Pattern of *S. typhi* resistance is changing rapidly. MDRST and strains resistant to ciprofloxacin and ceftriaxone are a major threat in developing world. Proper steps must be taken to avoid emergence of *Salmonella typhi* strains resistant to most of the pertinent antibiotics.

## **Schistosoma Haematobium**

### **Haematological and biochemical morbidity of *Schistosoma haematobium* in school children in Sudan.**

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**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (2): 59-64 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** *Schistosoma haematobia*; Students; Hematuria; Morbidity; Praziquantel; Schools; Prevalence

**Abstract:** To determine the prevalence and intensity of infection with schistosomiasis among school children and to evaluate the efficacy of praziquantel in normalizing the levels of some haematological and biochemical blood constituents. A total of 346 school children, aged 7-13 years, from El-Kriab primary school, near the El-Seleit irrigation scheme east of Khartoum, Sudan, were screened for schistosomiasis. All 136 children infected with *Schistosoma haematobium* and/or *S. mansoni* were clinically investigated and treated with a single oral dose of praziquantel [40 mg/kg body weight]. In 74% out of 97 children infected with *S. haematobium* the egg count exceeded 500 eggs/10 ml of urine and they had high level of eosinophilia and leukocyte counts, high globulin and calcium levels and low potassium. The serum total proteins, globulins, albumin and urea showed statistically significant differences between control and patients and between patients before and after treatment, although the levels were within the normal reference range. Praziquantel treatment was highly effective as proved by a [58%] cure rate, a [98%] reduction in egg count and normalization of the examined blood parameters six weeks post-treatment. Infection with *S. haematobium* influenced the normal levels of certain blood constituents and treatment with praziquantel normalized the physiological conditions. According to WHO guidelines, regular mass treatment with praziquantel and health education are recommended as part of the primary health care programme in areas of high prevalence and intensity of *S. haematobium* infection.

## **Schizophrenia**

### **genetics**

#### **An overview of the genetic risk of developing schizophrenia in relatives of schizophrenic patients.**

Al Jeshi, Abdulsamad A.; Epstein, Irvin; Zipursky, Robert B.

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Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Schizophrenia and Continuing Care Program

**Neurosciences** 2006; 11 (1): 7-10 (32 ref.)

**Keywords:** Schizophrenia-epidemiology; Twin Studies; Twins; Genetics, Medical

**Abstract:** In this article, we review the recent research evidence of genetic risks in the relatives of patients with schizophrenia, with particular focus on family, twin, adoptive, and gene studies. All current evidence supports a greater role for genetic transmission of vulnerability in the etiology of schizophrenia. Environmental factors appear to play an important role in the timing of expression, the severity and the clinical evolution of the illness.

## **Sciatica**

### **cerebrospinal fluid**

#### **Alteration of cystatin C in cerebrospinal fluid of patients with sciatica revealed by a proteomic approach.**

Liu, Xudong; Zeng, Bingfang; Ku, Jianguang

Shanghai JiaoTong University - Shanghai No.6 People's - Department of Orthopedic Surgery

**Neurosciences** 2006; 11 (1): 41-46 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Cystatins-cerebrospinal fluid; Cerebrospinal Fluid; Sciatica-physiopathology

**Abstract:** To better understand the pathophysiological mechanisms underlying sciatica induced by lumbar intervertebral disk herniation and to ascertain the protein that presents with the most observable changes in the cerebrospinal fluid [CSF] of patients with sciatica. We conducted the study in the Key Laboratory of Shanghai 6th People's Hospital, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, Peoples Republic of China, during the period June 2004 to March 2005. In 2 separate experiments, we carried out the study involving the CSF of sciatica patients [the case group] and the CSF of otherwise, healthy volunteers [the control group]. We utilized a proteomic analysis to compare the samples of 10 patients with sciatica with 10 volunteers in the control group. We individually separated each of the

groups' CSF by 2-dimensional gel electrophoresis. We analyzed the harvested gel images with PD Quest 2D-gel software [Bio-Rad] to ascertain the differential proteins between the 2 groups. We based the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA] experiment, which followed, on the results of the first experiment. We found 15 of the protein spots in the CSF differed appreciably in varying degrees between the 2 groups, and identification made by LC-MS/MS revealed that the most significant disparity was with cystatin C. The result of ELISA experiment confirmed a considerable decrease in the level of cystatin C [ $p < 0.01$ ] in the patients with sciatica. In the CSF of patients with sciatica, the volume of cystatin C increased markedly indicating that it may play an important role in the pathophysiological processes of sciatica.

## Scorpion Venoms

### [Scorpion bites in the north-western of Khuzestan province from May 2002 to December 2003].

Ghaderi, H.; Shariati, Z.; Ghodoosi, A.; Ziyadeh, M.

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**HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery** 2006; 12 (2): 73-78 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Bites and Stings

**Abstract:** Scorpion bites are one of the major health problems in some parts of Iran. This study has been conducted to evaluate the scorpion biting in north-western of Khuzestan province from May 2002 to December 2003. This study was a prospective case series conducted from May 2002 to December 2003. Location of the study was the Northwest region of Khuzestan Province. From all 139 cases of scorpion bites by *Androctonus crassicauda* came to the clinic most bites were occurred during summer. All patients were treated conservatively without injecting anti-scorpion serum and discharged without any complication. The major threat in that region is because of *Androctonus crassicauda* bites. Considering that there is no need to inject anti-scorpion serum for these kinds of bites, further evaluation and doing more through studies about treatment is recommended. Moreover, no relation was seen between scorpion bites and different nights of month.

## Seizures, Febrile

### [Demographic characteristics and predisposing factors of febrile seizures in children presenting to hospital No. 1 of Kerman University of Medical Sciences].

Nasab, A. Hosseini; Parisi, M.H. Daie; Vaez Javadi, M.; Alidoosti, K.

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Shiraz University of Medical Sciences - Namazi Hospital - Pediatrics Department

**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (2): 107-112 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** Demography; Body Weight; Risk Factors

**Abstract:** Febrile convulsion is one of the most common CNS disorders of children for which several predisposing factors have been mentioned. The objective of this study was to determine predisposing factors and analysis of the demographic characteristics of children with febrile seizures. Patients group consisted of 115 children aged 5-60 months. Control group was 345 healthy children with the same age and sex. According to demographic characteristics, positive correlation between mean weight and family history for febrile seizure; were statistically significant. Where as differences between head circumference, height, breast feeding, birth APGAR score and multi vitamins and Iran supplement in patients and control group were not statistically significant. We concluded that febrile convulsion was more common among children with higher weight and family history of febrile seizures.

## Sepsis

### congenital

#### ***Pseudomonas stutzeri*: a rare cause of neonatal septicaemia.**

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Abha General Hospital

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 731-734 (9 ref.)

**Keywords:** *Pseudomonas* Infections-congenital; Pregnancy Complications, Infectious; Infant, Newborn, Diseases-etiology

## Shigella flexneri

### pathogenicity

#### ***Shigella flexneri* encephalopathy in a male child.**

Agarwal, Atul; Karmakar, Somenath; Arya, Subhash C.; Agarwal, Nirmala; Ahuja, Sanjeev; Khare, Shashi; Agarwal, Shekhar; Lal, Shiv

**Neurosciences** 2006; 11 (1): 56-58 (10 ref.)

**Keywords:** Brain Diseases-etiology; Brain Diseases-microbiology; Child

## Sinusitis

### radiography

#### Relative frequency of sinusitis features in waters' radiographs of under 12 years old children referring to Isfahan city clinics.

Sheikhi, M.; Dehghani, M.; Faghihinia, J.

Isfahan University of Medical Sciences - Department of Dental Radiology

**DRJ - Dental Research Journal** 2006; 3 (2): 56-61 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Sinusitis-Embryology; Signs and Symptoms; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** The maxillary sinuses are the first sinuses form in the embryonic period and begin to be pneumatized from 4[th] year of life. Sinusitis is a common disease in children and its on-time diagnosis and treatment is very important to prevent relevant side effects. Unfortunately, in some medical centers Waters' radiography is routinely prescribed for the diagnosis of sinusitis, regardless of the trend of sinuses evolution in children. The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of Waters' radiography in diagnosis of children's sinusitis. This study was an observational, cross-sectional, and retrospective study. The samples included 180 of 0-12 years old children with sinusitis who had referred to Isfahan city clinics and the physicians had prescribed Waters' radiography for them. Required information was gathered via examination and enquiry into the patients' records. The radiographs were blindly surveyed by two radiologists [an oral and a general radiologist] and the data were statistically analyzed using the Chi-square and Kruskal - Wallis statistical tests. The coefficient of agreement between clinical signs and Waters' radiographic features in the samples was 52%.The greatest frequency rate of non - pneumatized sinuses was reported in the group of 3-years-olds and under. 30% of the maxillary sinuses were found to be normal in radiography [P=0.0005]. No difference was observed between sinusitis radiographic results, based on the time of involvement [P=0.219] and sex [P=0.546].Cough [%89.4] and nasal purulent excretions [%53.2] were the most common clinical symptoms of sinusitis. However, clinical signs in 2 groups of with positive radiographic results and with normal sinuses showed no statistically significant difference [0.11<P<0.83]. Waters' radiography is recommended not to be routinely used for children for some reasons such as non - pneumatization of sinuses, especially in the group of 3- years-olds and under; non - observation of sinuses; and a high percent of normal radiographic findings in Waters' radiographs, in spite of the existence of sinusitis clinical signs, except for special cases.

## Sleep

#### [Comparison of effective factors on sleeping the nurses and hospitalized patients' viewpoints].

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

**HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery** 2006; 12 (2): 5-12 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Nurses; Patients; Coronary Care Units; Questionnaires; Demography

**Abstract:** One of the responsibilities of nurses is to identify of effective factors on sleeping, because identification of these factors prevents from occurrence of sleep disorders, improves sleeping, decreases duration of hospitalization, and reduces use of hypnotic drugs. This research is a comparative descriptive study. The population under research was included 50 nurses who were working in CCU wards and 50 patients who were hospitalized in CCU wards that were selected by interviewing and information gathering tools was a questionnaires which consisted of two parts and for each group one questionnaire was used. The first part was included demographic specification. Second part is consisted of 56 questions [four rating] related to effective factors on patient's sleeping in the domains such as environmental factors, personal [physical and mental] factors, pre-sleeping habits and an extra question [to explain other factors with the except of factors that mentioned in sleeping]. Gathered data is processed by SPSS software, 12<sup>Th</sup> version, and for achieving to research goals, descriptive and perceptive statistical methods [such as t-test, ANOVA test, and Pearson coefficient of correlation] were used. Then descriptive statistic was used in data analysis and statistical t-tests were used to compare of these two groups opinions. The results of this research showed that environmental factors such as turned on light, pain, anxiety due to loss of job, fears of outcome of disease, connection to monitoring systems are the important effective factors on sleeping according to the nurses points of view however patients believe that phone ring, pain, anxiety from loss of job, fears of outcomes of disease, connection to monitoring systems are important. According to the research results, the most important effective factors on sleeping are "turned on light", "phone ring" "pain", "anxiety from loss of job", "fears of outcome of illness", "connection to monitoring systems". The foundation of this schedule is based on identification of effective factors on sleeping according to viewpoint of patients and then eliminating the disturbing factors.

## Sleep REM

### physiology

#### **Sleep-wake cycle disturbances in protein-energy malnutrition: effect of nutritional rehabilitation.**

Shaaban, S.Y.; El Sayed, H.L.; Nassar, M.F.; Asaad, T.; Gomaa, S.M.  
Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Paediatrics

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 633-645 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Protein-Energy Malnutrition-complications; Protein-Energy Malnutrition-physiopathology; Protein-Energy Malnutrition-rehabilitation; Serotonin-metabolism; World Health Organization

**Abstract:** A standard sleep questionnaire was given to the parents of 26 infants with protein-energy malnutrition who underwent polysomnographic evaluation. These investigations were repeated approximately 2 months after enrolment in a nutritional rehabilitation programme based on World Health Organization guidelines. Anthropometric values and serum serotonin levels were also measured. After nutritional rehabilitation there was a significantly higher percentage of non-rapid eye movement [REM] sleep; 2nd REM time, and latency times for sleep and REM sleep increased. Percentages of REM sleep and serum serotonin levels decreased significantly. Protein-energy malnutrition seems to affect the sleep-wake cycle; disturbed serotonin levels may be among the factors responsible.

### Smoking

#### **[The prevalence of smoking and its related personal and environmental factors in Tabrizi adolescents].**

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**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (3): 263-270 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prevalence; Questionnaires; Demography

**Abstract:** Cigarette smoking continues to be a major public health problem that specifically affects the adolescent population. The aim of this study was to ascertain the prevalence of smoking and to examine personal and environmental factors related to smoking among adolescents [15-19 years old] in the city of Tabriz. A school-based study was conducted using a random sample of 1785 students from 30 schools in five regions of Tabriz. A self-administered questionnaire was used for data collection. The questionnaire inquired about smoking status, demographic characteristics, and personal and environmental factors, such as parental and friends' smoking status, and group membership. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to determine the association between independent variables and smoking status using SPSS software.  $P < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant. About 23% of participants reported ever smoking. 77.4%, 18.2%, and 4.4% were never smoker, experimenter and regular smoker, respectively. Group membership, having smoking friends, and being offered cigarette by others, were strongly associated with smoking status in adolescents. The prevalence of smoking in Tabrizi adolescents is considerable, and having smoker friends is strongly related with adolescent smoking.

### psychology

#### **[Evaluation of "Light" cigarette smoking and the knowledge and attitude of smokers about it in Tehran during 2005].**

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NRITLD - Tobacco Control Unit

**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (3): 224-231 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Attitude; Knowledge; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Prevalence

**Abstract:** "Light" cigarettes [tar<15g, nicotine<1mg] have been in the market for more than four decades. In Iran as well as many other countries around the world, consumption of light cigarettes is on the rise because of persuading advertisements of tobacco companies about the fewer dangers and milder taste of these cigarettes. In fact, they encourage smokers to choose light cigarettes as an alternative to cessation of smoking. This was a cross-sectional study performed via questionnaires which were designed based on the WHO and IUATLD samples. Thirty volunteer health care workers were chosen from health centers of three educational universities in Tehran to carry out the study. Out of 3026 subjects who answered the questionnaires, 1321 persons [47.4%] smoked light cigarettes, 71.8% of females and 41.8% of males [ $P < 0.001$ ]. Among participants, 71% believed that health risks of light cigarettes were fewer than regular cigarettes. Also, 30.3% of smokers supposed that the chance of addiction to light cigarettes was lower than that to regular cigarettes. 42.9% of the smokers considered three light cigarettes as equal to one full flavored cigarette in terms of tar and nicotine content. The prevalence of light cigarette smoking is high in the studied population. Knowledge and attitude of smokers about the dangers and effects of light cigarettes are not right and need to be corrected.

## Social Marketing

### Social marketing of the insecticide-treated bednets: the case for Pakistan.

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Aga Khan University - Health Systems Division

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 449-456 (39 ref.)

**Keywords:** Insecticides; Malaria-prevention and control; Cost-Benefit Analysis; Motivation

**Abstract:** With an estimated half a million cases of malaria annually in Pakistan, and drug resistant cases on the increase, more practical preventive measures such as insecticide- treated bednets are essential. Social marketing through commercial channels has become an important cost- effective means to deliver health products and services to low income people and to motivate them to use these services. It has been demonstrated that social marketing of insecticide- treated bednets has saved the lives of millions of people in malaria- endemic regions at a cost as low as US\$ 2 per person. Social marketing could be an effective strategy for getting insecticide- treated nets to poor communities in Pakistan who are most vulnerable to malaria.

## Spores, Fungal

### [Airborne fungi spores in different wards of hospitals affiliated to Kerman University of Medical Sciences].

Arab, N.; Ghaemi, F.; Ghaemi, Fatma

Kerman University of Medical Sciences and Health Services - School of Medicine

**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (4): 247-256 (29 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hospitals; Aspergillus; Immunosuppression

**Abstract:** The infections resulting from opportunist invasive fungi, such as Aspergillus, are an increasingly developing problem in hospitalized patients especially those suffering from immunosuppressive deficiencies. In this study, air sampling from selected wards of three hospitals affiliated to Kerman University of Medical Sciences was carried out 2 times/day over 7 months [May - October, 2003] by using 500 plates containing saborodextrose-agar. According to the results, 89% of the plates proved to be positive for fungal growth. Of this pool of fungi plates, 1034 fungal colonies containing 16 different fungi were sorted out which in regard to the frequency were Penicillium, Rhizopus, Aspergillus flavus, yeast, and Alternaria respectively. Higher rate of fungi colonies was observed in Bahonar hospital comparing to the two others. The most contaminated settings were ICU wards in Bahonar and Shafa hospitals, respectively. Comparison of the common wards of Bahonar and Afzalipour hospitals, revealed that the emergency room in Bahonar hospital had the highest rate of contamination. Finally, among the isolated Aspergillus and fungi, Aspergillus flavus and yeast species showed the highest frequencies. Considering the results of the present study, control of fungal contamination in hospital wards, especially those in which patients with immunosuppressive deficiency are hospitalized is highly necessary.

## Still's Disease, Adult-Onset

### diagnosis

#### Adult onset Still's disease in Oman.

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**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (1): 41-45 (31 ref.)

**Keywords:** Still's Disease, Adult-Onset-physiopathology; Retrospective Studies; Arthritis, Juvenile Rheumatoid; Fever of Unknown Origin; Antirheumatic Agents

**Abstract:** To 1. Highlight the demographic characteristics, clinical features, laboratory investigations and outcome if possible of a relatively rare disease [Adult Onset Still's Disease {AOSD}] and 2. To compare our results with those reported earlier by others. A retrospective review of the clinical, laboratory and radiological manifestations in 6 patients admitted with AOSD. Data were collected from clinical summary of each case highlighting the demographic, clinical features and relevant investigation. The diagnosis was made on clinical base and supported by the laboratory and radiological examinations to confirm the diagnosis and/or exclude other differential diagnoses. Mean age of patients [21.6], presence of fever [80.2%] and its pattern, skin rash [80.2%], arthralgia[100%], arthritis[66.65%], and the duration of morning stiffness, all these findings were compatible with earlier results. However young adult females constitute [80.2%] of our small group, which is quite high in comparison with others. Splenomegaly [33.3%], hepatomegaly[16.6%], and lymphadenopathy[16.6%] were less than that reported by others who have more serious intra-abdominal visceral involvement. One patient [16.65%] had a fatal pulmonary embolism, although usually pulmonary involvement is a mild one. None of our patients had neurological, ophthalmological or hearing involvement. The results of the investigations and radiological findings are more or less similar to those in other series. The clinical and laboratory characteristics of our small number of patients are more or less consistent with findings of others. It is important to keep in mind that AOSD is an uncommon syndrome with a range of signs and symptoms which are non-specific and may simulate a variety of connective tissue and general medical problems. Differences in the expression of AOSD were found between patients from different locations and the disease can be responsible for life-threatening complications.

## Stomach Neoplasms

### diagnosis

#### [Invasive gastric cancer with metastasis to biliary tract presenting as primary colangiocarcinoma].

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**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (2): 186-190 (26 ref.)

**Keywords:** Stomach Neoplasms-pathology; Cholangiocarcinoma-diagnosis; Neoplasm Metastasis

**Abstract:** Gastric cancer is a relatively common cancer that can metastasize to multiple organs such as liver and the biliary tract. The patient is a 60-year-old woman who was admitted for severe abdominal pain, icterus, raised liver enzymes and a mass at the bifurcation of the common bile duct in MRCP [Magnetic Resonance Cholangio pancreatography] and was diagnosed as a case of primary colangiocarcinoma [Klat skin]. Patient was scheduled for stenting. Because of aggravation of abdominal pain. Upper GI endoscopy was performed and an extensive tumoral mass was found from body down to the pylorus of stomach. The pathology report of biopsies obtained from mass was Signet Ring cell adenocarcinoma of stomach which had metastasized to the biliary tract.

### Stress

#### [Evaluation of the stress effect on expression of BEST-5 gene in cultured rat hepatocytes and cloning of this gene].

Hassanshahi, Gh.; Jafarzadeh, A.; Hakimi, H.; Rezaeian, M.; Vazirinejad, R.; Tabatabaee, S.Z.; Esmaeili, A.; Dickson, A.J.

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**Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences** 2006; 13 (4): 195-202 (12 ref.)

**Keywords:** Hepatocytes; Rats; Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction; Blotting, Northern; Genes

**Abstract:** Liver has important roles in body metabolic regulation and for this reason hepatocytes are used worldwide. Investigations showed that isolation of hepatocytes causes activation of stress related genes. The aim of this study was to study the stress related expression of BEST-5 following hepatocytes isolation and culture. The BEST-5 gene is cloned and analyzed for the first time from isolated and cultured rat hepatocytes. Very little is known about this gene and almost nothing is known about its function. RNA was isolated from hepatocytes after 3h culture and used for generation of PCR products corresponding to the BEST-5. cDNA generated was cloned into pCR[R]2.1 plasmid vector. Following transformation into TOPO10 oneshot [R]cells, the cells were grown in LB agar plates containing X-Gal and ampicillin, overnight at 37[oC]. To confirm that the plasmids contained inserts of the correct size, the vectors obtained from mini-preparations were digested with the desired restriction enzymes. Sequencing was performed for the gene. RT-PCR and Northern blotting analysis showed that BEST-5 mRNA is expressed, 3h after isolation and culture of primary hepatocytes [3h] BEST-5 mRNA was observed until 5h of culture and then there was no detectable band of BEST-5 at further time points. Comparison of expression of the level of mRNA of BEST-5, when data statistically were analyzed, showed a significant difference between the expression of BEST-5 mRNA expression at 3h with 0h, 24h, 35h and 48h of culture [P<0.001]. According to the results the stress induced by hepatocytes isolation and culture leads to the expression of Best-5 time-dependently.

### Suicide

#### etiology

##### [Causes of suicide in married women].

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**HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery** 2006; 12 (1): 47-53 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Domestic Violence; Marital Status; Questionnaires; Women

**Abstract:** Suicide is an intentional death that occurs three times in women to men. Nurses can influence in presentation of educational program and consultation in school, job environment and home as well as detection of person who suspected to suicide. This study has conducted to determine the causes of suicide in married women. This investigation is a descriptive study that has been made among women who admitted to Loghmanoddole-Adham poisoning emergency center in Tehran, Iran [the only poisoning emergency center in Tehran] during one year [from December 2001 to December 2002]. Inclusion criteria were female, married, without history of medical, mental disorders and confession to suicide. Data were collected by a questionnaire and interview and were analyzed with descriptive statistics and a chi-square test. According to the result, there was statistically significant differences between age groups, living areas, educational levels, jobs and financially states. 37.4% of women had forced marry; 50.5% had feared of their husband; 67.7% had experienced husband's violence; 74.7% didn't know any supportive sources in the society. 82.8% of women used of medications [tablets] for suicide. This research showed that family

violence and marital conflict are the most important etiology of suicide in the women. Nurses can decrease of acting to suicide in married women with detection of family violence, increasing of clients' self-esteem, referring and follow up.

## Thigh

### mbryology

#### **Anterior-posterior thigh diameter measured by two-dimensional sonography. Indicator of fetal age at 18 to 28 weeks gestation?**

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**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (2): 47-58 (68 ref.)

**Keywords:** Thigh-ultrasonography; Ultrasonography, Prenatal; Anthropometry; Predictive Value of Tests; Pregnancy; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** Little published research exists in the area of fetal thigh biometry, specifically in the use of the anterior-posterior fetal thigh diameter [APTD]. A continuing review of existing practices needs to be coupled with evaluation of alternate or additional methodology. This study evaluated the usefulness and direct correlation of a simple, new method of predicting fetal age by measurement of the anterior-posterior thigh diameter [APTD] in a normal 18-to 28 week pregnancies using two-dimensional sonography. This was a quantitative prospective study of 55 patients in the High Level General Hospital, Alberta, Canada. Anterior-posterior thigh diameters [APTD] were sonographically measured and the normal range for each week of pregnancy was determined five times for reliability. Significant correlation was found between [APTD] and fetal age from simple line regression analysis, with >99.9% confidence intervals at each week from 18 to 28 weeks gestation. There was a correlation of 1 mm APTD per 1 week of fetal age. The standard error of estimation was very low at [0.08664] in edition [ $r > 0.9993$ ] and [ $p < \text{than } 0.0001$ ]. The residual scatter plots confirmed the APTD validity. APTD is a reliable and valid method for assessing fetal age in a normal pregnancy and may be particularly useful when other parameters are unable accurately to predict fetal age. An accurate linear measurement of multiple fetal parameters allows a more complete profile of fetal growth and estimated date of delivery [EDD]. APTD may also be useful in identifying fetal growth problems. All of the values of fetal age lie directly on the "best-fit" regression line. Since the coefficient of determination [ $R^2$ ] is very high, this model is very effective.

## Thyroid Diseases

### pathology

#### **Morphological evaluation of non neoplastic lesions of the thyroid gland.**

Niazi, S.; Bukhari, M.H.; Qureshi, G.R.

King Edward Medical University - Department of Pathology

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 333-335 (23 ref.)

**Keywords:** Goiter-diagnosis; Thyroiditis, Autoimmune-diagnosis; Thyroiditis-pathology; Goiter-pathology; Cysts-pathology

**Abstract:** This study was conducted to see the frequency of non neoplastic lesions of thyroid glands in patients who underwent thyroid surgery at Mayo hospital, Lahore. It was a descriptive cross sectional study. It was a retrospective and prospective study commencing from 1st July 1999 to 30th June 2002 and was conducted at Pathology Department King Edward Medical University, Lahore. All thyroid samples submitted and reported at the Department of Pathology, King Edward Medical University, Lahore during a three year period commencing from 1st July 1999 to 30th June 2002 were included in this study. Out of the total number of 1136 thyroid surgical specimens, 855 specimens [75.26%] were shown to comprise of non-neoplastic lesions and were more common in females [77.2%] as compared to males [22.8%] giving a male to female ratio of 1:3.4. Regarding non neoplastic lesions maximum comprised of diffuse [74%] and multi nodular goiters [16%]. Others consisted of inflammatory conditions [5%], hyperplastic nodules [4%] and simple colloid filled cysts 1%. Inflammatory conditions included Hashimoto's thyroiditis [67.3%] deQuervain's thyroiditis [granulomatous thyroiditis] [16.3 %], Lymphocytic thyroiditis [11.7%], and Riedel's thyroiditis [4.7%]. Non neoplastic thyroid lesions are more common than neoplastic lesions, especially in females. The frequency of diffuse colloid goiter was very high, while among inflammatory lesions Hashimoto's thyroiditis was the commonest lesion. Most of the cases of hypothyroidism were associated with iodine deficiency.

## Thyroidectomy

### adverse effects

#### **Post thyroidectomy hypocalcaemia - an audit of 100 cases.**

Ahmad, A.; Khan, H.M.; Chaudhry, N.; Qureshi, A.U.; Shah, T.A.

Mayo Hospital/K.E.M.U. - Department of Surgery

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 285-287 (20 ref.)

**Keywords:** Postoperative Complications; Hypocalcemia; Medical Audit; Retrospective Studies



**Abstract:** Purpose of our study is to compare the incidence of hypocalcaemia after total, near total or subtotal thyroidectomy for benign multinodular goitre. One hundred consecutive thyroidectomies performed for euthyroid benign multinodular goitre at West surgical unit, Mayo hospital, Lahore Pakistan, were included in the study. Mean age of patients was 33 [range 14 to 60] years. Preoperative serum calcium level ranged from 7.7 to 10.0 with an average of 8.8mg/dl. 34 patients had total thyroidectomy, 31 had near total thyroidectomy, 28 had subtotal thyroidectomy and 7 had lobectomy and isthmusectomy. Consultants performed 46 thyroidectomies, while senior registrars and residents performed 52 and 2 thyroidectomies respectively. 28 patients developed clinical features of hypocalcaemia. 8 out of 31 patients who had near total thyroidectomy developed hypocalcaemia [25.8%]. Out of 34 total thyroidectomies, 11 patients had hypocalcaemia [32.3%]. In 28 patients who had subtotal thyroidectomy, 7 developed hypocalcaemia [25%]. 2 out of 7 lobectomy and isthmusectomy patients also required treatment for hypocalcaemia [28.5%]. Hypocalcaemia developed within 48 hours of surgery in 53% of our patients. Incidence of hypocalcaemia among patients operated by consultants was 23.9 % [11 out of 46], while among patients operated by senior registrars and residents 17 out of 54 developed hypocalcaemia i.e. 31.5%. Average postoperative duration of hospital stay was 5.42 days in hypocalcaemic patients [range 2-17 days] and it was 2.77 days in normocalcaemic patients [range 1-6 days]. We conclude that post thyroidectomy hypocalcaemia is a complication with significant morbidity. The incidence of this complication can be reduced by meticulous surgical technique with special emphasis on haemostasis. Identification and preservation of well vascularized parathyroid glands must be attempted in every thyroidectomy.

## Tobacco Smoke Pollution

### Tobacco control in Bahrain: an overview.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 719-726 (33 ref.)

**Keywords:** Smoking-prevention and control; Public Policy; Smoking Cessation; Tobacco-adverse effects

**Abstract:** Tobacco control interventions in Bahrain started in the late 1970s and tobacco legislation was introduced in 1994. The tobacco control approach incorporated the international recommended strategies according to the Gulf Cooperation Council and World Health Organization. Recently the tobacco control plan and tobacco legislation were reviewed. A new national comprehensive plan is put forward for implementation by the Ministry of Health. This report examines the Bahrain tobacco control approach, focusing on tobacco legislation, youth smoking, waterpipe smoking, tobacco surveillance and the smoking cessation plan. A number of recommendations for further improvement are discussed.

## Tramadol

### administration and dosage

#### Intravenous tramadol vs ketorolac in laparoscopic dye test.

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**JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan** 2006; 16 (1): 3-6 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Ketorolac-administration and dosage; Laparoscopy-adverse effects; Pain, Postoperative-prevention and control; Infusions, Intravenous; Double-Blind Method; Analgesics, Opioid

**Abstract:** To compare the quality of analgesia and side effects of IV tramadol with a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug ketorolac in patients undergoing laparoscopic dye test. A single dose, double blind, randomized clinical trial. The Day Care Surgical Unit at the Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi. The duration was initially planned for 6 months but was completed from January 2001 to February 2002. Sixty patients coming for laparoscopic dye test were randomized by convenient sampling. Patients were divided into two groups, A and B, who received intravenous tramadol or ketorolac respectively before induction of general anaesthesia. Patients were assessed in the postanesthesia care unit for pain using the visual analogue scale [VAS], frequency of postoperative nausea and vomiting was observed by the investigator who remained blinded to the treatment given. Any patient found to have pain score >5 was given bolus of 10 mg pethidine in titrated doses. Study was continued for 6 hours postoperatively. Pain scores were analyzed by applying Chi-square test. Students impaired t-test was used to analyze demographic data, recovery time and hospital discharge, Mann Whitney was applied to analyze VAS scores. Categorical data i.e. nausea and vomiting was analyzed by using the Chisquare test [p-value >0.05]. Study showed that tramadol is a better analgesic compared to ketorolac for patients undergoing day care gynaecological laparoscopic procedure.

## Tuberculosis

### diagnosis

#### [The role of private laboratories in Tuberculosis detection, Tehran/ Iran [SGS02/85]].

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**Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran** 2006; 24 (2): 139-146 (17 ref.)

**Keywords:** Private Sector; Laboratories; Cross-Sectional Studies

**Abstract:** To study the role of the private sector in detection and diagnosis of tuberculosis suspected cases by referring to the private labs. This Cross sectional study was performed to evaluate all cases referring to 4 private labs for AFB examination during 2002-3. The total number of referred cases and the positivity ratio were calculated. A total of 9037 were enrolled into our study, 44.9% being female and 55.1% being male. The two peak ages of patients were 15-25 yrs and >65 yrs and the majority of the patients were Iranians [98.6%]. As a whole, 637 cases had positive examination results [7.1%], among which 531[5.9%] cases were direct smear positive and 489[5.4%] culture positive. This is comparable to data given by MOH, where the total number of cases referred to governmental labs in the Tehran urban area, during the period of study was 9479, including 7850[82.8%] Iranians and 208[2.2%] being positive. A larger than expected proportion of TB patients are detected and [managed] by the private sector which indicates that a much more intimate cooperation should develop between the public and private sectors.

## Tuberculosis, Gastrointestinal

### diagnosis

#### Clinical presentations, diagnosis and pattern of intestinal tuberculosis our experience, Nishtar hospital Multan, Pakistan.

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 200-203 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, Gastrointestinal-epidemiology; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Endoscopy; Abdominal Pain; Retrospective Studies

**Abstract:** To discuss clinical presentations, diagnosis and pattern of intestinal tuberculosis of the patients presenting in surgical department. Design. Retrospective study. Place and duration of study. Nishtar Hospital Multan, Pakistan during the period of January 2002 to August 2004. Patients and methods. 109 diagnosed cases of intestinal tuberculosis were included in this study. Patients with intercurrent illness and patients proved to have other diagnosis after full work up were excluded from the study. A detailed history and full physical examination of all patients was recorded. Later on various investigations, operative findings were also noted. Results. The ages of patients were in range of 12-54 years. Male to female ratio was approximately 1:2. Clinical presentation was quite variable ranging from abdominal pain present in 100 patients [91.74%] to weight loss noted in 54 patients [49.54%]. Endoscopic biopsy and PCR analysis were most useful in diagnosing intestinal tuberculosis in elective ca ses. Strictures of the small bowel were commonest pattern noted. Past history of pulmonary tuberculosis was present in 8 patients [7.33%] while 18 patients [16.51%] had previous history of intestinal tuberculosis. 35 patients [32.11%] had positive family history of tuberculosis. 18.34% of the patients had secondary tuberculosis. Conclusion. Intestinal tuberculosis is a common disease in third decade in the developing countries. Females are more affected than males. Primary tuberculosis is more common than secondary tuberculosis. Intestinal tuberculosis may present with a variety of abdominal symptoms and signs. Endoscopy and PCR analysis can be considered as reliable investigation in elective cases. Strictures, mass abdomen and intestinal perforation are the most common pattern observed.

### surgery

#### Role of deliberate creation of control enterocutaneous fistula in patients of abdominal tuberculosis with perforation of small bowel and matted small intestine.

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**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 223-226 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, Gastrointestinal-complications; Abdomen-pathology; Intestinal Perforation-surgery; Intestine, Small; Fistula; Skin

**Abstract:** To study the results after forming the controlled enterocutaneous fistula in the patient of abdominal tuberculosis with matted and perforated small bowel. Design, place and duration of study This study based on therapeutic trial and conducted in one and half years from January 1999 to June 2001 at Mayo Hospital, Lahore. All these 20 patients either operated in emergency or on elective list were malnourished, toxic and their operative findings were almost the same, these patients had extensively matted, friable and perforated gut. In these patients it was technically not possible to perform some definite procedure like right haemecolecotomy or ileostomy with out increasing the morbidity or mortality. Under these circumstances, minimal surgical procedure which can be life saving is to oppose the anterior abdominal wall to the perforation and thus create a controlled enterocutaneous fistula. In 11 patients fistula closed on its own and in eight patients fistula remained patent and needed re-exploration and repair. This new method of treatment has yielded excellent results. We were able to cure the disease with no mortality. It is recommended that in cases of TB peritonitis with perforation and matted gut making of a controlled enterocutaneous fistula saves the life of the patient.

## Tuberculosis, Multidrug-Resistant

### diagnosis

#### Detection of isoniazid and rifampin resistant mycobacterium tuberculosis isolated from tuberculosis patients using conventional method and PCR.

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**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 47-50 (21 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antitubercular Agents; Mycobacterium tuberculosis-drug effects; Isoniazid-pharmacology; Rifampin-pharmacology; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Drug Resistance, Microbial

**Abstract:** To investigate the drug susceptibility patterns among TB isolates from patients in Ahvaz, Iran. Descriptive study. TB reference laboratory, PHLS, Ahvaz, Iran from May 2001 to December 2001. A total of 100 sputum samples from patients suspected of having tuberculosis were collected for detection of *M. tuberculosis* [MTB]. For identification of the isolates acid fast stain, cultural and biochemical techniques were used. The isolates were examined for INH and RIF resistance using conventional MIC method and PCR technique in the next step. MIC were done based on proportion method and PCR was performed according to manufacturer's instruction and by using specific INH [Kat G] and RIF [rho B] resistant primers. Eighty samples were identified as MTB. Using susceptibility testing, 7 isolates were resistant to both INH and RIF by MIC method. In PCR technique, 5 and 6 out of 7 above mentioned strains showed resistant to INH and RIF respectively. The prevalence of resistance to INH and RIF is high in the region of study. The conventional MIC method despite being time consuming is more sensitive for evaluation of drug resistance among TB isolates. However, PCR as a rapid and sensitive technique is recommended additionally to conventional method for having quicker results to start treatment and disease control management.

## Tuberculosis, Pulmonary

### diagnosis

#### [Diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis: evaluation of the TB IgA EIA assay in Morocco].

Baassi, L.; El Fenniri, L.; Bourkkadi, J.; Benjalloun, C.; Cherkaoui, I.; El Iraki, G.; Benkouka, F.; Benjouad, A.; El Aouad, R.

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (1): 72-78 (16 ref.)

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-epidemiology; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Mycobacterium tuberculosis-immunology; Antibodies, Bacterial; Immunoglobulin A-blood

**Abstract:** We analysed 2 evaluation lots of the TB IgA EIA test in pulmonary tuberculosis patients [TBp]. Sera were obtained from 345 TBp, 18 healthy subjects [HS], 28 subjects in contact with tuberculous patients [CS] and 16 non-tuberculous lung disease patients [N-TB] for the first evaluation lots and 302 TBp, 60 HS, 21 CS and 18 N-TB for the second. IgA titres against p-90 antigen with the second evaluation lot were significantly higher than the first evaluation lot. With the second evaluation lots, the sensitivity was 78.8% whereas with the first evaluation lot, the sensitivity was 75.9%. Specificity for the first and second evaluation lots was 50% and 70.7% respectively. The sensitivity of this test is still not satisfactory to establish pulmonary tuberculosis diagnosis.

### therapy

#### Efficacy of DOTS strategy in treatment of respiratory tuberculosis in Gorgan, Islamic Republic of Iran.

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**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (3): 664-669 (19 ref.)

**Keywords:** Antitubercular Agents-therapeutic uses; Cough; Recurrence; Treatment Outcome

**Abstract:** We carried out a follow-up cohort study of 260 smear-positive patients [178 on directly observed treatment, short-course [DOTS]; 82 on non-DOTS] over a 2-year period to evaluate the efficacy of the DOTS strategy in treatment of tuberculosis [TB]. All the patients had cough for > 3 weeks; 91.9% had fever, 60.8% of them with sputum; and 27.7% had a positive family history. The rate of treatment failure with DOTS was 9.0% at the end of the 2nd month and 1.7% at the beginning of the 5th month. In the control group these rates were 18.3% and 7.3% respectively. The DOTS strategy significantly increased the success rate of TB treatment [P < 0.05].

## Urinary Calculi

### chemistry

#### **Chemical composition of urinary stones in Rahim Yar Khan and adjacent districts of Sindh and Baluchistan.**

Hakeem, A.; Tariq, M.; Bari, M.; Abbas, M.H.; Anwar, M.  
Sh. Zayed Medical College/Hospital - Department of Pathology

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 241-242 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urinary Calculi-prevention and control

**Abstract:** To find out the constituents of the urinary stones, so that preventive measures would be taken against recurrence. A total No. of 200 consecutive patients with upper urinary tract calculi, that were operated in the urology and general surgical wards of Sh. Zayed Hospital Rahim Yar Khan were included in the study. In addition to Rahim Yar Khan the patients also came from adjacent districts of Sindh and Baluchistan. Qualitative Chemical analysis was carried out using Merchnognost [Germany] urinary calculi analysis kit. All the tests were performed according to the instruction of manufacturers of the kit. Stone samples were collected from 200 patients, out of these 138 [69%] were male and 62 [31%] of patients were female with male to female ratio 2.2:1 age range was between 9-72 years. Results of stone analysis indicate that calcium oxalate is the most common ingredient found in 100% of the stone samples. In 83% of patients it was found mixed with other varieties of stones while in 17% samples it was seen in pure form. Uric acid was the second most common ingredient seen in 73% of patients mixed with calcium oxalate and magnesium ammonium phosphate but it was not found as pure form. Magnesium Ammonium phosphate found in 13% of stones samples in mixed form only, not as isolated stone.

## Urinary Incontinence

### diagnosis

#### **Diagnosis and management of urinary incontinence in older patient.**

Abbas, M.; Khan, A.A.; Ashraf, A.; Haq, E.U.; Yousuf, A.A.; Shiekh, I.A.; Malik, A.; Khan, A.I.  
Mayo Hospital - Department of Surgery

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 245-247 (6 ref.)

**Keywords:** Urinary Incontinence-therapy; Aged; Disease Management; Rehabilitation

**Abstract:** To review the various causes of urinary incontinence [UI] in elderly patients and to outline a therapeutic approach to the clinical management of UI. Online search of MEDLINE and additional references selected from the articles found during the search. All peer-reviewed articles and review articles listed on MEDLINE published between 1966 and 2006. Key search terms included urinary incontinence, geriatric, aging, pelvic floor rehabilitation and indwelling catheter. Articles with clinical relevance to the geriatric population were selected based on the robustness of the study and reviews. If applicable, data from studies of healthier or younger populations was extrapolated to the elderly population examined in the reviews. UI is a common occurrence among older adults treated in rehabilitation settings. The causes of UI in the elderly vary, including transient causes, established pathologic states of the urinary tract, and systematic multifactorial influences. Both behavioral and pharmacologic management strategies can successfully be implemented for UI, even in the frail elderly. UI can be effectively investigated and treated by rehabilitation practitioners by following a simple, stepwise approach.

## Uveitis

#### **Panuveitis and dermal vasculitis following MMR vaccination.**

Sedaghat, M.; Zarei Ghanavati, S.; Shokoohi, S.; Ghasemi, A.

Mashad University of Medical Sciences - Khatam Al Anbia Eye Hospital - Mashhad, Islamic Republic of Iran

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 470-474 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Vasculitis; Measles-Mumps-Rubella Vaccine-adverse effects; Measles-Mumps-Rubella Vaccine-toxicity; Skin Diseases, Vascular

## Vagina

### pathology

#### **Vaginal hirudiniasis from Dhaherah Province, Oman: With a note on internal hirudiniasis.**

Idris, Mohamed A.

[E-mail:midris@squ.edu.om](mailto:midris@squ.edu.om)

Sultan Qaboos University - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Microbiology and Immunology

**SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal** 2006; 6 (2): 83-86 (25 ref.)

**Keywords:** Leeches; Hemorrhage; Bites and Stings

**Abstract:** A 75 years old lady from the Dhaherah Province, Oman, presented at Ibrri Hospital, complaining from abnormal vaginal bleeding. Histopathological investigations of a cervical biopsy revealed no atypical features. A worm-like organism was removed from the vagina. Histocytological investigations of the organism revealed typical structures of a leech. The case was identified as vaginal hirudiniasis, probably due to *Limnatis nilotica* that necessitated a note on internal hirudiniasis.

## Vascular Surgical Procedures

### Identity crisis: who is a vascular surgeon?

Singh, Devender; Jawaid, Shaukat Ali

Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of Vascular and Endovascular

**Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2006; 22 (1): 3-5 (2 ref.)

**Keywords:** Physicians; Thoracic Surgery; Education, Medical, Graduate; Education, Medical

## Venous Thrombosis

### prevention and control

#### A clinical audit on venous thromboembolism prophylaxis of medical patients in west medical ward, Mayo Hospital.

Naheed, T.; Qadir, A.; Ali, I.; Akbar, M.N.; Salahuddin, O.; Zafarullah, M.

King Edward Medical College - Department of Medicine

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 328-330 (7 ref.)

**Keywords:** Thromboembolism-prevention and control; Medical Audit; Heparin-therapeutic uses; Heparin, Low-Molecular-Weight-therapeutic uses; Risk Factors

**Abstract:** To reduce risk of Deep Venous Thrombosis/ Pulmonary Embolism in an acutely ill hospitalized medical patient and the consequent clinical complications. The study was carried out in the West Medical Unit of Mayo Hospital, Lahore from January, 2005 to May, 2005. A total of 100 cases were selected from the patients hospitalized in the ward on the basis of presence of risk factors with no contraindications to heparin prophylaxis, taking into account the age, gender, final diagnosis of the patient, the existing risk factors, the risk stratification, the exclusion criteria, whether heparin prophylaxis was given or not, if given type of heparin administered, and whether patients receiving prophylaxis were monitored or not using Platelet Count, APTT or other monitoring techniques. 19 cases were under Moderate Risk of developing Venous Thromboembolism [VTE] and 81 cases were under High Risk. 7 received Heparin prophylaxis. 3 of them were at Moderate Risk and 4 cases at High Risk of developing VTE. All acutely ill medical adult patients admitted should be adequately assessed and screened for presence of Risk Factors and categorized according to the SAVE Risk Stratification. In the absence of Exclusion factors, all cases of High Risk and Moderate Risk should be started on Heparin Prophylaxis as early as possible in hospital admission. The audit should be repeated for re-evaluation after adequate time.

## Vesicovaginal Fistula

### prevention and control

#### Vesico vaginal fistula: prevention is possible.

Khanum, Z.; Akram, H.

King Edward Medical University - Lady Willingdon Hospital - Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

**Annals of King Edward Medical College** 2006; 12 (2): 305-306 (13 ref.)

**Keywords:** Risk Factors; Vesicovaginal Fistula-epidemiology; Prospective Studies

**Abstract:** A prospective study was conducted at Lady Willingdon hospital Lahore from Jan,2002 to Dec, 2004. During the mentioned period 22 patients were admitted with the diagnosis of urinary tract fistula. Among these most of the patients [i.e, 45%] were young belonging to age group 20-30 years. According to the causes 72 % were due to obstetrical causes, 23% due to surgical causes and 5 % were due to malignant. Regarding to the location of the fistula 14% were juxtaurethral,28% low vaginal, 35% mid vaginal,09% high vaginal and 14% were vault fistulae.Out of 22 patients first surgical repair failure occurred in four patients.

## Vitamin A Deficiency

#### Prevalence of sub- clinical vitamin A deficiency in 2- 5- year- old children in Tehran.

Rostami, N.; Farsar, A.R.; Shiva, N.

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

Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Taleghani Hospital - Department of Paediatrics

**EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2007; 13 (2): 273-279 (24 ref.)

**Keywords:** Prevalence; Age Factors; Sex Factors; National Health Programs

**Abstract:** To determine vitamin A status using conjunctival impression cytology [CIC] in children aged 2- 5 years, we assessed 1257 randomly selected children in urban and rural areas of Tehran. History of using supplemental vitamin A, respiratory or diarrhoeal infection in the previous 6 months, residential location, parents' education, family economic

status, and child's age, sex and weight were recorded. Sub-clinical vitamin A deficiency [defined as abnormal CIC] was found in 23.6% of the sample, a rate classified as a moderate public health problem. There was a statistically significant relationship, between sex and age and abnormal CIC [ $P < 0.05$ ].

## Warfarin

### adverse effects

#### Warfarin induced skin necrosis in a patient with craniopharyngioma.

Bhat, Mohammad H.; Bhadada, Sanjay; Dutta, Pinaki

Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh - Department of Endocrinology

Neurosciences 2006; 11 (1): 50-52 (14 ref.)

**Keywords:** Craniopharyngioma-drug therapy; Pituitary Neoplasms; Craniopharyngioma-surgery; Necrosis; Skin-pathology; Anticoagulants-adverse effects

**Abstract:** Oral anticoagulants are associated with several adverse skin manifestations ranging from ecchymosis, purpura, and hemorrhagic necrosis to maculopapular rash, vesicular urticarial eruptions and purple toes. Skin necrosis is a rare but serious side effect of warfarin therapy, associated with significant morbidity and mortality. The prevalence of warfarin induced skin necrosis [WISN] is 0.01-0.1%. We report a 20-year-old female patient of craniopharyngioma who developed WISN following postoperative femoropopliteal deep vein thrombosis.

## Wounds and Injuries

### epidemiology

#### Pattern of injuries in trauma patients presenting in accident and emergency department of Jinnah Hospital, Lahore.

Ali, K.; Arain, G.M.; Masood, A.S.; Aslam, M.

E-mail:kamran\_jaral2000@yahoo.com

allama Iqbal Medical College - Department of Accident and Emergency

Annals of King Edward Medical College 2006; 12 (2): 267-269 (15 ref.)

**Keywords:** Wounds and Injuries-etiology; Emergency Service, Hospital; Emergencies; Wounds, Penetrating; Wounds, Nonpenetrating

**Abstract:** To observe the pattern of injuries in patients involved in different kinds of trauma presenting to the Accident and Emergency Department of Jinnah Hospital Lahore. A prospective descriptive epidemiological study. Accident and emergency department of Jinnah Hospital Lahore. From 1st April 2005 to 30th September 2005. The study included patients presenting with different kinds of trauma to the emergency department of Jinnah Hospital, Lahore. They were further categorized into trauma of different regions of the body i.e. upper limb, lower limb, abdomen, head and neck, thorax and perineum. Then frequency of different types of trauma was determined. During this period [1st April 2005 to 30th September 2005], 111'413 patients presented in accident and emergency department and 4680 patients had traumatic injury. 1404 patients [30%] had blunt trauma, 134[2.86%] had penetrating firearms injury, 2433[51.99%] had penetrating sharp injury and 709 patients [15.15%] had crush injury. Most patients got upper limb, lower limb, head and neck and abdominal injuries, in that order. Most patients received multiple injuries. 3340 patients [71.36%] got only minor surgery like stitching under local anaesthesia and 468 patients [10%] had no surgery at all. 872 patients [18.63%] underwent some kind of major surgical procedure like amputation, exploratory laparotomy, or stitching under GA etc. Trauma is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality among all age groups. Most of the trauma victims receiving minor injuries can be treated at primary health care centers. This can decrease the load of tertiary care hospitals. Maximum impact in reducing the burden of trauma must come from injury prevention strategies.



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- Khaji, A.**  
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- Khakshoor, A.**  
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- Khalid, Mohammad Sufian**  
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- Khalid, Y.**  
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- Khalil, A.H.**  
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- Khalig, I.**  
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- Khalooie, A.**  
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- Khammash, Muhammad K.**  
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- Khan, A. Wahid**  
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- Khan, A.A.**  
URINARY INCONTINENCE (diagnosis)
- Khan, A.I.**  
URINARY INCONTINENCE (diagnosis)
- Khan, Abdul Fazal**  
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)
- Khan, Abdul Moiz**  
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- Khan, B.A.**  
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PHYLLODES TUMOR (diagnosis)
- Khan, Dilshad Ahmad**  
HYPERCALCEMIA (blood)
- Khan, Farooq Ahmad**  
HYPERCALCEMIA (blood)
- Khan, H.M.**  
THYROIDECTOMY (adverse effects)
- Khan, I.U.R.**  
COLON (injuries)  
PHYLLODES TUMOR (diagnosis)
- Khan, Inam ul Haq**  
CHALAZION (surgery)
- Khan, Iqbal Ahmad**  
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- Khan, M. Nasar Sayeed**  
CONVERSION DISORDER (epidemiology)
- Khan, M. Yasir**  
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- Khan, M.S.**  
EPIDIDYMITIS (drug therapy)
- Khan, M.Y.**  
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- Khan, Muhammad Azam**  
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- Khan, Muhammad Daud**  
EXOPHTHALMOS (etiology)
- Khan, Muhammad Yasin**  
NALIDIXIC ACID (pharmacology)
- Khan, Myhammad Tariq**  
EXOPHTHALMOS (etiology)
- Khan, S.A.**  
ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS (adverse effects)  
PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA (diagnosis)

- Khan, Sonia**  
OPTIC ATROPHY, HEREDITARY, LEBER (diagnosis)
- Khan, Zafaruddin**  
GIANT LYMPH NODE HYPERPLASIA (diagnosis)
- Khandekar, Rajiv**  
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE
- Khanum, Z.**  
VESICOVAGINAL FISTULA (prevention and control)
- Khare, Shashi**  
SHIGELLA FLEXNERI (pathogenicity)
- Khatibi, K.H.**  
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- Khattab, M.S.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS (prevention and control)
- Khawar, Anjum**  
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- Khazraei, H.R.**  
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- Kheradpezhouh, M.**  
HEPATITIS E (epidemiology)
- Khichi, Z.H.**  
ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC (economics)
- Khogasteh, N.**  
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- Khoja, T.A.**  
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- Khomeiri, M.**  
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- Khosbaten, M.**  
HEPATITIS E (epidemiology)
- Khosravi, Azar D.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT (diagnosis)
- Khosravi, Kh.**  
SUICIDE (etiology)
- Khreisat, W.H.**  
ARTHRITIS, JUVENILE RHEUMATOID
- Khreisat, Wael Hayel**  
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- Kirdemir, Pakize**  
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- Kirdemir, Vecihi**  
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- Kocabas, R.**  
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- Kotb, Mamdooh M.**  
ANEMIA, SICKLE CELL (radiography)
- Ku, Jianguang**  
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- Kutrani, Huda**  
HEPATITIS B (epidemiology)
- Lal, Shiv**  
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- Lamki, Neela**  
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- Latha, K.**  
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- Lei, R.P.**  
COMPENSATION AND REDRESS (ethics)
- Lihoui, M.**  
CORONARY ARTERIOSCLEROSIS (etiology)
- Liu, Xudong**  
SCIATICA (cerebrospinal fluid)
- Maalej, M.**  
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- Maghaireh, M.**  
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- Maghsoodlo, Y.**  
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- Mahfouz, A.A.**  
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- Mahmood, K.**  
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- Mahmood, R.**  
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- Mahmood, S.**  
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- Mahmoodi, E.**  
MEASLES VACCINE (immunology)
- Mahmoudabadi, Ali Zarei**  
CANDIDIASIS, CUTANEOUS (diagnosis)
- MahmoudArabi, S.**  
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- Mahzooni, P.**  
SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Majdfar, Z.**  
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- Majeed, F.**  
PERICARDITIS (surgery)
- Malibary, Hussein M.**  
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- Malik, A.**  
URINARY INCONTINENCE (diagnosis)
- Malik, Ashok K.**  
NEUROFIBROMA (diagnosis)
- Malik, El F.M.**  
MALARIA, FALCIPARUM (drug therapy)
- Malik, H.M.Y.**  
HEPATITIS B VIRUS (isolation and purification)
- Malik, J.A.**  
ATTITUDE
- Mallik, S.**  
LOW BACK PAIN (psychology)
- Mamishi, N.**  
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- Mamunur Rashid, A.K.M.**  
LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC (diagnosis)
- Mandal, A.K.**  
PAROTITIS (microbiology)
- Mandhouj, O.**  
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES
- Mani Kashani, Kh.**  
NEPHROSTOMY, PERCUTANEOUS
- Mannan, A.**  
EPIDIDYMITIS (drug therapy)
- Mansha, M.**  
CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC (adverse effects)
- Mansouri, S.D.**  
BREAST DISEASES (pathology)
- Mansouri, S.H.**  
POVIDONE-IODINE (therapeutic uses)
- Mansourian, A.R.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY (therapy)
- Maqsood, N.**  
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- Maraghi, S.**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (epidemiology)
- Marchand, Mark**  
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- Marghalani, M.**  
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- Marsan, Anil**  
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- Masjedi, M.R.**  
TUBERCULOSIS (diagnosis)
- Masjedi, M.R.**  
SMOKING (psychology)
- Masjedi, M.R.**  
BREAST DISEASES (pathology)
- Masood, A.S.**  
WOUNDS AND INJURIES (epidemiology)
- Masood, T.**  
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- Masud, Muhammad Zubair**  
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- Masud, S.**  
HEPATITIS B VIRUS (isolation and purification)
- McIlvenny, Shirley**  
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- Mehboob, F.**  
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- Mehmood, Tariq**  
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- Mehran, A.**  
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- Mehri mahani, I.**  
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- Meky, F.A.S.**  
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- Memari, A.**  
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- Memish, Z.A.**  
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- Meraji, S.M.**  
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- Meram, I.**  
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- Minai, Fauzia N.**  
PARANEOPLASTIC SYNDROMES (diagnosis)
- Mirsaeeidi, Z.**  
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- Mirsaeeidi, S.M.**  
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- Mirzazadeh, A.**  
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- Mobasheri, E.**  
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- Modaresi, J.**  
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- Mohagheghi, M.A.**  
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- Mohamad, Shazia**  
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- Mohamad, T.A.**  
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- Mohamed, S.I.**  
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- Mohammad, A.A.**  
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- Mohammadi Bardbori, A.**  
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- Mohammadi, A.**  
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- Mohammadi, M.**  
OBSTETRIC LABOR PREMATURE (epidemiology)
- Mohammadi, N. Malek**  
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- Mohammadi, Z.**  
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- Mohammadpoor Asi, A.**  
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- Mohammed, Ali J.**  
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- Mohammed, Elagba H.A.**  
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- Moini, A.**  
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- Monjamed, Z.**  
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- Morsi, Magdi**  
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- Morsy, A.**  
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- Mortazavi, S.A.**  
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- Motamed, S.**  
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- Motazedian, H.**  
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- Mounir, G.M.**  
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- Mousavi Bahar, S.H.**  
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- Mousavi, M.R.**  
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- Mudassir**  
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- Muhammad, G.**  
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- Muhammad, Y.**  
PANCREATITIS (Drug Therapy)
- Muhammad, Z.**  
CARDIOMYOPATHIES (etiology)
- Muhit, M.A.**  
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- Mukhtar, Maowia M.**  
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- Muratoglu, Hediye**  
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- Murray Lyon, I.M.**  
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- Mushtaq, Muhammad Amer**  
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- Muzaffar, Suhail**  
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- Naazar, A.A.**  
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- Nabavi, S.M.**  
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- Nabi, M.S.**  
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- Nadeem, A.**  
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- Nadeem, M.A.**  
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- Naderi, T.**  
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- Nadimi, B.**  
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- Naghibzadeh, B.**  
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- Nagra, S.A.**  
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- Nahidi, F.**  
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- Nasab, A. Hosseini**  
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- Nashmi, A.**  
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- Nasir, A.**  
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- Nasr, A.**  
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- Nassar, M.F.**  
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- Nasser, M.**  
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- Naveed, Abdul Khaliq**  
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- Naveed, M.**  
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- Nayar, Usha**  
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- Nazari, M.**  
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- Nazari, Sh.**  
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- Nazir, M.**  
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- Nazmul Ahasan, H.A.M.**  
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- Nazzal, Mahmoud E.**  
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- Nejjari, C.**  
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- Niaz, S.**  
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- Niaz, Z.**  
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- Niazi, N.A.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, GASTROINTESTINAL (surgery)
- Niazi, S.**  
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- Nikfarid, L.**  
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- Nikniaz, A.**  
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- Nishtar, S.**  
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- Nishtar, T.**  
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- Noghani, F.**  
NEOPLASMS (psychology)
- Nojourni, F.**  
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- Nzeako, B.C.**  
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- Nzeako, Basil C.**  
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- Osman, A.**  
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- Osman, A.K.**  
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- Osman, S.S.**  
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- Ostovan, N.**  
CESAREAN SECTION (statistics and numerical data)
- Pakgohar, M.**  
HEPATITIS B (prevention and control)
- Panjwani, V.K.**  
LEUKEMIA, B-CELL, ACUTE (therapy)
- Pantelas, G.**  
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- Parisi, M.H. Daie**  
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- Pashapour, N.**  
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- Peimani, T.**  
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- Peyvandi, A.A.**  
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- Pouloukas, S.**  
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- Prasad, G.S.**  
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- Puranik, P.**  
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- Qayyum, A.**  
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- Qazi, S.**  
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- Qureshi, A.**  
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- Qureshi, A.U.**  
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- Qureshi, Ayaz Hussain**  
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- Qureshi, G.R.**  
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- Qureshi, I.H.**  
HYPERTENSION (physiopathology)
- Qureshi, M.S.**  
HERNIA, INGUINAL (surgery)
- Qureshi, Riaz**  
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- Raana, G.E.**  
PREMENSTRUAL SYNDROME (epidemiology)
- Rafi, Y.**  
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- Rafiei, A.**  
ECHINOCOCCOSIS (epidemiology)
- Rafiq, M.A.**  
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- Rafizadeh, S.**  
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- Rahal, K.**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS
- Rahnnavard, Z.**  
HEART FAILURE, CONGESTIVE (nursing)  
OSTEOPOROSIS (prevention and control)
- Raja'a, Y.A.**  
MALARIA (epidemiology)
- Rajaeeefard, A.**  
OBSTETRIC LABOR PREMATURE (epidemiology)
- Rajpal, Sanjay**  
PAROTITIS (microbiology)
- Ramandi, M.**  
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- Ramim, T.**  
SUICIDE (etiology)
- Rana, G.E.**  
HEPATITIS B (epidemiology)
- Rana, M.N.**  
MALNUTRITION (epidemiology)  
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- Rana, T.F.**  
BREAST NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Ranjbar, M.**  
DIARRHEA (microbiology)
- Rashed, M.**  
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- Rassi, Y.**  
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- Rathore, M.A.**  
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- Raza, Aamir**  
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- Razavi, S.M.**  
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- Razmi, N.**  
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- Razzaq, A.**  
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- Rezaeian, M.**  
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- Rezaeipour, A.**  
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- Rezaipour, A.**  
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- Rezvani, M.**  
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- Riaz, M.K.**  
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CESAREAN SECTION (statistics and numerical data)
- Roaeid, R.B.**  
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- Rodrigues, G.**  
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- Rooh ul Muqim**  
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- Rostami, F.**  
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- Rostami, N.**  
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- Roy, Vijay**  
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- Saad, A.**  
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- Saadah, Mohammed A.**  
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- Sabir, G.**  
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- Sachdeva, Usha**  
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- Sadek, H.**  
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- Sadooghi Asl, A.**  
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- Safaie, F.**  
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- Safshekan, R.**  
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- Salahuddin, O.**  
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- Salam, A.**  
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- Saleem, A.**  
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- Saleh, A.**  
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- Salehi, P.**  
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- Salek, M.**  
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- Salem, G.**  
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- Salim, M.**  
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- Salim, Shahzad**  
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- Salman, Muhammad**  
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- Salman, S.**  
FISSURE IN ANO (drug therapy)
- Salmanzadeh, S.**  
DIARRHEA (microbiology)
- Samina, Uzma**  
NEPHROTIC SYNDROME (drug therapy)
- Saqib, M.**  
PANCREATITIS (Drug Therapy)
- Sattarzadeh, N.**  
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- Sayadpour Zanjani, K.**  
ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA
- Sedaghat, M.**  
UVEITIS
- Seif El Din, A.**  
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- Serhier, Z.**  
CROSS INFECTION (epidemiology)
- Shaaban, S.Y.**  
SLEEP REM (physiology)
- Shaban, M.**  
SLEEP
- Shady, E.**  
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- Shafiq ur Rehman**  
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- Shafiq, Faraz**  
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- Shafiq, M.A.**  
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- PHYLLODES TUMOR (diagnosis)**
- Shah Abouei, M.**  
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- Shah, T.A.**  
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- Shah, Z.H.**  
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- Shahabi, Z.**  
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- Shahbaz, Javeria**  
OUTPATIENT CLINICS, HOSPITAL
- Shaikh, B.T.**  
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- Shakib, A. Jafari**  
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- Shakib, R. Jafari**  
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- Shakil, S.**  
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- Shakir, Haani A.S.**  
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- Shami, N.**  
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- Shamsi, T.S.**  
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- Shariati, Z.**  
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- Sharifi, M.R.**  
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- Sharifi, N.**  
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- Shaukat, A.**  
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- Sheikh, Aisha**  
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- Sheikhesmaili, F.**  
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- Sheikhi, M.**  
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- Sheikhi, Zh.**  
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- Shekhteryea, Amina**  
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- Shenoy, R.**  
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- Shiekh, I.A.**  
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- Shigidi, Mazin M.**  
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- Shirzad, H.**  
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- Shiva, N.**  
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- Shiwani, Muhammad Hanif**  
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- INTESTINAL FISTULA (therapy)**
- Shokoohi, S.**  
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- Siddiq, A.**  
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- Siddique, A.**  
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- Siddique, T.**  
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- Singh, Devender**  
VASCULAR SURGICAL PROCEDURES
- Soder, Olle**  
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- Sofaer, N.**  
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- Sohail, Saba**  
AUTHORSHIP
- Sohani, Sikandar**  
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- Sokrab, Tag Eldin O.**  
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- Soltane, I.**  
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- Soltani nejad, M.**  
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- Soltani, A.**  
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- Sudani, Omar**  
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- Suhaq, Virender**  
ESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Sulehria, S.B.**  
HYPERTENSION (physiopathology)
- Sultana, Taranum**  
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- Sunita, B.S.**  
ESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Swidan, A.M.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS (prevention and control)
- Swidan, H.M.**  
DIABETES MELLITUS (prevention and control)
- Tabassum, H.M.**  
TUBERCULOSIS, GASTROINTESTINAL (surgery)
- Tabatabaee Vakili, S.M.**  
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- Tabatabaee, S.Z.**  
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- Tabatabaei, S. Rafiee**  
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- Tachfouti, N.**  
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- Taghavi Larijani, T.**  
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- Taghizadeh, Z.**  
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- Tajaddini, M.**  
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- Tajammal, A.**  
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- Talaie, M.**  
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- Talati, A.**  
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- Talib, W.**  
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- Tantawi, Wahid H.**  
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ACES - Actualités Cliniques et Scientifiques  
Acta Medica Iranica\*  
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Ain Shams Medical Journal  
Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology  
AJAIC - Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care  
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Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology  
Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics  
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Annals of Saudi Medicine  
Annals of the College of Medicine - Mosul  
Annals of Thoracic Medicine  
Arab Dental Journal\*  
Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition  
Arab Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science  
Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]  
Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences  
Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]  
Arabmed Journal  
Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis  
Archives of Iranian Medicine  
Armaghane-danesh  
ARYA Therosclerosis  
ASJOG - Ain Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology  
ASNJ - Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal  
Assiut Medical Journal  
Audiology  
Bahrain Medical Bulletin  
Basrah Journal of Surgery\*  
Benha Medical Journal  
Bina Journal of Ophthalmology  
Biomedica  
Blood  
Bulletin du Comité Syrien De Défense Contre Le Tuberculose et les Maladies Respiratoires  
Bulletin Epidemiologique  
Bulletin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine\*  
Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association  
Bulletin of Endemic Diseases - Baghdad  
Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy  
Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy - Cairo University  
Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health  
Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University  
Bulletin of the Faculty of Science - University of Alexandria

Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization  
Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt  
Bulletin of the National Research Centre  
Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt\*  
Cahiers Médicaux de Tunisie\*  
Challenge - Quarterly [The]\*  
Childhood and Development  
Clinical Diabetes  
Community Medicine\*  
Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences  
DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences  
Diabetes Digest  
Dirasat  
DRJ - Dental Research Journal  
Eastern Mediterranean Region Drugs Digest\*  
Eastern Mediterranean Region Epidemiological Bulletin\*  
EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal  
Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]\*  
Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering  
Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering  
Egyptian Journal of Chemistry  
Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine\*  
Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology  
Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]  
Egyptian Journal of Food Science  
Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology\*  
Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]  
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Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences  
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Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences  
Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences\*  
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Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases  
Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]\*  
Egyptian Journal of Urology  
Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science  
Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center  
Egyptian Orthodontic Journal\*  
Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]  
Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]  
Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]\*  
Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation\*  
Egyptian Science Magazine [The]  
EJENTAS - Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences  
El-Minia Medical Bulletin  
EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal  
Emirates Medical Journal  
EMJ - Egyptian Medical Journal [The]\*  
Garyounis Medical Journal\*  
Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]  
Gezira Journal of Health Sciences  
Govaresh  
Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]  
Hamdard Medicus  
HAYAT - The Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery

Health Information Management  
Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region\*  
Heart Views  
Hepatitis Monthly  
IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal  
IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Médical et Paramédical\*  
IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism\*  
IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology  
IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education\*  
IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences  
IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research  
IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal  
International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism  
International Journal of Environmental Research  
International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology  
IOJ – Iraqi Orthodontic Journal  
Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology  
Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences  
Iranian Journal of Biotechnology  
Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases  
Iranian Journal of Dermatology  
Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders  
Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering  
Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine  
Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]  
Iranian Journal of Ophthalmic Research  
Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology  
Iranian Journal of Parasitology  
Iranian Journal of Pediatrics  
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry  
Iranian Journal of Public Health  
Iranian Journal of Radiation Research  
Iranian Journal of Radiology  
Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine  
Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research  
Iranian Rehabilitation Journal  
Iraqi Army Medical Journal\*  
Iraqi Journal of Agriculture  
Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology  
Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine  
Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences  
Iraqi Journal of Microbiology\*  
Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences\*  
Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches  
Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal  
JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan  
JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society  
JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan  
JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences  
JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine  
JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association  
JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences  
JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal  
JMJ - Juba Medical Journal\*  
JMR - Journal of Medical Research  
JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences  
Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The]\*  
JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi\*  
Jordan Medical Journal  
Journal du Praticien  
Journal 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**

**Last Update September 2007**