

Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



IMEMR Current Contents

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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 the most recent articles added to Index Medicus for the Eastern Mediterranean Region (IMEMR) Database¹.

Indexing Level

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

Organization of the IMEMR

Subject 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 bibliographic information of the article e.g. title of the article, author(s), first author's affiliation, 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. (Appendix I)

List of EMR Journals by Country

The IMEMR includes an updated list of EMR Journals, which are indexed in the index. The list is sorted in alphabetical order by the country of publication, which also indicates the number of journals in each country. (Appendix II)

List of EMR Journals by Title

The IMEMR includes an updated list of EMR Journals, which are indexed in the index. The list is sorted in alphabetical order by journal's title, which also indicates the status of indexing for each journal. (Appendix III)

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.

¹ Including the countries of Afghanistan, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

Availability of photocopies

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

Availability on the Internet

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

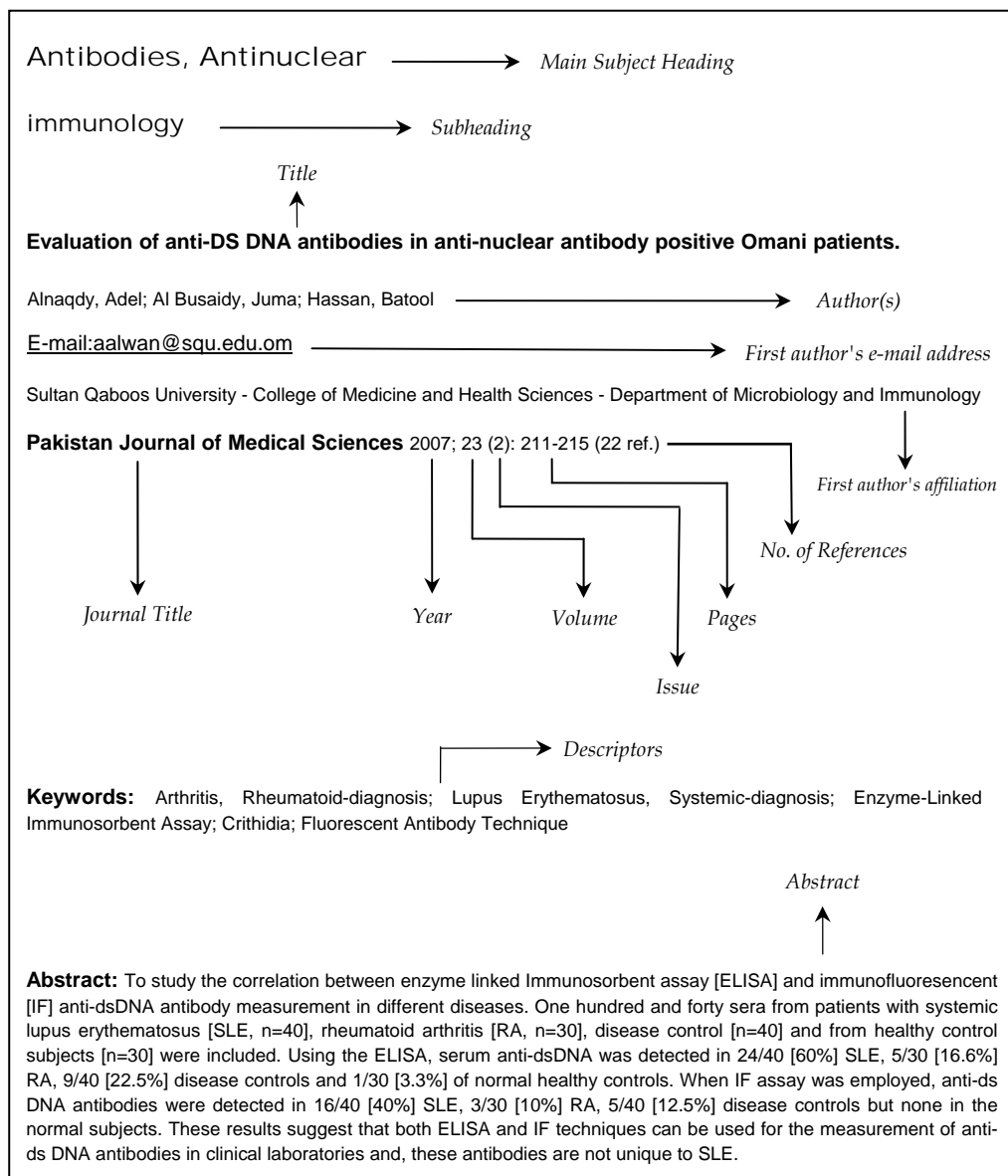


Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

Subject Index

Achondroplasia

diagnosis

Clinical, anthropometric, radiological and molecular characteristics of Egyptian achondroplasia patients.

Aglan, Mona S.; Abdel Aleem, Alice K.; El Katoury, Ahmed I.S.; Hafez, Mona H.; Saleem, Sahar N.; Otaify, Ghada A.; Temtamy, Samia A.

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National Research Centre - Human Genetics and Genome Research Division - Department of Clinical Genetics

Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The] 2009; 10 (1): 13-25 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Anthropometry; Achondroplasia-radiography; DNA; Deoxyribonuclease I; Polymerase Chain Reaction

Abstract: Achondroplasia is the most common form of non lethal skeletal dysplasia. It is a fully penetrant autosomal dominant disorder and the majority of cases are sporadic resulting from de novo mutations associated with advanced paternal age. The phenotype of achondroplasia is related to disturbance in endochondral bone formation due to mutations in the fibroblast growth factor receptor-3 [FGFR3] gene. Evaluation of the cardinal phenotypic features in achondroplasia, the body physique using anthropometric measurements, the characteristic radiological signs in the patients as a main tool for diagnosis and detection of the most common mutations in achondroplasia patients in the studied sample. From 42 cases referred to us as achondroplasia, we selected 20 cases where clinical manifestations were consistent with achondroplasia. Cases were subjected to full clinical examination, detailed anthropometric measurements, whole body skeletal survey and molecular studies of the most common mutations of the FGFR3 gene using PCR amplification technique. Nineteen cases were sporadic [95%] and one case had an affected father [5%]. A paternal age above 35 years at the time of child's birth was present in 7 cases [35%]. Paternal exposure to occupational heat was noted in 6 cases [30%] and parental exposure to chemicals in 3 cases [15%]. All cases showed typical clinical and radiological manifestations of achondroplasia. Anthropometric measurements quantitatively confirmed the body physique in the studied cases. G380R common mutations of the FGFR3 gene were detected in 15/18 cases [83%] with the G to A transition at nucleotide 1138 in 14 cases [77%]. Agenesis of corpus callosum, not previously reported in association with achondroplasia, was present in the only case with the G-C transversion mutation at nucleotide 1138 [5%]. Awareness of the cardinal features of achondroplasia, proper anthropometric measurements and detailed skeletal survey are the key for accurate diagnosis, genetic counseling and avoidance of over diagnosis. The majority of studied Egyptian achondroplasia patients have the same common mutation that has been most often defined in patients with achondroplasia from other countries.

Acidosis, Renal Tubular

genetics

Distal renal tubular acidosis and its relationship with hearing loss in children: preliminary report.

Sharifian, Mostafa; Esfandiari, Nasrin; Mazaheri, Samira; Kariminejad, Ariana; Mohkam, Masoumeh; Dalirani, Reza; Esmaili, Rana; Ahmadi, Mitra; Hassas Yeganeh, Mehrnoush

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 202-206 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Hearing Loss, Sensorineural-genetics; Acidosis, Renal Tubular-diagnosis; Hearing Loss, Sensorineural-epidemiology; Audiometry; Comorbidity; Mutation-genetics

Abstract: In autosomal recessive distal renal tubular acidosis [DRTA], a substantial fraction of the patients have progressive bilateral sensorineural hearing loss. This coexistence is due to the mutations of a gene expressed both in the kidney and in the cochlea. The aim of this study was to assess the correlation between hearing loss and DRTA. In this study, 51 children diagnosed with renal tubular acidosis were evaluated. Diagnosis of DRTA was based on clinical manifestations and detection of normal anion gap metabolic acidosis, urine pH higher than 5.5, and positive urinary anion gap. Audiometry was performed in children with DRTA and sequencing of the ATP6V1B1 gene was done for those with sensorineural hearing loss. Twenty-seven patients [52.9%] had DRTA, of whom 51.9% were younger than 1 year old, 55.6% were boys, and 44.4% were girls. Eleven patients [40.7%] had bilateral sensorineural hearing loss, consisting of 5 of 15 boys [33.3%] and 6 of 12 girls [50.0%]. There was no correlation between hearing loss and gender. Three patients with hearing loss had mutation in the ATP6V1B1 gene [11.1% of patients with DRTA and 27.3% of patients with DRTA and hearing loss]. This study indicated that a significant percentage of the children with DRTA had sensorineural hearing loss and mutation in ATP6V1B1 gene. It is recommended to investigate hearing impairment in all children with DRTA.

Adrenal Insufficiency

epidemiology

Prevalence of renal impairment in decompensated heart failure patients at King Hussein medical center.

Alhasan, Gheith S.; Alrabadi, Kateba H.; Muneizel, Suleiman M.; Kawar, Ghassan I.; Suleiman, Atef K.; Asayreh, Mazen A.

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King Hussein Medical Center - Department of Internal Medicine

Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2010; 17 (2): 70-74 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Heart Failure; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To determine prevalence of renal impairment associated with chronic heart failure, defined as cardiorenal syndrome, in patients treated at King Hussein Medical Center. This retrospective review was carried out at King Hussein Medical Center between first of January 2005 and the first of January 2007. All heart failure patients who were admitted because of decompensated heart failure state were included. Medical records were reviewed and data was obtained regarding age, sex, body weight, serum creatinine, echocardiography findings, use of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors as well as diuretics, and any documentation of atrial fibrillation in the medical records. Estimated glomerular filtration rate was calculated for all patients. Five hundred patients met the inclusion criteria. The male to female ratio was 3:2 and their average age was 61 years [+/- 9.1 years]. Two hundred and ten patients [42%] had moderate to severe left ventricular dysfunction [ejection fraction below 35%], and 290 [58%] were having mild left ventricular dysfunction [ejection fraction more than 35%]. Four hundred [80%] of heart failure patients were on angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and diuretics. Two hundred patients had documented atrial fibrillation in their medical records. Estimated glomerular filtration rate above 90ml/min was found in 350 patients [70%], a rate between 60-90ml/min was found in 70 patients [14%], a rate between 30-59 ml/mm was found in 45 patients [9%], and a rate below 30 ml/mm was detected in 35 patients [7%]. The average age of patients with estimated glomerular filtration rate below 90ml/min was 68 years +/- 4 years with a male to female ratio of 3:2 and 65% of them were having moderate to severe left ventricular impairment. Seventy five percent of patients with estimated glomerular filtration rate below 90ml/min were having documented atrial fibrillation in their medical records. Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and diuretics were used in 80% of those with estimated glomerular filtration rate below 90ml/min. Among the decompensated heart failure patients included in the study, 15 [3%] died during hospitalization and 10 of them [66%] were having estimated glomerular filtration rate below 30ml/min. In patients undergoing intensive treatment for heart failure, renal dysfunction is common and clinically significant. Better understanding of the causes and prevention of renal dysfunction during heart failure therapy may lead to better outcomes in the future.

Alopecia

genetics

A study of the androgen receptor gene polymorphism and the level of expression of the androgen receptor in androgenetic alopecia among Egyptians.

Kassem, Heba S.H.; Abou El Seoud, Rehab M.; Aly, Adel S.H.; Ibrahim, Hala A.; El Ramly, Mahmoud A.

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Alexandria University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pathology

Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The] 2009; 10 (1): 39-53 (44 ref.)

Keywords: Receptors, Androgen; Polymorphism, Restriction Fragment Length; Immunohistochemistry

Abstract: Androgenetic alopecia [AGA] occurs in men and women. The nature of the genetic predisposition to androgenetic alopecia is still unresolved. The aim of the work is to study the genotype of the androgen receptor gene [Stui polymorphism] and its relationship to AGA in a case control study and to determine the level of androgen receptor expression [AR] in the balding scalp relative to the non-balding scalp area. This study was conducted on one hundred individuals; 60 cases with AGA [36 males and 24 females] and 40 age and sex matched control patients [20 males and 20 females]. Stui restriction fragment length polymorphism [RFLP] of exon 1 was detected by PCR based assay using genomic DNA of subjects with AGA and controls. Immunohistochemical detection of the androgen receptor [AR] using antihuman AR antibody was implemented to compare its level in the balding scalp and in the non-balding area in individuals having AGA. Analysis of Stui restriction fragment length polymorphism in exon 1 of the androgen receptor [AR] gene revealed a relatively commoner incidence of the cut allele in males with AGA relative to age and sex matched controls [the association was of border line significance $p = 0.07$. Interestingly, all persons who had maternal uncles suffering from AGA had the Stui cut variant of AR gene [$p = 0.03$ using Chi square test]. Semiquantitative immunohistochemical analysis of AR in the bald scalp biopsies showed higher expression in the level of AR than the non bald biopsies within the same individual. To the best of our knowledge this is the first study of AR gene polymorphism and AR expression in AGA amongst Egyptians. This study contributes in the understanding of the molecular pathogenesis of AGA which could help in finding better therapeutic alternatives for such trait in the future.

Anemia, Diamond-Blackfan

diagnosis

Johanson-blizzarci syndrome with diamond-blackfan anemia.

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Children's Hospital - Department of Neurology

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 627-628 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Ectodermal Dysplasia; Syndrome; Exocrine Pancreatic Insufficiency; Abnormalities, Multiple

Abstract: Johanson Blizzard syndrome [JBS] is a rare multi-system disorder characterized by congenital aplasia or hypoplasia of alae nasi, exocrine pancreatic insufficiency, hypothyroidism, deafness, growth retardation, varying degree of mental retardation, alopecia, wide open fontanels, anti-mongoloid slant, cafe-au-lait spots and absent of permanent teeth. We report a 3 months old male child having Johanson Blizzard syndrome with classical clinical features, pancreatic insufficiency and Diamond-Blackfan anemia.

Anemia, Sickle Cell

psychology

Psychological impact of sickle cell anemia in children on their mothers.

El Sayed, Mohamad A.; Sherief, Ahmad H.

Zagazig University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Paediatrics

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 381-385 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Mothers-Psychology; Child-Psychology; Quality of Life; Questionnaires

Abstract: Sickle cell anemia [SCA] is well known chronic disease in kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Parenting children with this chronic diseases is highly demanding and has practical and emotional consequences on the family particularly the mother. So it is important to address the caregivers' well-being and to identify needs for additional support. The aim of the present study was to address the well-being of mothers who care for a child with sickle cell disease [S CD] measured with the Adult Quality of Life questionnaire, versus mothers of healthy children of the same socioeconomic standard. 58 mothers of children with sickle cell anemia considered as [experimental group] and 37 mothers of healthy children with the same socio-economic status labeled as [control group]. We tried to minimize the age difference between both groups which was around 35 years old, diagnosis of SCA was confirmed clinically and by confirmatory investigations, the age at first diagnosis and duration of the disease were considered both groups were subjected to Adult Quality of Life questionnaire. The results of questionnaires were analyzed. Mothers of patients with sickle cell disease had a significantly lower quality of life on most subscales Compared to the control group of the same socio-economic status, the subscales depressive moods, daily activities and vitality were found to be most aspects affected. Proper control of SCA might lessen the psychological burden on the family and psychotherapist advise may be needed.

Anesthesia, Inhalation

Evaluation of target-controlled inhalational anesthesia in pediatrics using the newly introduced zeus anesthesia workstation: a prospective clinical study.

Azer, Magda S.

Cairo University - National Cancer Institute - Department of Anesthesia and Pain Management

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 271-277 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Methyl Ethers; Pediatrics; Prospective Studies

Abstract: The optimal inhalational induction should provide titration of inhaled anesthetics to imply a fast and reliable alteration without overshooting the targeted inhaled agent concentration and involves a stable desired drug level. The recent option of target-controlled inhalation anesthesia was made possible by the introduction of Zeus anesthesia workstation The aim of this study was to evaluate the target-controlled inhalational anesthesia in pediatrics using the Zeus anesthesia machine in comparison to the classic technique with the conventional anesthesia machine using sevoflurane. In this prospective, controlled, clinical study, we randomized 40 children undergoing elective oncological surgery under general anesthesia into 2 equal groups to receive either target-controlled inhalational induction with sevoflurane through Zeus anesthesia machine [Target-controlled group [TC], or to be induced classically with inhalation of sevoflurane through Fabius-CE conventional anesthesia machine [control group]. Time to loss of consciousness, wash in, washout times time to target ETsevo and emergence time were recorded. number of adjustments to reach the target sevoflurane concentration and overshooting was also recorded. Mean time to attain and maintain

target concentration [time to target TT] was significantly shorter in the target control group [TC 104 +/- 24.6 sec Vs control 210 +/- 19.8 sec]. A significantly longer emergence time was obtained in the control group [16.1 +/- 2.4min] versus [7.8 +/- 2.6min] in the control group. In addition number of adjustments to target ETsevo was higher in control group [7 +/- 1.5 in control group Vs 1 +/- 0.5 in TC group]. Overshooting to a mean ETsevo of 4.9 +/- 0.1% occurred in the control group after 3 min of induction, whereas no overshooting occurred in the TC group. Mean wash in time as well as mean time to loss of consciousness [TLOC] did not differ significantly in either group. The target controlled inhalational anesthesia using the auto-control mode of the Zeus [R] apparatus allowed a very fast and reliable induction of sevoflurane in pediatrics with no overshoot. It also allowed minimal or no anesthetist intervention in reaching the target end-tidal sevoflurane concentration. Reduced emergence time as a result of very rapid washout times was also remarkable compared to conventional anesthesia machine.

Anesthesiology

education

Challenges of anaesthesia research in developing countries.

Khan, Fauzia A.; Jaffer, Tajdin H.

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Aga Khan University - Department of Anaesthesia

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 563-564 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Anesthesia; Research; Developing Countries

Anterior Cruciate Ligament

injuries

Accelerated rehabilitation after anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction: comparison of closed kinetic chain [CKC] versus open kinetic [OKC] exercises.

Fadda, Samia M.H.; Azab, Noha A.; Raafat, Hala A.; Kholeif, Ahmed M.

Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Rheumatology and Rehabilitation

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 79-86 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Rehabilitation; Exercise; Comparative Study

Abstract: Anterior cruciate ligament [ACL] is one of the most commonly injured ligaments of the knee. ACL reconstruction [ACL-R] is the treatment of choice in cases of severe knee instability to avoid recurrent knee injuries and subsequent degenerative changes. Accelerated rehabilitation after ACL-R greatly affects the healing response and significantly helps patients to gain dynamic stability in the knee joint. Much debate surrounds the difference between open kinetic chain [OKC] and closed kinetic chain [CKC] exercises during ACL-R rehabilitation. It was the aim of this study to compare the effects of a comprehensive rehabilitation program with quadriceps strengthening in closed kinetic chain [CKC] exercises with the same rehabilitation program with quadriceps strengthening in open kinetic chain [OKC] exercises in patients with ACL reconstruction and to evaluate the effects on knee function. Forty consecutive patients with ACL reconstruction for isolated injury were included ACL this study. They were subjected to a rehabilitation program for 4 months supplemented with OKC exercises in one group and CKC exercises in the second group. Patients in CKC exercise group showed at the end of the four months' rehabilitation programs, a statistically significant increase in passive range of motion [PROM] [$p < 0.001$], in Lysholm score [$p=0.002$] and a significant decrease in number of patients with extension deficit $\geq 5^\circ$ [$p= 0.008$], all indicating improvement in knee functions, while OKC group only showed improvement in PROM as regards knee functions [$p=0.049$]. Comparing both groups-as regards the outcome of rehabilitation program on knee functions showed that there was a non significant difference between the two groups concerning PROM, Lysholm score or improvement of extension deficit and thigh atrophy [$p=0.463$, $p= 0.757$, $p=0.085$, $p=0.430$ respectively]. At the end of the 4 months, there was statistically significant more improvement of knee pain in CKC group than OKC groups [$p=0.018$] and more number of patients who gave a response of "satisfied" in CKC group than OKC groups [$p=0.027$]. We conclude that both CKC and OKC exercises appear to be suitable for rehabilitation after ACL reconstruction; however, CKC exercises showed better outcome after rehabilitation than OKC exercises as regards knee function, knee pain and patient satisfaction.

Anthrax

diagnosis

Two cases of gastrointestinal anthrax with an unusual presentation from Kermanshah [Western Iran].

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Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 156-159 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Gastrointestinal Diseases-microbiology; Diagnosis, Differential

Abstract: During 1988 - 1994 a total of 38 cases of human anthrax were admitted to Sina Hospital in Kermanshah [western Iran]. There were two cases of gastrointestinal anthrax [5.3%] with culture positive ascitic fluid. Among the many reported gastrointestinal signs and symptoms, unexpectedly one of our patients had only vomiting and ascites whereas the other case had only ascites. Neither had abdominal pain, tenderness, diarrhea, hematemesis, melena, or other expected signs and symptoms of anthrax. Therefore, in contrast to the available reports, these cases presented atypically and despite receiving a sufficient dose of penicillin, the drug of choice at that time, both patients died. Gastrointestinal anthrax is not as rare as reported but due to an unusual presentation it may be misdiagnosed. Paying attention to gastrointestinal anthrax in the differential diagnosis of ascites with unknown origin and other gastrointestinal presentations in endemic areas may help to diagnose more cases of anthrax. Timely appropriate management in an early stage of the disease, may increase their chances of survival.

Antibodies, Antineutrophil Cytoplasmic

Frequency of antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody in glomerulonephritis.

Arif, Maria; Afzal, Nadeem; Mand, Aizaz; Sami, Waqas; Javaid, Khurshheed; Abbas, Sarwar; Karim, Sarah

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Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 45-49 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Glomerulonephritis-immunology; Glomerulonephritis-blood; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Aim of the study was to determine the frequency of antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody [ANCA] [p-ANCA and c-ANCA] in clinically diagnosed glomerulonephritis. Autoimmune diseases including systemic vasculitis, affect a large number of people ill whom the leading cause of morbidity and mortality is glomerulonephritis that is often associated with chronic kidney disease. There are many risk factors for kidney diseases such as chronic inflammation, auto-immune diseases, immunosuppressive therapy, etc. Early phases of renal injury in autoimmune patients are clinically silent. For the detection of nephron damage, histopathological examination is gold standard but detection of antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody [ANCA] can be used to find out early nephron damage. Design was analytical Cross-sectional. The study was conducted at the Department of Immunology, University of Health Sciences, Lahore in a period of November 2008 to October 2009. Study included 64 clinically diagnosed of glomerulonephritis. Levels of ANCA [MPO and PR3] were determined by ELISA technique. Out of which four [6.25%] patients showed positive reaction to myeloperoxidase [MPO] antigen while 1 [1.56%] patient was positive for proteinase-3 [PR3] antigen. In 40-60 years of patients, sero-positivity for MPO and PR3 was 14% and 3.6% respectively, p-value for MPO and PR3 was <0.05 and >0.05 respectively. We concluded that glomerulonephritis is better related with MPO-ANCA than PR3-ANCA. The difference in the levels of MPO-ANCA in different age groups was significant but it was non-significant among different genders. Difference in the levels of PR3-ANCA was not significant for both age and gender.

Anxiety

therapy

[Effect of reflexology on anxiety level in nulliparous women].

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HAYAT - Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The] 2010; 16 (1): 65-71 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Massage; Parity; Questionnaires; Labor Pain-therapy

Abstract: Labor potentially causes stress and anxiety, especially in nulliparous women. In Iran, many pregnant women undergo cesarean section electively due to fear of labor pain. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of reflexology on the anxiety level, blood pressure, and pulse in nulliparous women in Kerman. In this clinical trial, 70 nulliparous women with gestational age more than 37 weeks and cervical dilatation of 3-4 cm were recruited

for the study. The participants were randomly allocated to two equal reflexology and control groups. The reflexology group received the intervention for 20 minutes [each foot: 10 minutes] on their feet; and the control group received massage for 20 minutes on their legs. Anxiety level, blood pressure and pulse rate were measured at baseline and immediately after the intervention using Spielberger questionnaire. Anxiety level did not differ between the two groups at baseline [P=0.85]. After the intervention, the mean of anxiety level was significantly lower in the reflexology group than in the control one [P<0.001]. The pulse rate [P=0.44] and blood pressure [P=0.59] did not differ significantly in two study groups after the intervention. Reflexology reduced anxiety level in labor.

Arthritis, Juvenile Rheumatoid

immunology

Does regulatory T-cells frequency affect the activity of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis?

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Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Clinical Pathology Department

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 947-954 (23 ref.)

Keywords: T-Lymphocytes, Regulatory-blood; Flow Cytometry; C-Reactive Protein; Rheumatoid Factor; Blood Sedimentation

Abstract: To investigate the frequency of CD4[+] CD25[high] regulatory T-cells [T regs] in the peripheral blood of children with juvenile rheumatoid arthritis [JRA] and detect the relation to disease activity and duration. The frequency of CD4[+] CD25[high] T regs among all CD4[+] T cells was determined using flow cytometry in 30 children with JRA, as well as 30 healthy age matched controls. Patients were studied during disease activity and followed up for 1-1.5 year. Reassessment of CD4[+] CD25[high] T regs frequency was done for those who attained remission. The frequency of CD4[+] CD25[high] T regs was significantly higher in the peripheral blood of patients, both during activity and remission than controls. No significant difference was detected in the cells frequency during disease activity, being compared to remission. No significant relations were detected between the frequency of CD4[+] CD25[high] T cells and disease duration, ESR, CRP, joint activity score or RE of patients. The higher frequency of CD4[+] CD25[high] T regs population in the peripheral blood of patients with JRA than their counter part in the control subjects may imply defective function, which might play a central role in the pathogenesis of these diseases. It is recommended to study the function of these cells in JRA patients in order to clearly figure out their role in the immunological deficit of this disease.

Arthritis, Rheumatoid

Receptor activator of nuclear factor-kappa B ligand [RANKL] and osteoprotegerin [OPG] in rheumatoid arthritis.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 893-905 (46 ref.)

Keywords: RANK Ligand; Osteoprotegerin; Osteoclasts; Bone Regeneration; Blood Sedimentation; Absorptiometry, Photon

Abstract: To evaluate serum and synovial fluid levels of receptor activator of nuclear factor Kappa B ligand [RANKL] and osteoprotegerin [OPG] in patients with rheumatoid arthritis [RA] and to determine the level of osteoclastic bone resorption by the ratio of RANKL to OPG as well as their correlation with the clinical activity, radiological grades and bone mineral density. 45 RA female patients and 15 age-matched healthy females with post traumatic knee effusion [as controls] were subjected to full history taking, complete clinical examination, assessment of disease activity using DAS score, radiological progression assessment using Larsen score, laboratory investigations including ESR, CRP and RF. Also, serum and synovial fluid levels of RANKL and OPG and bone mineral density [BMD] were done. RA patients had significantly higher levels of serum and synovial fluid RANKL, OPG and RANKL/OPG ratio than controls. Levels of RANKL, OPG and RANKL/OPG ratio were significantly higher in SF than in serum and in the active than in non active RA patients. The serum RANKL significantly correlated with disease duration, RF, ESR, DAS score and Tscore, with no correlation with CRP or Larsen score. Synovial RANKL did not correlate with any of the previous parameters. As regards to serum OPG, it correlated with disease duration, RF, T-score and Larsen score, while synovial OPG showed correlation only with CRP. The serum RANKL/OPG ratio had significant positive correlation with CRP, DAS score and Larsen score. RANKL has a crucial role in the pathogenesis of bone loss in rheumatoid arthritis and can be used as a marker of bone erosion and disease activity. OPG plays a protective role against bone erosion and joint destruction in RA. RANKL/OPG ratio is more informative about bone resorption than each of RANKL or OPG alone.

complications

Hand disability related variables in an Egyptian female RA patients sample.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 699-710 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Hand Strength; Disability Evaluation; Pain Measurement; Hand-radiography; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: The aim of the present work is to study hand affection in Rheumatoid Arthritis [RA] in an Egyptian female sample to establish a map of lesions underlying the rheumatoid hand dysfunction using clinical, laboratory and imaging techniques. This study comprised 100 adult female RA patients. They were clinically assessed for pain using visual analogue scale [VAS], joint tenderness using Ritchie Articular Index, assessment of grip strength, assessment of functional ability using Health Assessment Questionnaire [HAQ], and assessment of hand function using Sequential Occupational Dexterity Assessment score [SODA] patients were subjected to the following laboratory investigations: full blood picture, ESR, C-reactive protein concentration and rheumatoid factor. Radiological investigations included plain X-ray examination and Magnetic resonance imaging. SODA score for hand dexterity had highly significant correlations with disease duration, morning stiffness, ESR, Ritchie index, VAS, HAQ, Duke index disease activity, and hand grip [$p < 0.001$ for all]. It was significantly higher in patients with muscle wasting, deformity and tenosynovitis of the hand, moreover, it showed highly significant correlations with X-ray score and MRI scores. SODA score for hand dexterity had highly significant correlations with clinical findings. SODA score is valuable for evaluation of hand disability and disclosure of the underlying clinical, laboratory and imaging variables in RA female patients.

diagnosis

Can dermatoglyphics be used as an anatomical marker in Egyptian rheumatoid patients?

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 923-935 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Dermatoglyphics-classification; Early Diagnosis; Mass Screening

Abstract: To find out a possible correlation of some quantitative and qualitative dermatoglyphic variables with rheumatoid arthritis [RA] and its radiological grading. This study was conducted on 60 RA patients and an equal number of controls. Different qualitative dermatoglyphic patterns [ulnar and radial loops, whorls and arches] and quantitative dermatoglyphic measures [total finger ridge count, pattern intensity and a-b ridge count] in addition to palmer creases were studied in both groups. Correlation between significant dermatoglyphic changes in RA patients and radiological changes were studied. Loops were the most common type of the qualitative dermatoglyphic patterns of the fingers, followed by whorls then arches. In both male and female patients, there was significant marked decrease in ulnar loops and increase in arches. Total ridge count and pattern intensity of patients were decreased in both hands of both sexes; however, this decrease was significant in the left hand of males and right hand of females. Moreover, the a-b ridge count was significantly decreased in both hands of female and left hand of male patients. Regarding the unusual palmer flexion creases, there was significant increase only in the Sydney line in female right hands. Significant inverse correlation was noted between total ridge count of the fingers and the radiological erosion in both males and females. Dermatoglyphics can represent an anatomical, non-invasive, inexpensive tool for screening high-risk population, and facilitate early detection and management of RA. Dermatoglyphic variable might also play a significant role not only for screening but also for studying the behavior of the disease.

Diagnostic role of anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibodies in rheumatoid arthritis and its relation to disease activity.

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Assuit University - Faculty of Medicine - Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Department

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 875-882 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Cyclic Citrullinated Peptide; Rheumatoid Factor; C-Reactive Protein; Blood Sedimentation; Disease Progression

Abstract: To determine diagnostic value of anti-cyclic citrullinated peptide antibodies [anti-CCP] in rheumatoid arthritis [RA] patients, and its association with disease activity. Thirty RA female patients were included in this study. All patients were subjected to full history taking, thorough clinical examination, laboratory investigations, assessment of disease activity using Disease Activity Score 28 [DAS28] and anti-CCP assay. Ten age and sex-matched healthy subjects were included as a control group. Twenty-one out of the 30 RA patients were anti-CCP positive while 9 were anti-CCP negative. All the 10 controls were anti-CCP negative. The sensitivity of the anti-CCP test for RA was 70% and the specificity was 100%. Twenty three RA patients were rheumatoid factor [RF] positive while 7 were RF negative. One out of the 10 healthy controls was RF positive. The sensitivity of the RF was 76.67% and the specificity was 90%. Nineteen out of the 21 anti-CCP positive patients' were RE positive while 4 out of the 9 anti-CCP negative patients were RE positive. The presence of either anti-CCP or RF increased testing sensitivity to 83.33%. There were statistically nonsignificant differences between the anti-CCP positive and negative patients regarding age, disease duration and DAS28. On the other hand, there were statistically significant differences between them regarding the

frequency of RF, CRP and ESR. The anti-CCP antibodies had comparable sensitivity and higher specificity than the RF. The presence of either anti-CCP or RF increased testing sensitivity. It is suggested that anti-CCP antibodies assay has a useful role in the diagnosis of RA and might have an association with the disease activity.

The expression of osteopontin in synovial fluid of patients with rheumatoid arthritis: relation to high resolution ultrasound and disease activity.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 667-678 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Synovial Fluid-chemistry; Osteopontin; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay-methods; Ultrasonography, Doppler, Color; Osteoarthritis; Disease Progression

Abstract: To demonstrate the expression of OPN in the synovial fluid of patients with RA and to correlate it with high resolution ultrasonographic [HRUS] findings and disease activity. This study was conducted on 30 RA patients and 20 patients with osteoarthritis [OA]. For RA patients, disease activity was assessed using the modified disease activity score [DAS]. For all patients, plasma and synovial fluid OPN concentrations were quantified using ELISA system. HRUS with B-mode ultrasound supplemented with power Doppler [PDUS] using standardized technique, was done for joints from which synovial fluid was obtained, then the cartilage thickness was measured, synovial thickening and bone erosions were recorded, and the resistive index was calculated. OPN levels were elevated in plasma and synovial fluid of RA patients. Comparison of OPN synovial fluid between RA and OA patients showed a highly significant statistical difference [$p < 0.001$], being higher in the RA patients. OPN synovial fluid level in RA correlated significantly with disease activity score as well as with HR US findings. OPN levels were elevated in plasma and synovial fluid of RA patients. OPN level correlated significantly with disease activity, also with increased synovial thickness and bone erosions, as detected by HRUS. OPN could serve as a useful biochemical marker of RA.

pathogenesis

Does adiponectin have a role in the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis?

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 849-858 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Adiponectin-blood; Synovial Fluid; Interleukin-6-blood; Matrix Metalloproteinases 1; Immunohistochemistry; Synovial Membrane-pathology

Abstract: To elucidate the involvement of adipocytokines "Adiponectin" in the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis [RA] by measuring serum and synovial fluid levels of adiponectin in RA patients and also by evaluating its expression in RA synovial tissue to find out its possible role in disease activity and severity in order to throw light on possible new strategy in the management of RA. Twenty RA patients and ten subjects with acute post traumatic knee effusion - who served as a control group-were recruited for this study. Serum adiponectin levels were measured using enzyme linked immunosorbent [ELISA]. Synovial fluid [SF] levels of adiponectin, IL-6 and pro MMP-1 were measured by ELISA. Modified disease activity score [DAS] and Larsen score were assessed in RA patients. Synovial tissue [ST] specimens were obtained from control subjects and RA patients. These specimens were assessed immunohistochemically for adiponectin and graded in a semiquantitative scale. Serum adiponectin was significantly raised in RA patients compared to controls [$p < 0.05$]. There was a highly statistically significant increase in SF adiponectin, SF Pro MMP-1, ST adiponectin expression in RA patients compared to controls [$p < 0.01$], while there was a significant increase in SF IL-6 in RA patients compared to controls [$p < 0.05$]. SF adiponectin correlated positively with each of ST adiponectin expression, SF IL-6, SF pro MMP-1 [$p < 0.01$]. A highly significant positive correlation was found between SF levels of adiponectin and each of DAS and Larsen score [$p < 0.01$]. Adiponectin is expressed in the RA synovium and it stimulates the production of key mediators of destructive arthritis, IL-6 and pro MMP-1, so targeting the proinflammatory cascade of adiponectin may represent an exciting new therapeutic tool in RA.

pathology

Correlation of synovium osteoprotegrin with magnetic resonance imaging in rheumatoid arthritis.

Sherif, Nahed Monier; El Housseiny, Mona Gamal El Dien; Abdul Naser, Ola; Abdul Latief, Nevien; Salman, Manal; Ali, Yasser

Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Physical Medicine Department

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 819-827 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Osteoprotegrin-classification; Synovial Membrane-pathology; Biopsy; Immunohistochemistry; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Arthroscopy

Abstract: To demonstrate the role of Osteoprotegrin [OPG] expression in the synovium in the pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis [RA] joint damage, and correlate it with Magnetic Resonance Imaging [MRI] finding. Twenty RA patients and five controls were included. RA disease activity was assessed by disease activity score [DAS 28]. MRI examination of knee joint, including evaluation of inflammation using synovitis score and evaluation of destruction with

an erosion score, were performed. Knee joint's synovial biopsy specimens were obtained, by arthroscopy, to demonstrate the degree of expression of OPG by using immunohistochemical staining with monoclonal antibodies, and to study the histopathological activity scores by histopathological examination. The OPG expression was deficient [grade 0, 1] in 70% of synovial cells and 85% of endothelial cells lining of the synovial blood vessels, and grade 1 and 2 in 70% of infiltrating cells in active RA synovium. There was no significant association between OPG expression score [synovial, endothelial, infiltrating cells] and disease duration, number of tender swollen joints, ESR and Larsen score. There was a significant inverse correlation between OPG expression [synovial, infiltrating] and MRI erosion score. There was a highly significant correlation between MRI synovitis score and ESR, CRP, pain score, histopathological synovium score [$p < 0.01$] and significant negative correlation with erosion score. We concluded that decrease in OPG expression in synovium has a role in pathogenesis of joint damage in RA patients, and MRI is considered a sensitive test to detect pathological lesion in joint damage in RA patients.

Arthrodesis

Ankle arthrodesis using an anterior AO T plate.

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Suez Canal University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Orthopedic Surgery
Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 317-320 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Ankle Joint; Bone Plates; Follow-Up Studies; Treatment Outcome; Postoperative Complications

Abstract: Fracture-dislocation of the talus is one of the most severe injuries of the ankle. Opinion varies widely regarding the proper treatment of this injury. We used a surgical technique for ankle arthrodesis using an anterior approach to the ankle and internal fixation with an anteriorly-placed AO T plate. The present study reports the results of tibiotalar arthrodesis with a technique which as developed by the Davey KJ. Eleven cases were retrospectively studied. The average age was 32 years [range, 26-51 years]. Six patients had posttraumatic avascular necrosis; five had neglected fracture-dislocation of the talus. 10 out of eleven of the ankles fused although one patient developed tibial stress fractures. 2 patients had a superficial infection which did not prevent union. The surgical technique is simple, easily reproducible and gives excellent clinical results with a high rate of union.

Ascariasis

diagnosis

Rare presentation of biliary ascariasis.

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Sheri Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of Surgery
JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 616-617 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Cholangiopancreatography, Endoscopic Retrograde; Biliary Tract Diseases-parasitology; Cholangiography

Abstract: Ascariasis is the most common helminthic infection in the world. We present a very rare manifestation of ascariasis in which the worms came out through the T-tube tract of a 36 years old patient who had undergone cholecystectomy with choledocholithotomy.

Astigmatism

surgery

Variable depth arcuate astigmatic keratotomy in kerato-lenticulo-plasty.

Gamal, Mahmoud M.
Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Ophthalmology
Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 351-358 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Keratotomy, Radial; Refractive Surgical Prodedures; Visual Acuity

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to introduce and evaluate the a new concept in surgical correction of preexisting corneal astigmatism [PEA] by using the variable depth dependent arcuate astigmatic keratotomy [AK] combined with 3.2mm clear corneal cataract incision [CCI] for cataract surgery. Arcuate AK was performed on 17 eyes of 15 patients for correction of low and moderate levels of regular corneal PEA. All procedures were performed by the same surgeon. The preoperative astigmatism ranged from one to 4.5 diopters [D] [means 2.12 +/- 1.31]. They were divided into three sub groups; Group 1 [included 6 patients with PEA of <1.25 D], Group 2 [included 5 patients with PEA between 2.00 and 1.25D] and group 3 [included 6 patients with PEA 1 >2.25D]. The size of the optical zone [7mm] and the number, and lengths of the transverse incisions [one pair of 90° arc] were constant. The intended depth of the

arcuate AK was varied according to the level of attempted preoperative astigmatism correction. The primary outcome measures included preoperative and postoperative manifest refraction. The secondary outcome measures were: Visual outcome [unaided and best-corrected visual acuity [UAVA, BCVA]] and any complications. The results were evaluated using both simple analysis and vector analysis methods. Patients were seen on the first postoperative day and thereafter at 1st month and 3rd month. One pair of AK cuts, at the 7.0mm optical zone, with a depth of 60% of the local corneal thickness produced an astigmatic correction of 0.46 D. The pair at 70% depth produced astigmatic correction of 0.75D and the AK cuts at 80% produced correction of 1.83D. The elimination of spherical error was recorded in 92.8% of cases. After surgery, astigmatism was reduced to a mean of 1.15D [range 0 to 2.25D]. The mean decrease in astigmatism was 1.03D. The mean of axis shift was 6.58 +/- 18.18D. The difference between the achieved axis and the desired axis was less than 10° in 70% of the cases and less than 20° in 90% of the cases. None of the cases showed any reduction in the BCVA. Results indicated that PEA in cataract cases can be corrected, or at least, effectively reduced by variable depth transverse arcuate AK simultaneously with CCI. Predictable results can be achieved with this technique. A simplified nomogram is included.

Autistic Disorders

EEG changes and neuroimaging abnormalities in relevance to severity of autism.

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National Research Centre - Human Genetics and Genome Research Division - Department of Clinical Genetics

Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The] 2009; 10 (1): 63-71 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Brain-radiography; Electroencephalography; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: Autism is currently viewed as a genetically determined neurodevelopmental disorder although its definite underlying etiology remains to be established. Our purpose was to assess autism related morphological neuroimaging changes of the brain and EEG abnormalities in correlation to the degree of disease severity. Seventeen cases with classic autism, 13 males and 4 females were included in the study. Severity of the disease was assessed both clinically and by Childhood Autism Rating Scale [CARS]. MRI changes and EEG abnormalities were detected in seven patients, mostly severely and moderately affected. Hypoplasia of cerebellar vermal lobules is the most replicated MRI abnormality in our patients [18%]. Periventricular white matter dysmyelination is detected in 12% of studied cases. 29% of the cases have EEG abnormalities. Head circumference above 97[th] centiles is detected in 18% of cases. The increased head circumference, when in combination with EEG abnormalities, positively correlates with the degree of disease severity. Although, no definite correlation could be established between the studied parameters and disease severity, most patients in the present study who exhibited MRI abnormality, EEG changes and/or increased head circumference [H.C] manifested severe form of autism. The absence of correlation may be attributed to lack of statistical power, resulting from small sample size. However, the correlation was not solidly excluded therefore, the recommendation of further neuroradiological evaluation as well as the implementation of newer techniques, might help future elucidating the etiology of autism.

Balloon Dilatation

Mid-term results of balloon pulmonary valvuloplasty in children at Queen Alia heart institute.

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King Hussein Medical Center - Department of Pediatrics Cardiology

Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2010; 17 (2): 47-52 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Pulmonary Valve Insufficiency; Pulmonary Valve Stenosis; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To evaluate the mid-term results of balloon pulmonary valvuloplasty in children. One hundred and thirty-two patients with a median age of three years [range 3 days to 16 years], underwent balloon pulmonary valvuloplasty between January 2000 and January 2007 at the Pediatric Cardiology Department of Queen Alia. Heart Institute, Amman-Jordan. We evaluated our patients with regard to clinical symptoms, peak to peak pressure gradient across the right ventricular outflow tract before and after balloon pulmonary valvuloplasty. Thereafter, we followed them at our outpatient clinic regarding clinical symptoms, the peak instantaneous pressure gradient, the presence of pulmonary valve incompetence, right ventricular function based on echocardiographic findings, and the need for repeat balloon pulmonary valvuloplasty. There was significant reduction in the peak to peak gradient from 93.5 +/- 32.3 mmHg to 26.1 +/- 9.6 mmHg [P<0.001]. Repeat balloon pulmonary valvuloplasty was performed in 12% of cases. Surgical intervention performed for dysplastic valve and fixed subpulmonic obstruction was done in 11.36% of cases. Echo-Doppler data showed that residual peak instantaneous gradient dropped with time from 24.4 +/- 3 to 19 +/- 6 mmHg [P<0.001] on follow up range [5 months to 5.2 years]. Mild to moderate pulmonary valve regurgitation was noticed in 34 patients [27.8%] at one year and in 43 patients [38%] at midterm follow up, but none had right ventricular dilatation or paradoxical interventricular septal motion. The results of midterm follow up after balloon dilatation of the pulmonary valve is encouraging. Restenosis occurred in 22% of cases. Children under two years had statistically significant higher pressure gradient and more pulmonary regurgitation. The degree of pulmonary regurgitation increased with time. Longer term follow up studies should be undertaken to evaluate the significance of residual pulmonary regurgitation.

Behcet Syndrome

diagnosis

Systemic and mucocutaneous manifestations of Behcet's disease: an analysis of 107 cases.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2010; 17 (2): 19-22 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Skin Manifestations; Retrospective Studies; Acneiform Eruptions; Retinal Vasculitis; Neurologic Manifestations

Abstract: To study the types and frequency of mucocutaneous and systemic manifestations of Behcet's disease among Jordanian patients. A retrospective analysis of 107 patients diagnosed clinically to have Behcet's disease between January 2004 and December 2007 at King Hussein Medical Center was conducted. All Patients fulfilled the International Study Group Criteria for the diagnosis of Behcet's disease. Simple statistical analysis was used. Eighty-two patients were males and 25 were females, the age range was between 16 and 65 year. 52 [48%] patients' age ranged between 20-29 year, 104 [97%] patients had oral ulceration. 93 [87%] patients had genital ulcers, 99 [92%] patients had skin manifestation were acneiform eruption was the most common finding of skin manifestation, eye involvement was recorded in 34 [32%] patients [17 patients had bilateral uveitis. live had unilateral uveitis, 13 had retinal vasculitis and live were blind, two of whom had unilateral blindness]. Arthritis was seen in 64 patients, vascular lesions in 39 patients, and neurological manifestations were seen in 22 patients. Pathergy test was positive in 36 patients. HLA-B51 was positive in 48 patients and negative in 26 patients, while undetermined in 33 patients. Mucocutaneous manifestations of the disease are common in Jordanian patients. They are similar to other countries in the region in many aspects of diverse manifestations, age of onset and chronicity. Male predominance was noted in this series of cases. Superficial thrombophlebitis was common and morbidity was higher. Intracranial hypertension was more prevalent in patients with neurological manifestations.

Bell Palsy

diagnosis

Prognostic value of electrophysiological tests in bell's palsy.

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Assuit University - Faculty of Medicine - Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Department

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 859-873 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Electrophysiology; Evoked Potentials, Motor; Blinking; Prognosis

Abstract: To define the electrophysiological parameters carrying early prognostic potentials of the course and outcome of illness in Bell's palsy patients. Our study included 60 patients presenting with Bell's palsy. Motor evoked potential [MEP] and blink reflex [BR] were performed to all participants on the seventh, fourteenth and twenty first day of the onset of facial palsy. They were assessed for amplitude [comparison of the affected side to none affected side and expressed as a percentage] and latency. In order to estimate prognostic values of these electrophysiological parameters, they were correlated with the duration of recovery. Our results showed that, the most reliable prognostic data of MEP amplitude and latency occur after the fourteenth day following the onset of palsy, but that of the latency of blink reflex started earlier. On the basis of these features, it is possible to predict duration of the clinical recovery and the unfavorable course of the illness. The blink reflex is an early prognostic value from first week of palsy, the persistence or early return of an absent RI component of the BR may qualitatively suggest a satisfactory functional outcome in facial paralysis. If the percentage of surviving axons of MEP amplitude falls below 10% within the first 14th day of onset of palsy, an incomplete recovery is suggested. Electrophysiological tests in Bell's palsy can provide important quantitative information about the degree of axonal damage. They may also predict the duration of clinical recovery and outcome of this disease.

beta 2-Microglobulin

diagnostic use

Beta-2-microglobulin as a marker of extent of disease in non-hodgkin lymphoma.

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Postal Graduate Medical Institute - Department of Pathology

Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 1-4 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Lymphoma, Non-Hodgkin-diagnosis; Prognosis; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Lymphomas are the malignancies of lymphoreticular system. These malignant lymphocytes accumulate either by duplicating faster than normal or they can live longer than normal. Malignant lymphomas represent clonal malignancies in which the majority of the cells are frozen at a single stage of normal differentiation. Two broad types of lymphomas are named as Hodgkin disease and Non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Serum Beta 2 microglobulin [beta2m] is commonly increased in patients with haemopoietic malignancies and have been shown to be of prognostic value in patients especially with Non-Hodgkin lymphoma [NHL]. Serum beta2m level was determined in already diagnosed [n=60] patients of NHL. They were divided into two groups, 30 patients with bone marrow infiltration [group B] and the remaining without infiltration [group C]. The values were compared with 20 healthy age and sex matched controls [group A]. The estimations were made prior to the institution of chemotherapy. beta2m level was significantly raised in NHL patients compared with controls. There was also a significant difference when the values were compared between the patients of NHL with and without bone marrow infiltration. The levels showed positive correlation with the extent of the disease. We conclude that the above mentioned non invasive parameter is a useful indicator of the extent of the disease.

Biostatistics

Biostatistics education for undergraduate medical students.

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Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 80-84 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Education, Medical, Undergraduate; Students, Medical; Curriculum; Learning

Abstract: Biostatistics is relevant to students and practitioners in medicine and health sciences and is taught as a part of the medical curriculum. The Biostatistical literacy of medical students is a problem all over the world including Pakistan which is actively discussed in different publications. Biostatistics is the subject in the medical curriculum that is not popular among the undergraduate students. The negativity of the medical students towards biostatistics is real and their perception can easily be changed through interactive teaching techniques by trained faculty. This paper describes the problems and challenges confront in teaching biostatistics to medical students. Some suggestions and guidelines are presented which may help to surmount these problems and enhance the teaching of biostatistics in health sciences.

Bites, Human

One stage reconstruction of the post-human bite lost helical rim.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 401-407 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Ear Auricle

Abstract: Human bites of the ear accounting for 67% of that involving the head and neck. The extent of injury is often underestimated, and the wound is undertreated. The primary treatment goals are infection prevention, minimize possible soft tissue deformity, prevent serious wound complications and finally, reaching healing with good cosmesis. In contrast to congenital ear deformities, little effort has been given to formulate an algorithm for analysis and treatment of acquired partial auricular defects. The complexity of these defects may be challenging for the reconstructive surgeon. The reconstructive surgeon must adequately assess the defect, catalog the missing components, and delineate the tissues available for reconstruction. Numerous techniques have been described as a result of the inadequacy of any single technique to meet such a challenge. The reconstruction of the partial helical defects must contain both structural [skeletal] support and soft-tissue coverage.

Blood Coagulation Disorders, Inherited

diagnosis

Study of clinical characteristics, presentation, and complications among patients with congenital coagulation disorders.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 299-303 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Coagulation Disorders, Inherited-complications; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: To study the clinical characteristic, presentation, complications in patients with congenital coagulation disorders who attended the Congenital Coagulation Disorders Center, Baghdad, Iraq. This cross-sectional study was conducted in the Center of Congenital Coagulation Disorders, Al-Mansour Pediatric Teaching Hospital, Baghdad, Iraq between March 2008 and August 2008. The sample comprised 243 patients with different congenital coagulation disorders. We collected the data through structured questionnaire form and carried out the physical examination of the patient under the supervision of the physician-in-charge at the center. Hemophilia and Von Willebrand Disease [VWD] constituted 90.1% of the sample, while rare bleeding disorders constituted 9.9%. Most patients [82.7%] have had onset of symptoms during the first year of life. Clinically, 52.7% of patients presented with hemarthroses were hemophiliacs and factors X deficiency. This distribution was also true for joint limitations. Most patients were hemophiliacs and the highest prevalent of symptom was 6-12 months old, and the diagnosis of the disease was highest within one month after the onset of symptoms. Most patients with joint limitation was hemophiliacs and approximately 50% had limitation of 3 or more joints.

Blood Pressure

Simple formulas for screening abnormal blood pressure in children and adolescents.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 250-252 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Pressure Determination; Hypertension-diagnosis; Reference Values

Abstract: Childhood hypertension has been extensively focused on in the past decades because of its increasing incidence, which is related to physicians' awareness and the increasing number of obese children. Age, gender, and body size are the main determinants of blood pressure in children. The revised childhood blood pressure tables of the National High Blood Pressure Education Program are a prerequisite for classification of childhood hypertension. Although these tables provide a reasonable basis, they are intricate and height percentile is needed for final diagnosis. Many attempts have been done to decrease such complexity. We present new formulas that are concise and memorable, and will help physicians to screen prehypertensive and hypertensive pediatric patients.

Body Mass Index

Screening of body mass index [BMI] and blood pressure in Egyptian school children.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 163-172 (45 ref.)

Keywords: Mass Screening; Child; Schools; Blood Pressure; Adolescent; Risk Factors; Cardiovascular System; Egypt

Abstract: Childhood overweight and obesity are global problems that are on the rise. Obesity in children appears to increase the risk of subsequent morbidity, whether or not obesity persists into adulthood. Outcomes related to childhood obesity include hypertension, type 2 diabetes mellitus, dyslipidemia. Left ventricular hypertrophy, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, obstructive sleep apnea and orthopedic and psychosocial problems. For this we aimed to study BMI and BP among Egyptian children. A cross sectional study on 816 students [425 boys and 391 girls], aged 6 to 18 years [mean age 11.4 +/- 2.8 year], almost of the same socioeconomic status. Anthropometric measurement [weight, height BMI and SDS], blood pressure four blood pressure measurements were calculated: Systolic blood pressure [SBP], diastolic blood pressure [DBP], mean arterial pressure [MAP] and pulse pressure. Questionnaire for some variables as family history of obesity, hypertension and smoking, salty diet, physical activity of children were studied to all children. Prevalence of obesity and overweight was [1.5% and 2.9%], prehypertension and hypertension [1.1% and 10.5%] with no statistical significant difference among both sex. BMI SDS was positively correlated with age, SBP, MAP and pulse pressure. The risk of developing hypertension in obese children was 1.7 higher than the risk in non obese children [Odds ratio=1.7, CI 0.4-8.0]. Given the presence of an increase of BMI SDS with age in our study, the elevated B.P values with age can be attributable to a parallel change in BMI. So children with evaluated blood pressure and high BMI will be confronted with problem of hypertension and obesity as adult with all their morbidities.

Bone Cysts, Aneurysmal

diagnosis

Aneurysmal bone cyst of pubis a rare presentation.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 317-320 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Bone Cysts, Aneurysmal-surgery; Pubic Bone-pathology; Pubic Bone-surgery

Abstract: Aneurysmal bone cyst is a benign usually expansile, solitary lytic lesion of bone; with blood filled cystic cavities, which tend to grow eccentrically. Such eccentric growth may, on occasion, attain considerable size before it is clinically recognized, particularly if the tumor arises in a deeply situated bone. Aneurysmal bone cyst of pubis is a rare entity. In the following case report, an aneurysmal bone cyst, originating from the superior pubic ramus, expanded into the groin and first manifested itself as a gradually increasing fullness in groin and pain especially with weight bearing. The size and location of this vascular tumor posed difficulties in treatment. It was managed by curettage with high speed burr and reconstruction of the defect with an iliac crest cancellous bone graft.

Botulism

An outbreak of type A and B botulism associated with traditional vegetable pickle in Sanandaj.

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Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases 2010; 5 (2): 111-112 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Food Microbiology; Disease Outbreaks

Breast Neoplasms

genetics

Sister chromatid exchange in peripheral blood lymphocytes as a possible breast cancer risk biomarker: a study of Iranian patients with breast cancer.

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Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The] 2009; 10 (1): 55-61 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Cytogenetic Analysis; Sister Chromatid Exchange-blood; Tumor Markers, Biological

Abstract: Sister chromatid exchanges [SCEs] can be induced by various genotoxic treatments, suggesting that SCEs reflect a DNA repair process and it may be a good index for assessment of genomic instability. However, the occurrence of genetic instability and in particular, of spontaneous SCEs has been strongly linked to cancer. Several chromosomal regions and many genes have been implicated in breast cancer. Blood samples were obtained from 31 Iranian breast cancer patients and 11 healthy women. SCE was measured in peripheral blood lymphocytes by adding to Ham'sF10 medium in presence of PHA, BrdU [5-bromo-deoxy Uridine] fluorochrome Hoechst 33258, exposure to UV light and Giemsa staining. Then, SCE frequencies of patient and control groups were compared by the Mann-Whitney U-test. Significant difference was observed between two groups [$p < 0.001$]. This study indicates that SCE can be used as a risk biomarker for breast cancer.

pathology

Age related association of her-2/neu with prognostic markers in female breast carcinoma.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 590-594 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms-epidemiology; Age Factors; Prognosis; Cross-Sectional Studies; Genes, erbB-2; Immunohistochemistry

Abstract: To determine age-related association of Her-2/neu expression with histological and immunohistochemical prognostic markers in female breast carcinoma. Cross sectional, observational study. Department of Histopathology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Rawalpindi, from January 2004 to December 2007. Patients of primary operable female breast carcinoma were categorised as <40 years [pre-menopausal], 41-50 years [pen-menopausal] and > 50 years [post-menopausal] age groups. Histological type, tumour size, tumour grade and lymph node status were determined while estrogen receptor [ER], progesterone receptor [PR] and Her-2/neu expression were evaluated immunohistochemically. Association of Her-2/neu with histological and immunohistochemical prognostic markers was determined in pre-menopausal, pen-menopausal and post- menopausal age groups using the χ^2 test for uni- and multivariate analysis. Out of the 722 patients, 230 [31.9%] were in pre-menopausal, 221 [30.6%] in pen-menopausal and 271 [37.5%] in post-menopausal age group. Infiltrating ductal carcinoma was the pre-dominant subtype in all the age groups. Mean tumour size was 4.3+/-2.3 cm [range 0.4-17 cm] and lymph node metastasis was seen in 310 [70.8%] cases. Her-2/neu showed association with ER in the all the age groups while PR only showed association in

the pen-menopausal and postmenopausal women. Her-2/neu showed no association with tumour size, tumor grade and lymph node metastases in pre-menopausal and pen-menopausal women while it showed positive association with tumour size and lymph node metastasis in the post-menopausal women [p <0.05]. Majority [62%] patients were under 50 years as against the Western epidemiology. Association of Her-2/neu with ER, PR, tumour size and lymph node metastasis was age related as pre-menopausal, pen-menopausal and post-menopausal had variable expression of these prognostic markers with therapeutic and prognostic implications.

radiotherapy

Early and late effects in hypo fractionation versus conventional fractionation radiotherapy in early breast cancer.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 279-289 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Dose Fractionation

Abstract: To evaluate acute morbidity, radiation dermatitis and pneumonitis, of Patients treated with whole breast hypo fractionated radiotherapy [RT] after breast-conserving Surgery [BCS], compared to conventional RT and to confirm the equivalence in terms of late effects between two the fractionation schedules of radiotherapy. Sixty patients with T1-3a breast cancer who underwent breast conserving surgery [B CS] were included in the study. Half of the patients received whole breast irradiation, consisting of 50 Gy/25f/5w+boost 10Gy/5f/1w to tumor bed [group A]. The other half received 45Gy/15f/5weeks+boost 10Gy/5f/1w to tumor bed [group B]. The two groups were comparable otherwise. Early skin reaction were graded according to the Common Terminology Criteria for adverse events version 3.0 by the investigators and late cosmetic results were evaluated with the SOMA-LENT scoring system. A comparison was done between the incidence of these reactions and different variables as: total radiation dose, number of surgically dissected nodes. etc. The majority of patients [64.1%] had grade 0 /11 radiation reaction and 35.9% had grade III/TV reaction. On uni-variate analysis, there was no statistically significant difference between the two radiation arms regarding the incidence of radiation reaction. In conventional group [13%] [Grade 0]. Moreover, 15 [50%], 5 [17%] and [20%] had Grade I, II and III radiation dermatitis, respectively. With the hypo fractionated RT. Furthermore, 8 [60%], 5 [17%] and 4 [13%] had Grade I, II and III radiation dermatitis, respectively. Regarding radiation pneumonitis [6%] of conventional fractionation group had Grade I radiation pneumonitis. 5 [17%] had grade 11. Pneumonitis graded III or more was not observed. No patient treated with the hypo fractionated schedule had symptomatic radiation pneumonitis In SOMALENT scoring system Pain. In 3 [9%] and [6%] of both groups respectively had grade2-3. No grade 4 pain was reported. [6%] of group A and [9%] of group B had grade 2 breast edema. No patient of either group had grade 3-4 breast edema. [17%] and [27%] had group 1-2 and grade 2 fibrosis in group A and B, respectively. Telangiectasia grade 2 and grade 1-2 were reported in [6%] of both groups A and B, respectively. [17%] in group A had grade 2 and grade 3 arm edema, respectively. In-group B only 2 patients had grade 2, one patient had atrophy in group 1 while no cases were seen in conventional group and no skin ulceration was seen in either groups. Preliminary results showed that Radiation dermatitis and pneumonitis in patients treated with the Hypo fractionated schedule is acceptable. Especially, radiation dermatitis by the hypo fractionated. Schedule is milder than that by the conventional schedule and that supports the use of a shorter fractionation schedule of 45Gy/15f/5w plus boost in patients with breast conserving surgery. The study is still going on to study the late effects on a larger number of patients for final evaluation of this regimen.

surgery

Oncoplasty for breast carcinoma.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 327-333 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Postoperative Period; Radiotherapy; Follow-Up Studies; Surgery, Plastic

Abstract: To assess the oncologic and cosmetic outcomes in women with breast carcinoma who were treated with breast-conserving surgery using oncoplastic techniques with concomitant symmetrization of the contra lateral breast. Although breast-conserving surgery is the standard form of treatment for invasive breast tumors up to 4cm, cosmetic results may be poor and clear resection margins difficult to obtain in patients with large, ill-defined, or poorly situated tumors. The integration of oncoplastic techniques with or without a concomitant contralateral symmetrization procedure is a novel surgical approach that combines both oncologic and plastic surgical procedures and allows wide excisions and prevents breast deformities. This is a prospective study of 32 patients who were operated on for breast carcinoma between August 2004 and Mars 2006 by the author. The procedure was proposed for patients in whom conservative treatment was possible on oncologic grounds but where a standard lumpectomy would have led to poor cosmetic outcomes. Standard treatment protocols were followed. All patients received postoperative radiotherapy except 2. Mean follow-up was 1.5 years. They were compared to a control group including 43 patients with the same inclusion criteria. Mean weight of excised material on the tumor side was 393 g. The actuarial 2-year local recurrence rate was about 6%, contra lateral procedure was needed in 10%. Cosmesis was favorable in 88% of cases. The use of oncoplastic techniques with or without concomitant symmetrization of the contra lateral breast allows extensive resections for the treatment of breast carcinoma and results in favorable both oncologic and esthetic outcomes. This approach might be useful in extending the indications for conservative breast therapy.

therapy

Carboplatin and weekly paclitaxel in metastatic and locally advanced breast cancer patients. a pilot study.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 203-207 (21 ref.)**Keywords:** Carboplatin-therapeutic use; Paclitaxel-therapeutic use; Drug Therapy, Combination-adverse effects; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Platinum complexes are active in a wide range of solid tumors. Although both cisplatin and carboplatin have shown activity in breast cancer. However, some recent reports have demonstrated encouraging results, especially carboplatin in combination with taxanes. To evaluate efficacy and safety of the combination of Carboplatin [C] and weekly paclitaxel [P] as first line therapy in metastatic [MBC] and locally advanced breast cancer [LBC] patients. Twenty two patients with MBC and LBC were included. 16 patients with MBC were treated by Anthracyclines during the adjuvant phase, 3 patients had MBC as first presentation and 3 patients has LBC. All the patients were treated with carboplatine 320mg/m² day one and paclitaxel 80mg/m² day 1 and 8, both repeated every 3 weeks until progression/refusal or for a maximum of 8 cycles. A dose reduction was made in case of grade 3 and 4 toxicities. From October 2005 to December 2007, 22 patients with LBC and MBC were included at Erfan Hospital Saudi Arabia. Median age was 49. Of 21 patients were assessed for response, two patients [9%] achieved complete remission [CR] and 12 patients [54.5%] had partial response [PR] giving an overall response rate of 63.5%. Time to disease progression [TTP] was 7.4 months. The median survival time was 18.7 [4-38] months. The actuarial overall survival for the first and second years were 56% and 21% respectively [Kaplan and Meier method]. The most common grade 3 and 4 toxicities were neutropenia [9%], thrombocytopenia [4.5%], anemia [9%], neuropathy [9%], fatigue [9%], mucosities [9%] and myalgia [4.5%]. Carboplatin and Weekly paclitaxel is very effective and safe combination as first line therapy in patients with LBC and MBC.

Brucellosis

blood

Serum zinc and copper concentrations in brucellosis patient.

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Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases 2010; 5 (2): 96-100 (18 ref.)**Keywords:** Zinc-blood; Copper-blood; Micronutrients

Abstract: Micronutrients such as zinc [Zn] and copper [Cu] have a modulatory effect on immune system. Altered serum concentrations of these nutrients have been described in patients with specific disease conditions. The aim of this study was to evaluate serum Zn and Cu level alterations in patients with brucellosis in comparison with healthy individuals. Serum Zn and Cu level of 43 patients with brucellosis [34 men and 9 women] were compared with 43 matched healthy controls. Serum micronutrient concentrations were measured by automatic absorptive spectrophotometry. Mean serum Cu concentration was significantly higher in subjects with brucellosis when compared with age-matched healthy controls [p<0.05]. Mean serum Zn level was decreased in female patients compared with controls [p<0.05], however, there was no significant difference between male patients and controls. Serum Zn and Cu concentrations may alter in patients with brucellosis during the period of infection. Further studies are needed to determine whether these micronutrients have an effect on disease severity and outcome. Measuring serum Cu level may be suggested as a complementary screening tool for brucellosis.

Carcinoma, Basal Cell

pathology

A giant polypoid basal cell carcinoma of the lower extremity.

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Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 153-155 (25 ref.)**Keywords:** Lower Extremity-pathology; Biopsy; Carcinoma, Basal Cell-etiology; Early Detection of Cancer

Abstract: Less than 1% of basal cell carcinomas are giant basal cell carcinomas. Giant basal cell carcinomas are rare. They preferentially involve the trunk and are commonly associated with neglect. Giant basal cell carcinomas of 10 cm or greater are associated with a high rate of metastasis. We report a case of giant basal cell carcinoma of the leg which is not associated with neglect and no signs of metastasis, despite being more than 10 cm in diameter. The present paper includes a brief review of the literature.

Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung

radiotherapy

Weekly paclitaxel / carboplatin with concurrent thoracic radiation followed by paclitaxel / carboplatin consolidation for postoperative stage II and IIIA non-small-cell lung cancer.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 217-222 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Neoplasm Staging; Drug Therapy, Adjuvant; Carboplatin; Paclitaxel; Drug Therapy, Combination

Abstract: Recent studies have suggested the superiority of concurrent chemoradiotherapy and the efficacy of paclitaxel/carboplatin in adjuvant non-small-cell lung cancer [NSCLC]. In view of those results, we conducted this phase II trial to examine the safety and efficacy of administration of radiosensitizing paclitaxel/carboplatin weekly with concurrent thoracic radiation therapy [XRT] followed by consolidation paclitaxel/carboplatin for stage II and IIIA NSCLC. Patients with resected NSCLC, pathological stage II or IIIA, N1-N2 with or without positive margin received paclitaxel/carboplatin weekly during thoracic radiotherapy. All patients received 50.4Gy in 28 fractions for 6 weeks [1.8Gy/d, 5 days/wk]. A boost of 10.8Gy in six fractions was given for extracapsular nodal extension or positive margin. Four weeks after radiotherapy, the patients received two courses of consolidation paclitaxel/carboplatin every 3 weeks. Treatment compliance was acceptable, with 96% compliance for radiation therapy and 92% for chemotherapy completion. The median duration of follow-up was 30 months. The 3-year actuarial survival and progression-free survival rates were 56% and 44%, respectively. Loco-regional failure was a component of first failure in 24% of patients. Toxicities were acceptable. The results of this study suggest that weekly paclitaxel/carboplatin concurrent with radiotherapy is safe and acceptable adjuvant treatment for stage II and IIIA resected NSCLC patients. A randomized phase III trial comparing this treatment regimen with standard therapy seems warranted.

Cardiomyopathy, Hypertrophic

Tacrolimus related hypertrophic cardiomyopathy in liver transplant recipients.

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Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 116-119 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Tacrolimus-toxicity; Liver Transplantation; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Recently there are a number of reports on the cardiotoxicity of tacrolimus in post-transplant patients. There is no protocol for cardiovascular evaluation in these patients. This study was performed to evaluate the cardiotoxicity of tacrolimus in liver transplant recipients. We evaluated 63 post-liver transplant patients who received tacrolimus. They were evaluated for cardiovascular complications by physical examination, electrocardiographic and echocardiographic examinations within three and six months following liver transplantation. Serum tacrolimus levels were checked by ELISA. For comparison, we selected 50 post-liver transplant patients who received no tacrolimus and evaluated them for cardiovascular function identically. Among 63 patients, 42 were male [66.7%] and 21 were female [33.3%] 70% of the patients were adults, and 19 [30%] were within the pediatric age group. The cardiovascular examinations, electrocardiogram and echocardiography of all patients three months post-transplantation were normal except for two children who developed tacrolimus related cardiac complications. Both had high serum tacrolimus levels. No adults developed cardiovascular complications. In the control group, the results of the cardiovascular evaluations were normal in all cases. The cardiovascular toxicity of tacrolimus, such as hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, may be observed in pediatric patients. Therefore, we recommend routine regular cardiovascular evaluation of children after liver transplantation.

Career Choice

Specialty choices of medical students and house officers in Karachi, Pakistan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (1): 74-79 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Students, Medical; Medical Staff, Hospital; Questionnaires

Abstract: Understanding patterns of career choices in medicine is important for educators and policy-makers to plan the supply of specialists. This study analysed the career choices made by medical students and house officers in 2 private and 2 public medical schools in Karachi, Pakistan. An anonymous, self-administered questionnaire was completed by 850 students. Internal medicine, paediatrics, general surgery and obstetrics and gynaecology were the 4 highest ranked specialties, with internal medicine ranked top as both the 1st and 2nd choice. Internal medicine was the 1st choice for significantly more students in public than private medical colleges [22.2% versus 14.9%]. Students from private medical institutions chose a wider range of specialties than those from publicly-funded colleges. A high proportion of medical students and graduates in Karachi favour the same medical specialties, which may lead to saturation in those areas of specialization.

Carotid-Cavernous Sinus Fistula

diagnosis

Spontaneous resolution of direct carotid cavernous fistula.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 622-624 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Carotid-Cavernous Sinus Fistula-etiology; Carotid Artery Injuries; Exophthalmos-etiology; Craniocerebral Trauma

Abstract: Proptosis due to carotid cavernous fistula is rare sequelae of head injury. We report a case of post-traumatic, direct high flow carotid cavernous fistula that resolved spontaneously 06 weeks after carotid angiography. It however, resulted in loss of vision due to delay in early treatment. In the cases of post-traumatic proptosis, carotid cavernous fistula should be kept in mind.

Cassia

The hepato-protective effect of cassia fistula [amaltas] leaves in isoniazid and rifampicin induced hepatotoxicity in rodents.

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Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 25-29 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Isoniazid-toxicity; Rifampin-toxicity; Liver-drug effects; Rodentia; Plants, Medicinal; Rats, Wistar

Abstract: Certain medicinal plants have been reported to have their effect on various experimentally induced diseases. Drug induced hepatitis [DIH] is one of them. The purpose of this study was to assess the effect of ethanolic extract of Cassia fistula leaves in experimentally induced drug hepatitis [DIH] in rodents. The rats were divided into four groups, i.e. a control group [A], antituberculous [ATT] group [B], and the remaining two groups [C and D] served as experimental therapy groups. They received Cassia fistula extract as hepatoprotective agent. Rats having normal liver functions were included in this study. Group C experimental rats received [INH/RIF] [50 mg/kg] each and ethanolic extract of Cassia fistula at 400 mg/kg of body weight. On the other hand group D experimental rats received [INH/RIF] [50 mg/kg] each and ethanolic extract of Cassia fistula at 500 mg/kg of body weight. Blood samples were taken at 30[th] day and liver in each was taken out for microscopical examination on day 30[th]. The [ATT] group rats showed variable increase in serum ALT, AST, ALP and total bilirubin levels. Group C treated with 400 mg/kg of body weight Cassia fistula treatment decreased the level of these parameters in rats. On the other hand group D rats treated with 500 mg/kg body weight of Cassia fistula dose significantly decreased levels of these biochemical parameters. The morphological examination of experimental group C rats showed slight recovery whereas the rats in experimental group D showed a significant recovery. Cassia fistula constituents, especially flavonoids and anthraquinones have strong anti-oxidant activity which provides hepato-protection against drug-induced hepatitis [DIH]. In conclusion, high dose of Cassia fistula ethanolic leaves extract [500 mg/kg] body weight showed hepatoprotection against INH/RIF induced hepatitis in rats.

Cataract

blood

Decreased serum zinc levels in patients with senile cataract.

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Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 5-8 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Zinc-blood; Spectrophotometry, Atomic; Cataract-etiology; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Age related cataract is the leading cause of blindness in the world today and cataract extraction is the most often performed surgery. If a practical large scale intervention could slow the onset of cataract by ten years, the need for cataract surgery would be reduced by 45%. The causes of cataract are multiple, with nutrition playing a definite role. The usually high concentration of zinc in the ocular tissue, along with zinc deficiency being an established cause of Age Related Macular Degeneration, has led to an increasing interest in this trace element's potential role in Age related cataractogenesis. This study was conducted in The University of Health Sciences in collaboration with The Institute of Ophthalmology, Mayo Hospital, Lahore and The University of Animal and Veterinary Sciences, Lahore. The sample size was 50 patients with senile cataract. Serum of 35 age and sex matched controls were taken. These patients were undergoing trabeculectomy for glaucoma. Zinc levels were measured in the serum, by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. The results supported the hypothesis that zinc deficiency could be one of the factors responsible for the development of senile cataract. Significant difference was observed in serum zinc levels of patients and controls [$P < 0.001$] showing that the patient serum zinc levels [0.896 ± 0.202 vs. 0.478 ± 0.278 .] are significantly lower than the serum zinc levels of controls.

surgery

Infantile cataract surgery and intraocular lens implantation.

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Assiut University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Ophthalmology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 369-372 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Infant

Abstract: To assess the long term results of cataract extraction and intraocular lens [IOL] implantation for congenital cataract. Prospective hospital based study of 39 children [age 6-13 months] underwent cataract extraction and IOLs implantation for congenital cataract in Assiut University Hospital and followed-up for 21 months [range 16-33 months]. Posterior capsulotomy and generous anterior vitrectomy was performed in all eyes. Forty nine eyes of 39 patients were included. At surgery, the mean age was 8.3 months [range 6 to 13 months]. The mean follow-up was 21 months [range 16 to 33 months]. At the last follow-up, 82.1% of children had central steady vision. Postoperative complications included anterior pupillary membrane [n=8], deposition on the anterior surface of the IOL [n=4], posterior pupillary membrane [n=3], pupil capture [n = 6], pseudophakic glaucoma [n=2], posterior synechia [n=3] and squint [n=13]. Implantation of IOLs in infants with congenital cataract is safe and effective and without serious postoperative complications.

Sub-tenon's block versus topical anesthesia in complicated cataract surgery.

El Awady, Ghada A.; Gohar, Sherif R.

Cairo University - National Cancer Institute - Department of Anesthesiology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 237-243 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Postoperative Complications; Reoperation; Phacoemulsification; Lens Implantation, Intraocular; Anesthesia, Local; Comparative Study

Abstract: This is a prospective randomized comparative blind study designed to compare perioperative pain control, complications and efficacy of sub-tenon's anesthesia versus topical anesthesia in corneal phacoemulsification surgery and foldable intraocular lens [IOL] implantation in complicated patients. Ninety-eight patients were allocated randomly to either sub-tenon's or topical group with preset criteria after obtaining a written informed consent. All surgeries were performed by one surgeon. Perioperative pain was assessed using a visual analog pain scale [VAS] and compared for both techniques, anesthesia related events and complications together with intraoperative surgical complications were compared. Visual experience of patients during phacoemulsification cataract surgery was assessed; patient as well as surgeon satisfaction was also noted. Ninety seven out of ninety eight patients completed study after exclusion of one case. The data of the two groups were comparable in terms of age, sex, ASA [American Society of anesthesiologists] state, axial length of the eye and duration of surgery. There were no statistical differences between the 2 study groups in the preoperative eye complications. Forty five patients out of 49 patients in tenon's anesthesia group and four patients out of 48 in subtenon's anesthesia group experienced no pain during administration of anesthesia $p < 0.001$. There was significant difference in pain intensity during surgery, immediately and 3 h after surgery $p < 0.05$. Sub-tenon group had significantly more anesthesia related complications than topical anesthesia group $p < 0.05$. There was no significant difference in the intraoperative complications between the two groups under study. About 16 patients of the

sub-tenon's group had absolute akinesia during surgery as compared to none in topical group $p < 0.001$. Topical anesthesia appears to result in greater visual awareness than sub-tenon's block $p = 0.012$. Sub-tenon's block was found satisfactory by 46 patients of cases and they would choose the same anaesthesia for another procedure while thirty two patients of patients subjected to topical anesthesia were satisfied $p < 0.001$. Surgical conditions were graded to be optimal by the surgeon [none-minimal difficulties] in 46 patients subjected to sub-tenon's block and in 32 patients subjected to topical anesthesia $p < 0.001$. In complicated cataract cases undergoing corneal phacoemulsification and foldable lens implantation, sub-tenon's anesthesia was superior to topical anesthesia. Our results showed that more significant anesthesia and analgesia was achieved with the sub-tenon's block anesthesia, led to more convenient surgical conditions and enhanced patient and surgeon satisfaction without compromising patient's safety.

Cholecystectomy

methods

Percutaneous cholecystostomy [PC] in the management of acute cholecystitis in high risk patients.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 612-615 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Cholecystitis, Acute-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Disease Management

Abstract: To determine the role of ultrasound -guided percutaneous cholecystostomy [PC] regarding complications and outcome in the management of acute cholecystitis in patients high risk for surgery and anaesthesia and not responding to conservative management. Observational case series. The study was carried out at The Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi, from January 2003 to December 2007. The study included patients admitted with acute cholecystitis considered unfit for immediate surgery but not responding to conservative management. Percutaneous cholecystostomy was conducted under ultrasound guidance. The studied variables included patients' demographics, co-morbid, ultrasound findings of biliary tree, indication for percutaneous cholecystostomy, its route, complication during or after procedure, patient's clinical outcome [upto 48 hours] and 30 days follow-up. Those with incomplete medical record and follow-up were excluded. Data were analyzed and results compiled using SPSS 16.0 version. Mean and standard deviation for quantitative variable like age was derived. Proportions were computed for complications and patient's clinical outcome. Forty one patients with complete medical record were studied including 15 [37%] males and 26 [63%] females. Mean age was 65 +/-13.5 years. Indications for PC included calculus cholecystitis in 25, acalculous cholecystitis in 10, empyema in 04 and gallbladder perforation in 02 patients. No complication was seen during or after procedure in 31 [75%] patients. Complications occurred in 10 [25%] patients including vagal reaction, pain during procedure, tube blockage, catheter dislodgement and bile leakage. Favourable clinical response [improvement in clinical symptoms] was noted in 34 [83%] patients. Seven [17%] patients did not show any improvement in clinical condition after the procedure. On 30 days follow-up, 9 patients had undergone cholecystectomy, 5 [12%] patients expired due to underlying clinical conditions and the rest were settled without requiring an immediate cholecystectomy. There was no direct procedure-related mortality. Imaging guided PC is a safe and effective procedure for immediate management of non-resolving acute cholecystitis in patients high risk for surgery and anaesthesia and not responding to conservative management.

Chondromatosis, Synovial

diagnosis

Primary Synovial chondromatosis of hip.

Siddiqui, Yasir S.; Zabid, Mohammad; Sabir, Aamir B.; Kumar, Gaurav

Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 336-337 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Chondromatosis, Synovial-radiography; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Chondromatosis, Synovial-surgery; Hip-pathology; Hip-surgery

Cleft Lip

surgery

Primary repair of unilateral cleft lip nasal deformity.

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Iraqi board for Medical Specialization

IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 212-219 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Nose-abnormalities; Infant

Abstract: There is a growing attitude towards correcting the nasal deformity in conjunction with primary repair of cleft lip. Many studies had concluded that this repair will not affect the nasal cartilages growth; it usually reorients the deformed nasal cartilages into a near normal position, and will allow a better growth pattern. This study was conducted to document the pattern of primary unilateral cleft lip nasal repair and to evaluate the medium term outcome. A total of 33 babies with unilateral cleft lip deformities underwent simultaneous nasal correction with their lip closure, between March of 2004 and April of 2008. Through short nostril rim incision, alar suspension to the dorsal skin at the nasion and interdomal sutures were performed primarily. Alar transfixion stitches were used to maintain the new position of the suspended cartilages. The average follow up periods were 3 years [ranging from 1-5 years]. The results were assessed by 4 parameters: Nostril asymmetry, nasal dome projection, alar buckling deformity, and flaring deformity of the alar base. Eleven patients had good results, 16 patients had acceptable results, and 6 patients had poor results. Alar suspension is a relatively simple effective procedure for the primary correction of cleft lip nasal deformity. Short nostril rim incision can be relied on to access the alar dome and facilitate insertion of suspension sutures. Whether it interferes with nasal growth or not, it is necessary to have a long period of follow up to answer this question.

Colitis, Ulcerative

diagnosis

Preliminary evaluation of the role of faecal calprotectin in the diagnosis of ulcerative colitis among Egyptian patients.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 95-102 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Leukocyte L1 Antigen Complex; Feces-analysis; Blood Sedimentation; C-Reactive Protein; Colonoscopy; Biopsy; Histology

Abstract: Calprotectin, a member of the Ca²⁺-binding S100 family of proteins, makes up about 5% of the total protein content of the neutrophil. It is released upon activation and degranulation of neutrophils and correlates strongly with 111-indium-labeled leukocyte excretion. It was investigated as a promising tool in differentiating between Irritable Bowel syndrome [IBS] and active Inflammatory Bowel Disease [IBD]. Is to compare faecal Calprotectin in patients known to have ulcerative colitis with normal healthy controls and to investigate possible correlation of Calprotectin with disease activity on clinical, laboratory and pathological bases. Forty patients known to have UC were assessed. 19 were excluded: 10 due to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory [NSAID] intake, 2 due to pregnancy and 7 due to disease quiescence. So, 21 patients with active disease were studied, 7 males [33.3%] and 14 females [66.7%], mean age 37.5 [+/- 16.0] years. Ten healthy controls [8 females and 2 males], mean age 30.9 [+/- 16.1] years were included. Patients underwent clinical evaluation, determination of blood Erythrocyte sedimentation rate [ESR], C-reactive protein [CRP] and faecal Calprotectin. Colonoscopy was done to confirm diagnosis, estimate disease extent and obtain colonoscopic biopsy specimens for histological grading of activity. An overall scoring of disease activity was done using the Mayo score. Faecal Calprotectin was significantly elevated among patients [mean: 12.6 micro gm/gm stools [+/- 3.2] in comparison to controls [9.4 micro gm/gm stools [+/- 2.6], [p 0.01]. At a cut off of 10.3micro gm/gm stools it has a sensitivity of 86%.specificity of 70% p=0.004, positive predictive value of 86% and a negative predictive value of 70%. No correlation was found between faecal Calprotectin and ESR, histopathology and Mayo score. Calprotectin was significantly higher in cases with left sided colitis [14.1 +/- 2.71gm/gm stools] than those with pnc01itis [11.8 +/- 1.9 micro gm/gm stools], p 0.02.Faecal Calprotectin is a good test in differentiating Egyptian patients with ulcerative colitis from healthy controls. Thus, its use as a screening test may be helpful in the selection of cases for endoscopic examination. It lacks specific correlation with the severity of ulcerative colitis. This leaves endoscopy and histopathologic examinations as the main diagnostic tools. Larger scale studies on Egyptian patients are strongly recommended with special reference to the local mucosal permeability and immune milieu of the Egyptian population.

Colorectal carcinoma

diagnosis

Colorectal carcinoma presentation and management.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 204-211 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Colorectal carcinoma-therapy; Disease Management; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Colorectal carcinoma is the most common gastrointestinal tract cancer worldwide. In men, it is the third cancer after lung and prostate cancer, while in women; it is the third common cancer after lung and breast cancer. Despite the clear relationship with aging, colorectal carcinoma is not strictly a disease of elderly and 6-8% of cases occur in patients below 40 years of age. Colorectal cancers are of favorable prognosis provided they are diagnosed and treated in early stage. This study aims to assess the patterns of presentation, distribution, and management of colorectal carcinoma in Gastroenterology and Hepatology Teaching Hospital. From November 2005 to November 2007, 80 patients with colorectal carcinoma 50 males and 30 females were admitted to the Gastroenterology and hepatology center. The age, sex, presentation, modes of investigation, stage of the cancer, treatments as well as complications have been described. Male: female ratio about 1.6:1 with peak age of incidence is 60-69 year age group, 17.5% of cases are below age of 40 most of them were with worse histopathological types and advanced stage. The main presenting symptom was bleeding per rectum 63%. The mean period between onset of presenting symptoms and final diagnosis was 7 months The most common sites were rectum 35%, Fiftythree percent were moderately differentiated, 47.5% were Dukes-C. The study highlights the distribution of colorectal carcinoma, presenting symptoms, modalities of treatment, keeping in mind the increasing incidence of colorectal carcinoma in younger age groups.

Comprehensive Dental Care

Comprehensive dental care teaching clinics: a concept for inculcating general dental practice skills in BDS students.

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University Campus - Khyber College of Dentistry - Department of Prosthodontics

JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association 2010; 19 (2): 75-77 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Teaching; Students, Dental; Curriculum

Confidentiality

[Protecting patients' privacy by medical team and its relation to patients' satisfaction].

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences - School of Nursing and Midwifery - Department of Nursing Management

HAYAT - Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The] 2010; 16 (1): 13-22 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Patient Satisfaction; Cross-Sectional Studies; Health Personnel; Questionnaires

Abstract: Privacy is a basic humanity principle. Protecting patients' privacy is a necessity in health care organizations; and along with the patients' satisfaction, is one of the main indicators of quality of care. The objective of this study was to assess patients' privacy protecting by medical staff and its relation to patients' satisfaction. This is a cross-sectional survey in which 360 inpatients were recruited using convenience sampling method from an emergency department. Data were collected using a questionnaire and were analyzed using statistical tests in the SPSS. According to the results, about one half of the patients reported poor privacy protecting and one other half [49.4%] reported that their privacy was protected "relatively good" to "good". A strong correlation was found between level of privacy protected and the patients' satisfaction in various dimensions. There was significant correlation between some of demographic variables with privacy protecting and patients' satisfaction. In our study, protecting patients' privacy and also patients' satisfaction was not generally appropriate. More attempts of clinicians are required to improve the quality of care to promote patients' privacy as well as patients' satisfaction.

Consciousness Monitors

Correlation between bispectral index and predicted effect-site concentration of propofol in different levels of target-controlled, propofol induced sedation in healthy volunteers.

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Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 126-134 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Propofol; Prospective Studies; Electroencephalography

Abstract: Bispectral Index is an objective tool to assess electroencephalographic activity and measure the effect of certain sedatives and hypnotics on the brain. In addition, there are certain subjective tools such as the observer's assessment of alertness and sedation which are used. The correlation between BIS and the concentration of propofol in the brain, and the relationship between these subjective and objective tools in assessing sedation levels are the subject of this study. Thirty healthy volunteers enrolled in this prospective observational study. They were sedated with a target controlled infusion of propofol with an initial target of 0.8 microg.mL⁻¹ and an increase in target to 0.2 microg.mL⁻¹ ten minutes after equilibration of the predicted and set target concentrations. In each sedation score, the Bispectral Index value and predicted effect site concentration of propofol were recorded and analyzed. Analysis of variance and significant differences between groups were analyzed by paired t-test. Correlations between Bispectral Index and effect site concentration of propofol at each sedation score and the relationship of BIS and effect site concentration of propofol to each sedation score were assessed and analyzed by nonparametric Spearman's rho [ρ]. The means of Bispectral Index and effect site concentration of propofol at each sedation score showed a significant difference with the following score. Additionally, Bispectral Index and effect site concentration of propofol showed a significant negative correlation in sedation scores 3 and 2 when inducing sedation. In other sedation scores or when reversing the sedation, no strong correlation was noted. Both Bispectral Index and effect site concentration of propofol indicate a good estimate of sedation levels; however their correlations are significant and negative only at moderate and deep sedation levels, and during the induction of sedation.

Contraception

utilization

Prevalence, awareness and determinants of contraceptive use in Qatari women.

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Women Hospital and Hamad Medical Corporation - Department of Mother Child Health

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (1): 11-18 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Prevalence; Awareness; Questionnaires; Prospective Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: We determined the knowledge of, attitude to and practice of contraception and the associated sociodemographic factors among a representative sample 1130 Qatari married women aged 18-49 years. Data were collected by questionnaire. The mean age of the women was 32.5 [SD 7.6] years. The vast majority [94.6%] knew about contraception but of these 1070, only 694 [64.9%] were in favour of contraception. Knowledge of contraception increased with increasing level of education [P < 0.001], but decreased the lower the household income [P = 0.002]. Only 511 [47.8%] women were currently using contraceptives, which was significantly associated with age, husband's age, years of marriage, education level, income level and attitude to family planning. The most commonly known and used contraceptives were intrauterine device and pills. Friends were the most common source of knowledge about family planning method [80.0%].

Contrast Media

adverse effects

Re: risk factors for contrast-related acute kidney injury according to risk, injury, failure, loss, and end-stage criteria in patients with coronary interventions.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 269-270 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney-injuries; Risk Factors; Glomerular Filtration Rate; Coronary Angiography-adverse effects

Coronary Artery Bypass

Conventional cardiac rehabilitation program versus addition of alveolar recruitment maneuver among patients undergoing coronary artery bypass surgery.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 87-93 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Cardiopulmonary Bypass; Rehabilitation; Walking; Lung Volume Measurements

Abstract: Cardiac rehabilitation [CR] is a worldwide standard practice, following cardiac surgery, however in Egypt we are still lagging behind such practice. Long term follow up is a major determinant together with physician's incomppliance to such multi-disciplinary approach. Our goal was to highlight the importance of CR program, through a short term follow up period. Prolonged mechanical ventilation can have numerous drawbacks following cardiac surgery, atelectasis is one of them and recruitment maneuvers [RM] can effectively re-expand atelectatic lung tissue and aid in early postoperative separation from mechanical ventilator. We examined the effectiveness of CR program alone versus recruitment maneuver added to the CR program in regards to functional capacity of the patients using 6 minutes walk test [6MWT]. 70 patients scheduled for elective coronary artery bypass graft using conventional cardiopulmonary bypass [CPB] were randomly allocated into two equal groups [group A: CR alone n=35 and Group B: CR+RM n=35]. Among both groups a CR program had been discussed, explained and handed to them. In Group [A] prior to discontinuation from CPB, mechanical ventilation was resumed, while in Group [B] a RM was performed [30 cm H₂O for 15s] and then mechanical ventilation was resumed. Patients were transported to ICU. PaO₂/FiO₂ were recorded at following intervals [T-Base] following separation from CPB [T-CPB] 15 minutes following transfer to ICU [T-ICU] and 6 hours following extubation [T-EXT]. Following separation from the ventilator, patients were asked to adhere to the CR program and a daily 6MWT was performed, the test was interrupted if any criteria of fatigue occurred. Spirometric values were also recorded at baseline and following thereafter. All patients were asked to show up once after 6 weeks and were reassessed. In the immediate postoperative period, patients in group B demonstrated better PaO₂/FiO₂, better exercise tolerance, greater 6MWT distances and better spirometric value compared to patients in Group A; however such values were comparable afterwards. Among all patients 6MWT distance spirometric values and exercise tolerance had improved afterwards specially after 6 weeks. CR program has added benefits to patients following CABG, a RM added to CR program temporary improves pulmonary functions and allows early ambulation which aids in the early beginning of CR. Recommendations: Benefits of CR program should be studied in Egypt in a larger and longer term study and its primary objective is to highlight morbidity, mortality and quality of life after surgery.

Coronary Artery Disease

radionuclide imaging

Nuclear imaging for screening coronary artery disease in diabetics.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 633-635 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Coronary Artery Disease-diagnosis; Diabetes Mellitus; Mass Screening

Critical Illness

nursing

Nursing workload and perception about intensive insulin therapy in critically ill adult patients.

Samarkandy, Sahal J.; Al Dorzi, Hasan M.; Tamim, Ham M.; Arabi, Yaseen M.

King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences - College of Medicine - Clinical Affairs

Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 331-332 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Hyperglycemia-drug therapy; Workload; Nurses; Insulin; Blood Glucose; Perception; Intensive Care Units

Cystic Fibrosis Transmembrane Conductance Regulator

genetics

Sweat chloride concentration in cystic fibrosis patients with cystic fibrosis trans-membrane conductance regulator 11234V mutation.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 339-340 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Cystic Fibrosis-genetics; Cystic Fibrosis-diagnosis; Sweat-chemistry; Sodium Chloride-analysis; Mutation-genetics

Dengue

diagnosis

Evaluation of four ELISA based immunoassays for the detection of IgM antibodies against dengue virus.

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Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 54-57 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Dengue-immunology; Immunoglobulin M; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Sensitivity and Specificity

Abstract: Dengue fever is a problem of serious concern which is mainly transmitted by mosquito, *Aedes aegypti*. These days' different ELISA kits are used for the diagnosis of dengue fever. It was a validation study. Study was conducted in the Department of Immunology at University of Health Sciences, Lahore during the period of August 2009 to October 2009. In this study four ELISA kits [Human, Nova Tech, Vircell and DRG] were used to determine IgM antibodies against dengue fever in forty four patients who were labelled positive for dengue fever by different commercially available ELISA kits. Human ELISA kit gave most accurate results with respect to the agreement, sensitivity, specificity and K value. Human ELISA kit was found most reliable for the diagnosis of dengue fever.

Dental Abutments

Early endodontic complications following fixed prosthodontic restorations.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2010; 17 (2): 36-41 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Denture, Partial, Fixed; Root Canal Therapy

Abstract: The aim of this study was to record the incidence of endodontic treatment that had to be done for vital abutment teeth during tooth preparation or immediately after the completion of the prosthetic treatment. The study group consisted of all patients who received prosthodontic treatment at King Hussein Medical Center from December 2003 to May 2007. All the members of the study group received metal-ceramic restorations with at least one of the abutment teeth that had not received any form of root canal treatment prior to the construction of the restoration. The abutment teeth were evaluated clinically and radiographically before preparation. The teeth were prepared using rotary cutting instruments with air and water spray coolant. Until the cementation of the final restorations, the prepared teeth were covered with temporary restorations. Any case of pulp exposure or pulpitis during preparation or immediately after cementation of the final restoration or within one week after cementation was recorded. A total of 264 patients [101 female and 163 male] received 290 fixed partial dentures during the study period. The mean age of the patients was 40 years ranging from 18 to 73 years. For the 290 fixed partial dentures, there were 616 abutments and 415 pontics with an abutment/pontic ratio of 1.48: 1. Five hundred and seventy one of the abutment teeth [92.7%] were vital at the time of preparation and 45 teeth [7.3%] were endodontically treated. Thirty-four [6%] of the vital abutment teeth subsequently required endodontic treatment. In this study 6% of the vital abutment teeth required endodontic treatment during or immediately after cementation of the fixed partial dentures. The mandibular molars, maxillary molars and mandibular anteriors respectively [6.9%, 6.7%, 6.7%] were the most common teeth to develop symptoms of endodontic complications.

Dental Arch

A comparison of arch dimensions among different malocclusion groups.

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JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association 2010; 19 (2): 94-98 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Malocclusion, Angle Class I; Cross-Sectional Studies; Malocclusion, Angle Class II; Malocclusion, Angle Class III; Sex Characteristics

Abstract: The aim of this study was to compare the dimensions of dental arches among the three malocclusion groups and see the gender dimorphism in these dimensions. This was a cross sectional study conducted at dental clinics, the Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi. A total of 110 patients belonging to different malocclusion groups were evaluated. Our inclusion criteria were 1] Presence of all permanent teeth from first Permanent molar to first permanent molar 2] No previous orthodontic treatment and 3] Age range of 13-30 years. All patients suffering from some developmental anomalies and/or syndromes were excluded. The mean maxillary intermolar, inter 1[st] premolar, inter 2[nd] premolar and intercanine widths and arch depth were 49.96mm, 40.13mm, 44.4mm, 34.02mm and 39.41mm respectively for the entire sample. The mean mandibular intercanine, inter 1[st] premolar, inter 2[nd] premolar and intermolar widths and arch depths were 26.90mm, 33.40mm, 38.72mm, 43.49mm and 33.72mm respectively for the whole group. Significant differences were found in maxillary inter-premolars and inter-molar widths among the three groups. A comparison between the two genders showed significant differences in mandibular intercanine and intermolar widths among the three groups. Significant differences were found in maxillary intermolar and interpremolar widths among the three malocclusion groups. Class III group had the largest maxillary intermolar and interpremolar widths followed by Class I group. Male subjects had significantly larger maxillary and mandibular intermolar widths and mandibular intercanine widths than females.

Variability of arch forms in various vertical facial patterns.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 565-570 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies; Face-anatomy and histology; Cephalometry

Abstract: To compare arch forms in various vertical facial patterns and to make arch form guides based on posterior intermolar widths. Cross-sectional comparative study. The Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi, from June 2007 to May 2008. Subjects with age range of 13-30 years were selected having full complement of teeth [upto second permanent molars] with absence of severe crowding [less than 7 mm]. Exclusion criteria were presence of dental anomalies, previous dentoalveolar surgery, trauma or orthodontic treatment and craniofacial syndromes. One hundred subjects including 40 normodivergent, 30 hypodivergent and 30 hyperdivergent cases were selected. Occlusograms were made and various arch dimensions were measured. Arch forms were calculated according to ratios of three sagittal to three transverse dimensions. The mean age of the sample was 21 years and 5 months. Differences in arch dimension were found only in maxillary total arch length [$p=0.03$] and mandibular posterior intermolar width [$p=0.04$]. Wide lower arches were predominant in all face types. Wide upper arches were predominant in only hypo- and hyperdivergent subjects. Wide lower arches were predominant in all face types whereas wide upper arches were predominant in both hypo- and hyperdivergent subjects. A non-linear relationship was found between arch length and arch width; so arch form guides could not be made for specific face types.

Dental Caries

epidemiology

Prevalence of dental caries among female patients attending a dental hygiene clinic, Riyadh.

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JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association 2010; 19 (2): 91-93 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Oral Hygiene; Dental Caries-diagnosis

Abstract: To determine caries prevalence and oral hygiene status among female patients visiting a dental hygiene department clinic in Riyadh. Three hundred and twenty eight female patients [age ranging from 15 - 60 years] were examined in the dental hygiene clinics of the College of Applied Medical Sciences for dental caries and oral hygiene status. The WHO criteria was utilized for the diagnosis of dental caries with the addition of bitewing radiographs. Oral hygiene was determined by summing of average plaque scores and calculus scores and then dividing by six. All readings were confirmed by the two examiners. The sample was divided into three age groups; first group, aged 15 -25 years consisted of 186 [56.7%] females, second group 26 -45 years consisted of 90 [27.4%] females and the third

group of 46 - 60 years-old had 52 [15.9%] females. A very high mean DMFT score of 11.59 [SD 4.25] was found in the study sample. There was a significant [$p < 0.05$] difference in mean DMFT scores and its components between various age groups. No patient had good oral hygiene in any of the three age groups. There was no statistically significant difference [$p > 0.05$] between the oral hygiene groups in terms of mean DMFT scores and all its components. The female patients visiting the dental hygienist clinics of the College of Applied Medical Sciences had very high caries experience, and poor oral hygiene status.

Dental Impression Technique

instrumentation

Critical evaluation of material and procedures used for the functional peripheral moulding of special trays.

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Altamash Institute of Dental Medicine - Department of Prosthodontics

JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association 2010; 19 (2): 129-132 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Impression Technique; Dentures

Abstract: Border molding is done to record the peripheral margins of the denture and to ensure their extension to the sulcus reflection and in the post dam area in the maxilla. With the use of green stick compound for border moulding it is possible to record the border details accurately but it tends to be messy and it is difficult to determine the consistency and proper temperature. Therefore, the use of thermoplastic compound has been examined and recommended to be kept to a minimum due to the availability of simpler techniques and easy to handle and accurate materials. Students may now be introduced to the various techniques and materials for border moulding along with the concept behind the procedure. This will enable them to decide on their own which technique to employ and master. In this paper, a critical evaluation of the various materials and techniques used for border moulding of the special tray is given. It is not the authors' intention to criticize the current methods of teaching in our dental schools but to encourage the readers to broaden their vision of the often complex but fascinating craft of complete denture construction.

Denture, Complete

Role of neutral zone approach in the success of mandibular complete dentures.

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JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association 2010; 19 (2): 120-123 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Jaw, Edentulous; Denture Retention; Tongue

Abstract: Mandibular denture instability is a common problem in patients with atrophic mandibular ridges. Various methods had been employed by the profession to overcome this problem. The objective of this study was to evaluate role of neutral zone approach in atrophic edentulous mandibular ridges. Twenty edentulous patients with atrophic mandibles were selected. Seven evaluation factors were analyzed and compared. Three factors stability, tongue space and position of anterior teeth were better achieved by using neutral zone technique. Successful denture can be fabricated by using neutral zone in atrophic mandibular ridges.

Diabetes Mellitus

blood

Brief Communication Diabetic profile of Pakistani pilgrims in Makkah during Hajj season [2007-2008].

Sharif, Muhammad A.; Mahmood, Asad; Javed ur Rehman; Ansari, Kaswar S.; Munir, Sajid

Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 328-330 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Glucose; Hypoglycemia-epidemiology; Travel; Islam; Health Education

Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental

Curcumin/irbesartan combination improves insulin sensitivity and ameliorates diabetes-induced pro-inflammatory cytokines in type-2 diabetes rat model.

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Benha University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pharmacology and Medical Biochemistry

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 343-350 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Insulin Resistance; Interleukin-1; Interleukin-6; Tumor Necrosis Factor; Protective Agents; Curcumin-therapeutic use; Tetrzoles-therapeutic use; Angiotensin II; Rats; Male

Abstract: This study aimed to evaluate the impact of chronic administration of an angiotensin II receptor antagonist [irbesartan] and/or curcumin on blood glucose level, insulin sensitivity, and proinflammatory cytokines in experimentally-induced type-2 diabetes in albino rats. The study comprised 50 male albino rats; 20 rats as control group and 30 rats were maintained on high-fat diet for 2-weeks and had induced non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus [NIDDM] using intraperitoneal injection of a single dose of streptozotocin [STZ] in a dose of 50 mg/kg and 1-week later, rats were subdivided into three equal subgroups received oral irbesartan [2.5 mg/kg/day], oral curcumin [200 mg/kg] and both lines in that defined doses, respectively, for 6 weeks. Homeostasis Model Assessment of Insulin Resistance [HOMA-IR] was used for clinical assessment. Two fasting venous blood samples were obtained after induction of diabetes and prior to initiation of therapy and at 6-wks after treatment for estimation of fasting insulin [FI], fasting blood glucose [FBG], serum interleukin [IL]-1beta and IL-6 and tumor necrosis factor-alpha [TNF-alpha]. Both lines of treatment either alone or in combination induced significant reduction of FBG and FI levels compared to their pre-treatment levels and administration of curcumin either alone or in combination with irbesartan induced significant reduction of FBG compared to irbesartan, but combination therapy significantly lower FI levels compared to animals received either irbesartan or curcumin alone. Post-treatment HOMA-IR indices were significantly improved in the studied subgroups compared to pre-treatment levels, with the effect was more significantly pronounced with the used combination of curcumin and irbesartan. Furthermore, post-treatment serum levels of studied cytokines were significantly lower compared to pre-treatment levels, irrespective of line of treatment applied and administration of curcumin, either alone or in combination with irbesartan significantly reduced serum levels of IL-6 and TNF-alpha compared to irbesartan alone. Chronic administration of irbesartan/curcumin combination showed anti-diabetic effect manifested as decreased FBG and FI levels and ameliorated the increased serum levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines. The use of such combination could be recommended for clinical trials so as to document its use for control of type-2 diabetes.

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1

Relationship of family history with sex and age in newly diagnosed children with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus in the western province of Saudi Arabia.

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Zagazig University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Paediatrics

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 387-390 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Age Factors; Sex Factors

Abstract: We aimed to determine the magnitude of positive family history [FH] of IDDM among 1st and 2nd degree relatives of newly diagnosed children with IDDM throughout 4 years study and evaluation of its relationship with sex and age in western province of Saudi Arabia. Data were collected from medical records of 119 newly diagnosed patients with IDDM 69 females [58%] and 50 males [42] with Age ranged between 1 month and 12 years at diagnosis, who were followed-up at the outpatient endocrinology clinic throughout 4 years study from beginning of 2005 till the end of 2008. These data included sex, age at initial diagnosis, parental consanguinity and family history [FH] of other diabetic relatives of 1St, 2nd degrees including parents, siblings, uncles/aunts, cousins and grandparents. In addition, patients' clinical data suggestive of associated autoimmune disorders and FH of affected members with autoimmune disease were also looked for. Patients' historical data were obtained by a detailed questionnaire of family members; who were mostly the two parents. It was noted that females had got suffering usually at a mean of 1 year or more older than males. Moreover, it was noted that the closer the relationship of diabetic family members to the diabetic child, the earlier age at initial clinical presentation. FH of diabetic 1St degree relative [parents and siblings] with IDDM was 26.1% in females and 24% in males. Strong FH with affected more than one 1st degree relative with IDDM was reported in 7.2% of females and 8% of males. Preceding or co-incidence of one or more of autoimmune disorders was reported in 10.1% of females versus 2% in males. Sex differences as regard for age at initial diagnosis and family members affected with diabetes [IDDM or NIDDM] were non-significant by different statistical methods while for autoimmune disorders in the family members, it was highly significant more frequent in the female side while absent in male side.

immunology

Dysregulation of immune system in diabetic child.

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Zagazig University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 257-269 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Biological Markers; Glutamate Decarboxylase-blood; Autoantibodies; Antigens, CD4-blood; Interleukin-2 Receptor alpha Sub-unit-blood; Child; C-Peptide-blood

Abstract: Diabetes is a chronic disease associated with selective destruction of the pancreatic B-cells. The exact etiology of the disease is unclear; however, insulin deficiency results from autoimmune destruction of B-cells. The appearance of auto antibodies to beta cell antigen, such as those against the 65-KDA isoform of glutamic acid decarboxylase GAD65 and the protein tyrosine phosphates in the peripheral circulation is a predictive sign of clinical disease in non diabetic individuals. Although GAD65 and IA-2 [insulin auto antibodies] may not be directly involved in the pathogenic processes in beta-cell destruction. They are good markers in assessing the risk of disease manifestation. This study aimed to evaluate GAD65 [glutamic acid decarboxylase] and ICA [islet cell auto antibodies] and IA-2 [insulin auto antibodies] auto antibodies as a disease markers and their relationship to certain residual beta cell function and glycemic control in type I diabetes and risk group, and assess the relation between CD4 [+]/CD25 [+]/T-regulatory cells and immune mediated diabetes. This study was conducted on 50 subjects randomly selected from those attending pediatrics outpatients clinics in the period of 2008. The subjects were classified into 3 groups: 1-Group A [patient group]: This group included 20 patients diagnosed as type I DM according to WHO classifications. Their ages ranging from 3-16 years with a mean age of 10.6 +/- 4.0. They were 11 males and 9 females. 2-Group B: [Risk group]: included 20 sibling of diabetic [type I DM] father, mother or both. They were 9 females and 11 males their ages ranging from 18 years to 25 years with a mean of age 21 +/- 2.5. 3-Group C: Control group, included 10 healthy children; they were 5 females and 5 males, their ages ranging from 5-16 years with a mean age of 10.8 +/- 2.8, with no family history of diabetes mellitus. All subjects are subjected to: Complete history taking, Full clinical examination, Complete blood picture, Glycosylated Hb using ion-exchange chromatography, C-peptide of insulin by-ELISA, determination of GAD 65, ICA and IA-2 auto antibodies by ELISA technique, Flowcytometric measurement of the expression of the CD4 [+]/CD25 [+]/T-regulatory cell. The most frequently encountered antibody in children group was GAD65 in 60% of cases, followed by ICA, 40%. When taken together, both GAD65 and ICA were detected in 30%. IA-2 was detectable only in 30% of cases. When both GAD65 and IA-2 were taken together, they were detected in 25% of cases also ICA and IA-2 were detected in 15% of cases. When GAD, ICA and IA-2 were taken together, they were detectable in 5% of cases. The most frequently encountered antibody in risk group was ICA in 15% of cases, followed by GAD, in 10%. When taken together, both GAD65 and ICA were detected in 10%. IA-2 was detectable only in 10% of cases. When both GAD65 and IA-2 were taken together. they were detected in 5% of cases also ICA and IA-2 were detected in 15% of cases. When GAD, ICA and IA-2 were taken together, they were detectable in 5% of cases. There was highly significant difference between 3 groups for prevalence of GAD65 autoantibody [p<0.001] and significant difference between 3 groups for prevalence of ICA autoantibody [p<0.005] and significant difference between 3 groups for prevalence of IA-2 autoantibody [p<0.003]. There were highly significant differences in the level of fasting C-peptide of insulin between patient and control groups. [p value<0.001]. There were significant difference between level of fasting C-peptide and single and multiple autoantibody positivity [p<0.05]. In the children group the mean and SD of the percentage of CD4 [+]/CD25 [+]/from CD4 cells were 0.96, 0.46 respectively. In the control group the mean and SD of the percentage of CD4 [+]/CD25 [+]/from CD4 cells were 2.85, 0.92 respectively. The difference between control and study group according to the mean and SD of the percentage of CD4 [+]/CD25 [+]/from CD4 cells was statistically highly significant [p<0.001]. In the Risk group the mean and SD of the percentage of CD4 [+]/CD25 [+]/from CD4 cells were 0.99, 0.7 respectively. In the control group the mean and SD of the percentage of CD4 [+]/CD25 [+]/from CD4 cells were 2.96, 0.62 respectively. The difference between control and risk group according to the mean and SD of the percentage of CD4 [+]/CD25 [+]/from CD4 cells was statistically non significant. There was highly sig relation [p<0.001] between percent of CD4 [+]/CD25 [+]/out of CD4 cells and the presence and absence of auto antibodies in the children group. There was no sig relation between percent of CD4 [+]/CD25 [+]/out of CD4 cells and the presence and absence of auto antibodies in the in risk group. At the time of diagnosis almost all patients with type I diabetes have auto antibodies that are reactive to islet antigens and auto antibodies GAD, ICA, IA-2 are of value for predicting IDDM in sibling of diabetic parents type I also CD4[+]/CD25[+]/T-regulatory cells actively suppress activation of the immune system and prevent pathological self-reactivity.

Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2

complications

Hyperleptinemia and peripheral WBCs in nephropathy associated with type 2 diabetes.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 209-216 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetic Nephropathies; Leptin-blood; Leukocyte Count; Risk Factors; Hypertension; Smoking

Abstract: Peripheral white blood cell [WBC] count has been shown to be associated with insulin resistance, type 2 diabetes, coronary artery disease [CAD], stroke and diabetes micro-and macrovascular complication. Leptin's hematopoietic or proinflammatory role has been experimentally reported. We investigated whether serum leptin concentrations are associated with white blood cell [WBC] counts in diabetic nephropathy patients of type 2 diabetes mellitus. We studied three groups of patients according to albuminuria level: normal [18 patients], micrialbuminuria [17 patients] and third group with overt proteinuria [21 patients]. The total and differential leukocyte profiles of peripheral blood were measured and plasma leptin was examined by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. In our study, we showed a significant higher leptin level [$p= 0.05$] and neutrophilic counts [$p= 0.017$] in diabetic nephropathy patients but failed to show an association between leptin level and TLC or neutrophilia. Our study confirmed a significant hyperliptenemic state and higher neutrophilic counts in diabetic nephropathy patients of type 2 diabetes mellitus. These finding might be reinforcement of importance of inflammation in the pathogenesis of this microvascular complication of diabetes.

Subclinical central neuropathy in type II diabetes mellitus.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 791-802 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetic Nephropathies-diagnosis; Electrophysiology; Evoked Potentials, Somatosensory; Evoked Potentials, Motor; Evoked Potentials, Visual; Evoked Potentials, Auditory, Brain Stem; Hemoglobin A1C Protein, Human; Dyslipidemias

Abstract: To evaluate central nervous system neuropathic changes in patients with type 2 DM with and without peripheral neuropathy. Thirty patients with type 2 DM were included. They were equally divided into two groups: those with clinical and electrophysiological findings of peripheral neuropathy [Group 1], and those without [group 2]. Fifteen healthy individuals were included as a control [group 3]. All groups were subjected to fasting plasma glucose, glycated hemoglobin [HbA1c] and other necessary tests, in addition to the electrophysiological study including: Somatosensory evoked potentials [SEP], motor evoked potentials [MEP], visual evoked potentials [VEP] and brainstem auditory evoked potentials [BAEP]. Group 1 had statistically significant higher mean values of fasting plasma glucose, HbA1c, urinary albumin excretion [UAE] and serum creatinine compared with group 2. Both diabetic groups had similar changes in VEP P100 latency and its amplitude, MEP central motor conduction time, amplitude percentage quotient and duration of the MEP, and BAEP wave II latency, with statistically significant differences compared to healthy controls. There was a statistically significant delay in all of the BAEP waves' interpeak latencies only in group 1. The other tested parameters of central neuropathy showed statistically significant differences between all studied groups. A statistically significant positive correlation was observed between some of the studied parameters of central neuropathy in diabetic patients and each of the patient age, duration of diabetes, HbA1c, serum total cholesterol, serum triglycerides and UAE. Central neuropathy in type 2 diabetics is not uncommon even in absence of peripheral neuropathy. It is related to the patient's age, duration of diabetes, glycated hemoglobin value, dyslipidemia and diabetic nephropathy. The use of more than one modality of the electrophysiological tests can buffer the fallacies of a single mode.

Diabetic Nephropathies

Nerve conduction study of sensory distal nerves in mild diabetic foot neuropathy.

Al Kadery, Nadia Abdul Salam; Al Arousy, Nadia; Fathi, Sahar; Fawwaz, Sherien

Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Physical Medicine Department

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 883-892 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Neural Conduction; Sural Nerve; Electrophysiology

Abstract: Nerve conduction studies of distal sensory nerves are used in diagnosis of polyneuropathy. However at present, there is little data about electrophysiological assessment of these nerves according to severity of polyneuropathy. In this study, we aimed to evaluate sural, dorsal sural and medial plantar nerve conduction studies in different grades of mild diabetic sensory polyneuropathy. Twenty diabetic patients with mild degree of sensory polyneuropathy according to neuropathy disability score, and 20 healthy subjects served as control group were included in this study. In all subjects, motor nerve conduction of posterior tibial nerve, F wave, and sensory nerve conduction of sural, dorsal sural and medial plantar nerves were performed bilaterally. There was a significant statistical reduction in the sural, dorsal sural and medial plantar nerves amplitude with a reduction in the conduction velocities and delay in peak latencies of these nerves between diabetic patients and controls. The sensitivity of medial plantar nerve amplitude was 90%. However, dorsal sural nerve amplitude showed a significant reduction with different grades of diabetic polyneuropathy [$p<0.05$]. Medial plantar nerve has the highest diagnostic sensitivity. Dorsal sural nerve may be used in following up progression in mild diabetic sensory polyneuropathy.

therapy

Efficacy of low level laser therapy on quality of life and neurophysiological studies among patients with diabetic peripheral polyneuropathy.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 915-921 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Laser Therapy, Low-level; Neurophysiology; Neural Conduction; Pain Measurement; Quality of Life

Abstract: To evaluate the clinical efficacy of low level LASER therapy on quality of life and neurophysiological studies in patients with diabetic polyneuropathy. Two groups of patients complaining of diabetic polyneuropathy were randomly assigned to one of two groups: First group [The study group]: included patients who were treated with LASER. Second group [Placebo group] : included patients who received LASER without activation of the laser beam [placebo LASER]. Baseline assessment for each patient by questionnaire, examination, investigations, and electrophysiological studies was done in the first visit then after 8 weeks of LASER therapy. Low level LASER therapy for 8 weeks had significant effect in improving severity of pain, quality of life and nerve conduction velocities of posterior tibial and common peroneal nerves in patients who received LASER therapy compared to placebo group. We concluded that low level LASER therapy is a safe, feasible and applicable method of treating and prophylaxis from diabetic polyneuropathy.

Diabetic Retinopathy

complications

Complicated diabetic retinopathy among Egyptian patients.

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Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Ophthalmology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 135-139 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Vitreous Hemorrhage; Visual Acuity; Macular Edema; Quality of Life; Questionnaires

Abstract: To evaluate social, demographic, educational and economic factors behind the delay in diagnosis and treatment of diabetic eye disease among Egyptian patients who present with complicated diabetic retinopathy. A descriptive study of diabetic patients attending the outpatient clinics of university teaching hospital, national health insurance and referral centers in Cairo, Beni-Suef and Fayoum. A questionnaire to assess the impact of the several socio-demographic factors in conjunction with clinical examination was administered. 397 were assessed using the questionnaire and clinical examination. A descriptive analysis of the data showed that diabetic peripheral neuropathy was the most common associated systemic disorder and recorded in 350 [88.2%] patient. Diabetic vitreous hemorrhage was the most common ocular complication and was found in 359 patients [90.4%]. 158 [39.8%] patient knew that Diabetes mellitus can be sight threatening while 240 [60.2%] were not aware until they developed sight threatening complication. 179 patient [45.1%] had early retirement because of visual loss related to Diabetes mellitus multivariate logistic regression have shown the following variables [education, internist, contact with other patients and media] were respectively significant in predicting the awareness of patient about the sight threatening effect of diabetic retinopathy. Patient education regarding diabetes and diabetic eye disease is essential for early detection and compliance with treatment. Illiteracy has significant impact on development of sight threatening diabetic complications. The internist is the first line of prophylaxis. Media has to participate more in patient education and promote awareness. Implementation of evidence base practices may be necessary to improving standard of care for Diabetic patients.

Drug Users

psychology

Profile of drug users in Karachi city, Pakistan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (1): 41-45 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Questionnaires; Socioeconomic Factors; Substance-Related Disorders; Attitude

Abstract: Drug use has been identified as a major public health issue in Pakistan. A descriptive questionnaire survey in Karachi city was made to identify the socioeconomic profile and beliefs and practices of 500 drug users. The most commonly used drugs were cocaine [19.0%] and crack-cocaine [15.0%], followed by amphetamines [11.0%], alcohol, caffeine, barbiturates and benzodiazepines [10.0% each]. Key psychological factors leading to drug use were problems with parental or marital relations or break-up of a relationship [45.0%]. Drugs were seen as an escape from stressful

life events [28.0%] or feelings of failure [18.2%]. Many drug users blamed the origins of their drug use on bad social influences [47.0%] or socioeconomic problems [23.4%]. Preventive measures are needed to decrease the rate of drug addiction in Karachi.

Dyspepsia

diagnosis

Immunological non invasive blood tests to evaluate gastric mucosa in Iraqi dyspeptic patients.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 277-284 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Gastric Mucosa-physiopathology; Immunologic Tests; Helicobacter pylori; Pepsinogen A; Pepsinogen C; Immunoglobulin G; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: Dyspepsia is a common symptom in general practitioner. Using non invasive serological biomarkers would help to identify individuals at increased risk of atrophic gastritis and gastric cancer. In present study, the evaluation of the utility of a serological gastric panel test combining pepsinogen I [PGI], pepsinogen II [PGII], pepsinogenI/pepsinogenII ratio [I/II], gastrin-17 [G-17] [basal and stimulated] and Helicobacter pylori [HP] IgG antibodies as a screening method and to predict the state of gastric mucosa: non atrophic, atrophic gastritis and its sequel of developing gastric carcinoma and intestinal metaplasia. Prediction of gastric mucosa using non invasive immunological blood tests from dyspeptic patients. The serological gastro panel test was evaluated in [54] Iraqi dyspeptic patients divided into two groups: [HP+] and [HP-]. Levels of PGI, PGII, PGI/PGII ratio, G-I 7 basal and stimulated and HP IgG antibodies were determined through a specific immunological non invasive Enzyme Linked Immuno Sorbent Assay [ELISA] test from Biohit PIC, Helsinki, Finland. Using fasting and postprandial samples from those patients. 60% of dyspeptic patients complain from epigastric pain and 62.96% of them had HP+. There were significant increase in PGI, PGII [p<0.05] in NAG. In case of I/II ratio, there was no significant difference between two groups of HP+ and HP-. The other parameter was done is basal 0-17 which is significantly increased in HP+ [p>0.05] and postprandial G-17 showed no significant difference between two groups. Most of those Iraqi dyspeptic patients had non atrophic gastritis due to Helicobacter pylori infection that leads to increased in the PGI, PGII, G-17 through many mechanisms. If HP not treated properly this may leads to atrophic gastritis, peptic ulcer and gastric carcinoma. Gastric panel test was considered as a non endoscope immunological blood test in the diagnosis of atrophic gastritis and its outcome in dyspeptic patients.

Education, Medical

methods

Utilization of self directed learning allocated times by medical students.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 333-335 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Learning; Students, Medical; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies; Curriculum

Emergency Service, Hospital

utilization

An emergency department or a convenient pediatric walk in clinic.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2010; 17 (2): 23-26 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Primary Health Care-utilization; Caregivers; Demography

Abstract: To describe the rate and pattern of the Emergency Department use by non-urgent pediatric cases and to find out the main determinant factors of these visits. This study conducted at Princess Haya Military Hospital in Aqaba city during the period between December 2006 and May 2007. Data was collected from all pediatric cases that

attended the Emergency Department and was evaluated by pediatricians. Results were analyzed descriptively. A total number of 8,100 children aged 14 years and below attended the Emergency Department during the study period for different complaints. Around 71% of the total cases were considered to be non-urgent as assessed by the attending pediatrician. About 77% of cases were medically insured by public health insurance. Being less than six years old and living inside the city was associated with more non-urgent visits. Generally unemployed and educated caregivers were more likely to make non-urgent visits. Most common presenting complaints were respiratory problems followed by gastrointestinal problems. Findings showed that a significant proportion of pediatric visits to the Emergency Department were non-urgent and could be handled in primary health care settings. Efforts and measures should be attempted to decrease emergency department use by non-urgent pediatric cases, both for financial reasons, as well as time and effort saving.

Inappropriate utilization of emergency medical services at Prince Ali military hospital.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2010; 17 (2): 32-35 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Primary Health Care-utilization; Patients; Demography; Hospitals, Military

Abstract: To study the demographic characteristics of patients attending the emergency department and study the factors associated with inappropriate use of emergency department. A total of 4,950 patients' charts who attended the accident and emergency department of Prince Ali Military Hospital in the 1st [8 am- 4pm] and 2nd [4 pm-10 pm] from the 1st to 31st of March 2008 were reviewed. A sample of 495 patients was randomly selected through systemic sampling method. A specially designed medical record abstract form was used to collect data related to inappropriate use and misuse of the emergency medical services in the hospital. Simple descriptive statistics were used to describe the relevant study variables. Out 495 patients 38 [7.7%] were admitted to different hospital wards. Of these patients 309 were males and 186 were females. Eleven [2.2%] cases were classified as life threatening cases, 58 [32%] as urgent cases and 326 [65.8%] were non urgent cases. Only 99 [20%] cases were having their complaints 24 hours prior to presentation. Large numbers of attendees were non urgent cases. To overcome this managerial problem, there is a need to utilize the primary health care/walk-in clinics served by family or general practitioners who provide primary health care services. In addition there is a need to promote public health education through community involvement.

Endometrial Neoplasms

diagnosis

Clinical-pathological feature of primary endometrial cancer patients treated with hysterectomy at King Hussein medical center.

Al Amoosh, Hamza H.; Albdour, Abdelnabi E.; Al Kaisi, Nabih S.; Dahamsha, Hasan S.; Al Edwan, Fatema D.; Najdawi, Wafai M.; Dabaad, Mahmood A.; Tahat, Yousef A.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2010; 17 (2): 75-78 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Endometrial Neoplasms-pathology; Hystrectomy; Retrospective Studies; Carcinoma, Endometrioid-epidemiology

Abstract: To describe the clinical and histopathological features of patients with primary endometrial cancer operated at King Hussein Medical Center the last six years. This retrospective study included cases operated in at King Hussein Medical Center in the period between October 2001 and December 2007. Histopathological data were available for 78 females: however, only 52 patients with primary endometrial cancer were included in this study. Patients with endometrial cancer who were diagnosed after hysteroscopy and endometrial biopsy, and those who had secondary endometrial cancer were excluded from this study. Clinical and histopathological details were collected and analyzed. The sample consisted of 52 females. Age ranged from 14 - 78 years [mean 59.00 +/- 13.35]. The most common presenting symptom was postmenopausal bleeding which occurred in 37 patients [71.2%]. Endometrioid Adenocarcinoma was the predominant histological sub-type, being reported in 34 patients [65.4%], while other types including mixed Mullerian tumors, endometrial stromal sarcoma, clear cell carcinoma, adenosquamous carcinoma, adenocanthoma and papillary serous adenocarcinoma were found among 18 patients [34.6%]. The tumor was confined to the body of the uterus [Stage one] in 30 specimens [57.7%] at the time of surgery. Endometrioid adenocarcinoma of the endometrium is the most common primary endometrial carcinoma operated upon at King Hussein Medical Center. Postmenopausal bleeding was the predominant presenting symptom. Most of the patients were diagnosed early.

Endophthalmitis

prevention and control

Prophylactic measures used for the prevention of postoperative endophthalmitis after cataract surgery. A survey of routine practice in Yemen.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 293-298 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Cataract Extraction-adverse effects; Antibiotic Prophylaxis; Questionnaires

Abstract: This study documents the current practice of perioperative prophylactic methods used for cataract surgery in Yemen. It investigates the routine practice in antibiotic and antiseptic use in preventing postoperative endophthalmitis. This is a non-comparative survey. A telephone interview survey was conducted with 100 ophthalmologists' from different governorates in Yemen in September 2008. A questionnaire was used to ask the ophthalmic surgeons. The practices of 100 ophthalmologists were contacted. Five ophthalmologists did not perform cataract surgery routinely. Of the remaining 95 respondents, all performed extracapsular cataract extraction and 5 also performed phacoemulsification. Preoperative topical antibiotics were routinely prescribed by 12 [12.6%] cataract surgeons. Before the start of the procedure, 21 [22.1%] used 10% povidone-iodine to prepare the skin and 5 [5.3%] instilled 5% povidone-iodine in the conjunctival sac. Intracameral antibiotics or antibiotic in the irrigating fluid were not given by any of the surgeons. All gave subconjunctival antibiotics mostly gentamicin. Postoperatively, 25 [26.3%] used a combination steroid and antibiotic eyedrop and 70 [73.7%] gave a separate eyedrop and 39 [41.1%] gave systemic antibiotics. This study reveals a wide variation of prophylactic measures used by Yemeni ophthalmologists. All surgeons used intraoperative subconjunctival gentamicin and postoperative topical antibiotic. A significant majority [94.7%] are failing to use preoperative conjunctival povidone-iodine, despite its widespread acceptance as the only convincingly proven prophylactic method. The routine practices adopted reflect personal preferences, and were not necessarily evidence-based.

Enterocolitis, Necrotizing

radiograph

Neonatal necrotizing enterocolitis: radiological manifestations.

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Department of Pediatrics

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 173-179 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Infant, Newborn; Radiography, Abdominal; Early Diagnosis

Abstract: The aim of this study is to determine the characteristics radiological manifestations and risk factors in neonates with necrotizing enterocolitis [NEC]. A prospective study over one year starting from January 2008, conducted on 55 neonates with suspected NEC admitted at Children Hospital, Cairo University. Serial X-ray for all neonates were done and assessed. 31[56.4%] neonates had diffuse persistent bowel distension with no significant difference [p=0.42]. 19 [34.5%] neonates had pneumatosis intestinal with statistically significant difference [p=0.03]. 6 [10.9%] neonates had pneumoperitoneum with highly statistically significant difference [p<0.01]. 2 [3.6%] neonates had fixed dilated loop with highly statistically significant difference [p<0.01]. 2 [3.6%] neonates had portal vein gases with highly statistically significant difference [p<0.01]. Mortality rate was 22 [40%]. Radiological data becomes available from frequent utilization of abdominal X-ray examinations for a spectrum of NEC.

Epi-retinal Membrane

Three-dimensional characterization of epiretinal membrane using spectral domain optical coherence tomography.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 24 (2): 37-43 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Tomography, Optical Coherence; Imaging, Three-Dimensional; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To describe epiretinal membrane [ERM] features using spectral domain optical coherence tomography [SD OCT] and to delineate the three-dimensional [3D] relationship in eyes with epiretinal membrane. Fifty-two eyes of 44 patients with ERM were classified into two groups: idiopathic ERM and secondary ERM. Posterior vitreous face was evaluated. Pattern of ERM attachment was divided into: focal and global. A 3D SD OCT system [5 micro m resolution]

was used for scanning. Surface maps were used to study retinal topography. Surface maps revealed manner and direction of epiretinal traction, pattern of attachment and blood vessel involvement. In 55.8% of eyes the membrane was globally adherent to the retina. There was a significant association [$p = 0.02\%$] between pattern of membrane.

Erectile Dysfunction

Unconsummated marriage: relationship between honeymoon impotence and vaginismus.

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Cairo University - Department of Andrology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 103-107 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Vaginismus; Marriage; Testosterone-blood; Prolactin-blood; Follow-Up Studies

Abstract: Unconsummated marriage is a common problem in the andrology clinics in eastern communities. The aetiology of this problem is attributed to factors like erectile dysfunction, premature ejaculation and vaginismus. The aim of this study is to examine the role of vaginismus in erectile dysfunction of newly married men refractory to conventional treatment. 40 men were include in this study. All had erectile dysfunction dating since marriage with history of normal erectile function before marriage and failure of PDE5 inhibitors treatment as well as intracorporal injection home therapy. Twenty-five female partners were diagnosed for vaginismus. Following treatment all but two women [drop outs] were improved. However when women were ready for intercourse 12 men were still having erectile dysfunction and needed to use tadalafil for a short term before having normal erectile function. We concluded that vaginismus is important etiological factor in unconsummated marriage and it should be considered when treating men presenting with honeymoon erectile dysfunction.

Erythroblasts

Significance of umbilical cord nucleated red blood cells count in overdue pregnancy.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 249-252 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Erythrocyte Count; Fetal Blood; Umbilical Cord; Pregnancy; Prospective Studies; Cohort Studies; Pregnancy, Prolonged; Pregnancy Outcome; Infant, Newborn

Abstract: Elevated count of nucleated red blood cells [n-RBCs] in the cord blood of fetuses at birth as well as prolongation of pregnancy, have been suggested as predictor of adverse perinatal outcome. A prospective cohort study to evaluate the association between umbilical cord nucleated RBCs [ucnRBC] count in uncomplicated overdue pregnancies with their neonatal outcome. One hundred and eighty five ladies with overdue pregnancy [41-42 weeks+3days] were included in the study. Dating was confirmed by their precisely recalled last menstrual periods and early pregnancy sonographies. At their deliveries, umbilical cord nucleated red blood cells were counted and expressed per 100 white blood cells. Mode of delivery, the newborn outcome and the risk factors were all analyzed with the obtained counts of the n-RB Cs using descriptive and inferential statistics. The number of n-RBCs counted, ranged from 3-43/100 WBC and accordingly the cases were categorized into 3 groups. Those with more than 20 n-RBC/100 WBC [high risk group] showed higher incidence of neonatal risk outcomes [49.3% of the calculated total risks] than the group with 3-10 nRBC [low risk group] which included about half of the participants, it exhibited only 20.5% of the total risks. The risk outcomes include; meconium staining, admission to neonatal intensive care unit, neonatal death and Apgar score at 7 minutes less than 5. Moreover, cesarean section rate in high risk group was almost double its rate in the low risk group [44.7% Vs 22.5%]. The association between risk outcome and n-RBC counts is statistically highly significant P valu < 0.001. In overdue pregnancy, umbilical cord n-RBC count of the new born is significantly associated with risk outcome.

Esophageal Neoplasms

epidemiology

Prevalence of esophageal cancer risk factors among Turkmen and non-Turkmen ethnic groups in a high incidence area in Iran.

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Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 111-115 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Esophageal Neoplasms-etiology; Risk Factors; Prevalence; Incidence; Ethnic Groups; Carcinoma, Squamous Cell-epidemiology

Abstract: Golestan Province in north-eastern Iran has one of the highest incidence rates for esophageal squamous cell carcinoma [ESCC] worldwide. Earlier studies have reported higher incidence rates in the areas of Golestan which are mainly inhabited by individuals of the Turkmen ethnic group. However, it is not clear whether in those areas the incidence among Turkmens is higher in comparison to non-Turkmens. Some previous studies have suggested that environmental factors might play a more essential role in ESCC carcinogenesis in Golestan than a genetic background. If environmental factors instead of a genetic background are the major risk factors, therefore the prevalence of known environmental risk factors would not significantly differ among ESCC cases of different ethnic groups. To investigate the role of environmental factors versus genetic background by using the above concept, we have compared the prevalence of known risk factors for ESCC among Turkmen and non-Turkmen ESCC cases. Study participants were histopathologically proven ESCC cases from Golestan Province. They were recruited in the study from December 2003 to June 2007. The prevalence of the most important known risk factors for ESCC in Turkmen and non-Turkmen ESCC cases was compared using Chi-squared and Fisher's exact tests. Of 300 ESCC cases recruited in the study, 171 [57.0%] and 129 [43.0%] cases were Turkmen and non-Turkmen, respectively. In the majority of the investigated risk factors which included tobacco, nass, and opium use, hot and extremely hot tea consumption, as well as decreased levels of education; there was no significant difference between Turkmen and non-Turkmen ESCC cases in the prevalence of exposure. Our findings support the suggestion that a substantial difference between Turkmens and non-Turkmens in terms of genetic susceptibility to ESCC is unlikely. Nevertheless, the moderate effect of genetic factors cannot be ruled out. Further studies to investigate potential environmental and genetic risk factors of ESCC in Golestan and the interaction between environmental and genetic factors are warranted.

Evidence-Based Medicine

Knowledge, perceptions, attitude and educational needs of physicians to evidence based medicine in South-Western Saudi Arabia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 308-312 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Knowledge; Perception; Attitude; Needs Assessment; Physicians; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: To define the knowledge, perception, attitude, educational needs, and barriers in practicing Evidence Based Medicine [EBM] among physicians in Abha city, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This is a cross-sectional study using a self-administered validated questionnaire distributed to 290 physicians between 1st July to 30th July 2008. This study took place in the Family and Community Medicine Department, King Khalid University, College of Medicine, Abha, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Completed questionnaires were received from 210 [72.4%] of 290 physicians. Most physicians had a positive attitude towards EBM [median score=8/10]. Half of them support the shift from daily based practice to evidence based decision. They showed acceptable level of knowledge on the terminologies used in EBM and critical appraisal. The consultants and specialists had a better knowledge toward EBM compared with residents. The main barriers facing the respondents in practicing EBM as indicated by the physicians were lack of resources and time. The physicians showed acceptable level of knowledge on EBM. There was a gap between their knowledge and practice. This gap could be attributed to what was addressed by the physicians, namely, inadequacy of time and unavailability of access to internet in their working place. The better knowledge of the trained than the untrained physicians could draw the attention towards the importance of training courses relevant to EBM.

Exercise

[Effect of an aerobic exercise program on fetal growth in pregnant women].

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HAYAT - Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The] 2010; 16 (1): 55-64 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Fetal Development; Pregnant Women

Abstract: Exercise is an integral component of physical and mental health. Attention to exercise in women, regarding their physiologic situation is essential. This study aimed to investigate the effect of a specific aerobic exercise program on fetal growth in pregnant women. In this clinical trial, 39 pregnant women in 24-32 weeks of gestation were enrolled. The participants were randomly allocated to experimental [n=18] and control [n=21] groups. Women with single pregnancies and intact amniotic membranes were included. Women who had any contraindications for exercise were excluded from the study. Exercise program included stretching and flexibility exercise and aerobic exercise [constant walking for 30-45 minuts] three days a week for eight weeks. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, c[2], t-test, Kolmogro-smirnov and repeated measurements. P<0.05 was considered to be significant. The results showed a 1.37% increase in the newborns' weight in the intervention group; however, the difference was not statistically significant. The average of head circumference and newborns' length in the intervention group's newborns were 0.21cm and 0.09cm more than the control group's newborns, respectively. These differences were not statistically significant too [P>0.05]. There were no reductions in the growth of the fetuses following the exercise activities. This kind of exercise has no adverse effect on fetal growth.

Farber Lipogranulomatosis

diagnosis

Farber disease overlapping with stiff skin syndrome: expanding the spectrum.

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Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The] 2009; 10 (1): 97-104 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Skin Manifestations; Neurologic Manifestations; Infant, Newborn

Abstract: Farber Disease [MIM 228000][1] is a rare AR disorder first described by Sidney Farber in 1952[2]. Farber disease is usually recognized by the presence of three symptoms: Painful and progressively deformed joints, nodules under the skin and progressive hoarseness. Other organ systems may also be involved. As with most lysosomal storage diseases, the course of Farber's Disease is progressive and death typically occurs in infancy. Stiff skin syndrome [SSS] [MIM% 184900][1] was first described by Esterly and McKusick as a disorder characterized by thickened and indurated skin of the entire body and limitation of joint mobility with flexion contractures. Diagnosis and clarification of overlapping in the clinical presentation of the studied case. Clinical report of an atypically presenting Farber case and analyzing the overlapping manifestations between the two syndromes. Histopathological study was the conclusive diagnostic key in our case. Recognition of atypical or abortive cases is of practical importance as it may affect counseling or therapeutic decision making. Orodonatal manifestations were not previously considered but they may be of future diagnostic help.

Fas Ligand Protein

blood

Correlation between serum levels of soluble fas [CD95/Apo-1] with disease activity in systemic lupus erythematosus patients in Khorasan, Iran.

Sahebari, Maryam; Hatef, Mohammad Reza; Rezaieyazdi, Zahra; Abbasi, Mahnaz; Abbasi, Bitia; Mahmoudi, Mahmoud Mashhad University of Medical Sciences - Rheumatic Diseases Research Center

Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 135-142 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Antigens, CD95-blood; Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic; Apoptosis; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: Soluble Fas [sFas] is a marker of apoptosis that appears to increase in the serum of systemic lupus erythematosus patients and may have a correlation with disease activity. The exact role of sFas in apoptosis is not clear. The purpose of this study is to assess the correlation between serum levels of soluble Fas [Apo/1-CD95] and the activity of systemic lupus erythematosus. Our study was performed on 114 systemic lupus erythematosus patients who were compared with 50 randomly selected sex, age and race-matched healthy controls. Disease activity was defined according to the Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Disease Activity Index [SLEDAI-2K]. All physical exams and laboratory parameters were collected to determine the SLEDAI. sFas levels were determined using a commercially available ELISA kit. There was a significant difference between serum levels of sFas in the case and control groups [P=0.001]. A significant correlation coefficient existed between the sFas and SLEDAI2K variables [P=0.001, r=0.494]. Significant statistical difference was found between serum levels of sFas in the active and inactive phases of disease according to SLEDAI< 9 or >10, [P=0.002]. The sFas levels were 270 - 300 pg/mL for SLEDAI<9 and 355-502 pg/mL for SLEDAI>10, with a confidence interval of 95%. This study shows a significant elevation of sFas levels in the sera of systemic lupus erythematosus patients with active disease; therefore it can be used as an appropriate marker for evaluation of disease activity.

Fasciitis, Plantar

therapy

Ultrasound-guided local injection: autologous blood versus dexamethasone for treatment of recurrent plantar fasciitis.

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Zagazig University - Faculty of Medicine - Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Department

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 829-836 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Blood-ultrasonography; Dexamethasone-therapeutic use; Pain Measurement; Ultrasonography; Comparative Study; Recurrence

Abstract: To compare the efficacy of Ultrasound-guided local autologous blood injection to Ultrasound-guided local dexamethasone injection for treatment of recurrent Plantar fasciitis. Nineteen consecutive patients with recurrent refractory plantar fasciitis were recruited into the study following informed consent. Patient were assessed by numerical visual analogue scale [VAS] , heel tenderness index [HTI], laboratory investigations, and heel ultrasound scanning. Eight patents had ultrasound guided local autologous blood injection as a treatment modality [Group I], while the other eleven patients had ultrasound guided local dexamethasone injection [Group II]. After care was given and patients were monitored at one week, four weeks, three months, and six months by the previous evaluation parameters. Demographic and some clinical characteristics of groups showed non significant differences at base line. Follow up and monitoring showed improvement of symptoms in both groups. Follow up of VAS, HTI, the planter fascia thickness, echogenicity and percentage of mean change [m c%] at 6 months compared to base line measurements reveled highly significant difference in for Group I and Group II. The mean change percentage decrement for Group II was less than that for Group I. Comparison between Group I and Group II as regards the evaluation parameters at the end of six months showed significant difference and better symptom improvement for Group I except for lat band thickness. Autologous blood injection appears to be a viable alternative to steroid injection therapy for treatment of recurrent plantar fasciitis. It appears to be safe and no reports of reflex sympathetic dystrophy, infection or other major complications.

Fecal Incontinence

therapy

Medical and surgical management of fecal incontinence after repair of high imperforate anus anomalies.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 284-288 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Fecal Incontinence-surgery; Anus, Imperforate-surgery; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: To report the medical and surgical management of fecal incontinence in children after repair of high imperforate anus. Thirty-seven children with fecal incontinence post repair of high imperforate anus were recruited between January 2000 and July 2007 at Aseer General Hospital, Abha, and Alhada Military Hospital, Taif, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The decision for surgery [dynamic graciloplasty] was based on the degree of incontinence and failure to respond to medical treatment. Five children were operated from the start according to the input of history, examination, and investigations [incontinence score of 15-20]. The remaining 32 patients were treated medically. Those cases that failed to respond to medical treatment had alternatively biofeedback therapy. Cases that failed to respond to biofeedback therapy underwent surgery. Response to medical treatment is favorable [71%]. Biofeedback showed discouraging results [22%] Dynamic graciloplasty showed excellent outcome [100% improvement in continence on long term follow up]. Based on history, examination, and investigations, recruited cases were primarily treated medically; those who had failed the medical treatment approach had dynamic graciloplasty, which demonstrated excellent results during the 1 -7 years follow-up period.

Female Urogenital Diseases and Pregnancy Complications

Factors predicting the outcome of acute renal failure in pregnancy.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 599-603 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Failure, Acute; Pregnancy Outcome; Cohort Studies; Renal Dialysis; Oliguria; Prognosis

Abstract: To determine the factors predicting renal outcome in patients developing acute renal failure in pregnancy. Descriptive cohort study. Study was conducted at Nephrology Unit of Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation, Karachi, from October 2006 to March 2007. Patients with acute renal failure due to complications of pregnancy, with normal size of both the kidneys on ultrasound were enrolled, and followed for a period of 60 days or until recovery of renal function. Patient's age and parity, presence of antenatal care, type of complication of pregnancy, foetal outcome and duration of oliguria were compared between patients who remained dialysis dependent and those who recovered renal function. Chi-square/Fisher's exact test and student's t-test, were used for determining the association of categorical and continuous variables with dialysis dependency. The mean age was 29+/-6 years. Most patients came from rural areas of interior Sindh. Sixty eight percent did not have antenatal checkups. Antepartum haemorrhage [p=0.002] and prolonged duration of oliguria [35+/-15.7 days, p= < 0.001] were associated with dialysis dependency, which was observed in 50% of the study group. Ante-partum haemorrhage and prolonged oliguria were strong predictors of irreversible renal failure. This highlights the need for early recognition and referral, and the importance of trained birth attendants and antenatal care.

Fertilization in Vitro

Detection of sperm DNA fragmentation in IVF-ICSI patients and correlation with sperm quality and treatment outcome.

Ghazi, Sherif A.; Abdul Fattah, Howida K.; Shaltout, Amany A.; Shoheib, Amal M.; Mostafa, Mona M.; Shoeir, Eman K. Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Andrology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 109-113 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Sperm Injections, Intracytoplasmic; Spermatozoa-Cytology; DNA Fragmentation; Pregnancy Rate

Abstract: The incidence of DNA fragmentation in the sperm head [DFI] is higher in infertile male population compared to the fertile one. Several methods can be used to detect sperm DNA fragmentation. Among this method TUNEL assay is reported to be the most related to the male fertility potential. The aim of this study is to examine the relationship between sperm DNA fragmentation and the outcome of intracytoplasmic sperm injection [ICSI]. Eighty-five couples undergoing ICSI procedure were recruited to this study. Sperm from the row ejaculate was examined for sperm DFI was using TUNEL assay. There was no relation between the sperm DFI and the conventional WHO semen parameter. There was also no significant difference in the fertilization and cleavage rate between couples with low, moderate or high DFI [<15%, 15-30%, >30% respectively]. Pregnancy rate was significantly lower when sperm DFI was higher than 15% and no pregnancy as achieved when the DFI was higher than 30%. These results demonstrate the negative effect of the DNA fragmentation on the ICSI outcome. This deleterious effect seems to affect later stages of embryonic development.

Foot Deformities

surgery

Scarf osteotomy for correction of hallux valgus deformity.

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Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Orthopedics

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 251-256 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Osteotomy; Metatarsal Bones; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Presentation of clinical and radiological out-come of a case series of scarf osteotomy. The study involved 20 patients with 24 feet affected with symptomatic moderate to severe hallux valgus. Clinical assessment was done using American orthopedic Foot and Ankle Society [AOFAS] score. Radiological assessment utilized measurement of hallux valgus angle [HVA], intermetatarsal angle [IMA] and the distal metatarsal articulation angle [DMAA]. Akin closing-wedge osteotomy was added for 6 feet [25%]. Mean age of patients was 35.6 +/- 3.5 years; with 16 females and 4 males. All the clinical and radiological scores improved significantly after surgery compared to the baseline scores [p<0 .001 for all comparisons]. There was no correlation between the clinical score and radiological angles pre- and postoperatively. Scarf osteotomy of the first metatarsal can be considered to be a safe and reliable solution for the treatment of hallux valgus deformity.

Foreign Bodies

therapy

Foreign body removal using bronchoscopy and argon plasma coagulation.

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Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 150-152 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Bronchoscopy; Foreign Bodies-surgery; Foreign-Body Reaction

Abstract: Foreign Body Aspiration can be a life threatening event especially for young children with smaller diameters of airway size. The foreign body can result in body response and granulation tissue formation around the object which makes the foreign body removal difficult. In such situations surgical intervention is usually needed but with interventional pulmonology modalities we can restrict the need of surgery.

Garlic

Protective effects of garlic oil on acetaminophen induced nephrotoxicity in male albino rats.

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University of Health Sciences - Department of Anatomy

Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 9-15 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Acetaminophen-toxicity; Kidney-drug effects; Rats; Plant Oils-therapeutic use; Phytotherapy; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Acetaminophen is a severe hepatotoxic and nephrotoxic drug. This study was undertaken to examine the preventive effects of garlic oil, obtained by steam distillation of crushed garlic, on acetaminophen induced nephrotoxicity in male albino rats. Twenty four albino rats, 6-8 weeks old, weighing 150-200 gm, were used; these were divided into four groups having six rats in each. Group I served as control and was given normal saline 5ml/kg intraperitoneally on 7[th] day of the experiment. Group II was treated with a single dose of acetaminophen [1000 mg/kg] dissolved in 5 ml of normal saline, given intraperitoneally on 7[th] day of the experiment. Group III was given orally garlic oil, 100 mg/kg in 1ml of corn oil, daily for one week before giving an intraperitoneal injection of acetaminophen on 7[th] day of experiment. Group IV was treated with corn oil orally, 1ml/kg for one week. At the end of the experiment, the animals were anaesthetized under chloroform and blood from each animal was drawn by cardiac puncture for renal function tests. The animals were then sacrificed under anaesthesia and the kidneys were removed; these were normal in gross appearance with no significant difference between control and experimental groups. Slides were prepared for histological study; these were stained with H and E and PAS, examined under light microscope, evaluated by using the different parameters including measurement of size of glomeruli and nuclei of epithelial cells of proximal and distal convoluted tubules. Statistical analysis showed that garlic oil pretreatment significantly reduced acetaminophen induced nephrotoxicity as evidenced by amelioration of histological changes in size of glomerulus from 51.50 +/- 3.60 micro in group II to 84.63 +/- 2.89 micro in group III [$p < 0.001$]. Garlic oil also reduced deleterious effects of acetaminophen on tubules of kidney as evidenced by absence of vacuolation and granularity of epithelial cells of proximal and distal convoluted tubules and, protein casts in thick ascending limb of loop of Henle in all rats of group III. Value of serum urea was restored from 95.28 +/- 2.90 mg/dl in group II to 65.15 +/- 2.68 mg/dl in group III [$p < 0.001$] and that of serum creatinine from 2.71 +/- 0.68 mg/dl in group II to 1.73 +/- 0.04 mg/dl in group III [$p < 0.03$]. It was therefore, concluded from current results that garlic oil is useful in protecting acetaminophen induced nephrotoxicity.

Gastric Emptying

Comparison of gastric emptying parameters between asymptomatic volunteers and patients with functional dyspepsia in Middle Eastern population.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 270-275 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Dyspepsia; Reference Values; Prospective Studies; Gastrointestinal Motility

Abstract: To derive the normal reference values for Middle East population using a standard method, and to validate its performance in functional dyspepsia. A prospective study was designed to derive gastric emptying parameters in 36 healthy control. We measured the lag phase, half time, and gastric retention at the first, second, and third hours. Values were compared to 49 patients with functional dyspepsia. This study was carried out between July 2005 and August 2009 at Jordan University Hospital, Amman, Jordan. There were no statistically significant differences between the 2 groups at lag phase. Dyspeptic patients had significantly higher gastric retention at the first, second, and third hours [$p = 0.045 > p = 0.003, p = 0.002$]. Gastric retention at the third hour was the most sensitive parameter detecting 16 patients [32.6%]. Only 3 patients [6.1%] had increased gastric retention at the first hour and normal retention at the third hour. Twelve patients [24.5%] had delayed half time; these patients had increased gastric retention either at the first or third hour. Measurement of gastric retention at the first, second, and third hour is enough to identify delayed-early and late phases of gastric emptying in functional dyspepsia patients.

Gastroenteritis

virology

Rotavirus gastroenteritis and strain diversity in Saudi Arabia Current status and future prospects.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 276-279 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Rotavirus; Gastroenteritis-epidemiology; Diarrhea-etiology; Prevalence; Rotavirus Vaccines

Abstract: To determine the epidemiological profile and strain diversity in the light of recent published studies to provide an updated comprehensive picture of the significance of the effect of this virus in Saudi Arabia. The epidemiology, disease burden, and strain diversity of rotavirus in Saudi Arabia were reviewed using 22 studies of rotavirus and the etiology of diarrhea. We reviewed the studies conducted between 1982 and 2005 as well as the 2 recently published studies in 2008. This study took place in King Fahd Hospital, Maddina, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In Saudi Arabia, a review published in 2006 showed that rotavirus prevalence ranged from 10-46%, with a median prevalence of 30% of cases of gastroenteritis. Recent studies in the country however showed a lower detection rates [18% and 12%]. These 2 studies described the distribution of G and P types of rotavirus circulating in Saudi Arabia and demonstrated the presence of serotype G1-G4, G9, G12, P[4],P[6],andP[8]. These results have importance regarding a future rotavirus immunization strategies in Saudi Arabia, and underscore the need for a countrywide monitoring a rotavirus G- and P-types before the introduction of a rotavirus vaccine.

Gastrointestinal Neoplasms

blood

Comparison of CEA and CA 19-9 with CA 72-4 in patients with upper gastrointestinal carcinomas in local population.

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Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 16-19 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Gastrointestinal Neoplasms-diagnosis; Carcinoembryonic Antigen-blood; Tumor Markers, Biological; CA-19-9 Antigen-blood; Sensitivity and Specificity; Predictive Value of Tests

Abstract: Gastrointestinal carcinomas are amongst the most common malignancy showing an annual increase globally. In our population, there is an increase in GIT carcinomas over the years and these are occurring at a much younger age. Tumour markers are molecular substances produced by all tumour cells which are excreted in body fluids or present on the surface of the cells. CEA, CA 19-9 and CA 72-4 are tumour markers for GIT carcinomas. The study included patients of upper GIT carcinoma and controls of both sexes and all ages. Each category included about 30 blood samples. Serum of each sample was evaluated for tumour markers CEA, CA 19-9 and CA 72-4. The estimations were made by using ELISA/EIA. The t-test and ANOVA were performed for comparison of means, specificity and sensitivity of each marker were also calculated. Showed that in our population GIT carcinoma is common in younger age group. Sensitivity of CEA, CA 19-9 and CA 72-4 is 63.33%, 50% and 63.33% respectively whereas specificity of these markers are 60%, 93.33% and 100% respectively in upper GIT carcinoma. CA 19-9 is tumour marker of choice for pancreatic carcinoma and CA 72-4 for gastric carcinoma.

Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors

diagnosis

Diagnostic methods for initial evaluation of primary gastrointestinal stromal tumors.

Cao, Dong Xing; Wang, Qing Guo; Yuanji; Tan, Yun Shan; Yang, Zi Ang; Zhang, Bo; Zhou, Mei Ling; Yijiang; Han, Yu Song; Wu, Guo Hao; Yan, Fu Hua

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 262-269 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors-pathology; Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors-surgery; Retrospective Studies; Endosonography; Ultrasonography; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: To describe the imaging features of gastrointestinal stromal tumors [GISTs] at initial presentation with clinical, surgical, and pathologic correlation, and to evaluate values of various techniques in GISTs. This retrospective study recruited 70 patients with histologically proved GISTs between December 2004, and May 2009 in the Department of General Surgery, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China. Each patient underwent CT scanning, 39 patients underwent simultaneous endoscopy, 12 patients underwent endoscopic ultrasound [EUS], and 36 patients underwent transabdominal ultrasonography [TAUS] simultaneously. Features of GISTs were assessed. Computerized tomography findings showed an eccentric mass in 44 patients, an intraluminal component in 24, and a transmural distribution in 2. Forty-two tumors were dumbbell-shaped, 2 were round, while 26 were irregular. Forty-three tumors presented with well-defined masses, while 27 with unclear borders. The arterial phase attenuation showed the continuous enhancement. The portal-venous phase attenuation was heterogeneous in 26 and homogeneous in the other 44. There was a significant correlation between certain CT features and tumor risk stratification. Gastrointestinal stromal tumors were characterized by a smooth shape and normal overlying mucosa in endoscopy, hypoechoic, and solid in TAUS. Imaging examinations are pivotal in the management of GISTs. The CT scan is valuable in the

diagnosis, staging, and treatment planning of GISTs. Endoscopy and EUS contribute to the detection of mucosal lesions. Other methods including TAUS, fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography, CT gastrography, and MRI help in specific cases.

Gastrointestinal stromal tumour in a young adult.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 618-619 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors-pathology; Gastroscopy; Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors-drug therapy

Abstract: Gastrointestinal stromal tumour [GIST] is a type of tumour that occurs in gastrointestinal [GI] tract, and arises from stroma with no definite cell line of origin and varying pattern of differentiation. It is a type of soft tissue sarcomas. We report a case of a young adult female who was diagnosed with GIST which was found to be unresectable at surgery and was subsequently managed with Imatinib. Treatment with the drug has led to a significant improvement for about 2 years.

Genes

One gene, many phenotypes.

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Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The] 2009; 10 (1): 1-12 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Genotype; Phenotype; Genetic Counseling

Abstract: Phenotype descriptions are valuable information right at the interface of medicine and biology. With the rapid advancement in the field of genetics, thousands of genes involved in human diseases have been cloned. It was expected that knowledge of mutations would lead to consistent genotype-phenotype correlations. The understanding of mechanisms underlying genotype-phenotype discrepancies is important, as it will move clinical genetics towards predictive medicine, allowing better selection of therapeutic strategies and individualized counseling of persons affected with genetic disorders.

Glomerulonephritis

pathology

Spectrum of glomerular diseases at King Hussein medical center.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2010; 17 (2): 5-11 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Glomerulonephritis-diagnosis; Retrospective Studies; Biopsy; Glomerulonephritis, Membranous-epidemiology; Glomerulonephritis, Membranoproliferative; Lupus Nephritis-epidemiology; Hematuria-etiology; Proteinuria-etiology

Abstract: To determine the histopathological patterns of glomerulonephritis according to the clinical presentation. This is a retrospective analysis of light microscopy results of native kidney biopsies done during the period of January 1[st], 2005 until December 31[st], 2008. There were 273 native kidney biopsies performed during this period. Data were collected from the computer data base of Princess Iman Research and Laboratory Center, King Hussein Medical Center, Amman, Jordan. All biopsies were examined by our renal histopathologist. The most common indication was nephrotic syndrome and the most common cause of nephrotic syndrome in our patients was membranous glomerulonephritis. The main cause of subnephrotic proteinuria was minimal change disease and focal and segmental glomerulosclerosis. Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis was the most frequent finding in patients presenting with microscopic hematuria. In acute nephritis the most common lesions were crescentic, diffuse proliferative and necrotizing glomerulonephritis. Acute tubular necrosis was the most common cause of acute kidney injury. Changes of end stage kidney disease were the most frequent findings in patient with chronic kidney disease. In patients with systemic lupus erythematosus with renal involvement, the most common lesion was class IV lupus nephritis. Kidney biopsy is an extremely helpful investigation and it should be performed once indicated. There is a need for a national registry of kidney biopsies. The histopathological findings are similar to other studies done in Jordan and in the neighboring countries.

Gram-Negative Bacteria

isolation and purification

Frequency and antimicrobial susceptibility of Gram-negative bacteria isolated from 2 hospitals in Makkah, Saudi Arabia.

Al Mendalawi, Mahmood D.; Asghar, Atif H.
Baghdad University Baghdad - College of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics Al Kindy
Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 338 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Hospitals

Guided Tissue Regeneration, Periodontal

Stem cells and periodontal regeneration; present and future potential implications.

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University of Connecticut - School of Dental Medicine - Division of Periodontology
JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association 2010; 19 (2): 78-86 (64 ref.)

Keywords: Stem Cells; Mesenchymal Stem Cells; Wound Healing; Dental Enamel Proteins

Abstract: The aim of this review is to highlight the recent developments in stem cell therapy in periodontal regeneration. The review contains recent developments and progress of knowledge about adult and mesenchymal stem cell research and their clinical implications. An effort has been made to review the classifications of stem cells, their sources from various body tissues and their potential use for periodontal regeneration. The cellular sources of periodontal wound healing, regenerative concepts and techniques are highlighted. Recent developments in understanding of biologic, various growth factors and clinical relevance of stem cell therapy [implications] have been incorporated. It is hoped that the review would develop interest among the dental professionals, to be aware of the recent advancements in stem cell therapy especially in periodontal regeneration. Future trends have been highlighted.

Heart Diseases

congenital

A predictor of collateral formation in congenital heart diseases.

Kamel, Yasser H.; Baghdady, Yasser M.; Shehata, Mohamad
Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Paediatric
Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 231-236 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A-blood; Cyanosis; Echocardiography; Cardiac Catheterization

Abstract: Vascular endothelial growth factor is potent stimulators of angiogenesis. Children with cyanotic congenital heart disease often experience the development of widespread formation of collateral blood vessels, which may represent a form of abnormal angiogenesis resulting in increased morbidity and mortality. To determine whether children with cyanotic congenital heart disease have elevated serum levels of vascular endothelial growth factor compared to children with acyanotic heart disease. Serum was obtained from 44 children with cyanotic congenital heart disease and 36 children with acyanotic heart disease. Vascular endothelial growth factor levels were measured in the serum of these patients by sandwich enzyme immunoassay. Vascular endothelial growth factor was significantly elevated in children with cyanotic congenital heart disease compared to children with acyanotic heart disease [159.3 +/- 48.1pg/ml vs. 85.4 +/- 1 8.7pg/ml, respectively, p<0.001]. In the cyanotic group, oxygen saturation [SaO₂] was negatively correlated with VEGF [r=-0.53 1, p<0.001] while hemoglobin was positively correlated [r=0.781, p=0.007]. No significant correlations were found in the acyanotic group. Children with cyanotic congenital heart disease have elevated systemic levels of vascular endothelial growth factor directly related to the degree of cyanosis [SaO₂ and hemoglobin levels]. These findings suggest that the widespread formation of collateral vessels in these children may be mediated by vascular endothelial growth factor.

Heart Rate

Age related reference ranges of heart rate for Saudi children and adolescents.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 341 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Reference Values; Age Factors

Heart Valve Diseases

physiopathology

The effect of valvular heart diseases on maternal and fetal outcome of pregnancy.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 238-241 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy Outcome; Pregnancy; Fetus; Mothers; Cross-Sectional Studies; Mitral Valve-pathology

Abstract: Profound hemodynamic alterations occur during pregnancy, labour and in the postpartum period. These changes can adversely affect both maternal and fetal outcome, if a women encounter a valvular heart disease during her pregnancy. We try to evaluate the effect of valvular heart disease on maternal and fetal outcome of pregnancy. This is a cross section descriptive study, carried out in Baghdad teaching hospital, throughout the period from September 2007 to October 2008. Seventy eight pregnant women with valvular heart diseases, in labour, were enrolled in this study. Their medical and obstetrical records were reviewed on admission. We looked for maternal outcome after delivery [method of delivery, heart failure, arrhythmia, need for medication and period of hospitalization], additional to fetal outcome [prematurity, viability and birth weight]. Mitral valve disease is predominate valvular heart disease in pregnancy, most of them of mild severity. All maternal and fetal outcome parameters adversely increase among pregnant women with valvular heart diseases. Valvular heart diseases carried a higher risk for both mother and fetus. The risk related directly to severity of valvular heart diseases.

Helicobacter Infections

epidemiology

Changing prevalence of Helicobacter pylori in south of Iran.

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Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases 2010; 5 (2): 65-69 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Helicobacter pylori; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Age Distribution

Abstract: The prevalence of Helicobacter pylori has declined rapidly in Asia. This has been shown in both seroprevalence-based and endoscopy-based studies. The present study was conducted to determine the prevalence of gastric infection caused by H. pylori in an Iranian population residing in south of Iran. A total of 522 patients [266 females and 256 males with the mean age of 44.3+/-13.0, range 18-83 years] underwent endoscopy in Shiraz, southern Iran. The diagnosis of H. pylori infection was established by rapid urease test, culture and gram staining and the gastric disease was confirmed by an expert pathologist. From ulcerative [n=296] and non-ulcerative [n=226] patients, 156 [52.7%] and 94 [41.6%] H. pylori strains were isolated by culture, respectively. The prevalence of H. pylori infection was significantly higher in patients aged 21-30 and >50 years [66.66% and 62.12%, respectively]. However, H. pylori was not detected in 22 patients aged < 20 years. The present study revealed a significant decline in the prevalence of H. pylori infection in the studied population. It seems that in parallel with better therapeutic approaches and elimination of bacteria, an improvement in the personal hygiene and living conditions of the Iranian population contribute to lower prevalence of H. pylori.

therapy

Elicitation of IgY in chicken egg yolk by recombinant fragments of UreC and its efficacy against Helicobacter pylori.

Basiri, Hossein; Mousavi, Seyed Latif; Rasooli, Iraj; Basiri, Mohsen; Yadegarynia, Davood

Islamic Azad University - Department of Microbiology

Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases 2010; 5 (2): 89-95 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Immunotherapy; Urease; Egg Yolk; Helicobacter pylori; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Chickens

Abstract: Helicobacter pylori multiplies and causes infection in human gastric mucosal layer. New approaches have focused on using specific treatments, such as immunotherapy, to limit this infection. Urease, as one of the most important virulent and antigenic factors of the bacterium, is a suitable target for this purpose. In order to prepare recombinant proteins, the synthetic genes for total ureC protein [UreCt] and its N [ureCn] and C [ureCc] terminal fragments were ligated into pET28a. The recombinant proteins were expressed in E. coli BL21[DE3]. White leghorn hens were injected with the purified recombinant proteins. IgY recovered from egg yolk, using PEG precipitation. Finally, urease neutralizing ability of the antibodies was evaluated by urease activity assay in presence of the purified IgY. SDS-PAGE analysis revealed a good expression and purification of the recombinant proteins. Indirect ELISA observation demonstrated high antibody titer in sera and egg yolks and high ability of IgY Anti-UreCt and IgY Anti-UreCc antibodies in recognition of urease subunit C. Anti-UreCt and Anti-UreCc IgYs were more potential H. pylori urease inhibitors than Anti-UreCn. While all three UreC fragments induce prophylactic responses. UreCt and UreCc possess almost equal responses. Anti-UreCc IgY has advantage of smaller size and is preferred for its activity and easier protein recovery and purification process. These features emphasize on importance of simpler, easier and cost effective antibody production.

Hemodilution

Moderate acute normovolaemic haemodilution - a limited experience with autologous blood transfusion.

Arain, Innayat Ullah; Zaeem, Khalid; Khan, Safder A.; Hussain, Iftikhar; Afzal, Aysha; Arsalan, Mudassar; Inayat, Samreen

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Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 89-91 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Volume; Blood Transfusion, Autologous; Clinical Trials as Topic

Abstract: Blood is transfused to increase the oxygen carrying capacity and the intravascular volume. The requirement of blood transfusion is not simply dependent upon the haemoglobin or haematocrit values but the emphasis is also placed upon the age and health of the patient. The potential risks of blood transfusion have necessitated finding alternatives to allogeneic blood transfusion. This study was conducted to determine the efficacy and safety of moderate acute normovolemic hemodilution to reduce allogeneic red blood cells transfusion in operations in which blood transfusion was otherwise required. It is an interventional clinical trial. The study was carried out in the department of anaesthesia, operation theatre and intensive therapy care unit, Combined Military Hospital, Okara Cantt, during the period from January 2003 to October 2003. Twenty five patients of ASA-I and II status, who were undergoing elective surgical procedures, were subjected to the technique of moderate acute normovolaemic haemodilution. The intravascular volume of the patients was maintained with lactated Ringer's solution and 6% hexaethyl starch solution. Autologous blood was reinfused after the operation. All patients in this study remained haemodynamically stable. No patient required any homologous blood transfusion. Moderate ANH was found a useful, safe and economical technique. It can be used as an alternative technique in operations in which homologous blood is otherwise required.

Hepatitis A

epidemiology

Seroprevalence and risk factors of hepatitis a virus infection in Iran: a population based study.

Merat, Shahin; Rezvan, Hourii; Nouraei, Mehdi; Abolghasemi, Hassan; Jamali, Raika; Kafiabad, Sedigheh Amini; Maghsudlu, Mahtab; Pourshams, Akram; Malekzadeh, Reza

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Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 99-104 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis A-etiology; Risk Factors; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Prevalence

Abstract: In older studies, the seroprevalence of hepatitis A virus infection has been reported to be over 95% in Iranians. Most of these studies were performed on volunteer blood donors. Studies on the general population are sparse. The purpose of this study was to determine the current seroprevalence of hepatitis A virus infection in the general population of Iran. During 2006, 1869 subjects between 18 and 65 years of age were randomly selected from the general population of three Iranian provinces [Tehran, Golestan, and Hormozgan]. Subjects were interviewed and a plasma sample was obtained for serologic testing for anti-hepatitis A virus. Univariate and multivariate analysis was performed to identify risk factors. The seroprevalence of hepatitis A virus in Tehran, Golestan and Hormozgan was 85%, 99%, and 96%, respectively. The overall seroprevalence of hepatitis A virus in the general population of the three provinces studied was 86% and did not differ between the two genders. The prevalence in younger subjects and in

urban populations was under 70%. In multivariate analysis, older age, being married, and level of the father's education was associated with hepatitis A virus seropositivity. The seroprevalence of hepatitis A virus still appears to be too elevated for recommending routine vaccination in the general population. However, the trend towards a lower prevalence in younger age groups and people from urban areas points towards the possible benefit of vaccination in these subgroups.

Hepatitis B

epidemiology

Prevalence of HBV and HCV infection in Faisalabad.

Tahir, Zarfishan; Chaudhry, Abdur Rasheed; Muzaffar, Rizwana; Mushtaq, Sohaila; Razzaque, Anjum
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Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 76-79 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis C-epidemiology; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: Blood-borne pathogens like hepatitis B virus [HBV] and hepatitis C virus [HCV] are considered major but preventable public health problems in the developing world. Routes of transmission include unsafe injections, blood, sex and transmission from infected mothers to their babies and many other unusual routes like through barbers, dentists and beauty parlors. In Pakistan, national efforts have been made to reduce potential transmission of HBV and HCV, e.g. HBV vaccination programmes, public health education programmes on safe sex, blood and injection practices and legislation to standardise and ensure safety in blood banks. A common element of these programmes and initiatives is a baseline situation analysis using routine surveillance data, or data from surveys or studies, typically followed by a repeat analysis to determine if any change has occurred as a result of an intervention. Given the paucity of surveillance data in Pakistan, high risk areas are an excellent sites for sentinel surveillance of blood-borne pathogens to determine trends in prevalence and disease distribution defined on social, demographical, geographical, and biological variables. We therefore conducted a baseline analysis of residents in Faisalabad city which is a high risk area as part of a pilot phase to develop a sentinel surveillance system for HBV and HCV infections. Similar analysis are expected to follow data in subsequent years to allow comparisons based on time, place and person to determine trends and evaluate interventions. A total of 193 blood samples were collected from Faisalabad. Blood samples safely reached Laboratory and were tested for HBV and HCV by ELISA technique. Results showed that 4.5% blood samples were reactive for HBV and 22% blood samples were reactive for HCV. In HBV reactive cases co-infection is 22% and in HCV reactive cases co-infection is 4.6%.

Hepatitis B virus

genetics

Common HBV genotype in southeastern Iranian patients.

Eftekhari, Yahya; Arababadi, Mohammad Kazemi; Hakimi, Hamid; Zarandi, Ebrahim Rezazadeh
School of Medicine - Department of Microbiology, Hematology and Immunology

Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 147-149 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis B Surface Antigens; Genotype; Polymorphism, Genetic; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Polymerase Chain Reaction

Abstract: Asymptomatic hepatitis B infection is characterized as a type of hepatitis in which hepatitis B surface antigen is present in the patient's peripheral blood despite the absence of clinical symptoms. Previous studies have shown that a particular genotype may effect clinical manifestations of hepatitis B infection; hence, the aim of the current study was to determine the frequency of hepatitis B virus genotypes among asymptomatic carriers of hepatitis B. In this experimental study, the plasma samples of 100 asymptomatic carriers were collected and tested for HBsAg and anti-HBs using ELISA. The genotype of hepatitis B virus was determined by the GAP-PCR technique. The results of this study showed that all samples were positive for hepatitis B surface antigen and anti-hepatitis B core antigen was present in 60 [60%] cases. Our results also indicated that all patients had the D genotype of hepatitis B virus.

Hepatitis C

Re: renal involvement in patients with hepatitis C virus infection.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 270-271 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2; Renal Dialysis; Diabetic Nephropathies

drug therapy

Treatment profile of hepatitis C patients - a comparison of interferon alpha 2a and 2b treatment regimes.

Aziz, Sina; Qamar, Rana; Ahmed, Iftikhar; Imran, Khalid; Masroor, Muhammad; Rajper, Jamila; Nafay, Saba; Noorulain, Wajeeha; Khan, Masood Hameed

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Dow University of Health Sciences - Civil Hospital

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 581-585 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Interferon Alfa-2a-therapeutic use; Interferon Alfa-2a-adverse effects; Interferon Alfa-2a-therapeutic use; Interferon Alfa-2a-adverse effects; Treatment Outcome; Randomized Controlled Trials as Topic

Abstract: To compare the side effects, cost, end treatment response [ETR] and Sustained viral response [SVR] with combination therapy of either interferon alpha 2a or 2b in combination with Ribavirin. Randomized Control Clinical Trial [RCCT]. The study was conducted at Sarwar Zuberi Liver Centre [SZLC], Civil Hospital Karachi [CHK], from May 2004 to July 2009. Patients positive for qualitative HCV ribonucleic acid [RNA] by Polymerase chain reaction [PCR] and genotype 3 were included. Patients with decompensated cirrhosis, severe depressive illness, autoimmune hepatitis, hyperthyroidism, pregnancy, heart failure, uncontrolled diabetes, obstructive pulmonary disease, children less than three years and patients who had previously received treatment were excluded. Single blind randomization using computerized randomization list was done and patients divided into groups A and B, those requiring treatment were given injection Interferon 3 million units [MU] subcutaneously [SC] three times/week and Ribavirin 1000 mg per day [weight \leq 75kg] and 1200 mg/day [weight $>$ 75kg] orally with either interferon alpha 2a [group A; FDA approved products] or alpha 2b [group B; non FDA approved product]. Demographics, side effects, ETR and SVR were noted. ETR was defined as absence of virus at the end of treatment and SVR was taken as absence of HCV RNA at 6 months after completion of treatment. There were a total 310 patients with mean age of 34.07 +/- 9.38 years including 52.4% males, [n=162]. Majority of the patients were from North Pakistan. There were 155 patients each in group A and group B respectively. The cost of treatment for interferon alpha for a single patient for 6 months was Rs 60,000, while for Interferon alpha 2b was Rs 30,000. Side effects [fever initially, followed by fatigue, headache, musculoskeletal pain, depression, alopecia, insomnia, and anorexia] were more prominent in group B when compared with group A. In group A, ETR was 83.8% [130/155] while in group B was 83.2% [129/155]. While SVR available in group A was 61/70 [87.1%] and in group B was 60/72 [83.3%]. Response to combination therapy for HCV was 83%. ETR and SVR were similar for both interferon alpha 2a and 2b. Side effects though minor are more with alpha 2b [non FDA approved products].

Hepatitis E

diagnosis

Clinical presentation in an outbreak of hepatitis E.

Azim, Waqar; Farooq, Wajiha; Khan, Alam M.Q.; Azim, Saad; Shaheen, Nasira

National University of Sciences and Technology - Army Medical College - Department of Pathology

Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 58-60 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Disease Outbreaks; Cross-Sectional Studies; Retrospective Studies; Liver Function Tests

Abstract: In many cases of acute hepatitis, hepatitis E virus [HEV] is a common cause. Hepatitis E is a self limiting disease which shares many epidemiological, clinical and morphological similarities with hepatitis A. Both are enterically transmitted. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the clinical presentation of hepatitis E during an epidemic and correlate the clinical features with liver function tests [LFTs]. It is a cross sectional retrospective study. The study was conducted at Army Medical College [National University of Sciences and Technology] and Military hospitals Rawalpindi from July to December 2009. One hundred patients admitted to the hospital with clinical features of acute hepatitis including anorexia, nausea, vomiting, pain epigastrium, jaundice, raised serum total bilirubin [TBil] and serum aminotransferase [ALT] were included in the study. Hepatitis E in these patients was confirmed by detecting the presence of anti HEV IgM. The patients were monitored during their stay in the hospital and changes in their clinical condition were correlated with liver function tests [LFTs]. The most prominent symptoms in all patients were fatigue,

nausea, anorexia, jaundice and dark urine, followed by pain epigastrium [50%], low grade fever [48%] and hiccups [2-3%]. Jaundice developed when mean total bilirubin was 127micromol/L, mean ALT was 1527 U/L and mean ALP 127 U/L. Serum bilirubin correlates with the development of jaundice. Hepatitis E presents with varying clinical features. The presentation is acute with marked anorexia, nausea and fatigue coupled with sharp rise in LFTs. Any adult presenting with acute onset of these symptoms should be investigated for LFTs and anti HEV IgM.

Hernia, Inguinal

surgery

Tension-free inguinal hernia repair comparing 'mesh' with 'darn': a prospective randomized clinical trial.

Al Saiegh, Ali M.; Al Saffar, Raad S.; Al Khassaki, Haider T.
Kufa College Medicine - Department of Surgery

IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 220-227 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Surgical Mesh; Prospective Studies; Postoperative Complications; Nylons; Recurrence; Polypropylenes
Abstract: Lichtenstein tension free hernioplasty [mesh repair] and Moloney darn repair are commonly practiced repairs for inguinal hernias with acceptably low recurrence rates. Mesh repair is considered more recent than darn repair and both of them are tension free. To compare the number of postoperative complications and early recurrence between Mesh repair and Darn repair, for inguinal hernia. The study was conducted at Department of Surgery, Al-Sadur teaching hospital in An-Najaf from 1st august 2007 to 1st august 2008. A total of 104 patients were selected. 51 patients were treated with Lichtenstein tension free hernioplasty [Group A] and 53 with Darn repair [Group B]. Cases were followed up for three months to one year. The study design was quasi experimental. The male to female ratio was 51:1. The mean hospital stay was 37.18 hours in group A and 47.17 hours in group B. there was statistically significant difference between the groups [$p < 0.05$]. The mean operative time was 44.7 minutes in group A and 50.9 minutes in group B. There was statistically significant difference between the groups [$p < 0.05$]. The total number of postoperative complications was reported in 36 patients, 15 [29.42%] complications occurring in group A and 21 [39.62%] in group B. Scrotal swelling was the most common complication followed by urinary retention and wound infection in both study groups. Postoperative complications like scrotal swelling [11.77% vs. 16.98%], haematoma [5.88% vs. 3.77%], urinary retention [5.88% vs. 9.43%], wound infection [1.96 vs. 7.55%] and scar pain [3.92% vs. 1.89%] were insignificantly low in Lichtenstein tension free hernioplasty as compared to Darn repair [$P > 0.05$]. There were no recurrences noted till date in any of the two groups under study. Open inguinal hernia repair with a nylon darn was equivalent to polypropylene mesh with respect to early measures of postoperative outcome and recurrence at 1 year. The mesh was superior to darn in operative time and hospital stay.

Herpes Simplex

epidemiology

Seroepidemiology of infection with herpes simplex virus types 1 and 2 [HSV1 and HSV2] among asymptomatic university students attending Islamic Azad University of Kazeroun, southwest of Iran.

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Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases 2010; 5 (2): 84-88 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Herpesvirus 1, Human; Herpesvirus 2, Human; Herpes Genitalis-epidemiology; Students; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Sex Distribution; Prevalence; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: Herpes simplex virus type 1 and type 2 [HSV-1 and HSV-2] are common infectious agents worldwide. Data on prevalence of HSV-1 and HSV-2 infections are limited in Asia, especially in Iran. Our study aimed on determination of seroepidemiology of HSV-1 and HSV-2 infections in asymptomatic healthy students of Islamic Azad University of Kazeroun, Fars province, southwest of Iran. The study population included 360 students with a mean age of 22.2 years. Demographic data were gathered by a well-designed questionnaire. For serological studies, 5 ml of blood sample was collected and centrifuged. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay [ELISA] was used to determine immunoglobulin G [IgG] antibody titer to the HSV-1 and HSV-2. Totally, HSV-1 and HSV-2 IgG antibody were positive in 285 [79.2%] and 84 [23.3%] subjects, respectively. The seroprevalence of HSV-2 was higher among females [29.0%] compared with males [17.5%] [$p < 0.05$], however, there was no significant correlation between gender and HSV-1 seroprevalence. Results confirm a high prevalence of HSV infection. Our findings were in agreement with prior studies in which HSV-2 infection was more prevalent among female subjects. The high prevalence of HSV infection underlines the need for focusing on preventive efforts and education among the population.

Histiocytosis, Langerhans-Cell

diagnosis

Photoclinic.

Mozaffari, Ksmbiz; Iravanloo, Guity

Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 168-169 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Histiocytosis, Langerhans-Cell-pathology; Immunohistochemistry; Prognosis

History of Medicine

A brief Iranian medical history through commemorative postage stamps.

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Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 161-165 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Philately

Abstract: Medical philately provides a useful medium for the study of medical history. There are a handful of Iranian stamps which have been issued with a medical theme. This report briefly reviews the history of Iranian medicine through Iranian commemorative postage stamps. Some notable stamps are presented.

HLA Antigens

genetics

Allelic distribution of human leukocyte antigen in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis in Baghdad city.

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College of Health and Medical Technology - Department of Clinical Laboratories

IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 253-258 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Alleles; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-genetics; Cytotoxicity Tests, Immunologic; Genes, MHC Class I

Abstract: Host genetic factors such as human leukocyte antigens [HLA] and non-HLA genes that are associated with the susceptibility to tuberculosis [TB] will serve as genetic markers to predispose or predetermine the development of the disease. The aim of this study is to analyze the association between particular HLA-typing class I and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Baghdad city. Blood samples were collected from one hundred patients; 50 samples from patients with pulmonary tuberculosis referred to the Chest and Respiratory Diseases Institute in Baghdad city and 50 samples from apparently healthy individuals. All samples were submitted to the lymphocytotoxicity test [NIH] and examined in Major Histocompatibility Laboratory in AL-Karama Hospital in Baghdad city. It was found that HLA [15] expression was significantly higher in recently infected patients with tuberculosis than in the controls [$p < 0.01$] and HLA-A [33] was significantly lower in those patients than the controls [$p < 0.05$]. HLA-A [1] was high significantly lower in historical TB patients than the controls [$p < 0.01$]. HLA-B [17] was significantly higher in recently infected patients with TB than the controls [$p < 0.05$], HLA-B[35] was high significantly lower in historical TB patients than the controls [$P < 0.01$]. This study concluded that frequencies of HLA-A [15], HLA-B [17], in recently diagnosed pulmonary TB patients were significantly increased compared with those in the control group. The development of pulmonary tuberculosis infection is partly controlled by genetic factors. Sophisticated techniques such as [PCR] are needed for more assurance to verify this association. Further studies are required to investigate a possible relation between HLA-typing class II and the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in Iraq.

Hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA Reductase Inhibitors

adverse effects

Insight on the side effects of lipid lowering agents [Statin] in Iraqi patients with ischemic heart diseases.

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Baghdad University - College of Medicine - Department of Medicine

IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 266-269 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Myocardial Ischemia; Antilipemic Agents-adverse effects

Abstract: 3-hydroxy-3 methyl glutaryl co enzyme inhibitor [MMG-COA] [statin] is a very common drug used in many medical conditions regardless of the presence or absence of dyslipidemia. One of these conditions is the cardiac disorders. Throwing a light on the prevalence of their side effects in Iraqi patients. Two hundred seventy patients with ischemic heart disease from the period of November 2006-November 2007 referred to Baghdad teaching hospital [the medical city]. Those cases were using statin and grouped into two groups. Group A: patients admitted with acute coronary syndrome [myocardial infarction and unstable angina] [230 patients 77%]. Group B: patients with associated risk factors [Hypertension, diabetes mellitus, smoking and secondary lipidemia] 40 cases 23%, have history of ischemic heart disease on treatment they use the drug in range of [10-40] daily with review monthly for the side effects. All 270 cases were free from other organic disorders [i.e. renal, thyroid, malignancy, or any longstanding disease]. All patients went through a questionnaire which includes: age, gender, risk factors [Hypertension, diabetes mellitus, smoking, and lipidemia], routine blood tests, lipid profile, liver function tests, C-reactive proteins, thyroid function tests, chest X-ray, electrocardiography and echocardiography done for all patients, all patients used to take drugs in the range of 10-40mg daily for at least one year. The side effects noticed in this study were gastric, musculoskeletal, elevated liver enzymes [40%, 28.9%, and 1% respectively from the total number of patients]. Other side effects in other systems like skin, respiratory, and cardiac were not encountered. This study showed that the side effects of statin were not involving all the body systems.

Hyperbilirubinemia

therapy

Complications and outcome of exchange blood transfusion neonatal unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia.

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Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 301-309 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Exchange Transfusion, Whole Blood-adverse effects; Water-Electrolyte Imbalance; Thrombocytopenia; Cholestasis; Sepsis; Infant, Newborn

Abstract: Neonatal jaundice is a common neonatal problem, usually have a benign course however in certain unmonitored and untreated conditions, unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia can progress to acute bilirubin encephalopathy, exchange blood transfusion although rarely used now in developed countries still commonly used in developing countries. To assess complications of exchange blood transfusion [EBT] for hyperbilirubinemia, also to study its incidence with exploration of cases with Kernicterus in neonatal intensive care unit [NICU], new children hospital Cairo University. A retrospective study in the NICU, new children hospital Cairo University, where data of all cases with neonatal hyperbilirubinemia who were underwent [EBT] over one year starting the first of January-end of December 2007 were collected from patients files and analyzed. EBT accounted for [30.9%] of NICU cases with neonatal jaundice, 43.8% were females and 56.2% were males, 72.6% delivered by NVD with mean gestational age 37.36 +/- 1.67 weeks, the mean age at presentation was 5.4 days +/- 2.9 [1-20] and the mean body weight was 2.73 +/- 0.54kg. ABO incompatibility accounted for 51.9% of causes of jaundice and no cause can be determined in 27.4% of cases, Kernicterus was recorded in 18 cases 8.6%, pre-exchange bilirubin level was the most important determinant factor with [p value 0.000]. Complications of EBT included hypoglycaemia. [10.09%], hypocalcaemia [25.5%], hyponatremia [6.3%], hypernatremia [3.84%], Hypokalemia [5.3%] and hyperkalemia [5.3%]. Thrombocytopenia was recorded in [28.36%], cholestasis in [9.6%]. NEC [0.5%], sepsis [18.3%]. Mortality was recorded in 14 cases [6.7%] and it was correlated with GA and age at presentation with [p value 0.03] for both, mortality was more common among kernicteric group with [p value 0.02]. Incidence of neonatal jaundice among NICU is high exchange blood transfusion was done more frequently which could be explained by relative late presentation with high mean bilirubin level causes of severe neonatal hyperbilirubinemia were undetermined in 27.4% complication of EBT included, electrolytes disturbances, thrombocytopenia and cholestasis, major complications included NEC, sepsis and death. Kernicterus still recorded in NICU with bad outcome and the most important determinant factor for it is a pre-exchange bilirubin level.

Hypertension, Pulmonary

Primary pulmonary hypertension with retinal neovascularization.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 625-626 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Retinal Neovascularization; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factors

Abstract: A middle aged lady presented with gradual increase in shortness of breath and reduced vision bilaterally. The patient had no history of Diabetes mellitus, hypertension or any other co-morbid illness. Examination revealed

signs of right sided heart failure, pulmonary hypertension and neovascularization of retina. Echocardiography confirmed pulmonary hypertension and fluorescence angiography confirmed neovascularization of retina. Treatment with Sildenafil resulted in symptomatic improvement.

Pulmonary hypertension - problems and management in pediatric cardiac surgical patients.

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Combined Military Hospital - Department of Cardiac and General Anaesthesia

Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 85-88 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Disease Management; Thoracic Surgery

Hypophosphatemia

etiology

Hypophosphatemia: an evidence-based problem-solving approach to clinical cases.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 195-201 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Hypophosphatemia-diagnosis; Hypophosphatemia-drug therapy; Phosphates-blood; Evidence-Based Practice

Abstract: Hypophosphatemia is defined as a serum phosphate level of less than 2.5 mg/dL [0.8 mmol/L]. Hypophosphatemia is caused by inadequate intake, decreased intestinal absorption, excessive urinary excretion, or a shift of phosphate from the extracellular to the intracellular compartments. Renal phosphate wasting can result from genetic or acquired renal disorders. Acquired renal phosphate wasting syndromes can result from vitamin D deficiency hyperparathyroidism, oncogenic osteomalacia, and Fanconi syndrome. Genetic disorders of renal hypophosphatemic disorders generally manifest in infancy and are usually transmitted as an X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets. Symptoms of hypophosphatemia are nonspecific and most patients are asymptomatic. Severe hypophosphatemia may cause skeletal muscle weakness, myocardial dysfunction, rhabdomyolysis, and altered mental status. The diagnostic approach to hypophosphatemia should begin with the measurement of fractional phosphate excretion; if greater than 15% in the presence of hypophosphatemia, the diagnosis of renal phosphate wasting is confirmed. Renal phosphate wasting can be divided into 3 types based upon serum calcium levels: primary hyperparathyroidism [high serum calcium level], secondary hyperparathyroidism [low serum calcium level], and primary renal phosphate wasting [normal serum calcium level]. Phosphate supplementations are indicated in patients who are symptomatic or who have a renal tubular defect leading to chronic phosphate wasting. Oral phosphate supplements in combination with calcitriol are the mainstay of treatment. Parenteral phosphate supplementation is generally reserved for patient with life-threatening hypophosphatemia [serum phosphate < 2.0 mg/dL]. Intravenous phosphate [0.16 mmol/kg] is administered at a rate of 1 mmol/h to 3 mmol/h until a level of 2 mg/dL is reached.

Incisor

CIE L*a* b* values of cervical, middle and incisal segments of permanent maxillary central incisors.

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JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association 2010; 19 (2): 115-119 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Photography, Dental; Esthetics, Dental; Tooth Discoloration

Abstract: The objectives of this study was to compare the CIE L*a*b* values of cervical, middle and incisal segments of permanent maxillary central incisors using standardized digital camera and computer software [Adobe Photoshop]. Maxillary anterior teeth of one hundred subjects were photographed under the same light effects and images were imported into the computer. The CIE L*a*b* values of the cervical middle and incisal segments [2-mm area in the center of each segment] of permanent maxillary central incisors were obtained by using the Adobe Photoshop [version 7]. SPSS version 12 was used for data analysis. Statistical significance was determined by using ANOVA at confidence interval 95%, P<0.05 was considered significant. There is significant difference in L*, a* and b* values of cervical, middle and incisor segments of maxillary central incisor [p<0.001]. Color differences in Cervical/Middle, Cervical/Incisal and Middle/Incisal were significantly different [p = 0.025]. The shade of cervical, middle and incisal segments of permanent maxillary central incisor is significantly different from each other.

Influenza A Virus, H1N1 Subtype

H1N1 update review.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 235-246 (65 ref.)

Keywords: Disease Outbreaks; Patient Isolation; World Health Organization; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Vaccination

Abstract: There is worldwide concern on the spreading pandemic wave of the new swine influenza virus [S-OIV]. The WHO has placed the pandemic threat alert to level 6. World leaders and scientists importantly stress that regulations and pandemic preparedness may lower the morbidity and mortality. This review describes the background, origin, epidemiology, signs and symptoms, methods of detecting H1N1, the risk of H1N1 pandemic control plans, immunity to H1N1, vaccination against H1N1, hospital management, patient management, and treatment of symptoms. It also describes in considerable detail the responsibilities of health professionals in navigating the complex areas of laboratory diagnosis, patient isolation procedures, and how to minimize and manage any accompanying staff infections, all of which are vital processes to help mitigate and minimize the seriousness of local and national de-novo outbreaks of emerging H1N1 infection.

Influenza A [H1N1] Pandemic in Iran: report of First Confirmed Cases from June to November 2009.

Gooya, Mohammad Mehdi; Soroush, Mahmoud; Azad, Talat Mokhtari; Haghdoost, Ali Akbar; Hemati, Peyman; Moghadami, Mohsen; Sabayan, Behnam; Heydari, Seyyed Taghi; Razavi, Seyyed Hasan Emami; Lankarani, Kamran B.

Ministry of Health and Medical Education - Center for Infectious Disease Control

Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 91-98 (51 ref.)

Keywords: Disease Outbreaks; Prevalence

Abstract: Since the declaration of a swine flu pandemic by the World Health Organization [WHO], the Islamic Republic of Iran has launched a surveillance system to test all suspected cases, both in community and hospital settings. From June 1st to November 11th, 2009, there were 2662 [1307 females and 1355 males] RT-PCR confirmed cases of pandemic influenza A [H1N1] detected in Iran. Of these cases, 75% were 5-40 years-old. During this period, 58 patients [2.18%] died. Of the total number of cases, 33 were pregnant women with no reported mortalities amongst them. The prevalence of death had no significance correlation with sex and age [$P=0.720$ and 0.194 , respectively]. Geographic distribution of the reported cases showed the highest rates in central and eastern provinces of Iran. There were two disease phases until November 2009, including an initial exogenous wave which blended into a second wave of indigenous disease, with a peak of cases after the start of the educational year. A review of the epidemiology of these initial phases of disease in Iran can help for better planning and more efficient action in future phases of the disease. It is of utmost importance to strengthen the surveillance system for this disease and appropriately transfer the resultant knowledge to the medical professionals, stakeholders and the general population, accordingly.

Influenza, Human

epidemiology

Swine flu experience in local population of Lahore.

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University of Lahore - Citilab and Research Center

Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 50-53 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Influenza A Virus, H1N1 Subtype; Disease Outbreaks; Influenza, Human-diagnosis

Abstract: The Swine "flu pandemic" of 2009 was a global outbreak of a new strain of influenza A virus [H1N1], threatening human lives across the sphere and created a great panic in people around the world. In Pakistan, first case of swine flu was reported in August 2009. According to WHO, 12,220 deaths have been reported world wide. The current new reassorted strain has acquired two new capabilities, human to human spread and enhanced virulence. According to the center for disease control and prevention [CDC] recommendations, patients were included in the study who fulfilled the criteria of suspected, probable or confirmed case of swine flu. Eighty females and 32 males [total 112] suspected of swine flu cases included in this study. Among these 112 cases 92 patients were between the ages of 21-60 years. All the 100% patients presented with cough, fever and sore throat. Only 15% had vomiting and diarrhea in addition to common symptoms. Complication developed in 8 patients, out of which 6 cases were confirmed by Real Time - Polymerase Chain Reaction [RT-PCR] suffering from H1N1 influenza with 50% mortality rate. Clinician should include swine flu influenza A in the differential diagnosis of the patients presented with febrile respiratory illness who have been in contact, or visit the community having positive cases of influenza. Patients having flu like symptoms must stay at home for 7-10 days, avoid contact to the others, should cover nose and mouth with tissue while coughing or sneezing.

Iris

surgery

The role of prophylactic laser iridotomy on the fellow eye in primary angle closure glaucoma.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 365-367 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Postoperative Complications; Glaucoma, Angle-Closure; Intraocular Pressure

Abstract: To evaluate the long-term efficacy of laser peripheral iridotomy [LPI] of fellow eye of patients with acute primary angle-closure glaucoma [APACG]. Retrospective non comparative case series. Forty six patients [46 eyes] with APACG at presentation to Assiut University Hospital from January, 2005 to December 2008 were included. All fellow eyes were initially treated with prophylactic pilocarpine 2% eye drops four times daily before LPI which was done within 2 weeks. All patients were followed to detect development of acute angle-closure and rise of IOP. No cases developed APAC after LPI during the follow-up of 37.3 +/- 7.1 months. Thirty eight eyes [82.8%] did not develop rise of IOP during the follow-up period, while the remaining eight eyes [17.2%] developed chronic rise of IOP and required additional treatment. LPI is effective in preventing angle-closure in fellow eyes. Long-term follow-up is recommended to detect any rise of IOP that may occur and required additional treatment.

Jaundice, Obstructive

etiology

Postoperative obstructive jaundice in 55 years old man.

Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases 2010; 5 (2): 113-114 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Ascariasis-diagnosis; Jaundice, Obstructive-diagnosis; Cholangiopancreatography, Endoscopic Retrograde

Keratitis

microbiology

Etiological diagnosis of microbial keratitis.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 604-607 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Corneal Ulcer-microbiology; Staphylococcus aureus; Candida albicans; Keratitis-etiology; Keratitis-diagnosis

Abstract: To identify the different microbial pathogens in infective corneal ulcers. Observational study. Department of Ophthalmology Unit I, Eye Hospital, Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences, Hyderabad, Sindh, from April 2006 to September 2008. Patients above 15 years of age with suspected infective corneal ulcers were studied. After detailed history every patient underwent a comprehensive ophthalmic slit lamp bio-microscopical examination, for characteristics of the ulcer to locate the site, size, depth of ulcer and anterior chamber inflammation. After a detailed ocular examination corneal scrapings were collected under aseptic conditions under magnification of slit lamp or operating microscope. The scraping material obtained from leading edge and base of each ulcer was spread onto labeled slides for staining. Another portion was inoculated on to the surface of solid and the liquid culture medias. The inoculated medias were incubated at appropriate temperature for appropriate time. Of the 328 patients; 192 [64.99%] were male with age ranging from 15 to 80 years, and majority from rural population [64.99%]. Majority i.e. 201 [61.28%] were previously treated. Out of 328 patients, 161 cultured [49.10%] for bacteria, 87 [26.52%] for fungi, and 12 were found positive culture for both bacteria and fungi. The rest of 68 [20.73%] were culture-negative corneal ulcers. Of the 173 bacterial isolates, 119 [68.79%] had Gram positive cocci, most common isolated being Staphylococcus aureus in 82 [47.40%]; fungal pathogens were isolated from 99 corneal ulcers. The commonest organism isolated was Candida albicans in 75.76%, followed by Aspergillus flavus in 11.11% of the total fungal isolates. Staphylococcus aureus, Candida albicans and Aspergillus flavus were common causes of microbial infective keratitis in this series.

Kidney Diseases

diagnosis

The value of spiral computed tomography in diagnosis of renal mass lesions.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 301-308 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney-pathology; Tomography, Spiral Computed; Prospective Studies; Hematuria; Carcinoma, Renal Cell-diagnosis; Kidney Neoplasms-diagnosis

Abstract: This prospective study was done in spiral CT units at Al-Yarmook teaching hospital and Al-Kadhmia teaching hospital in the period from October 2005 to October 2007, 40 Patients with renal masses were examined. To evaluate the role of spiral CT in the diagnosis of renal mass lesion. Agreement between spiral CT with histopathology in diagnosis of renal masses by spiral computed tomography. Forty patients with renal masses were referred to spiral CT examination, they were referred from urology department. The final diagnosis of most cases was confirmed by surgery and histopathology in [36] cases. The patients ages ranged from [3-79] years. Data collection regarding age, sex, occupation, history of cigarette smoking, history of renal stones, clinical presentation past history, family history of renal disease, history of trauma and previous history of hospital admission were made. The most common age group affected was [50-59] most frequently Presenting symptom was haematuria. The sensitivity 76.9%, specificity 97%, PPV 78%, NPV 96.4% and accuracy of CT in diagnosis of renal masses was 96%. This study shows that CT is highly specific and accurate for diagnosis of renal masses and especially the renal cell carcinoma, which is the most common tumor detected in this study.

Kidney Diseases, Cystic

ultrasonography

Evaluation of acquired cystic kidney disease in patients on hemodialysis with ultrasonography.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 223-226 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Renal Dialysis; Kidney Diseases, Cystic-diagnosis; Kidney Diseases, Cystic-complications; Kidney Diseases, Cystic-epidemiology; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Acquired cystic kidney disease [ACKD] occurs in patients with prolonged uremia, and early detection is important, because clinically significant complications, especially renal cell carcinoma, are associated with ACKD. In a cross-sectional study, we evaluated our patients on hemodialysis, in Ahvaz, Iran, using ultrasonography. The criteria for the diagnosis of ACKD were the presence of at least 4 bilateral renal cysts in patients with noncystic primary kidney diseases as the leading cause of kidney failure. A total of 148 patients [95 men and 53 women] were included in the study. The prevalence of ACKD was 20.3% [18.9% in men and 22.6% in women]. The mean age in patients with and without ACKD was 60.6 +/- 16.8 years and 53.6 +/- 14.9 years, and the mean hemodialysis duration was 44.2 +/- 18.7 months and 34.3 +/- 23.5 months, respectively. There were no significant differences in the frequency of ACKD in the men and the women [P = .59] and in the etiology of end-stage renal disease [P = .64]. It was significantly more likely to see ACKD in patients with a history of 3 years or longer being on hemodialysis than in those with a shorter dialysis duration [P = .001]. Acquired cystic kidney disease is common in patients on hemodialysis, and we suggest that renal ultrasonography be performed in patients with 3 years or more history of being on renal replacement therapy.

Kidney Transplantation

Evaluation of arterial stiffness and pulse wave reflection for cardiovascular risk assessment in diabetic and nondiabetic kidney transplant recipients.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 237-243 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Elasticity; Arteries; Risk Factors; Diabetes Mellitus; Cardiovascular Diseases; Risk Assessment

Abstract: Evidence demonstrates that cardiovascular risk reduces after kidney transplantation, but is still a major cause of death. With increasing inclusion of diabetic patients for kidney transplantation, the evaluation of cardiovascular disease in this population becomes more important. We compared arterial stiffness and pulse wave

reflection as well as other cardiovascular risk factors in kidney transplant patients with and without diabetes mellitus. One hundred kidney transplant recipients, including 33 diabetic patients, were evaluated for their renal-cardiovascular risk factors, including blood pressure, lipids, glucose control, homocysteine, and arterial stiffness indexes. The tests were repeated after 1 year in 47 individuals. There was no significant difference in pulse wave velocity [PWV] between the diabetic and nondiabetic groups, despite a greater augmentation index [AI] in the diabetic group [20.5 +/- 2.3 versus 13.1 +/- 2.2]. Multivariable analysis revealed that diabetes mellitus was a significant determinant for AI independently of age, blood pressure, posttransplant time, gender, and glomerular filtration rate [R₂ = 39%]. Repeated test after 1 year demonstrated a significant reduction in the carotid-femoral PWV [P = .03] and systolic blood pressure [P = .007]. In contrast to nontransplant groups, AI was significantly greater in diabetic kidney transplant patients compared to their nondiabetic counterparts, despite a comparable PWV. However, carotid-femoral PWV improved after 1 year. These may reflect progressive ventricular and large arterial function improvement despite remained small arterial defects after transplantation. It also suggests potential role of arterial evaluation in risk assessment among kidney transplant patients.

Long-term progression pattern of chronic allograft dysfunction among kidney transplant recipients.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 244-249 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Transplants; Retrospective Studies; Kidney Function Tests; Survival Analysis; Glomerular Filtration Rate

Abstract: There is little data about the pattern of disease progression in kidney transplant recipients with chronic allograft dysfunction [CAD]. Extrapolating the current classification of chronic kidney disease for CAD, we studied the pattern of progression of CAD in 5 stages among our kidney transplant recipients. We performed a retrospective cohort study on 214 kidney transplant recipients with CAD. The selection criteria were a functioning kidney allograft for at least 1 year after transplantation and a progressive decline in allograft function. An event history analysis in survival data was carried out based on the stages of CAD at baseline and the end of the study. At the beginning of the study, 54.7% of the patients had CAD stage 1; 37.9%, stage 2, and 7.5%, stage 3. At the end of study, 10.3% were in stage 2; 39.7%, stage 3; 23.4%, stage 4; and 26.6%, stage 5. Patients with CAD stage 5 were 17.1% of those in stage 1, 32.1% of those in stage 2, and 67.7% of those in stage 3 at baseline. There was a significant correlation between stage of CAD at the beginning of the study and the stage of CAD at the end [$r = 0.465$, $P < .001$]. Because the decline in kidney allograft function was relatively faster in advanced stages of CAD, strategies to increase allograft survival by improving the baseline level of allograft function can be more effective than strategies to slow down progression of advanced stages of CAD.

adverse effects

A 48-year-old woman with acute allograft dysfunction.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 260-266 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Renal Dialysis; Transplants; Primary Graft Dysfunction; Cyclosporins; Immunosuppressive Agents

physiology

Physiological problems which confront renal transplant recipients.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 270-276 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Failure, Chronic; Immunosuppressive Agents; Questionnaires

Abstract: The study objectives are to identify the problems which confront renal transplant recipients [RTRs]. Identify the physiological problems which confront renal transplant recipients [RTRs]. A descriptive study was carried out at two Teaching Hospitals with kidney transplant centers. Surgical specialties and Al-Karama outpatients' clinics for [RTRs] and three Teaching Hospitals; Medical city, Al-Karama and Al-Yermok which were responsible for immunosuppressive drugs distribution. Starting from October, 1st 2006 to the end of July 2007. To achieve the objectives of study, a non-probability [purposive] sample of 150 [RTRs] who were attending to the outpatient clinic the above listed hospital were selected according to the criteria of the study sample. The finalized questionnaire contained [42] items. The content validity of the instrument was established through penal of [14] experts. Reliability of the problems scales was determined by test-retest method which was estimated as average Data was gathered by interview technique using the questionnaire format and data was analyzed by application of descriptive and inferential statistical methods. The results of the study indicated that the [RTRs] confront [83] problems and affected by these problems with different severity level, high, moderate, and low, according to the results of this study, the researcher recommended that the provision of the necessary post transplant medicines should be easy acquired from easy to reach centers.

Labor Pain

therapy

[Effect of subcutaneous injection of sterile water on labor pain, type of labor, and satisfaction with pain management in nulliparous women] .

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HAYAT - Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The] 2010; 16 (1): 41-47 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Water; Treatment Outcome; Patient Satisfaction; Pain Measurement; Labor, Obstetric; Injections, Subcutaneous; Parity

Abstract: Labor pain is usually the most severe pain women experience in their lives. Most women suffer from low back pain during first stage of labor. The pain can produce adverse effects on delivery procedure. Because of potential side effects of medications used in labor, alternative methods for pain relief have received more attention nowadays. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of subcutaneous injection of sterile water on labor pain, type of labor, and satisfaction with pain management in nulliparous women. This was a randomized single-blind study. Samples were consisted of 80 women who were randomly allocated to two intervention and control groups. In the intervention group [40 women] sterile water was injected subcutaneously in four sacral regions during first stage of labor. In the control group, we just inserted a needle in the same area. Low back pain intensity was assessed before and 10, 45, and 90 minutes after the injections using visual scales in both groups. Data were analyzed using descriptive [relative and absolute frequencies, mean and standard deviation] and inferential statistics [t-test, paired t-test and c[2]] in the SPSS. There was no significant difference between two groups at baseline. The mean of pain intensity in 10 and 45 minutes after the injection was decreased significantly in the intervention group [P=0.00]. There was no significant difference between two groups in the 90[th] minute. There was no difference in the type of labor between two groups. The mean of the satisfaction score was higher in the intervention group than in the control one. It seems that subcutaneous sacral injection of sterile water might be an effective and safe method to alleviate labor pain in women.

Laryngeal Neoplasms

genetics

Expression of cytokeratine 8 in laryngeal lesions.

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Zagazig University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 33-36 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Keratins, Hair-Specific; Immunohistochemistry

Abstract: Cytokeratins are structural proteins, which form intermediate filaments within the cytoplasm of simple epithelial cells. Cytokeratin 8 is a tumor-associated antigen, which is shown to be over-expressed in a variety of premalignant and malignant lesions in different head and neck areas. Ours study presented differential expression of cytokeratin 8 in squamous epithelia of the vocal cords, including normal mucosa, non neoplastic lesions and carcinomas. Also we studied whether cytokeratin 8 is a reliable marker for dysplasia and malignancy of vocal cords. Our study comprised 50 subjects; they were classified into two groups. A control group comprised 25 samples of normal mucosa were obtained from patients suffering from chronic laryngitis [n=13], laryngeal carcinomas [n=12]. The second group comprised 25 samples of different laryngeal lesions, 7 samples of laryngeal leucoplakia, 3 samples of laryngeal polyps, 4 samples of vocal nodules, 4 samples chronic hyperplastic laryngitis and 7 samples of laryngeal cancer. All specimens had been confirmed by routine clinical diagnosis and histopathologic examination. Cytokeratin 8 expression was assessed upon immunohistochemistry with specific antibodies in sections of different laryngeal lesions. Cytokeratin 8 expression was evident in early stages of disease, i.e. dysplastic or neoplastic, but not in normal or hyperplastic epithelium. Cytokeratin 8 is a reliable marker for dysplasia and malignancy of the vocal cord, which allows for early detection, thus improving prognosis and selection of appropriate treatment modality.

Leishmaniasis, Visceral

epidemiology

Evaluation and comparison of immunochromatography and immunofluorescent techniques in diagnosis and epidemiological studies in Iraqi Kala-Azar.

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Al Ilwiyia Children Hospital

IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 285-290 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Leishmaniasis, Visceral-diagnosis; Chromatography; Fluorescent Antibody Technique; Prospective Studies; Fluorescent Antibody Technique, Indirect; Serologic Tests

Abstract: Infantile kala-azar is an endemic protozoal disease prevalent among children in Iraq, A rapid diagnostic laboratory tests are required for immediate treatment. A prospective study was conducted in two pediatric hospitals in Baghdad during the period from Oct. 2005 to Sept. 2006 to evaluate the efficiency of immunochromatography strip test [IC] with rK39 antigen compared to indirect fluorescent antibody test [IFAT] for serodiagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis [VL] to investigate its use for epidemiological studies in Iraqi kala-azar. The study included 54 proved cases for Leishmania donovani [L.D.] bodies in bone marrow, 108 clinically diagnosed cases, 38 with diseases other than VL [tuberculosis, acute amoebic dysentery, urinary schistosomiasis, brucellosis, toxoplasmosis and malaria] and 24 healthy controls. In addition of 3000 patients presented with fever, anaemia and hepatosplenomegaly. The highest sensitivity of the sera was obtained by IC [92.6%] and by IFAT [96. 3%], and the highest specificity by IC [100%] and by IFAT [86.8%]. In the epidemiological study with rK39 strip test 66.1% positive reactions were obtained in patients with fever, anaemia and hepatosplenomegaly. IC strip test with rK39 antigen was more easy to perform but less sensitive than IFAT and the former was more specific than the latter.

Leukemia

Expression of the putative tumor suppressor gene gravin and beta actin in acute leukaemias: clinical importance and prognostic value by real-time quantitative PCR.

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Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Clinical and Chemical Pathology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 57-67 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Acute Disease; Genes, Tumor, Suppressor; Cell Cycle Proteins; Actins-blood; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Prognosis

Abstract: A-kinase anchor protein 12 [AKAP12] is a scaffold protein that participates in mitotic regulation and other signaling processes and probably exerts tumour suppressor function. Acute leukemias are caused by genetic and epigenetic mechanisms involving tumour suppressor genes and oncogenes. Epigenetic regulation plays a key role in the pathogenesis of leukemia. Aberrant DNA methylation patterns are the most frequent molecular alterations detected in AML. Whereas the pathogenetic importance of these changes has begun to emerge, DNA methylation has thus far only played minor role as a biomarker in diagnosis, prognosis prediction and treatment control. The aim of this study was to determine the expression of tumor suppressor gene gravin which belongs to the A kinase anchoring protein family in acute leukaemia patients samples and controls and to explore its possible prognostic importance. In this study, real time quantitative PCR was used to determine gravin gene expression and beta Actin was used as control gene and expression levels were compared with prognostic factors. Gravin gene expression was found to be decreased in 100% of patients as compared with the control group and it was found that there is significant correlation between its expression and laboratory prognostic markers, prognosis and .treatment outcome of acute leukemia patients. Gravin gene expression was found to be decreased in acute leukemias and the degree of its decreased expression has been found to be correlated with poor prognosis.

Vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF-C] signaling through KDR [VEGFR-2] and FLT-4 [VEGFR-3] mediates leukemic cell proliferation and survival.

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Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Clinical and Chemical Pathology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 181-194 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Acute Disease; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor C; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor-2; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor-3; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Prognosis; Survival Rate

Abstract: VEGF, a key angiogenic molecule, is a multifunctional cytokine that acts both as a potent inducer of vascular permeability and as a specific endothelial cell mitogen. Because of its effects on endothelial cell growth and microvascular permeability, VEGF is believed to be an important mediator of tumor angiogenesis. Leukemic cells not only release VEGF but also express its receptors, resulting in the establishment of an autocrine loop that supports their migration and survival. VEGF-C may play an important role in the pathophysiology of hematopoietic malignancies by not only regulation of lymphangiogenesis, in vivo, but also by promotion of angiogenesis invasion of neoplastic cells into lymphatic vessels and enhancing lymphatic metastasis during tumor progression. although it is well established that growth in solid tumors is dependent on the formation of neovasculature, the role of angiogenesis in hematopoietic neoplasms has not been determined. The present study was undertaken to identify whether VEGF-C and its receptors VEGFR-2 [KDR] and VEGFR-3 [FLT-4] were expressed in patients with denovo acute leukemia by RT-PCR and to evaluate the relationship between their expression and clinical, laboratory findings and prognosis. Using reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction analysis [RT-PCR], 30 de novo acute leukemia patients [20 ALL patients and 10 AML patients] as well as 10 controls were tested for the expressions of VEGF-C, VEGFR-3 [FLT 4] and VEGFR-2 [KDR] genes. In the current study, VEGF-C, FLT-4 and KDR were detected in 10% of control samples. In ALL patients VEGF C was expressed in 65% of cases, FLT-4 in 70% of cases and KDR in 30% of cases. The expressions of VEGF-C, FLT-4 and KDR in ALL patients were associated with increased risk of leukemia [with OR 16.7 and 95% CI 1.7-160.4, OR 21.0 and 95% CI 2.2-204.6 and with OR 3.9 and 95% CI 0.4-37.6 respectively]. In AML patients, VEGF-C was expressed in 60% of cases, FLT-4 in 70% of cases and KDR in 40% of cases. The expression of VEGF-C, FLT-4

and KDR in AML patients was associated with increased risk of leukemia [with OR 13.5 and 95% CI 1.2-152.2, OR 21.0 and 95% CI 1.8-248.1 and OR 6.0 and 95% CI 0.5-67.7 respectively]. In the 6 followed-up ALL patients, 3 [50%] were in remission, three of them were VEGF-C negative, 2 were FLT4 positive and 1 was KDR positive. 2 of the 6 ALL patients [33.3%] were resistant to treatment, both were VEGF-C positive, FLT-4 positive and 1 was KDR positive. One of the 6 ALL patients [16.6%] died during induction, this patient was VEGF-C positive and FLT-4 and KDR negative. In the 4 followed-up AML patients, 3 of them [75%] were in remission, 1 of the 3 was VEGF-C positive and 2 were FLT-4 positive. One of the four AML patients [25%] was resistant to treatment, this patient was VEGF-C, FLT-4 and KDR positive. The number of VEGF-C positive patients with no treatment failure was lower than the number of VEGF-C positive patients with treatment failure. Also, the risk of failed induction was found to be greater in VEGF-C positive patients than in VEGF-C negative patients, thus, the expression of VEGF-C and its receptors [FLT-4 and KDR] in ALL and AML patients was associated with increased risk of leukemia and unfavorable treatment outcome. VEGF-C and its receptors KDR [VEGFR-2] and FLT-4 [VEGFR-3] may play an important role in the pathophysiology of hematopoietic malignancies and may actually contribute to the development of leukemia. Also, owing to the importance of angiogenesis in tumor progression and the effects of VEGF-C, KDR and FLT-4 in chemotherapy-treated leukemias, inhibition of VEGF-C signaling represents an attractive cancer treatment.

Leukemia, Myeloid, Acute

The correlation of cyclin A with dtug resistance in adult acute non lymphoblastic leukemia.

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Cairo University - Department of Clinical Pathology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 391-400 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Cyclin A-blood; Drug Resistance; Prognosis; Survival Rate

Abstract: Acute Non Lymphoblastic Leukemia is one of the most common malignant tumors of haematology. With the recent progress in chemotherapy and supportive therapy, the remission and survival rate have been markedly improved. In this study, cyclin A2 and multidrug resistance expression was measured by flow cytometry and RT-PCR in 52 de novo AML patients with acute myeloid leukemia. Their expression was correlated with other prognostic criteria, response to treatment and to overall survival. The rate of CR and PR was significantly higher in the group of positive expression of cyclin A2, compared to that with negative expression. However a statistically significant difference was only reached by PCR [p=0.02]. By flow cytometry, the overall Survival [OS] in the group with positive cyclin A2 expression is significantly higher than that in the group of negative cyclin A2 expression, p=0.03. Regarding MDR1, it was expressed in 39% of our patients and the level of expression was slightly higher by RT-PCR. The rate of CR and PR in the group of negative MDR expression was significantly higher as compared to the group of positive MDR expression, by both flow cytometry and RTPCR [p= 0.005, 0.004, respectively]. The OS in the group with negative MDR1 expression was significantly higher than that in the group of positive MDR1 expression, p=0.04. There was a significant inverse relationship between Cyclin A2 and MDR expression in our AML cases by RTPCR technique [p= 0.005], while it showed no significance by Flow cytometry [p=0.12]. There was no agreement [Kappa=0.25] between Flow cytometry and RT-PCR in detection of cyclin A2. On the contrary, there was an agreement between Flow cytometry and RT-PCR in detection of MDR. In conclusion, the low expression of cyclin A2 and high expression of MDR1 are indicators for unfavorable prognosis for individuals with AML. The detection of cyclin A2 level would predict drug resistance. However, it is one of many other factors.

Lipopeptides

Evaluation of lipopeptide [surfactin] production by bacillus subtilis.

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Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 34-38 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Bacillus subtilis

Abstract: Lipopeptides are the bioactive peptides and some constituents of these compounds are surfactin, fengycin and Turing A, B and C, mycosubtilins and bacillomycins. Among these lipopeptides, surfactin is produced by *Bacillus subtilis* that has strong anti-microbial properties. Surfactin can be obtained by cultivation of bacteria and possesses various biological activities; anti-microbial, anti-viral, anti-tumour, haemolytic, blood anticoagulant and fibrinolytic activities. The present study was evaluated for optimisation of media components [Carbon source, N, P. and K] and environmental factors for the growth and production of lipopeptides by *Bacillus subtilis*. It was a quasi experimental study. Surfactin production was optimised with different factors including Mannitol, Phosphate, Nitrogen, Carbon, Potassium, and pH by inoculating *B. subtilis* on standard mineral salt [SMS] medium using fermentation technology. Showed that all the optimised factors have contributed their role in the production of lipopeptides by *B. subtilis*. The increasing concentrations of mannitol and nitrogen produced maximum lipopeptides with O.D 2.110 and 2.375 respectively. Production of surfactin by *B. subtilis* might be increased by using different factors optimised in medium and these compounds have potential applications both in medical and biotechnological fields.

Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic

Systemic lupus erthematosus versus IgA nephropathy with mild proteinuria during pregnancy.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 359-363 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Glomerulonephritis, IGA; Proteinuria; Pregnancy; Postpartum Period; Comparative Study

Abstract: To assess the outcome of pregnancies in patients with inactive systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE] compared to IgA nephropathy [IgAN] who has mild proteinuria and normal serum creatinine. A prospective study of 32 female patients with a mean age of 28.58 +/- 3.55 Vs 27.2 +/- 5.58 years for renal vs SLE in King Abdul Aziz University Hospital, in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia was conducted between 1998 and 2008. Before each pregnancy all the patients had their blood pressure, serum creatinine, creatinine clearance and 24-hour urine protein excretion measured. Followed by monthly measurements of blood pressure, serum creatinine, creatinine clearance, a complete blood count [CBC], liver function tests [LFTs] and serology for lupus. All SLE patients had Class IV lupus nephritis and proteinuria of less than 7g/day, but none of them had renal impairment or hypertension. Statistical analysis for proteinuria measurements during pregnancy was performed using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test. A p value<0.05 was considered statistically significant. Even though all of the SLE patients reached the third trimester and were antinuclear antibody [ANA] negative, significant complications were observed during pregnancy. The daily proteinuria during 34-36 weeks' gestation was significantly higher [p<0.05] than during 32 weeks. One had a stillbirth, 2 required a terminations of the pregnancy; 1 due to severe hypertension and 1 due to renal impairment. One patient developed haemolysis and elevated liver enzymes, due to HELLP [haemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, low platelets] syndrome. Two patients had abortions, 14 patients had a successful pregnancy and 4 of them required a caesarian section. In IgAN group one patient [8.3%] developed hemolysis, elevated liver enzymes and low platelets HELLP syndrome. Two patients, one with preeclampsia and the other with the HELLP syndrome required cesarean section. Although no clinical evidence of lupus disease activity was demonstrated pre-conception and there was minimal proteinuria, serious complications for both mother and foetus developed as proteinuria significantly increased during pregnancy. SLE is a serious complication during pregnancy. IgAN has also serious complications for both mother and foetus and therefore close monitoring and multidisciplinary care are essential during the pregnancy and postpartum period. The study was limited due to the small sample size and meta-analysis is recommended to further investigations in both groups.

complications

Renal biopsy in systemic lupus patients with low level proteinuria, and its relation to urinary adhesive molecules.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 955-965 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Lupus Nephritis-pathology; Kidney-pathology; Biopsy; Histology; Intracellular Adhesion Molecule-1; Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecule-1; Complement C3; Complement C4; Proteinuria

Abstract: To assess whether systemic lupus [SLE] patients with levels of proteinuria <1000 mg/24h should be routinely biopsied, or we can depend on urinary adhesion molecules [ICAM-1 and VCAM-1] as markers for the severity of lupus nephritis [LN]. This study included 30 SLE patients with proteinuria <1000 mg/24h, and 20 SLE patients without proteinuria. Twenty healthy control subjects were also included. Basic laboratory parameter, RF, ANA, Anti-dsDNA, Complement C3 and C4, Urinary ICAM-1 and VCAM-1 and estimation urinary total proteins/24 hours were performed for each subject. Renal biopsy was also done in the indicated cases. Twenty three of thirty biopsies were diagnostic of lupus nephritis: 3 mild nephrosclerosis, 6 mesangial proliferation, 8 focal proliferative, 5 diffuse proliferative, and 1 membranous lupus nephritis. The levels of proteinuria were 94.5+/-22 mg/24h, 119+/-33 mg/24h and 725+/-180 mg/24h for control, patients without proteinuria and patients with proteinuria respectively. No statistical differences could be detected as regards to C3, C4, urinary ICAM-1 and urinary VCAM-1. Patients were reclassified according to the severity of renal histopathological changes into mildly and severely affected groups. We found no statistical differences between both groups as regards C3 and C4, but there were high statistical differences in urinary ICAM-1 and urinary VCAM-1 [P value <0.0005]. Our findings suggest that renal biopsy should be performed in these patients in the presence of new onset or rising proteinuria to enable prompt diagnosis of LN and initiation of treatment earlier in the course of the disease.

genetics

Dnase I activity and gene polymorphism: role in SLE susceptibility and auto-antibody production.

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Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Clinical and Chemical Pathology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 45-50 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Polymorphism, Genetic; Autoantibodies; Deoxyribonuclease I; Polymorphism, Single Nucleotide; Prognosis

Abstract: Previous studies have suggested that interrupted clearance of nuclear DNA-protein complexes after cell death might initiate and propagate systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE]. Deoxyribonuclease I [DNase I] may be responsible for the removal of DNA from nuclear antigens at sites of high cell turnover, thus preventing the onset of SLE. To investigate the association of serum DNase I activity and single nucleotide polymorphism [SNP]+2373A>G [Gln244Arg] of DNase I gene with susceptibility to systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE] and the production of auto-antibodies to double-stranded DNA. A total of 42 SLE patients, all fulfilled the revised criteria of the American College of rheumatology for the diagnosis of SLE, were enrolled in the study and 17 healthy individuals with matching age and sex as a control group, 27 out of the 42 SLE patients had lupus nephritis proved by renal biopsy. DNase I gene+2373A>G SNP was studied by polymerase chain reaction followed by restriction fragment length polymorphism analysis. Serum DNase I activity [measured as percent of activity reduction; %AR] and anti-double-stranded DNA [anti ds-DNA] level were determined by solid phase enzyme immunoassay ELISA. There was a significant decrease in DNase I enzyme activity [increase%AR] in the sera of SLE patients compared to the healthy individuals [p=0.000]. Anti ds-DNA antibody level was significantly higher in SLE patients compared to control group [p=0, 000]. There was a significant positive correlation between DNase I enzyme [%AR] and the level of anti ds-DNA antibody [r=0.596, p=0, 000]. Comparing the results of lupus patients with and without nephritis revealed an increase in both DNase enzyme%AR and the level of Anti ds-DNA antibody in the nephritis group but the difference is not statistically significant. There was no association of the+2373A>G SNP genotypes or alleles with SLE susceptibility. However SLE patients with GG genotype showed significant increase in both DNase I%AR [p=0.007] and anti ds-DNA body level [p=0.022] than those with AG and AA genotypes. The observed association of+2373A>G SNP of DNase I gene with DNase I activity and production of anti ds-DNA anti antibodies but not with SLE susceptibility calls into question how this SNP could contribute to SLE pathogenesis. A wider scale study with special emphasis on other auto-antibodies and genetic polymorphisms is recommended.

Malaria, Falciparum

diagnosis

Comparison of microscopical examination and semi-nested multiplex polymerase chain reaction in diagnosis of Plasmodium falciparum and P. vivax.

Nateghpour, M.; Abed Khojasteh, H.; Keshavarz, H.; Hajjaran, H.; Edrissian, Gh.; Rahimi, A.; Gobakhloo, N. Tehran University of Medical Sciences - School of Public Health - Department of Medical Parasitology and Mycology **EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal** 2011; 17 (1): 51-55 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Malaria, Vivax-diagnosis; Microscopy; Polymerase Chain Reaction

Abstract: We compared light microscopy examination and a semi-nested multiplex PCR [SnM-PCR] assay in endemic areas of the Islamic Republic of Iran. A total of 68 individuals with malaria-positive and suspected malaria symptoms were included in the study. Giemsa-stained thick blood films were examined under a light microscope for malaria parasites in 100 and 200 fields. DNA was extracted from blood samples and SnM-PCR based on the amplification of the small subunit ribosomal RNA [ssrRNA] gene sequences was applied. Microscopical examination showed that 48.5% [33.8% P. vivax and 14.7% P. falciparum] and 50% [35.3% P. vivax and 14.7% P. falciparum] of the samples were positive in 100 and 200 fields respectively. SnM-PCR showed the same results as the 200 field microscopy.

Malnutrition

epidemiology

Effects of education of the head of the household on the prevalence of malnutrition in children.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 304-307 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Malnutrition-etiology; Prevalence; Educational Status; Family Characteristics; Nutritional Status; Fathers

Abstract: To explore the effect of the educational level of the head of household on the prevalence of malnutrition in Saudi children. The study was conducted over 2 years in 2004 and 2005 in all regions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia [KSA]. The design consisted of a stratified multistage probability random sampling of the population of the KSA. The educational level of the heads of the household, and measurements of weight and height of the children were obtained during house visits. Nutritional indicators in the form of weight for age, height for age, and weight for height for children below 5 years of age were determined, and the prevalence of each indicator below -2 standard deviations [SD] was calculated for each level of education. The sample size was 7390 in the weight for age, 7275 height for age, and 7335

for weight for height. The prevalence of underweight [weight for age below -2 SD] increased from 7.4% for the university level to 15.2% in the children of illiterate heads of household. Similar patterns were found for the prevalence of stunting [height for age below -2 SD] and wasting [weight for height below -2 SD]. This study demonstrates that the higher the education level of the heads of the household, the lower the prevalence of malnutrition in their children, suggesting that completing at least 9-12 years of education [intermediate and secondary school] is needed for better improvement in the nutritional status of the children.

Mandible

anatomy and histology

Radiographic position of mental foramen in selected Pakistani population.

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JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association 2010; 19 (2): 105-109 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Mandible-radiography; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To determine the frequency and percentage of different positions of Mental Foramen [ME] in Orthopantomogram [OPG], in horizontal and vertical relation to apices of teeth, in selected Pakistani population. A cross sectional study was undertaken on one thousand Orthopantomograms [OPGs] of adult patients of both gender with permanent dentition at least up to first molar teeth bilaterally having visible mental foramina. Material collected from three different centers of Karachi, namely, Department of Dental Radiology, Karachi Medical and Dental College, and Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Clinics, Abbasi Shaheed Hospital Karachi and National Institute of oral diseases, Defence Karachi during a period of 1 year [from 15[th] Sep 2006 to 14[th] Sept 2007]. In horizontal axis, position wise MF was located in position 1,0 cases [0%], position 2,45 cases [4.5%]; position 3,404 cases [40.4%]; position 4,472 cases [47.2%]; position 5,71 cases [7.1%], and position 6, 8 cases [0.8%]. In horizontal axis MF is commonly located in area below and between root apex of first premolar tooth and upto below the apex of first molar tooth [position 2-6], when viewed on OPG. There is no evidence of location of mental foramen anterior/ median to the root apex of the first premolar tooth [Position 1].

Massage

[The effect of slow stroke back massages on anxiety among primigravid women].

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HAYAT - Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The] 2010; 16 (1): 34-40 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Anxiety-therapy; Treatment Outcome; Gravidity; Clinical Trials as Topic; Questionnaires

Abstract: Pregnancy is a situational crisis in women's lives that is potentially related to anxiety. Massage, a kind of relaxation technique, is a non-pharmacological intervention for anxiety relief. Slow stroke back massage is an independent nursing procedure that is closely associated with the caring nature of nursing. This study aimed to assess the effect of slow stroke back massages on anxiety level among primigravid women in two clinics in Shiraz in 2007. In this clinical trial, 80 primigravid women aged 15-35 who were in the 3[rd] trimester of pregnancy were enrolled in the study. The participants were randomly allocated in the intervention and control groups. The intervention group received slow stroke back massage for 10 minutes in three consecutive mornings. Anxiety level was measured before and immediately after the intervention in both groups. Data were gathered using the state anxiety Spielberger questionnaire and were analyzed using Chi-square test, Fisher's Exact test, Paired t-test, and Independent statistic test [t-test]. The means of the anxiety level were 51+/-6.6 and 49.90+/-6.6 at baseline in the intervention and control groups, respectively [P=0.460]. After the intervention, the means of anxiety level were 48.18+/-6.52 and 51.50+/-7.39 in the intervention and control groups, respectively [P=0.036]. According to the results, slow stroke back massage seems to be an effective nursing intervention for anxiety relief in primigravid women. It provides an opportunity for nurses to offer individualized and holistic patient care.

Melatonin

Pre- and post-treatment of streptozocin administered rats with melatonin: effects on some hepatic enzymes of carbohydrate metabolism.

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Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 105-110 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Hexokinase; Diabetes Mellitus, Experimental; Streptozocin; Glucokinase; Rats, Sprague-Dawley; Blood Glucose; Lipids-blood

Abstract: Melatonin, found in high concentrations in the pineal gland, organs within the digestive system and in some plants and fungi, acts as an antioxidant which decreases reactive oxygen species in streptozocin-induced diabetic rats, raises insulin secretion by the pancreatic β -cells and increases the number of insulin receptors on hepatocyte membranes. The protective and therapeutic effects of melatonin feeding in streptozocin-induced diabetic rats were studied. Streptozocin administered rats were gavaged with melatonin, pre- and post-treatment, at a level of 5 mg/kg body weight daily for a period of 15 days. Levels of plasma glucose, cholesterol, triacylglycerol, oral glucose tolerance test, and some hepatic enzymes of carbohydrate metabolism including insulin inducible glucokinase, hexokinase and glucose 6-P dehydrogenase were measured using standard methods and compared with the values in normoglycemic and diabetic control groups. Both pre- and post-treatment of the Streptozocin administered rats with melatonin normalized plasma glucose, cholesterol, and triacylglycerol, improved oral glucose tolerance test and increased hepatic glucokinase, hexokinase and glucose 6-P dehydrogenase specific activities to the levels seen in normal rats. Melatonin pre-treatment prevents the injurious effects of Streptozocin in rats. In Streptozocin induced diabetic animals, post-treatment with this antioxidant normalizes both blood and liver constituents which were ameliorated by Streptozocin.

Meningitis

diagnosis

Jolt accentuation of headache in diagnosis of acute meningitis.

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Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases 2010; 5 (2): 106-109 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Headache-diagnosis; Predictive Value of Tests; Sensitivity and Specificity

Abstract: Optimal use of the clinical examination aids physicians in identifying patients at risk for meningitis. The low specificity of the meningeal signs may be due to the presence of cervical arthritis and spondylosis. One of the most sensitive maneuvers in the diagnosis of meningitis is jolt accentuation of headache. A descriptive research was performed on suspected acute meningitis patients. The patients were evaluated for presence of meningeal signs before lumbar puncture. Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values, likelihood-ratio-positive [LR+], and likelihood-ratio-negative [LR-] were determined. A p-value of <0.05 was considered to be statistically significant. Totally, 14 patients were evaluated. Neck stiffness, Kernig, Brudzinski and jolt accentuation sign were positive in 78.6%, 14.3%, 14.3%, and 64.3% of patients, respectively. The prevalence, sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, LR+, and LR- of neck stiffness in comparison with pleocytosis was 50%, 100%, 57%, 70%, 100%, 2.33, and 0, respectively. The prevalence, sensitivity, specificity, PPV, NPV, LR+, and LR- of jolt accentuation sign in comparison with neck stiffness was 78.5%, 82%, 60%, 100%, 60%, 0, and 0.18, respectively, however, when jolt accentuation sign was compared with pleocytosis these parameters were 50%, 100%, 71.5%, 78%, 100%, 1, and 0, respectively. When evaluating suspected cases of meningitis with limitations for neck stiffness examination, we can alternatively evaluate jolt accentuation sign. The LR- of 0.18 for jolt accentuation sign when compared with neck stiffness revealed that jolt accentuation sign is an appropriate maneuver in the diagnosis of meningitis.

Meningococcal Vaccines

Do we need revision in vaccination strategy against meningococcal disease in Haj pilgrims in Iran?

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Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases 2010; 5 (2): 63-64 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Vaccination; Travel; Islam

Metabolic Syndrome X

epidemiology

Prevalence of metabolic syndrome in chronic haemodialysis patients in Morocco.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (1): 56-61 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Renal Dialysis; Comorbidity; Hypertension; Triglycerides-blood; Dyslipidemias; Obesity, Abdominal

Abstract: We determined the prevalence of metabolic syndrome in 25 chronic haemodialysis patients in the haemodialysis centre of the Mohammed V military teaching hospital in Rabat. The mean age of the patients was 46.5 [SD 14.8] years and mean haemodialysis duration 62.9 [SD 38.4] months. We evaluated the 5 parameters of metabolic syndrome: waist circumference, hypertriglyceridaemia, high-density lipoprotein [HDL] cholesterol, blood pressure and blood glucose. In all, 11 [44%] patients had metabolic syndrome: 7 women and 4 men. Low HDL cholesterol was found in 100% of the patients, hypertriglyceridaemia in 90.9% and hypertension in 63.6%. There were significant differences between patients with and without metabolic syndrome with regard to levels of hypertriglyceridaemia and HDL cholesterol, and waist circumference. Factors significantly associated with the presence of metabolic syndrome were abdominal obesity, and systolic hypertension and hypertriglyceridaemia.

Motor Activity

[Planning and evaluation of an educational program based on precede model to improve physical activity in female students].

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HAYAT - Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The] 2010; 16 (1): 48-54 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Program Evaluation; Students; Schools; Questionnaires; Behavior; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Health Education

Abstract: Physical activity is one of the main components of lifestyle. Lack of physical activity along with unhealthy eating result in chronic diseases such as heart diseases, diabetes, and osteoporosis. This study aimed to design an educational program for improving physical activity in secondary school female students in Tonkabon in 2008. This study was an educational intervention in which 600 students enrolled in the study. The participants were allocated randomly in the intervention [n=300] and control [n=300] groups. Data were gathered using "International Physical Activity Questionnaire" and a standardized questionnaire -according to PRECEDE modelat baseline. The program was planned according to the PRECEDE model and was implemented in the intervention group students. Data were gathered two months after the intervention in both groups. Data were analyzed using Chi-Square, t-test, variance and regression analysis tests in the SPSS and STATA. Following the educational intervention, the mean scores of the predisposing factors [knowledge and attitude], enabling factors, and reinforcing factors as well as the behavior were significantly increased in the intervention group compared to the control group [P<0.001]. The findings showed that this structured program is useful in improving physical activity in female students.

Mouth

micobiology

Oral microflora in patients on hemodialysis and kidney transplant recipients.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 227-231 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Renal Dialysis; Kidney Transplantation; Candida; Streptococcus mutans; Case-Control Studies; Lactobacillus

Abstract: We aimed to determine oral microflora of patients on long-term hemodialysis and kidney transplant recipients, and to compare them with individuals without kidney disease. We studied on 3 groups including patients on at least 6 months of hemodialysis, kidney transplant recipients for more than 2 years, and controls with a normal kidney function. Staining and culture were applied for samples from the dorsum of the tongue and the oral floor in order to detect aerobic and anaerobic bacteria and Candida. The participants were 49 patients on hemodialysis, 50 kidney transplant recipients, and 50 volunteers in the control group. The abundance of Candida was significantly higher in the hemodialysis and transplant groups compared with the control group. The mean of various microorganisms was found to be significantly higher in the hemodialysis group than the control group [P = .03]; however, the frequency of these microorganisms in the transplant group was lower than that in the hemodialysis group. Adjusting for confounding factors, the odds of having Candida in the hemodialysis and transplant groups were 3.54 [95% CI, 1.21 to 10.41] and 3.49 [95% CI, 1.27 to 9.18] times higher compared to the control group, respectively. Hemodialysis and kidney transplantation could affect oral microflora. Candida was significantly more frequent in these patients compared to healthy adults. Streptococcus mutans, Lactobacilli, Porphyromonas, and Candida is seen slightly less frequently after kidney transplantation, which might be in favor of promising effects of kidney transplantation on oral microflora.

Myeloid Leukemia, Acute

genetics

Prognostic impact of internal tandem duplications in the juxtamembrane domain of FMS-like tyrosine kinase 3 gene [FLT3-ITDs] in patients with de novo acute myeloid leukemia with favorable karyotypes.

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Cairo University - Department of Medical Oncology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 69-78 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Karyotyping; Genes, Suppressor; Leukocidins; Prognosis

Abstract: Acute myeloid leukemia [AML], refer to a group of marrow-based neoplasms that have clinical similarities but distinct morphologic, immunophenotypic and cytogenetic features. The overall annual incidence is 3.4/100, 000. Affects all age groups. The incidence of AML increases with age, with a median of 68 years. In adults, AML accounts for 80% of cases of acute leukemia, At National Cancer institute, Cairo University; AML accounts for approximately 41.5% [349] out of the 840 newly diagnosed cases with acute leukemia registered in the time period between January 2002 and 2003 [1]. Despite improvement in AML diagnosis and therapeutics, most patients die from relapse, even those with favourable karyotypes. Hence the need for employing, other genetic parameters that can predict risk of relapse. Several studies reported the significance of FLT3 as independent marker for clinical outcome in most AML patients. So we conducted a study to investigate the incidence and prognostic impact of FLT3 mutations mutant and the ratio between and wild type FLT3 in patients with de novo AML expressing normal or intermediate risk karyotypes. Our study included 60 subjects with newly diagnosed acute leukemia ranging in age from 18 to 60 years; 32 were males and 28 were females they all presented to the medical oncology clinics, National Cancer Institute, Cairo University, during the time period from January 2005 to December 2007. Analysing the association of FLT3 mutations with FAB subtypes and biological characteristics of the 60 AML patients studied showed that 11 had the FLT3/ITD mutation [18.3%]. The patients ranged in age from 18 to 60 years with a median age of 39.5 years the age of patients at presentation was similar in both groups. There was no statistically significant difference in age and sex between the patients harboring mutations in the FLT3 gene and patients with no FLT3 mutation. The majority of FLT3 mutations were detected in patients with M1 9 of 22 [40.9%], M2 5 of 16 [31.3%], M4 2 of 7 [22.2%]. Stratifying patients using FAB classification of AML there was a statistically significant difference between the distribution of FLT3/ITD[+] and FLT3/ITD[-] by FAB classification, where FAB classification in FLT3/ITD[+] cases was [M1:7 patients [31.8%], M2: 4 patients [25%] and in FLT3/ITD[-] cases was [M1 15 patient [68.2%], M2 12 patient [75%], M5, M4, M5 and M7 22 patients [100%]]. [P value 0.005]. Statistical comparison of laboratory results between FLT3/ITD [+] and FLT3/ITD [-] revealed that the percentage of bone marrow blasts at day 15 of treatment between the two groups in patients with FLT3/ITD [+] was 28.36 +/- 32.76% denoting resistance to treatment and lack of response, while in the patients with FLT3/ITD [-] was 6.59 +/- 14.59% with a highly significant difference between the two groups [p value 0.005]. However, no difference was reported between the two groups as regard the percent of blasts in the peripheral blood or bone marrow at presentation. The mean value of HB, WBCs in the peripheral blood, the platelet count between the two groups revealed no significant difference between the two groups. Likewise more patients with FLT3/ITD[-] had remission to treatment at day 15 compared to FLT3/ITD[+] patients, however such difference was not statistically different Also, time to relapse was shorter for patients with FLT3/ITD[+] compared to FLT3/ITD[-] with a statistically significant difference between the two groups [p value 0.0013] Survival analysis showed the ITD[+] patients had a worse DFS, compared to the FLT3/WT patients [95% confidence interval 0.43-5.57] [p value 0.0013], however the median Survival did not show such effect, with median OS of 4.00 months [95% confidence interval 1.92-6.08] for the ITD+ and 3.00 months [95% confidence interval 0.72-5.28] for FLT3/WT [p-value 0.28]. Our data support the previous studies that FLT3/ITD may be a strong prognostic factor in AML patients. and is associated with a high rate of relapse and lower DFS.

Myeloproliferative Disorders

diagnosis

Clinicopathological features of transient myeloproliferative syndrome and congenital leukaemia.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 576-580 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Myeloproliferative Disorders-pathology; Leukemia-congenital; Prognosis; Down Syndrome-complications

Abstract: The objectives of the study were to determine the spectrum of the clinical and pathological findings, the management and prognosis of patients of transient myeloproliferative syndrome [TMS] and congenital leukaemia. Case series. The study was conducted over a period of 8 years, from January 2000 to December 2007, at the Children's Hospital and the Institute of Child Health, Lahore. Suspected patients presenting with fever, pallor, bruises

and hepatosplenomegaly and diagnosed as either transient myeloproliferative disorder or congenital leukaemia were studied. The complete blood count, reticulocyte count, leukocyte alkaline phosphatase score, liver function tests, karyotyping studies and bone marrow aspiration biopsy were performed in all of those patients. Management and outcome was noted. Results were described as frequency percentages. Out of 10,000 patients presenting during this period, 24 patients were diagnosed as either of transient myeloproliferative syndrome or congenital leukaemia. Fifteen of these were diagnosed as patients of TMS and 9 as patients of congenital leukaemia. Down syndrome [DS] was diagnosed in 75% of these patients. TMS patients were put on supportive treatment and recovered spontaneously. One DS patient with congenital leukaemia went into spontaneous remission and 2 of DS patients with congenital leukaemia responded to chemotherapy while rest of them either died or lost to follow-up. TMS and congenital leukaemia were not very uncommon in the studied population. Majority had Down syndrome. It is important to differentiate their clinical and pathological presentations for proper management. TMS may resolve with supportive treatment while congenital leukaemia is a fatal condition requiring chemotherapy.

Myocardial Infarction

genetics

Relationship between endothelial nitric oxide synthase gene polymorphisms and the risk of myocardial infarction in the Algerian population.

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Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The] 2009; 10 (10): 89-95 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Nitric-Oxide Synthase; Polymorphism, Genetic; Genotype

Abstract: Endothelial nitric oxide synthase [eNOS], the enzyme in charge of nitric oxide production, plays a crucial role in vascular biology. However, the impact of single nucleotide polymorphisms [SNPs] affecting the gene encoding for eNOS [eNOS] on coronary artery diseases remains under debate and no data were available at present in populations originating from Mahghreb. Our purpose was to evaluate the association between the eNOS-786T/C and+894G/T SNPs and [i] the risk of myocardial infarction [MI] and [ii] variations in systolic [SBP] and diastolic [DBP] blood pressure values. Concerning MI, the SNPs were characterised in a case-control study [70 cases vs 68 controls] based on the male population originating from Oran, Algeria. The associations with blood pressure values were assessed in an enlarged control group including 115 male subjects. Since the-786T/C SNP could not be associated to MI, the genotype distribution of the+894G/T genotypes significantly differed between MI cases and controls [p=0.025]. The risk of MI [odds ratio] associated to the+894G/T SNP was estimated to 1.2 [95% CI= [1.03; 1.32]. The haplotype analysis confirmed this association and the absence of impact of the-786T/C SNP. On the other hand no consistent association was shown between the two SNPs and SBP or DBP. As observed in other populations, the eNOS+894G/T SNP was associated with MI in the Algerian population but the mechanism underlying the effect could not be related to variations in blood pressure.

Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms

immunology

Comparative estimation of serum osteopontin tumor necrosis factor-alpha and IL-6 as an indicator for immune dysregulation in nasopharyngeal carcinoma.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 19-26 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Osteopontin-blood; Tumor Necrosis Factor-blood; Interleukin-6-blood; Comparative Study

Abstract: The present study was designed to evaluate serum levels of osteopontin [OPN], tumor necrosis factor-alpha [TNF-alpha] and interleukin-[IL]-6 in pre-treatment samples obtained from patients with biopsy confirmed nasopharyngeal carcinoma [NPC]. The study included 28 NPC patients; 20 males and 8 females with mean age of 56.8 +/- 8 years. Cervical lymphadenopathy was the main presenting symptom in 19 patients [67.9%], recurrent unexplained attacks of epistaxis in 16 patients [57.1%] and 7 patients [25%] had secretory otitis media. Patients were clinically categorized using TNM staging and underwent nasopharyngoscopy and biopsy taking for pathological examination and grading according to the World Health Organization [WHO] types. All patients received chemotherapy and completed their follow-up at ENT outpatient clinic. Pre-and post-treatment blood samples were collected for estimation of serum level of osteopontin [OPN], tumor necrosis factor-a [TNF-alpha] and interleukin-[IL]-6. Blood samples were obtained from 10 healthy volunteers as control group. Pretreatment serum levels of estimated

parameters were significantly higher compared both to control levels and to post-treatment levels. However, despite treatment induced significant decrease of serum levels of estimated parameters, their levels still significantly higher compared to control levels. There was a positive significant correlation between TNM clinical staging and serum levels of OPN, TNF alpha and IL-6. Also, WHO pathological types showed a positive significant correlation with serum levels of OPN and IL-6, but the correlation with TNF-alpha was positive non-significant. Using ROC analysis for estimated parameters as screening test for WHO type I lesions defined estimation of serum OPN as a good screening test to detect early lesions and defined 2 cutoff points for serum OPN; namely: 265 and 298 ng/ml, had identical screening power however, cutoff point at 265 ng/ml showed significantly higher of sensitivity rate [89.3%]. NPC is associated with immune dysregulation in favor of Th1 side and elevated OPN pre-treatment serum levels that could be used as screening test for early cases of NPC as a preliminary screening test with cutoff point at 265 ng/ml as discriminative value.

Neck Injuries

epidemiology

Penetrating injuries of the neck.

Al Badri, Musaed L.H.; Al Beiruty, Uday A.; Mossa, Ahmed Abass
The Iraqi Board for Medical specialization

IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 196-203 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Wounds, Penetrating; Prospective Studies; Incidence

Abstract: Penetrating injuries of the neck are potentially dangerous, causing high rates of morbidity and mortality due to their association with severe bleeding and serious damage to the vital structures in the cervical region. To know the incidence and distribution of these injuries on the anatomical zones of the neck and the damage of the vital structures in the cervical region and their early surgical management. A prospective study on 52 patients of both civilian and military personnel with penetrating neck injuries attended the casualty department at Alyarmouk hospital over a period of 7 months from June-December 2006. Fifty patients [96.15%] were males. Twenty four patients [46.15%] were in their third decade. Twenty six patients [50%] were injured by shrapnel of explosives, 23 patients [44.21%] by bullets and 3 patients [5.77%] by unknown objects. Thirty six patients [69.23%] were injured at zone 2, 11 patients [21.15%] at zone 3 and 5 patients [9.62%] at zone 1. Twenty nine patients [55.77%] had laryngeal and tracheal injuries. Thirteen patients [25%] had pharyngeal and esophageal injuries. Four patients [7.7%] had recurrent laryngeal nerve injury. Nine patients [17.3%] had vascular injuries 6 arterial and 3 venous. One patient had vertebral and spinal cord injury. Forty one patients [78.86%] had tracheostomy operations, and 13, [25%] had neck exploration. Six patients [11.54%] treated conservatively. Nine patients [17.3%] have died. Male patients at their middle age were the predominant victims either by shrapnel or by bullets. Zone 2 was most commonly affected followed by zone 3 and zone 1. Laryngo-tracheal, pharyngo-esophageal and vascular structures were mostly involved. Tracheostomy and neck exploration were the main urgent operations performed for them. The high mortality reflected the serious nature of these injuries.

Needlestick Injuries

epidemiology

Needlestick injuries among health care workers of University of Alexandria hospitals.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (1): 26-35 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Health Personnel; Hospitals, University; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: The aims of this cross-sectional study and circumstances of needlestick injury [NSI] among health care workers at University of Alexandria teaching hospitals and to assess the effectiveness of the existing control measures and standard precautions. Data were obtained by anonymous, self-reporting questionnaire from 645 staff in 2007. Around two-thirds of workers [67.9%] had suffered at least 1 NSI in the last 12 months. High-risk patients [with history of HIV, hepatitis B virus or, hepatitis C virus infection or injecting drug use] were involved in 8.2% of injuries. On evaluating the effectiveness of existing control measures, significant were: using devices with safety features [OR 0.41], adherence to infection control guidelines [OR 0.42] training in injection safety [OR 0.14], comfortable room temperature [OR 0.32] and availability of a written protocol for prompt reporting [OR 0.37].

Neoplasms

epidemiology

Five common cancers in Iran.

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Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 143-146 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Incidence; Neoplasms-mortality

Abstract: Iran as a developing nation is in epidemiological transition from communicable to non-communicable diseases. Although, cancer is the third cause of death in Iran, it's mortality are on the rise during recent decades. This mini-review was carried out to provide a general viewpoint on common cancers incidence in Iran and to explain incidental differences that may help us to establish early detection programs and investigate population risk factors. A detailed Pub Med, Scopus and Google scholar search were made from 2000 to 2009. The basic inclusion criteria were all relevant studies focused on cancer epidemiological data from Iran. Overall age-standard incidence rate per 100,000 population according to primary site is 110.43 in males and 98.23 in females. The five most common cancers [except skin cancer] are stomach, esophagus, colon-rectum, bladder and leukemia in males, and in females are breast, esophagus, stomach, colon-rectum and cervix uteri. The incidence rates of gastrointestinal cancers are high in Iran [it is one of the known areas with a high incidence of GI cancers]. Breast cancer mainly affects Iranian women about a decade earlier than Western countries and younger cases are affected by an increasing rate of colorectal cancer in Iran, near the Western rates.

Neovascularization, Pathologic

drug therapy

Intravitreal bevacizumab for posterior capsule neovascularization.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 24 (2): 63-65 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Antibodies, Monoclonal-therapeutic use; Angiogenesis Inhibitors; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: We report a case of rapid regression of extensive posterior capsule neovascularization in a 67-year-old diabetic male patient, who developed posterior capsule opacity with neovascularization one year post cataract surgery, after a single injection of intravitreal bevacizumab [Avastin] followed by neodymium:YAG capsulotomy. Rapid regression of the posterior capsule neovascularization, and visual improvement was observed 9 days after the intervention. Posterior capsulotomy was performed successfully without bleeding. Prior to posterior capsulotomy, intravitreal bevacizumab can result in rapid and dramatic regression of posterior capsule neovascularization.

Nephrotic Syndrome

Childhood nephrotic syndrome, frequent and infrequent relapses and risk factors for relapses.

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The Central Child Teaching Hospital

IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 291-295 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Risk Factors; Recurrence; Retrospective Studies; Steroids

Abstract: Most patients with steroid sensitive nephrotic syndrome [SSNS] have frequent relapses until disease resolve spontaneously toward the end of second decade of life and so the main problem in such disease is frequent relapses and their association with complications of disease or side effects of drugs used in each relapse. In this study, we evaluate different factors which might be associating or leading to occurrence of frequent relapses. A retrospective study was done in the Central Child Teaching Hospital from Feb. 2007-Feb. 2008, during this period, 120 patients with nephrotic syndrome [NS] randomly selected who were diagnosed and or treated in this hospital. Out of 120 patients, 85 [70.8%] patients with steroid sensitive nephrotic syndrome [SSNS], 9 [7.5%] patients with steroid dependant nephrotic syndrome [SDNS] and 26 [2 1.7%] patients with steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome [SRNS]. The steroid sensitive patients were divided into 24 [28.2%] patients as undetermined [UD] group, 35 [41.2%] patients with frequent relapses [FR] group and 26 [30.5%] patients with infrequent relapses [IFR] group. We compare between frequent and infrequent groups regarding to age, sex, type of presentation, biochemical finding, precipitating factors, family history of renal disease, the time needed to respond to steroid therapy and duration of steroid therapy. The age ranged from 1-16 years, with peak incidence at age group from 1-5 years. There were 64 patients [53.3%] presented with this age group,

most of them were steroid sensitive nephrotic syndrome 53 [82.5%] patients. There were 73 male and 47 female and M: F ratio 1.5: 1, most of them [70.8%] with steroid sensitive nephrotic syndrome and male to female ratio was 1.8: 1. The main type of presentation was periorbital oedema; the main type of precipitating factor was respiratory tract infection. The family history of renal disease [P value=0.0006] and the delay in response to steroid therapy, 2 weeks and more [P value=0.0477 and 0.0486] were statistically significant correlation with frequent relapsers [FR] group in comparison to infrequent [IFR] group. There were no statistically significant differences between frequent and infrequent groups regarding other factors. There were significant correlation between family history of renal disease and delay in response to steroid therapy with occurrence of frequent relapses supporting other studies but this study fails to confirm previous studies about other factors.

Nerve Tissue Proteins

Triple A syndrome presenting with myopathy: an Egyptian patient.

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Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The] 2009; 10 (1): 105-109 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Neurologic Manifestations; Muscular Diseases

Abstract: Triple A syndrome [Allgrove syndrome] is a rare, autosomal recessive disorder characterized by Adrenocorticotrophic hormone resistant adrenal insufficiency, Alacrimia, Achalasia of the oesophageal cardia, progressive neurological degeneration and occasionally autonomic instability [making it 4A syndrome]. Reported neurological abnormalities included developmental delay, ataxia and polyneuropathy with sensory, motor and autonomic components, long-tract degeneration, parkinsonism and mild dementia. In this paper we report a 13 year old boy with Allgrove syndrome presenting with muscular weakness that was confirmed by EMG studies. To our knowledge, muscle disease in Allgrove syndrome was not reported before.

Nervous System Malformations

diagnosis

Central nervous system anomalies diagnosed antenatally and post-delivery management.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 257-261 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Central Nervous System-abnormalities; Prenatal Diagnosis; Prevalence; Retrospective Studies; Nervous System Malformations-epidemiology; Nervous System Malformations-surgery; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To find out the prevalence of the central nervous system anomalies [CNS] and the outcome after surgical correction of operable defects. This is a retrospective review of all cases diagnosed antenatally with CNS anomalies in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at King Abdulaziz University Hospital [KAUH], Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from January 1997 to March 2005, and their outcome including perinatal deaths and postoperative outcome following surgical correction carried out as treatment or palliative. Ninety CNS anomalies were diagnosed antenatally, and 86 were confirmed postnatally. Forty-one [47.7%] were neural tube defects [NTDs] [24 were spina bifida associated with hydrocephalus, 3 encephalocele, 14 anencephaly], 36 [41.9%] were hydrocephalus, 4 [4.65%] holoprosencephaly, 3 [3.4%] microcephaly, and 2 [2.32%] with brain cysts. Of the 41 cases that were operated, 6 [14.6%] died, 26 [63.4%] survived with severe neurological sequelae, 6 [14.6%] lost follow-up, and 3 [7.3%] did well for the period of follow-up. The prevalence of CNS anomalies is comparable to worldwide prevalence. The NTDs are important component of these anomalies, and implementation of strategies to decrease the rate of these anomalies would be beneficial to prevent them as they carry a high rate of handicap and suffering, even after surgical correction.

Nigella sativa

Gastric ulcer healing effects of Nigella sativa; a comparative experimental study with cimetidine.

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King Edward University - Fatima Jinnah Medical College - Department of Pharmacology

Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 61-65 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Stomach Ulcer-drug therapy; Cimetidine-therapeutic use; Rats; Wound Healing; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Nigella sativa seeds have been in use as a natural remedy for over 4000 years in various parts of the world. These seeds are reported to benefit almost every system of the body; the present study was conducted to see the healing effects of Nigella Sativa in experimentally produced gastric ulcers with comparison to Cimetidine. It was an

experimental study on 40 albino rats, performed in animal house of Postgraduate Medical Institute, Lahore. The animals were given Aspirin [0.2 gm/kg body weight] to produce ulcers. Four animals were killed after 2 weeks to confirm gastric ulcers by histopathology. The remaining animals [36] were equally divided in two groups and the 3 subgroups according to time schedule [2-6 weeks] for the treatment with Nigella Sativa [30 mg/kg body weight] and Cimetidine [15 mg/kg body weight]. Rats were anaesthetised and sacrificed at the end of experimental periods and the stomachs were removed, rinsed in lukewarm distilled water. Gross and microscopic examinations were performed to evaluate the results. On gross examination of stomach, 14/18 [78%] albino rats of group "A" [taking Nigella Sativa] did not reveal any abnormality due to complete response to Nigella sativa as compared to 17/18 [94%] of group "B" [taking Cimetidine]. On microscopic examination of stomach, 13/18 [72%] albino rats of group "A" [taking Nigella Sativa] revealed complete recovery as compared to 16/18 [89%] of group "B" [taking Cimetidine]. We concluded that Nigella sativa is equally effective in healing of gastric ulcer as is Cimetidine therefore we suggest the use of the N-sativa in the therapy of gastric ulcer disease in routine practice.

Nipples

surgery

Results of nipple reconstruction using the modified double opposing tab flap technique.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2010; 17 (2): 53-57 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Reconstructive Surgical Procedures-methods; Surgical Flaps; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Nipple-areola reconstruction represents the final stage of breast reconstruction. Many nipple reconstruction techniques are available using either local flaps or free composite grafts. Maintenance of nipple projection has always been the biggest problem with the various techniques. We report our results with nipple reconstruction using the modified double-opposing tab [MDOT] flap technique as described by Kroll that we have been using for the past three years. Because nipple projection tends to decrease for several months after reconstruction with any technique, only patients with a follow-up of at least three months after nipple reconstruction were included in the analysis. Over the last three years 28 patients underwent 31 nipple reconstructions using the modified double-opposing tab flap technique [one bilateral and two revisions] at King Hussein Medical Centre and King Hussein Cancer Centre. All 28 patients had previous breast reconstructions by the authors at least three months prior to the nipple reconstruction; 12 patients had had immediate reconstruction and 16 patients had delayed reconstruction. The outline of the areola was defined with a round template in an appropriate location and the modified double-opposing tab flaps were raised within this circle. The axis of the flaps varied with the location of the breast scars. Donor sites were primarily closed and all resulting scars contained within the planned areola so as to be completely camouflaged by later intradermal tattoo to be performed four months postoperatively. All but five cases that required surgery on the other breast were done under local anesthesia. Age range was 28-55 years [mean 39.5 yrs]. The duration of the procedure varied from 30-45 minutes. Three nipples in the series suffered partial necrosis from ischemia of which two needed revisions due to loss of projection. The third nipple healed spontaneously and maintained adequate projection. All three complications occurred in the first five patients and were due to inexperience with the technique. The average reduction of projection at three months was 48.3% of the original projection. All patients were satisfied with the final projection and symmetry. The technique is simple and permits freedom in choosing the height of the nipple, even in the presence of scars. The dissection is straightforward and the technique is rapid with few complications after a short learning curve.

Nitroglycerin

therapeutic use

Glyceryl trinitrate versus misoprostol for termination of first trimester missed miscarriage.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 242-248 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Misoprostol-therapeutic use; Nitroglycerin-adverse effects; Misoprostol-adverse effects; Abortion, Missed-drug therapy; Pregnancy; Pregnancy Trimester, First; Administration, Intravaginal; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Missed abortion refers to a pregnancy that can manifest as an embryonic gestation or fetal demise prior to 20 week's gestation. Medical management has been used as a treatment options. A common medical regimen used to evacuate the uterus is vaginal misoprostol [Cytotec] in single or multiple doses. To compare the therapeutic efficacy and adverse effects of intravaginal administration of a nitric oxide donor [glyceryl trinitrate] with that of a prostaglandin [misoprostol] to induce cervical changes in women with missed miscarriages to terminate their pregnancies. A prospective, randomized comparative trial conducted at Al-Yarmouk Teaching Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology/Baghdad-Iraq, enrolled Sixty women with first trimester missed miscarriages that requested pregnancy

termination. They were randomly selected to receive either two tablets of 500 microg. glyceryl trinitrate vaginally [n=30] or 200 microg misoprostol tablet vaginally [n = 30], every 3 hours to a maximum of four doses or until reaching desirable cervical changes. Baseline vital signs were recorded and repeated with monitoring for adverse side effects every 3 hours until finishing therapy. The difference in cervical changes between the two groups was statistically not significant [p > 0.05]. The successful outcome taken as cervical dilatation \geq 10 mm, incomplete, or complete miscarriage was achieved in 30% of women in the glyceryl trinitrate and in 53% of women in the misoprostol group which was statistically not significant [p>0.05]. Systolic and diastolic blood pressure, temperature and heart rate were lower with glyceryl trinitrate than misoprostol, but the differences were not significant [v > 0.05]. The most frequent side effect associated with glyceryl trinitrate administration was headache, which occurred in 27/30 women, compared with only 5/30 women in misoprostol group; relative risk 5.42 [p < 0.05]. Women treated with misoprostol reported mainly lower abdominal pain; relative risk 4.2 [p < 0.05]. Although glyceryl trinitrate was less effective than misoprostol when used prior to termination of missed miscarriage, the difference was statistically not significant. Moreover glyceryl trinitrate caused less adverse effects than misoprostol and it could have a role in the management of this obstetrical problem.

Nurses

psychology

Saudi Arabian Nurses. Are they prone to burnout syndrome?

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 313-316 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Burnout, Professional-epidemiology; Prevalence; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: To find out the prevalence of Burnout syndrome [BS] in Saudi nurses. This is a cross-sectional study involving 60 female Saudi nurses in the workforce of King Fahd University Hospital, Al-Khobar, which is a tertiary care center for the eastern province. Between May and August 2009, Maslach Burnout Inventory [MBI] individual-based questionnaire was distributed after modification to include age, marital status, unit working and number of years in service. We used the 3 MBI factors: emotional exhaustion [EE], depersonalization [DP], and personal accomplishment [PA] for analysis of BS. Thirty-seven nurses [61.6%] completed the survey. The average age was 28.10+/-2.07 years and the average duration of work was 27.36+/-7.2 months. Seventeen [45.9%] had high EE and 35.1% [13] had moderate frequency of EE. Depersonalization was high in 18 [48.6%] and moderate in 15 [40.5%]. Emotional exhaustion was significantly common in the married group with a frequency of 31.9+/-12.1 versus 22.55+/-9.67 [p=0.01]. The nurses working in high activity areas were more emotionally exhausted and depersonalized when compared with the nurses taking care of patients in the wards and out patients clinics [p=0.003]. The findings show that Saudi nurses had a higher frequency of EE and DP, and most of them had low PA.

Verbal abuse against nurses.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 335-341 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Battered Women-Psychology; Questionnaires; Job Satisfaction; Workplace; Stress, Psychological

Abstract: Verbal abuse is the most common form of violence experienced by nurses, and this negatively affects nursing practice. The effect of verbal abuse may have a major implication for the nursing profession in terms of retention, and quality of patient care. The aim of this study was to explore the types and frequency of verbal abuse of nurses. In addition, this study explored the components, characteristics, consequences and effects of abuse from a professional perspective. A descriptive, cross-sectional design was conducted on a two hundred and fifty nurse working in all [25] different departments at Suez Canal University Hospitals, Ismailia Governorate Egypt. A questionnaire was used to ascertain the incidence, source, level of reporting, and personal and professional reactions of verbal abuse. In conclusion, this study confirms the notion that verbal abuse is a very real problem for the health care industry. The problem is deep seated and has existed for many years, where nurses matrons are the most common source of verbal abuse. Also, there is distinct lack of reporting of verbal abuse, reasons reported include the situation handling and the fact that nothing will be done in this respect. Hating the job and crying were among the most frequent perceived personal and professional reactions of nurses to verbal abuse.

Nursing

[Nursing as an art].

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HAYAT - Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The] 2010; 16 (1): 23-33 (40 ref.)

Keywords: Art; Esthetics

Abstract: In the many definitions that are accompanied with nursing, in addition to the scientific aspect, art has always been mentioned. Since Florence Nightingale introduced nursing as an art, several theorists have emphasized the aesthetic aspect of nursing in their literature. However, many experts believe that the word "art" has been accepted in nursing without deep thought and criticism. To judge the statement: "Nursing is an art", it seems that it is necessary to review the similarities and differences of "art" concept in nursing and other fields literature. Art has a complex and multidimensional meaning that is the backbone of many theories presented; however, they each have their own strengths and weaknesses. Nursing has artistic properties; but this characteristic is referred to as folk art and not to specific features of art. In comparing these theories with the concept of art used in nursing, it is essential to note that art in nursing refers to skills of nursing. In other words, nursing is not a kind of fine art. From the aesthetic perspective, nursing can be easily defined as a form of art; however, we must put great importance in the inseparable words of "aesthetic" and "art of nursing". With such a connection, we are able to introduce and capture the true spirit of both art and nursing. In this article, we have reviewed the most important definitions and theories of art as a "specific term", and as "skill", where they have linked nursing to art. Moreover, we have discussed their similarities and differences.

Nutritional Status

Nutritional status of children hospitalized in Tabriz Paediatric Hospital, Islamic Republic of Iran, 2008.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (1): 36-40 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Anthropometry; Malnutrition; Body Weight; Body Height

Abstract: This study aimed to evaluate the nutritional status of children consecutively admitted as inpatients to Tabriz Paediatric Hospital in the north-west of the Islamic Republic of Iran between June and August 2008. A total of 140 children aged 2-12 years were included. Patients' weight, height and triceps skinfold thickness [TSFT] were measured, and nutritional status was evaluated. Evaluation of weight-for-age, height-for-age, weight-for-height and TSFT showed that 48.6%, 30.7%, 32.2% and 14.3% of the patients, respectively, were malnourished. Malnutrition among hospitalized children is worthy of attention, and effective strategies for systematic screening and treatment of malnutrition need to be developed and implemented.

Obesity

Assessment of serum levels of resistin and homa index in obese subjects: effect of weight loss programs on these levels and on body fat mass.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 679-698 (45 ref.)

Keywords: Resistin-blood; Insulin Resistance; Body Mass Index; Waist Circumference; Weight Loss; Waist Hip Ratio; Absorptiometry, Photon

Abstract: To assess the serum levels of resistin and HOMA in obese subjects and to evaluate the association of resistin with insulin resistance [HOMA index]. Also to study the effect of weight loss programs on their levels and on body fat mass. Forty-five obese premenopausal females and fifteen healthy ones [serving as a control group] were included. Obese subjects were equally divided into 3 groups [A, B, C] according to the weight loss program. Group A were subjected to diet regimen, Group B to diet regimen and exercise program, and Group C to exercise program only. All studied groups were subjected to full clinical examination, assessment of BML WC, HC, WHR and laboratory investigations including serum resistin and HOMA index. Body fat content was measured by DEXA. Programs of weight loss were carried out for three months, followed by reassessment. There was a significant difference between obese subjects and controls regarding BMI, WC, HC, WHR, Triglycerides, Cholesterol, HDL, LDL, Resistin, TB-FM, Trunk - FM, Leg-FM, Body fat percentage and HOMA index. A highly significant difference was found, in the three groups before and after weight loss regarding all parameters except for WHR which showed significant difference with group B only. Following weight loss, the comparison between the 3 groups together, revealed a significant difference between them with the greatest change being noticed in group B. Also a significant positive correlation was found between BMI and HOMA index. Resistin is believed to be a key factor for obesity, cardiovascular and type II diabetes. The combined program of diet regimen and exercise seems to be the optimal approach for prevention and management of obesity, metabolic and cardiovascular disorders.

drug therapy

Pharmageddon on obesity.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 635-636 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Anti-Obesity Agents-adverse effects; United States Food and Drug Administration

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

epidemiology

Ophthalmia neonatorum.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 595-598 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Conjunctivitis, Bacterial-diagnosis; Risk Factors; Conjunctivitis, Bacterial-microbiology; Staphylococcus aureus; Meconium; Cesarean Section-adverse effects

Abstract: To measure the frequency of ophthalmia neonatorum among all babies born in MCH Center, PIMS [Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences], Islamabad, in one month's time and to determine their causative organisms. An observational study. The MCH Center, PIMS, during the month of November 2008. All babies born from 1st to 30th November, 2008 in the MCH Center, PIMS, Islamabad, Pakistan were included in the study. All babies were examined for signs of conjunctivitis on days 1, 3, 7, 14, 21 and 28 of life. Conjunctival swabs were taken for gram staining and culture from those with clinical diagnosis of conjunctivitis. Frequency of known maternal and neonatal risk factors for the disease were assessed. Proportions were compared using chi-square test with significance at $p < 0.05$. Seventeen percent of the 1010 babies developed conjunctivitis. Staphylococcus aureus [65% of all positive cultures] was the most common causative organism. No case of gonococcus was isolated. Meconium stain liquor [$p=0.004$] and caesarain section [$p < 0.001$] were found to be the most frequent associated conditions in conjunctivitis. There was a high frequency of neonatal conjunctivitis, with Staphylococcus aureus as the most common causative agent. Poor hygienic conditions and practices could be an important risk factor in Pakistan.

Oral Manifestations

Oral lesions in kidney transplant patients.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 232-236 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Transplantation; Candidiasis, Oral-epidemiology; Gingival Overgrowth-epidemiology; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Oral hygiene in kidney transplant recipients contributes to maintenance of the transplanted organ and its function. Thus, an investigation of oral lesions could be counted as a notable work. These patients have the potential to be involved with lesions developed as a result of the administration of immunosuppressive drugs. The aim of this study was to investigate oral lesions in a group of kidney transplant recipients. The present study was a cross-sectional research on 100 patients with a kidney transplant for at least 3 months. Oral mucosa was assessed clinically for any lesion. Additional data on systemic diseases, transplant duration, and medications were recorded. Twenty-four percent of the patients had at least 1 oral lesion. The most common lesion was oral candidiasis in 16% of the participants [13 cases of acute pseudomembranous and 3 cases of chronic oral candidiasis]. Gingival enlargement was seen in 7% of the kidney transplant recipients, and 2% had a coated tongue. Elimination of oral fungal lesions in kidney transplant recipients is highly recommended. We hope this study can shed light on this particular aspect of healthcare in kidney transplant recipients.

Orbital Fractures

surgery

Orbital fractures: timing of surgical repair.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 24 (2)

Keywords: Orbital Fractures-complications; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Orbital fracture: significance of lateral wall.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 24 (2): 49-55 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Orbit-anatomy and histology; Orbital Fractures-complications; Orbital Fractures-diagnosis; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: The lateral orbital wall is the strongest among other orbital walls. However, it is commonly fractured in the setting of severe facial trauma. The fracture usually occurs at the sphenozygomatic suture line. In general, patients with lateral wall fractures are commonly young male who may present with mid facial swelling and some degree of deformity. In some cases, lateral orbital wall fracture may be associated with visual loss or change in mental status due to associated intra-cranial injury. Imaging studies with computed tomography is important in the proper diagnosis and planning of the surgical intervention. Management of intracranial or eye injuries should be undertaken on emergent basis. Thereafter, significantly displaced lateral wall fractures need to be repaired on timely basis. Proper realignment of the plane of the lateral orbital wall at the sphenozygomatic suture along with the other complex articulations of the zygomatic bone is necessary for proper functional and aesthetic outcome.

Orbital Neoplasms

pathology

Orbital alveolar soft part sarcoma: histopathologic report of two cases.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 24 (2): 57-61 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Sarcoma-pathology; Orbital Neoplasms-diagnosis; Sarcoma-diagnosis

Abstract: Alveolar soft part sarcoma is considered as a distinct histopathological entity with rare cases reported from the orbit area. Two cases of alveolar soft part sarcomas occurring in the orbit of two patients along with their histopathologic findings are reported herewith. In both cases, the patients presented with eyelid swelling and proptosis. The diagnosis was made by incisional biopsies and histopathology. The literature is reviewed regarding occurrence of this tumor, its diagnosis and management.

Orchipexy

methods

Laparoscopic orchidopexy: current surgical opinion.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 232-237 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Cryptorchidism-diagnosis; Cryptorchidism-surgery; Laparoscopy; Prospective Studies; Testis

Abstract: With the use of diagnostic laparoscopy widely accepted in the setting of the non palpable testes, nowadays laparoscopic orchidopexy is an efficient and logical alternative to open orchidopexy. We reviewed the efficacy of laparoscopy for diagnosing the intra abdominal testes. Also we review the efficacy of primary orchidopexy, one stage and two stages laparoscopic orchidopexy for the management of the intra abdominal testes. Prospective

Study includes 20 boys with 23 impalpable testes [3 patients were bilateral]. underwent laparoscopy for a non palpable testes at urosurgical department between June 2007 and February 2009. Their age ranged between 3years and 7 years. Eight patients had primary laparoscopic orchidopaxy without division of spermatic vessels twelve patients had one stage Fowler Stephen method, and Two patients had two stages Fowler Stephen method. During diagnostic laparoscopy: Bilateral abdominal testes was found in 3 patients, Left intra abdominal tests was found in 10 patients, while right intra abdominal testes was found in 7 patients With the use of laparoscopic orchidopexy: twenty two testes were brought down to the scrotum: sixteen testes [72.7%] brought down to the normal scrotal site, while six testes [27.2%] were placed at high scrotal position. Orchidectomy was done for one [4.3%] intra abdominal testis. Laparoscopy is extremely effective for diagnosis and treatment of patients with non palpable testes. Laparoscopic orchidopexy is the logic extension of diagnostic laparoscopy for intra abdominal testes.

Osteoarthritis, Knee

complications

Relationship between degree of muscle dysfunction around knee and physical activity of osteoarthritic elderly patients.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 723-731 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Joint Instability; Motor Activity; Arthralgia; Pain Measurement; Aged

Abstract: To compare the performance of the quadriceps muscle [Q] and hamstrings [HT] of the elderly with knee osteoarthritis OA and asymptomatic people and correlate this performance with lower physical activity level [PAL], pain and/ or swelling. The sample consisted of fifteen elderly people with bilateral knee OA [OA Group] and fifteen asymptomatic [Control Group]. The Biodex System 3-Pro isokinetic dynamometer, was used to evaluate the muscular performance and visual analogue scale [VAS] to evaluate intensity of pain and swelling was assessed by manual test. Student t-test was used to compare demographic, anthropometric variables, quadriceps work [Q], hamstring work [HT] and hamstring/quadriceps ratio [HT/Q]. Chi-square test was used for comparison of PAL and the Spearman coefficient to verify correlations between swelling and pain variables, Q work, HT work and HT/ Q ratio. No statistically significant differences were detected between the demographic variables and PAL [$p > 0.05$]. Q work had to be statistically lower [$p = 0.001$] in OA group and for HT/ Q ratio, was statistically higher in this group [$p = 0.04$]. There was no correlation between pain and swelling variables and Q work, HT work and HT/ Q ratio [$\rho < -0.468$; $p > 0.229$]. The reduction of muscle function in elderly people with knee osteoarthritis cannot be attributed only to the lower physical activity of this population.

Osteoma

surgery

Endonasal endoscopic resection of giant ethmoido-orbital osteoma with intra orbital extension.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 51-56 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Ethmoid Sinus; Endoscopy; Follow-Up Studies; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: Osteoma is a benign, osteogenic tumor that usually grows slowly and asymptotically. Giant ethmoido-orbital osteoma is a rare event that can give rise to ocular signs and symptoms; in such a case treatment is mandatory, although debates persist regarding the optimal approach. Between 1999 and 2007, six patients [four men and two women] with giant ethmoido-orbital osteomas were treated using endonasal endoscopic approach. Their ages ranged from 17 to 63 years [mean 46.3 yr]. All procedures were performed under general anaesthesia using 0° and 30° nasal endoscopes. The osteoma was fragmented using intranasal drill and then the divided parts were detached from surrounding structures and pulled out of the nose. Finally the surgical site was packed. The transnasal endoscopic approach was successful in all six patients. Follow up period ranged from 12 months-8 years [mean 46 months]. There were no major complications and only one patient had postoperative persistent epiphora which was treated by endoscopic DCR and insertion of silicon tube. In selected cases of ethmoido-orbital osteomas endonasal endoscopic approach provides a safe and effective alternative to open approaches, offering cosmetic advantages and lowering the morbidity.

Osteoporosis, Postmenopausal

genetics

Relation between homocysteine, folate, vitamin B12 and MTHFR C677T polymorphism and bone turnover markers in postmenopausal women.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 749-760 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Osteocalcin-blood; Telopeptide-blood; Genotype; Women; Homocysteine-blood; Folic Acid-blood; Vitamin B 12-blood; Bone Density; Polymorphism, Genetic

Abstract: To investigate the association between total Homocysteine [tHcy] levels with bone turnover markers and lumbar spine BMD, and to study the influences of MTHFR genotypes and B-vitamins on tHcy and BMD in a group of Egyptian postmenopausal women. 66 Egyptian postmenopausal women were subjected to clinical assessment and lumbar spine BMD measurement. Venous blood samples were collected to measure the levels of plasma tHcy, plasma folate, vitamin B12, osteocalcin, serum cross-linking telopeptide of type I collagen [S-CTX] and the MTHFR C677T genotyping. According to the T-score, the participants were divided into three groups: normal [N], osteopenic [OPN] and osteoporotic [OPR]. tHcy levels were statistically significantly higher, and serum folate levels statistically significantly lower in the OPR group compared to the other two groups. Nonsignificant differences between the three groups regarding vitamin B12 levels and percentage of the 3 MTHFR genotypes were found. Osteocalcin and the S-CTX levels were statistically significantly higher in the OPR group than the other two groups. BMD was statistically significantly positively correlated with folate and negatively correlated with tHcy, Osteocalcin and S-CTX, while was nonsignificantly correlated with vitamin B12 levels. tHcy was statistically significantly negatively correlated with folate and positively correlated with Osteocalcin and S-CTX, while was nonsignificantly correlated with vitamin B12. The MTHFR genotype groups were not associated with the BMD, tHcy, folate or vitamin B12 levels. In postmenopausal women, tHcy and folate could be related to lumbar spine BMD while vitamin B12 and the MTHFR genotypes seem not to have relation to BMD.

Otoacoustic Emissions, Spontaneous

Otoacoustic emissions and tinnitus in normal hearing.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2010; 17 (2): 27-31 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Tinnitus; Hearing; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To compare cochlear outer hair cells function in normally hearing patients with and without tinnitus. Twenty four tinnitus patients were selected as a study group based on having normal hearing threshold levels in the frequency range between 750 to 6000 kHz. The control group consisted of 24 otologically normal subjects who have normal hearing threshold levels without tinnitus and were selected to match the study group by age and gender. Significant differences in distortion product otoacoustic emissions amplitude at $P < 0.05$ were found between the study group and the control group in the frequency range between 750 to 6000 Hz. There is an association between tinnitus and reduced distortion product otoacoustic emission amplitudes indicating reduced cochlear outer hair cells function.

Pacemaker, Artificial

The safe radiotherapy in patients with implanted cardiac pacemaker.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 127-133 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Safety; Radiotherapy; Review Literature as Topic

Abstract: Radiotherapy to cancer patients having implanted cardiac pacemakers [ICPs] is challenging decision. The literature reported serious life threatening complications secondary to ICP malfunction. As the number of patients with ICPs requiring radiation therapy is on rise, it is recommended that cardiologist, physicist and radiation oncologist be aware of the potential risks to ICPs and their prevention. Most of radiotherapy centers do not have internal policy and procedures [IPPs] to handle cancer patients with ICP receiving radiation. This article reported three radiotherapy courses in two cancer patients with ICP treated at our center. The Pub med and cochrane database were searched for the potential hazards and effects of radiotherapy on patients having ICPs. The reviewed literature showed that modern

multi-programmable pacemakers are very sensitive to radiation therapy in comparison old generation pacemakers. The radiation therapy can destroy ICP or at least can affect its function. There is no safe radiation threshold for ionizing radiation, however it is not contraindicated. Megavoltage radiation can be safely delivered to patients with cardiac pacemakers provided direct irradiation of pacemakers is avoided, adequate monitoring is required during and after irradiation and the dose to the pacemaker generator should be kept below 2 Gy. Close follow-up with cardiologists and a pacemaker clinic is essential. Radiotherapy departments should have their own protocols in place for cancer patients with ICPs.

Pancreas

abnormalities

Laparoscopic excision of heterotopic pancreas of stomach.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 620-621 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Stomach-abnormalities; Laparoscopy; Stomach-pathology

Abstract: Heterotopic pancreas [HP] in stomach is a rare pathological entity that poses clinical dilemma for diagnosis and management. It carries a risk of developing serious benign and malignant complications. This is a case of 37-year-old lady who presented with dyspeptic symptoms and was found to have a 1.5 cm umblicated lesion in the distal stomach on gastroscopy. Endoscopic biopsy showed normal gastric mucosa and CT scan of stomach did not show any specific abnormality. A laparoscopic wedge excision was performed. Histology showed features of heterotopic pancreas. Endoscopic and histological pictures are presented to increase the awareness of this rare entity. Laparoscopic wedge excision's of a localized HP is recommended as a safe procedure to achieve diagnosis and plan for further management.

Pancreatic Diseases

diagnosis

The role of endoscopic ultrasound-guided Fine-needle aspiration cytology in diagnosis of pancreatic masses: review of 40 cases in Iraq.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 259-265 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Pancreas-pathology; Biopsy, Fine-Needle; Pancreatic Neoplasms; Endoscopy; Ultrasonography; Cytological Techniques; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: Pancreatic masses are often initially identified by magnetic resonance imaging or computed tomography, during evaluation of varied symptoms. Endoscopic ultrasound [EUS] -guided fine-needle aspiration [FNA] has been proved to be safe and useful method for tissue sampling including the pancreas. In this study we aim to find out some of the factors which may influence successful EUS-FNA of pancreatic masses, like: location of the mass, size, consistency and other significant factors. A retrospective study of 40 patients underwent EUS-FNA of pancreatic masses, referred to Gastroenterology and Hepatology Teaching Hospital in Baghdad, from March 2005 to December 2007 [this is the first study done in Iraq]; all patients were clinically suspected to have pancreatic malignancy. Cytology samples were evaluated and many other clinical variables were examined for association with EUS-FNA diagnosis. Twenty six [65%] patients were males, and 14[35%] patients were females. Age ranged between 13-65 years with a mean of 46.6 years, the size of pancreatic masses range between 1.7-13cm, the masses were divided into 3 groups according to their sizes: <5cm 26[65%] cases, between 5-10cm 13[32.5%] cases, and >10 cm 1[2.5%] case. Consistency wise the masses were characterized as solid 34[85%] cases, mixed solid and cystic 6[14%] cases. In 13[32.5%] cases the mass was located in the body of pancreas, 25[62.5%] cases in the head, and 2[5%] cases in the tail. Regarding the cytological diagnosis: 19[47.5%] cases were benign [inflammatory conditions], and 21[52.5%] cases were malignant; including 17[80.9%] cases adenocarcinoma, 2[9.5%] cases malignant mucinous tumor, and small cell carcinoma 1[4.8%]case, and papillary and solid epithelial neoplasm [solid pseudopapillary tumor SPPT] 1 [4.8%] case. Lymph node enlargement was found in 10[25%] cases. EUS-FNA can be used to sample pancreatic tumors in most patients. Communication clinical background information and imaging findings to the cytopathologist can facilitate the interpretation of the FNA specimens.

Pancreatic Neoplasms

pathology

Solid pseudopapillary tumor of the pancreas in a pregnant female: a case report.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2010; 17 (2): 58-60 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Prognosis; Pancreatic Neoplasms-surgery; Pregnancy Complications, Neoplastic

Abstract: Solid pseudopapillary tumor of the pancreas is a rare neoplasm that occurs mostly in young women. Its origin remains enigmatic. This tumor is often clinically asymptomatic, yet patients may present with a gradually enlarging abdominal mass or vague abdominal pain or discomfort. Despite of its low malignant potential, 10% to 15% of the cases have aggressive behavior with metastatic dissemination. It generally carries a much better prognosis than the typical adenocarcinoma of the pancreas, and surgical excision is usually curative. We present a 30 year old female who developed colicky left loin pain and backache during the second month of her first pregnancy. Ultrasound revealed a mass in the tail of the pancreas. Distal pancreatectomy was done, the biopsy result indicated solid pseudopapillary tumor of the pancreas.

Papilloma, Intraductal

Bilateral intraductal papillomas arising in ectopic axillary breast tissue synchronously with right breast intraductal carcinoma.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 321-324 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Intraductal, Noninfiltrating; Breast Neoplasms-pathology; Mammography; Ultrasound, Mammary

Abstract: This study describes a case of 45-year-old woman with a mass developed in the right breast. Physical examination revealed a 3 cm painless mass in the right breast as well as diffuse bulge in both axillary regions, though no significant lymphadenopathy was evident. Mammogram and ultrasound examination were carried out and showed malignant mass in the right breast and ectopic breast tissue in both axillae with multiple intraductal papillomas. Both mammographic and sonographic appearances of these lesions are described and discussed. The purpose of this study is to highlight the importance of occurrence of bilateral ectopic axillary breast with intraductal papilloma synchronously with right breast malignant mass and emphasize the importance of thorough mammographic and sonographic examination of the axilla in detecting such pathology.

Pelvis

pathology

The evaluation of pelvic mass.

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Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 70-75 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Pelvis-ultrasonography; Sensitivity and Specificity; Cross-Sectional Studies; Prospective Studies; Genital Neoplasms, Female-diagnosis; Laparotomy

Abstract: In female reproductive tract the differential diagnosis of pelvic mass is quite variable because abnormality may arise from gynaecological or non gynaecological origin. The present study was designed to evaluate the efficacy of clinical examination and abdomino-pelvic ultrasonography and find out the frequency of malignancy in patients diagnosed with pelvic mass. It was a cross sectional prospective study of one year duration. Cohort study design on 107 patients with complaints suggestive of pelvic mass underwent clinical examination including history, abdomino-pelvic examination followed by abdominal ultrasound were evaluated. Only the patients who underwent laparoscopy or laparotomy were included in the study. Final diagnosis was correlated with histopathological diagnosis. Overall sensitivity of clinical evaluation was 50% while ultrasound was 80% sensitive in diagnosing the type of pelvic mass. Positive predictive value of clinical examination 71.4% was higher than ultrasound 66.6%. Frequency of gynaecological malignancy was 84%, while 1.9% malignancies were of non gynaecological origin. Our study has supported the view that clinical evaluation and ultrasound are initial modalities and to increase the sensitivity for definitive diagnosis other imaging facilities and tumor marker are needed.

Penis

anatomy and histology

Ventral penile papillae as a new anatomical structure: a clinical-epidemiological study among Iraqi males.

Sharquie, Khalifa E.; Al Rawi, Jamal R.; Noaimi, Adil A.; Jabir, Munqith M.
Iraqi Board for Medical Specializations - Department of Dermatology and Venereology
IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 296-300 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Skin

Abstract: Ventral Penile Papillae [VPP] are benign asymptomatic structures that are found on the skin of the ventral aspect of penile shaft of many adult males; yet, no frank record or description of them is found in the English medical literatures. To hit light on the VPP. finds their frequency among circumcised Iraqi adult males, seeks about their associations with other skin conditions, and examines the histological picture. Forty seven Iraqi circumcised adult males were included in this case descriptive, comparative study which extended between July 2007-November 2007 was conducted in Department of Dermatology-Baghdad Teaching Hospital. All 47 persons were asked about sociodemographic aspects, medical and skin conditions. They were evaluated clinically regarding different clinical aspects. Statistical data were deduced. Biopsies were done for 8 papillae from 6 persons for histological assessment. Also, 50 circumcised children under the age of 10 years were examined for the presence of these papillae as a control group. Forty seven males were enrolled the present work, their ages ranged from 14-59[29.72+10.57] years. Twenty five [53.2%] persons had VPP, while 22 [46.8%] subjects showed no papillae. Fifty circumcised children of ages ranged from 3.5.40[5.97+1.42] years, all were lacking the papillae. The papillae were asymptomatic. Shapes of papillae were distributed as follows: skin tag-like papillae were 53, 93%, dome-shaped 40.44%, while wartlike in 5.61% of these papillae. Histology was normal apart from finding of dermal encapsulated structures which simulate mechanoreceptor nerve endings, so called Meissner' corpuscles. All facts start as speculative thoughts as had been proved by the present study. Ventral penile papillae are normal anatomical and physiological structures that are present in only adult males while completely absent in children. So the age of onset lies during adulthood, The location, morphology, age of onset, and the histology of these papillae are very suggestive of their sexual stimulatory function. Still further physiological and histological studies are strongly recommended.

Periodontal Index

Periodontal conditions in pregnant and non - pregnant women in Karachi.

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Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 20-24 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Periodontal Diseases; Gingivitis; Dental Plaque Index; Pregnant Women

Abstract: The objective of the study was to compare the effectiveness of clinical plaque treatment removal in pregnant and non-pregnant females in Karachi, Pakistan. A quasi experimental study was designed with a sample size of 108 women, both pregnant and non-pregnant. Three antenatal clinics from different areas of Karachi were selected. Total duration of study was two and a half years. A total of 86 pregnant females were selected along with 22 non-pregnant females by random sampling. Pregnant females in the first trimester were placed in group-A while from second trimester in group-B. A control group of non-pregnant females were placed in group-C. Groups A and B were given half mouth treatment for the first month. They were retreated with complete mouth therapy in the second month. Groups C were given a full mouth treatment. CPI [Community Periodontal Index] and PU [Plaque Index] were recorded. All subjects were put on a maintenance regimen of Triclosan containing tooth paste. Significant changes in Plaque Index [PLI and Community Periodontal Index [CPI] were recorded after plaque removal. Half mouth plaque removal resulted in a better outcome regarding gingival health and plaque severity in Group A and B as compared to Group C [$p < 0.05$]. Intervention [in terms of plaque removal and triclosan dentifrice] resulted in a significant reduction in PLI and CPI scores in all groups. The intervention by plaque removal at early stage of pregnancy along with maintenance with triclosan had resulted in a more favorable outcome regarding gingival diseases and plaque.

Personality

Type-D personality: a predictor of quality of life and coronary heart disease.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (1): 46-50 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Quality of Life; Coronary Artery Disease-psychology; Myocardial Infarction-psychology; Questionnaires

Abstract: The present study examined the association of type - D personality [and its components] with quality of life

in cardiac patients compared with healthy people. A sample of 80 patients with myocardial infarction [MI] and 70 healthy people aged 45-60 years completed the WHO quality of life brief questionnaire and the 14-item type-D personality scale. A significantly higher percentage of the MI group scored positive for type-D personality compared with healthy individuals [71% versus 33%]. Significantly more MI patients had low quality of life scores than did healthy individuals [64% versus 20%]. Regression analysis showed that higher scores on type-D personality had a negative impact on quality of life in MI patients and that the social inhibition component had a greater impact than negative affectivity. Psychological assessment for type-D personality may be helpful in developing health care plans.

Pilonidal Sinus

surgery

Excision with primary closure and suction drainage for pilonidal sinus in adolescent patients.

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IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal 2009; 8 (3): 228-231 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Suction; Adolescent; Sutures

Abstract: Controversy persist regarding the treatment of pilonidal sinus. Sacrococcygeal pilonidal disease is a common chronic disorder of the natal cleft that is often considered a minor problem, but may cause substantial in convenience and local infection. Therefore, adequate treatment of a pilonidal sinus is important in order to improve the quality of life of affected patients. To evaluate the technique of excision with primary suture and suction drainage [PSI] for the treatment of pilonidal sinus in adolescent patients. Between 1996 and 2005, forty patients aged 14-19 years [are range 16.4] underwent PS excision with primary closure and suction drainage. Anesthesia was general in 18 [45%] and spinal in 22 [55%]. Prophylactic cephalosporine was used is I.V. antibiotic. Excision of the sinus done down to the social fascia. Closed continuous suction drain was used. No complications due to the anesthesia were observed. Twenty five patients [62.5%] had day case surgery, while the others fifteen patients, [37.5%] were hospitalized for 2-4 days [average 2.3 days]. The drain was removed on post operative day 3-6 days [average 3.2 days] primary healing with no postoperative complications occurred in 36 patients [90%]. Postoperative infections requiring incision, drainage, and lay-open occurred in 3 cases [7.5%]. No recurrence was found at 12-months follow-up. One recurrence [2.5%] was noted 2 years after surgery. Excision with primary closure and closed-suction drainage as an ambulatory procedure is thus a simple and effective method of treatment of uncomplicated PS in adolescents.

Poisoning

diagnosis

Clinical spectrum and outcome of accidental poisoning in children.

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Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 92-95 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Poisoning-complications; Poisoning-etiology; Poisoning-mortality

Abstract: Childhood poisoning is an important health problem which is usually accidental and is responsible for serious morbidity with mortality all over the world. Accidental poisoning is the second most common cause of death in Iran. This descriptive study is designed to assess the clinical spectrum and outcome of poisoning among children. This study was conducted in Liaquat University Hospital Hyderabad over a period of one year from 1[st] January 2007 to 31[st] December 2007. A total of 62 children up to 12 years of age admitted for acute poisoning to children ward were included. The cases were studied to see the clinical spectrum, complication and outcome of the poisoning. In one year period a total of 62 children including 35 [56.45%] boys' and 27 [43.54%] girls presented with acute poisoning. Maximum number of cases with poisoning was seen in the age group 1-5 year. Kerosene oil was the commonest form of ingredient used followed by drugs. The most common systems involved were cultural nervous system [CNS], respiratory and GIT. Over the period 2 [3.22%] children died, one of them was poisoned by lice killer liquid and other by insecticide. Most of the cases of poisoning are due to common household products and drugs. It is therefore necessary to educate the population on preventive measure.

Polycystic Ovary Syndrome

Plasma visfatin concentrations in polycystic ovary syndrome: relationships with indices of insulin resistance and hyperandrogenism.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 1-7 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Insulin Resistance; Hyperandrogenism; Nicotinamide phosphoribosyl transferase-blood; Body Mass Index; Cholesterol-blood; Triglycerides-blood

Abstract: Visfatin, a protein secreted by adipose tissue, is suggested play a role in pathogenesis of insulin resistance. In polycystic ovary syndrome [PCOS], insulin resistance might be involved in the development of endocrine and metabolic abnormalities. The aim of the study was to measure plasma visfatin levels in PCOS women and to assess the relationship between plasma visfatin concentration and indices of insulin resistance and markers of hyperandrogenism in PCOS patients. A total of 50 women were studied. Twenty five women had PCOS, and the remaining 25 were healthy women with regular menstrual cycles who served as control subjects. Blood samples were collected between the 3rd and the 5th days of a menstrual cycle in the control group and 3-5 days after a spontaneous menses, or independent of cycle phase in the presence of amenorrhea in the PCOS group for estimation of insulin, glucose, lipid parameters, sex-hormone and visfatin levels. Plasma visfatin concentrations were significantly higher in the PCOS group [72.94 +/- 33.3ng/ml] than in the control group [54.69 +/- 31.5ng/ml] [p= 0.039]. The PCOS group had higher insulin resistance [HOMA-IR] [3.12 +/- 0.98] in comparison to the control group [2.27 +/- 0.68] [p=0.017]. In the PCOS group, plasma visfatin levels were found to be positively correlated with BMI and waist circumference, HOMA-IR as well as with free androgen index, and negatively correlated with LH, total testosterone and sex hormone-binding globulin[SHBG] levels. In the whole study group, plasma visfatin levels was positively correlated with BMI and waist circumference, FSH and SHBG levels as well as with free androgen index, and negatively correlated with LH, total testosterone values. Visfatin levels are increased in women with PCOS compared to healthy controls. Visfatin is associated with insulin resistance in PCOS patients. Positive correlation found between visfatin and free androgen index in PCOS patients.

Portal Pressure

drug effects

Effect of carvedilol on portal pressure estimated by hepatic vein doppler ultrasound waveform and damping index in cirrhotic patients.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 586-859 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Carbazoles-therapeutic use; Propanolamines-therapeutic use; Ultrasonography, Doppler, Pulsed; Hepatic Veins-ultrasonography; Liver Cirrhosis

Abstract: To assess the effect of Carvedilol in reducing portal pressure estimated non-invasively by studying Doppler ultrasound waveforms [DUS] and hepatic vein Damping Index [DI]. Quasi-experimental study. Department of Medical ICU in collaboration with Department of Radiology, JPMC, over a period of 6 months [June 1st to 30th November, 2008]. Of the enrolled 65 patients, 47 patients [33 males and 14 females] completed the study. The mean age was 47.4 years. Cirrhotic patients of Hepatitis B, C, D [delta], B and C combined, B and D combined with varying degrees of portal hypertension were included in the study. Cirrhotic patients with bronchial asthma, congestive heart failure, Insulin dependent Diabetes, portal vein thrombosis and hepatorenal syndrome were excluded from the study. The patients were examined by color flow Doppler of the right hepatic vein before and after administration of Carvedilol. Their waveforms and Damping Index [DI] were recorded and compared by Wilcoxon signed ranks test through SPSS version 12.0. Responders were described as those showing a positive change in wave forms or a decrease of 0.10 or more in DI. Of the 47 patients, 30 [63%] showed a positive response and 10 [21%] showed no favorable response to Carvedilol, while 7 [14%] patients showed deterioration. The mean DI on DUS dropped from 0.62 to 0.41 in responders after treatment, while in the non-responders it ranged between 0.42 and 0.57. Ultrasonography Carvedilol reduced portal pressure of cirrhotic patients, as measured indirectly by the damping index of hepatic waveform by Doppler.

Positive-Pressure Respiration

Pediatric one-lung ventilation: influence of ventilatory mode and positive end-expiratory pressure.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 373-380 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Child; Hemodynamics; Thoracic Surgery; Respiratory Function Tests

Abstract: Optimization of ventilatory strategy during one-lung anesthesia is mandatory especially in vulnerable population like pediatric cancer patients. Volume-controlled ventilation [VCV] is a widely used mode, yet pressure-controlled ventilation [PCV] has been proposed to improve arterial oxygenation during OLV in adults. The aim of this study was to assess the pressure controlled ventilation as a tool to improve ventilatory management in pediatric one lung anesthesia and to study its effects on airway pressure, arterial oxygenation and hemodynamics in comparison to conventional volume controlled ventilation. The effect of application of PEEP was also evaluated in the two studied. In this prospective controlled study, 30 pediatric patients undergoing elective thoracotomy requiring one-lung anesthesia were randomized into two equal groups to undergo either conventional volume control ventilation [VCV group] or pressure control ventilation [PCV group] with standardized anesthesia care. The study was divided into three stages; two-lung ventilation with the chosen mode of ventilation [TLV] in the lateral position. One-lung ventilation, with zero positive end-expiratory pressure [OLV-ZEEP] and the third stage of the study was to add 5cmH₂O PEEP to both groups [OLVPEEP 5]. Peak airway pressure [Ppeak], mean airway pressure [Pmean], plateau pressure [Pplat], expired tidal volume [Vex] and dynamic compliance [Cdyn] were recorded at each stage. Measurement of arterial oxygen tension [Pao₂], arterial carbon dioxide tension [Paco₂], arterial oxygen saturation [Sao₂], pH and hemoglobin [HB]. Hemodynamic variables were also recorded. Lower peak airway pressure in PCV group during OLV was observed compared to VCV group, Ppeak during the two stages of OLV [OLV-ZEEP, OLV-PEEP5], showed significantly lower values [22.5 +/- 0.9 in PCV, Vs 29.2 +/- 2.1 in VCV during OLV-ZEEP] and [22.9 +/- 1.6 in PCV, Vs 30.4 +/- 1.2 in OLV-PEEP5]. The same pattern of significant changes was observed as regards Pplat. Improved arterial oxygenation during OLV in PCV group in comparison to VCV group [175.6 +/- 28 Vs 123.2 +/- 34] was observed. Pao₂ values increased significantly after the application of the 5-cm H₂O PEEP in the two groups comparably. The decrease in dynamic compliance that occurred after initiation of OLV in the VCV group was significantly greater than that occurred in PCV group during OLV [with or without PEEP]. This study demonstrated a favorable outcome of oxygenation with lower peak and plateau pressures during PCV in pediatric OLV compared to conventional VCV. Better preservation of ventilation perfusion ratio during PCV is suggested evidenced by improved dynamic compliance in PCV compared to VCV and that 5cm H₂O PEEP improved oxygenation only in VCV during OLV.

Postural Balance

Comparative study between elderly fallers and non fallers based on clinical balance tests, sensory organization and limits of stability.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 803-817 (48 ref.)

Keywords: Aged-physiology; Accidental Falls; Vestibular Nerve-physiology; Somatosensory Disorders; Comparative Study

Abstract: The aim of this study is to pick up elderly people who are at risk of falling or recurrent falling and to set comparison between elderly fallers and non fallers through sensory information, functional evaluation and gait pattern. Fifty elderly subject were included in the study, subjects were divided into two groups. Non Faller [NF] and Faller [F]. We compared between NF and F in either classification as regards clinical balance tests in the form of [Three-meters Timed Up and Go test [TUG-3], Five-times Sit To Stand test [STS-5], One Leg Balance Eye Opened [OLB-EO], One Leg Balance Eye Closed [OLB-EC] and Computerized Dynamic Posturography [CDP] using Neurocom system in the form of [Sensory Organization Test [SOT], Limits Of Stability [LOS], Tandem Walk [TW] and Sit To Stand test [STS]. The result showed significant affection of sensory systems in charge of balance control [vestibular, visual, Somatosensory and Preference] for F on comparison with NF. LOS test revealed that F showed more sway and asymmetrical movement in various directions. TW test showed that F exhibited worse performance of the test attributed to the increased End sway more than NF. Computerized Dynamic Posturography [CDP] has the ability to detect changes of all balance components; sensory information, motor response and functional performance better than clinical tests and thus shows the ability to pick up elderly at risk of falling through identifying early and minimal pathological affection.

Pre-Eclampsia

The role of Thrombomodulin, IL-12, transforming growth factor-beta2 in early onset preeclampsia: a potential biomarker for disease severity.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 9-17 (50 ref.)

Keywords: Thrombomodulin-blood; Interleukin-12-blood; Transforming Growth Factor beta-blood; Disease Progression; Uric Acid-blood; Creatine-blood

Abstract: Early onset Preeclampsia is a pregnancy specific heterogeneous syndrome with genetic predisposition ranging from hypertension, proteinuria and edema to severe preeclampsia with complications. A defective implantation and placentation, circulating factors including proinflammatory molecules, cytokines and adhesion molecules have been implicated in the pathogenesis of preeclampsia. Was to assess the clinical value of assaying maternal serum concentration of thrombomodulin [TM] interleukin-12 [IL-12] and transforming growth factor beta-2 [TGF-beta 2], in normotensive, mild and severe preeclamptic pregnant women, and to evaluate the correlation between these factors and the blood pressure, uric acid and creatinine. The second objective was to look for differences between mild and severe early onset preeclampsia, compared with a healthy pregnant and non pregnant cross sectional investigated groups. Serum TM, IL-12 and TGF-beta 2 were measured using enzyme linked immunoassay [ELISA] and enzyme immunoassay respectively in 45 women with preeclampsia divided into 24 mild and 21 severe preeclamptic patients and compared with 21 pregnant normotensive and 20 non pregnant controls. Serum uric acid and creatinine were measured as well. Severe preeclamptic women had significantly increased levels of TM [p<0.01], IL-12 [p<0.01] and TGF-beta 2 p<0.01] compared with women with normal pregnancy and non pregnant women. Serum creatinine and uric acid concentrations were significantly higher in severe preeclamptic patients [1.35 +/- 0.17mg/dL, 7.43 +/- 0.74mg/dL, respectively, mean +/- SD] and did not change significantly in mild preeclamptic women compared with those of healthy normotensive pregnant women. Significant positive correlations existed between serum TGF-beta 2 concentrations and mean arterial blood pressure, TM, serum creatinine and uric acid concentrations in severe preeclamptic patients. Conclusion: Increase concentration of thrombomodulin, IL-12 and TGF-beta 2, in severe preeclamptic patient might explain the shallow placentation, endothelial cell dysfunction and renal involvement described in severe preeclampsia. Measurement of maternal plasma of TM, IL-12, TGF-beta 2 levels in preeclampsia can be useful biomarker for the assessment of the severity of the disease.

Pregnancy, High-Risk

genetics

Prenatal diagnosis of aneuploidy among a sample of Egyptian high risk pregnancies .

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Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The] 2009; 10 (1): 27-37 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Aneuploidy; Karyotyping; In Situ Hybridization, Fluorescence-methods; Prenatal Diagnosis; Amniocentesis

Abstract: A number of studies have shown that aneuploidies of only 5 chromosomes [13, 18, 21, X and Y] account for about 65% of all chromosomal abnormalities and 95% of chromosomal aberrations cause live-born birth defects. Fluorescent in-situ Hybridization [FISH] has been found to be highly effective for rapidly determining the number of specified chromosomes in interphase cells. Prenatal diagnosis was performed on 40 high risk pregnancies chosen from mothers attending the Antenatal Clinic of Ain Shams University Medical genetics Center [ASUMGC]. Early amniocentesis for conventional karyotype analysis of cultured amniocytes and interphase FISH studies of uncultured amniocytes for rapid detection of aneuploidies of chromosomes [13, 18, 21, X and Y] was performed. Normal karyotype was detected in 35 cases [87.5%] and in 4 cases [10%] chromosomal abnormalities were detected by conventional karyotype. However, culture failed in one case [2.5%] due to culture contamination. FISH assay confirmed the cytogenetic findings, for the probes used, on interphase nuclei in all cases analysed, except three cases of structural chromosomal abnormalities: [46, XX, add 21[q22]; 46, XX, t[5; 20] mat, 46, XY inv[9] [p11;q13]] paternal. In one case of culture contamination, FISH analysis was useful in excluding the aberrations of specific chromosomes 13, 18, 21, X and Y on the uncultured/interphase nuclei. Molecular cytogenetic technique of FISH is very useful in urgent cases of prenatal diagnosis where it can be used on uncultured amniocytes for rapid and accurate detection of common aneuploidies.

Preventive Dentistry

Evaluation of preventive care in the dentistry department clinics of the University Cheikh Anta Diop in Dakar.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (1): 69-73 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Clinics; Students, Dental; Health Education, Dental; Oral Hygiene

Abstract: This was a cross-sectional study of 295 patients treated by dentistry students that aimed to evaluate the preventive care received by patients attending clinics of the dentistry department of the University Cheikh Anta Diop in Dakar. The sociodemographic characteristics of the patients, clinic specialty, patients' brushing technique and the other preventive care was recorded. The study sample comprised 48.5% men and 76.6% adults. Over 32% of the patients were from the conservative dentistry clinic. For 52.2% of the patients, no preventive action was provided. The use of visual aids when teaching oral hygiene was observed for 17.4% of cases. Attitudes and practices of the dentistry students in relation to care require more vigilance and emphasis on prevention.

Probiotics

therapeutic use

A comparison between traditional yogurt and probiotic yogurt in non-inflammatory acute gastroenteritis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 280-283 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Yogurt; Gastroenteritis-therapy; Case-Control Studies; Double-Blind Method; Diarrhea-therapy; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To compare the traditional yogurt and probiotic yogurt in improving acute noninflammatory gastroenteritis. A double blinded case-control clinical trial, performed in 100 patients aged 6 months to 12 years of age from October 2008 to September 2009 in Ghaem and Dr. Sheikh Hospitals in Mashhad, Iran. The patients were assigned to the following groups: the case group received a probiotic yoghurt and the control group received the ordinary yogurt. There were statistically significant differences between the case and control groups in reducing frequency of diarrhea in the first [$p=0.000$], second [$p=0.013$], third [$p=0.028$], and fourth [$p=0.022$], therapy. Also, there was a significant difference [$p=0.000$] in discontinuation of diarrhea between the case and control groups. Acute non-inflammatory gastroenteritis improvement is accelerated by probiotic yogurt consumption.

Prostaglandin-Endoperoxide Synthase

Distribution of cyclooxygenase-3 [COX-3] in rat nervous system.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 245-250 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Nervous System; Rats; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Non-Steroidal

Abstract: Cyclooxygenase-3 [Cox-3] is a recently identified cyclooxygenase which is inhibited by paracetamol related drugs rather than traditional non-steroidal anti-inflammatory. In this study the distribution of Cox-3 has been studied in the rat nervous system both in the central and peripheral nervous system. Ten adult male Wistar rats weighing 300-400 g were killed by decapitation under brief anesthesia. Nervous system; brains, spinal cords, spinal ganglia and spinal nerves were removed and processed for immunohistochemistry using an antibody raised against Cox-3. Cox-3 was widely distributed in the rat nervous system. The expression appeared mainly neuronal. In the central nervous system, Cox-3 was localized in neurons in the brain and spinal cord. In the brain Cox-3 was highly expressed in cerebral cortex, hippocampus and cerebellum. In the peripheral nervous system Cox-3 was localized in neurons in the spinal ganglia and in the spinal nerves. Cox-3 was widely distributed in the nervous system. Thus, this isoform could be contributing to the generation of the physiological levels of prostaglandins normally for needed for homeostatic regulation in the nervous system. Localisation of Cox-3 in areas associated with nociception and pain such as brain, spinal cord and spinal ganglia support the hypothesis that Cox-3 may be the central target of paracetamol and other related centrally acting analgesics/antipyretics.

Protein-Serine-Threonine Kinases

Polo-like kinase-1 regulates first cleavage of one-cell embryos in culture during assisted reproduction.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 247-252 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Cell Cycle Proteins; Zygote; Cleavage Stimulation Factor; Mice

Abstract: To investigate the role of polo-like kinase -1 [PLKI] in the first cleavage of a zygote in culture. This experiment took place in the Reproductive Medicine Center of Tongji Hospital, Wuhan, China, from 1st June 2009 to 20th November 2009. First, we detected the expression of PLKI during the first zygotic division by using Western blotting, and then we reduced the expression of PLKI during the first zygotic division by ribonucleic acid [RNA] interference [including 4 groups: PLKI small interfering RNA [siRNA], siRNA control, mock transfection, and only zona pellucida [ZP] removal], finally we evaluated and compared the first cleavage rates of the 4 groups. The expression of PLKI peaked in the first M phase of zygotic cleavage [3 samples/group, 100 zygotes/sample]. The relative amount of PLKI of the mouse zygotes was reduced significantly after siRNA transfection. The first cleavage rate of the PLKI siRNA group was significantly less than that of other groups [siRNA control, mock transfection, and only ZP removal, $p=0.000$]. The PLKI plays a crucial role during the first cleavage of one-cell embryos, and the zygotes are unable to divide successfully without functional PLKI.

Psoriasis

complications

Assessment of osteoporosis in psoriasis with and without arthritis: correlation with disease severity.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 837-847 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Osteoporosis-diagnosis; Arthritis, Psoriatic; Osteoprotegerin; Absorptiometry, Photon; Disease Progression

Abstract: To assess osteoporosis in psoriatic and psoriatic arthritis [PsA] patients, by dual energy x ray absorptiometry [DEXA], and measuring serum osteoprotegerin [OPG] level, and to correlate findings with the extent of both skin and joint manifestations. Fifty psoriatic patients [16 of them had arthritis] were assessed by psoriasis area and severity index [PASI]. Total joint score was used to assess joint manifestations in PsA patients. DEXA were done for all patients and 20 healthy controls. Laboratory assessment of erythrocyte sedimentation rate, serum calcium, rheumatoid factor, and OPG was done. Fifty OPG level was significantly increased in both psoriatic and PsA patients in comparison to controls. However, PsA patients had more significant osteoporosis in neck of femur and wrist as detected by DEXA. In PsA patients, total joint score was positively correlated with disease duration and extent of skin involvement [area score of PASI] and negatively correlated with Z score of femur. Psoriatic patients with or without arthritis could suffer from osteoporosis as evidenced by significantly increased OPG. Prolonged and extensive cutaneous disease is an important risk factor for the development and severity of PsA.

Pyelonephritis

drug therapy

Comparing ceftriaxone and cefazolin for treatment of adult acute pyelonephritis; a clinical trial.

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Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases 2010; 5 (2): 75-79 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Ceftriaxone-therapeutic use; Cefazolin-therapeutic use; Clinical Trials as Topic; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Urinary tract infection [UTI] is a major health concern worldwide. The present study was aimed to compare drug resistance to ceftriaxone and cefazolin in adult patients with acute pyelonephritis. For this clinical trial, patients with fever plus either dysuria, frequency, flank pain or flank tenderness were enrolled. Having performed urinalysis [U/A], urine culture [U/C] and antibiogram, they were randomly assigned in two groups: ceftriaxone 1gr twice a day or cefazolin 1gr trice a day. Three days later, urine was re-evaluated and patients were categorized as clinical and microbiological responders. Chi-square test and Fisher's exact tests were used, when appropriate. Statistical

significance was defined as $p < 0.05$. Study population included 59 females and 27 males. *Escherichia coli* was the most frequent isolated pathogen [86.0%]. Dysuria, flank pain and flank tenderness was more frequent among non-*E. coli*-infected than *E. coli*-infected subjects, however, the difference was solely significant for flank tenderness [$p = 0.008$]. Clinical response was observed in 86.1%, 11.6%, and 2.3% of patients 3, 4, and 5 days following the therapy, respectively, however, there was no significant difference between ceftriaxone and cefazolin group. Totally, 93% of patients became culture negative. Rate of microbiological response did not differ significantly between groups. The results demonstrated that clinical and microbiological responses of patients with acute pyelonephritis are not always compatible. Meanwhile, first and third generation cephalosporins have similar efficacy for treatment of uncomplicated patients.

Quality Improvement

Impact of a quality improvement programme on family planning services in Egypt.

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Measure Demographic and Health Survey

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (1): 4-10 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Family Planning Services; Quality Indicators, Health Care; Ethics

Abstract: The Egyptian government's to improve the quality and usage of family planning was conducted from 1995 to 2000. Service Provision Assessment survey were used to assess whether the certified Gold Star facilities had sustained higher quality services than non-Gold Star facilities 4 years after conclusion of the programme. A nationally representative sample of 637 facilities providing family planning services were compared using several quality indicators. Gold Star facilities had significantly better availability of family planning methods, counselling and examination services than non-Gold Star facilities, independent of type, size and geographical location. Providers in Gold Star facilities were also more likely to adhere to higher quality practices in counselling and examination than in non-Gold Star facilities. The Gold Star programme was effective and could be implemented elsewhere in the region and globally.

Quality of Health Care

Quality of care for obstetric emergencies in 4 general hospitals in Egypt: an observational study of delays in receiving care and blood bank services.

Nada, K.H.; Barokot, A.A.; Gipson, R.

Healthy Child Project - Egypt Healthy Mother

EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (1): 19-25 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Delivery, Obstetric; Emergencies; Hospitals; Blood Banks; Transportation of Patients

Abstract: A lack of available blood contributes to 16% of all maternal deaths in Egypt. This study aimed to assess the quality of care for obstetric emergencies in 4 general hospitals in Egypt over a 6-month period with the focus on delays in receiving care and blood bank services. Observations were made of the processes and delays in the clinical setting, from the start of each patient's complaint until discharge, and the receipt and filling of orders for blood at the blood bank. Patients failed to recognize danger signs. Lack of transportation, incorrect choice of provider or facility and unclear referral systems added further delays. Delays occurred in hospital admission, assessment of patients, initiation of resuscitation, initiation of medical or surgical interventions, ordering blood, receipt of blood and administration of blood to patients. The blood ordering procedures were substandard. Lack of blood availability had multidisciplinary causes.

Receptors, Serotonin

Study of 5 HT[3] and 5 HT[4] receptors expression in HT29 cell line and human colon adenocarcinoma tissues.

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Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 120-125 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma-genetics; Colonic Neoplasms-genetics; HT29 Cells

Abstract: Serotonin [5HT] has been shown to be a mitogenic factor in several carcinomas. Its mitogenic effect is elicited through a wide range of 5HT receptor subtypes. In this study, the effects of 5HT, 5HT[3] [1-phenylbiguanide hydrochloride] and 5HT[4] [cisapride] agonists in promoting the growth of the HT29 cell line and the growth-inhibition effect of the 5HT[3] receptor antagonist [Y-25130 hydrochloride] and 5HT4 receptor antagonist [RS 23597-190] were investigated. The expressions of 5HT[3] and 5HT[4] receptors in human colon cancer tissues and the HT29 cell line were studied. The growth-promoting and growth-inhibition effects of 5-HT, 5HT[3] and 5HT[4] agonists and antagonists

on the HT29 cell line were studied using MTT assay. Receptor expression has been demonstrated by western blotting. The results showed that 5HT, 5HT[3], and 5HT[4] agonists caused significant proliferation of HT29 cells. 5HT[3] and 5HT[4] receptor antagonists had an inhibitory effect on the growth of these cells. Western blot analysis gave bands from colon tissue extracts and the HT29 cell line. The results indicate which 5HT[3] and 5HT[4] receptors are significantly expressed in both colon cancer tissue and the HT29 cell line. Expression for the 5HT[3] receptor is more potent. Furthermore, 5HT plays a mitogenic role in colon cancer cells and antagonists of 5HT[3], and 5HT[4] receptors can inhibit cancer cell growth.

Rectal Neoplasms

surgery

Outcome after total mesorectal excision in the management of rectal experience of 150 patients.

Shams, Nazem M.A.; Roshdy, Sameh; Youssef, Tamer F.; Shawky, Malak; El Kenawy, Mohamed; Zidan, Samir; Abotouk, Nevein

El-Mansoura University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Surgical Oncology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 155-161 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Postoperative Complications; Urodynamics; Survival Rate

Abstract: To assess oncological outcomes including local recurrence and cancer-specific survival as well as functional outcomes including urinary and sexual functions in 150 cases of rectal cancer underwent total mesorectal excision [TME]. Patients with mid or low rectal cancer underwent TME with preservation of autonomic pelvic plexus. Oncological and functional outcomes were prospectively recorded and analyzed. A total of 150 patients of middle and lower rectal cancer underwent either APR or LAR with total mesorectal excision and pelvic nerve preservation between 1997 and 2007 were collected. Anastomotic leak was the commonest complication [16.6%]. Isolated local pelvic recurrence was 10.6%. The 5-year overall survival and cancer-specific survival rate were 45% and 52% respectively. All patients could void urine spontaneously and no patient became incontinent or went on chronic retention requiring catheterization. Postoperative urodynamics revealed normal mean maximal urinary flow rate and voided volume in 90% of patients. Erection was possible in 93%; penetration ability was possible in 69 patients [80%]. Doppler US was normal on both sides in 80%. Advances in rectal cancer surgical techniques allows improving overall survival and quality of life through local control and preservation of sphincter, sexual and urinary function .

Refractive Errors

epidemiology

Prevalence of refractive errors among pre-school children at King Abdulaziz Medical City, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

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SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology 2010; 24 (2): 45-48 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Visual Acuity; Myopia-epidemiology; Hyperopia-epidemiology; Astigmatism-epidemiology

Abstract: Vision disorders are the fourth most common disability of children and the leading cause of handicapping conditions in childhood. The present study was undertaken to identify the prevalence and pattern of refractive errors among the school-entrant children at King Abdul Aziz Medical City [KAMC], Riyadh city - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The study population consisted of all the school-entrants [n = 1319], who attended the obligatory health examination for kindergarten and primary school entry during the period from March 2008 until October 2008. Every child was subjected to a 10min - visual acuity test [VAT] and autorefractive test applied by qualified optometrist. Children with a visual acuity of 20/28 or worse in one or both eyes, or with eye disorder [strabismus, nystagmus, ptosis and others] or abnormal ocular movement, were referred for a 45 min complete ophthalmic examination, which consists of: [1] Distance visual acuity [V/A], [2] cover - uncover test, and [3] non-cycloplegic retinoscopy. Refractive error cut-off point was defined according to their spherical equivalent refractive error [SERE]. Out of the 1319 children, 60 children were diagnosed as having one or more refractive error, with an over-all prevalence of 4.5% [4.2% in boys and 4.9% in girls] with no sex difference. Prevalence of different refractive errors were as follows; Myopia [2.5%, 95%CI1.7:3.3%].

Renal Dialysis

Acute effects of hemodialysis on pulmonary function in patients with end-stage renal disease.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 214-217 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Respiratory Function Tests; Spirometry; Kidney Failure, Chronic

Abstract: Despite many beneficial effects, hemodialysis may cause pulmonary dysfunction. On the other hand, patients with end-stage renal disease are potentially prone to lung edema and respiratory dysfunction. This study was conducted to evaluate the alterations of pulmonary function indicators after hemodialysis, measured by spirometry. A total of 26 patients on hemodialysis for at least 3 months were studied. They were all older than 18 years old. None of the patients was a current or recent smoker, and none of them had a history of respiratory diseases, current or recent respiratory infections, musculoskeletal disorders, or tuberculosis. All of the patients underwent the spirometry test before and after a 4-hour hemodialysis session, and the forced expiratory volume in the first second [FEV1], forced vital capacity [FVC], vital capacity [VC], and FEV1/FVC ratio were measured. After hemodialysis, the FVC significantly increased [P = .02], while no significant improvement in the FEV1, VC, and FEV1/FVC ratio were observed. Gender was related to the changes in VC, with better results in women [P < .001]. There was no association between the changes in spirometry parameters and age, body mass index, cause of kidney failure, type of anion used for hemodialysis, and weight changes. According to our results, pulmonary function, especially the FVC, improves after a session of hemodialysis.

Frequency of nasal carriage of staphylococcus aureus and its antimicrobial resistance pattern in patients on hemodialysis.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 218-222 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Nose-microbiology; Carrier State-eidemiology; Staphylococcus aureus-drug effects; Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Abstract: Staphylococcus aureus is currently the most common cause of infection in hospitalized patients. Patients on hemodialysis are at increased risk due to their immunocompromised state. The present study was designed to determine the frequency of S aureus nasal carriage in patients on hemodialysis. This study was undertaken in 2 dialysis centers to establish the frequency of S aureus nasal carriage at teaching hospitals of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, in the north of Iran. Standardized nose swabs were rotated into the anterior nares of the patients, and the samples were cultured on a blood-agar medium. Having grown the colony, gram stain, catalase, manitol, DNAase, and coagulase tests were all performed. Pattern of antibacterial sensitivity was determined by using the disc diffusion method. Also, agar dilution method was used to determine minimal inhibitory concentration of oxacillin and vancomycin. Of 84 patients on hemodialysis, 31 [36.9%] were nasal carriers of S aureus, of whom 23 [74.2%] were resistant to methicillin. Of the methicillin-resistant S aureus isolates, 3 [13.0%] were resistant to vancomycin and 7 [56.5%] had reduced susceptibility to vancomycin in agar dilution method. Resistance frequencies to clindamycin, ciprofloxacin, and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole were 12.9%, 9.7%, and 19.3%, respectively. However, all microorganisms were sensitive to rifampicin. Patients on hemodialysis are at an increased risk of S aureus infections; thus, screening of these susceptible patients should be considered as a health priority. Meanwhile, microbial sensitivity tests should be ordered for all cases in order to optimize treatment options.

Meta-analysis of factors associated with sustained viral response in patients on hemodialysis treated with standard or pegylated interferon for hepatitis C infection.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 181-194 (118 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis C-immunology; Hepatitis C-drug therapy; Interferons-therapeutic use; Polyethylene Glycols-therapeutic use; Age Factors; Meta-Analysis as Topic

Abstract: The efficacy and safety of pegylated and standard interferon [IFN] have been scrutinized in meta-analyses; however, factors associated with hepatitis C viral response in patients on hemodialysis are not well investigated. We evaluated factors that could be associated with sustained virological response [SVR] to pegylated or standard IFN monotherapy in patients on hemodialysis with chronic hepatitis C virus [HCV] infection, by performing a systematic review of the literature with a meta-analysis of clinical trials. We used both Mantel-Haenszel and DerSimonian and Laird random effects models, with heterogeneity and sensitivity analyses. Twenty-one studies on IFN-alfa2a or IFN-alfa2b [491 patients] and 12 on pegylated-IFN-alfa2a or PEG-IFN-alfa2b [279 patients] were evaluated. The pooled SVR for standard and pegylated IFN monotherapy in random effects model was 39.1% [95% confidence interval [CI], 32.1 to 46.1] and 39.3% [95% CI, 26.5 to 52.1], respectively. Pooled dropout rates were 22.6% [95% CI, 10.4 to 34.8] and 29.7% [95% CI, 21.7 to 37.7], respectively. Female gender, HCV-RNA copies per milliliter, HCV genotype, alanine transaminase pattern, duration of infection, liver fibrosis stage, and treatment duration were not associated with SVR. Only an age less than 40 years was significantly associated with SVR in both models [odds ratio, 2.17; 95% CI, 1.03 to 4.50]. Additional benefit of monotherapy with pegylated IFN in patients on hemodialysis with HCV infection in terms of viral response and adverse events is still unclear. According to the current literature, younger age was the only determinant of SVR.

methods

Effective use of continuous arteriovenous hemodialysis in a critically ill human immunodeficiency virus-positive patient with acute kidney failure.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 267-268 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Failure, Acute-therapy; HIV Infections; Treatment Outcome

psychology

Mental health, depression, and anxiety in patients on maintenance dialysis.

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Harold Simmons Center for Chronic Disease Research and Epidemiology

IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 173-180 (57 ref.)

Keywords: Mental Healing; Depression-epidemiology; Anxiety-epidemiology; Ethnic Groups; Comorbidity; Mass Screening

Abstract: Depression and anxiety are among the most common comorbid illnesses in people with end-stage renal disease [ESRD]. Patients with ESRD face many challenges which increase the likelihood that they will develop depression or anxiety or worsen these conditions. These include a general feeling of unwellness; specific symptoms caused by ESRD or the patient's treatment; major disruptions in lifestyle; the need to comply with treatment regimens, including dialysis schedules, diet prescription, and water restriction; ancillary treatments and hospitalizations; and the fear of disability, morbidity, and shortened lifespan. Depression has been studied extensively in patients on maintenance dialysis, and much effort has been done to validate the proper screening tools to diagnose depression and to define the treatment options for patients on maintenance dialysis with depression. Anxiety is less well studied in this population of patients. Evidence indicates that anxiety is also common in maintenance dialysis. More attention should be paid to measuring the incidence and prevalence and developing methods of diagnosis and treatment approaches for anxiety in patients with ESRD. In this review, we attempted to underscore those aspects of depression and anxiety that have not been investigated extensively, especially with regard to anxiety. The interaction between racial/ethnic characteristics of patients on maintenance dialysis with depression and anxiety needs to be studied more extensively, in order to assess better approaches to healthcare for these individuals.

Reperfusion Injury

therapy

Effects of stem cells and granulocyte colony stimulating factor in reperfusion injury.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 207-213 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Stem Cells; Granulocyte Colony-Stimulating Factor-therapeutic use; Rats, Wistar; Treatment Outcome; Reperfusion Injury-pathology

Abstract: Bone marrow-derived stem cells have a potential capacity to differentiate and accelerate recovery in injured sites of body. Also, factors like granulocyte colony stimulating factor [GCSF] can promote their mobilization to the injured sites. We aimed to investigate the role of GCSF as an alternative therapeutic option instead of mesenchymal stem cells [MSCs] in reperfusion injury. Twenty-nine rats with induced reperfusion injury were divided into 3 groups to receive MSC, GCSF, or nothing [control]. Kidney function was assessed by blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine levels. Histological grading was performed to evaluate the extent of tubular injury and the rate of recovery. All the rats reached recovery after 14 days. Rats in the MSC group reached early functional and histological recovery compared to the controls on the 7th day of the study [P = .01 and P = .02, respectively]. Compared to the control group, the GCSF group showed a more significant histological recovery on the 7th day [P = .04], but kidney function was ameliorated on the 14th day [P = .04]. Both the GCSF and control groups had a significant number of CD34+ cells, which were detected by flow cytometry on the 7th day after reperfusion injury. We found therapeutic effects following administration of both MSC and GCSF which was more evident with MSC in the setting of reperfusion injury. More investigation is required to find optimal time, dose, and route of administration as well as other possible contributing factors.

Rheumatology

Rheumatology at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences.

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Archives of Iranian Medicine 2010; 13 (2): 166-167 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Schools, Medical; Universities; Education, Medical, Undergraduate; Teaching; Research

Abstract: The Rheumatology Division in the Department of Internal Medicine at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences [former Pahlavi University] was established by Dr. Ali-Asghar Eghtedari in 1970. Drs. Mohammad Salami and Hadi Hedayati joined this division in 1973 and 1974, respectively. Since 1980, Dr. Akbar Rajaei has been in charge of this division. In 1986, the rheumatology subspecialty training program at Shiraz University of Medical Sciences was approved by the Ministry of health.

Schistosomiasis

diagnosis

Testicular schistosomiasis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 325-327 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Testis-parasitology; Infertility, Male-etiology; Infertility, Male-diagnosis; Endemic Diseases

Abstract: Testicular schistosomiasis is extremely rare, with only 12 cases reported. Reaching the diagnosis for this lesion that mimics malignant tumor is a great dilemma for the radiologist as well as the urologist. We report a case of testicular schistosomiasis from France that was managed conservatively. A 31 - year-old Egyptian male presented to the outpatient clinic with primary infertility for 9 years. Physical examination revealed healthy male without any congenital malformations. Blood count and C-reactive protein level were normal. Hormonal tests were normal. Scrotal ultrasound showed small mass at the right testis. Scrotal exploration was carried out and frozen section results were schistosomiasis. He was given medical therapy, and further investigations were normal. A thorough evaluation must be carried out, and testicular schistosomiasis may be considered in patients living in endemic areas. We emphasize the lack of data to reach this diagnosis by radiological imaging.

School Health Services

Adaptation of the school health index to assess the healthy school environment in Jordan.

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EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal 2011; 17 (1): 62-68 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Health Status Indicators; Faculty; Health Education; Questionnaires; Schools

Abstract: When the Jordan Ministry of Education planned workshops to raise teachers' awareness of the health environment in schools in underdeveloped governorates, a pre-post intervention study assessed the impact of these workshops in changing teachers' perceptions. A total of 193 teachers completed the self-administered Centers for Disease Control and Prevention school health index [SHI] for elementary schools, adapted for this setting using 6 of the 8 original modules. After the workshops, teachers' mean scores on all modules improved significantly, from 49.5% to 55.9% for health and safety/environment policies; 44.2% to 56.5% for health education; 40.3% to 52.9% for physical education; 51.3% to 59.2% for nutrition services; 62.5% to 73.8% for health services; and 55.2% to 68.3% for family/community involvement. The SHI model is implementable in a developing country setting to monitor and appraise the environmental components of school health.

Scleroderma, Systemic

immunology

Plasma polymorphonuclear neutrophil elastase in systemic sclerosis: clinical correlative study.

Soliman, Eiman Abdul Moniem; Shaarawy, Hany Mohammad; Abdul Maksoud, Rania El Sayyed; Abdallah, Ahmad Hamimy; El Hadidy, Abirr Shawky; Ali, Wahied Labieb Mohammad
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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 775-789 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Leukocyte Elastase-blood; Pulmonary Fibrosis; Respiratory Function Tests; C-Reactive Protein; Skin Manifestations

Abstract: To measure the plasma level, of polymorphonuclear neutrophil [PMN] elastase in patients with systemic sclerosis [SSc] and to study its relation to interstitial pulmonary fibrosis, extent of skin sclerosis, and other clinical manifestations of the disease. Seventeen patients with SSc [7 diffuse SSc [dSSc] and 10 limited SSc [lSSc]] and 13 controls were included. The degree of skin involvement was quantified by modified Rodnan skin thickness score [mRSS]. Pulmonary involvement was assessed in all patients by high resolution computerized tomography [HRCT] and pulmonary function tests [PET]. Plasma PMN elastase was measured in all patients and controls. There was a significant increase of plasma PMN elastase levels in SSc patients compared to controls. Elevated plasma PMN elastase levels were observed in 47.05% of all SSc patients especially in dSSc subtype and were significantly associated with the more frequent presence of arthritis [P=0.049]. Pulmonary fibrosis was detected in 82.35% of SSc patients by HRCT and restrictive lung disease, defined by FVC <80%, was detected in 70.58% of patients. Ground glass opacification [GGO] was detected more frequently in SSc patients with elevated PMN elastase levels compared to patients with normal levels. The presence elevated plasma PMN elastase in SSc patients had a positive predictive value [PV] of 83.3% in detecting early interstitial lung fibrosis. Plasma PMN elastase correlated with CRP but not with the extent of skin involvement or PFT results. Elevated PMN elastase may be used as a simple screening test to predict early interstitial pulmonary fibrosis in patients with SSc.

Sepsis

diagnosis

Early diagnosis of neonatal sepsis: the role of 16S rRNA gene sequence analysis.

El Hawary, Ismail M.; Nawar, Nada N.; El Anany, Mervat G.; Yonan, Moriam A.; El Seweify, Manal
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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 291-300 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Infant, Newborn; Early Diagnosis; Genotype; Polymerase Chain Reaction; Base Sequence

Abstract: Early diagnosis and treatment of newborn infants with suspected sepsis are required to reduce sepsis associated mortality and to prevent severe life-threatening complications. Clinical diagnosis is difficult and, blood culture, is often negative in the face of strong clinical indicators of septicemia, on the other hand, molecular diagnostics have proved to be a valuable adjunct for detection of neonatal bacteremia. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the role of 16S rRNA gene sequencing for rapid and sensitive diagnosis of clinically septic neonates with pathogen identification to allow for early and specific treatment of neonatal infections. A prospective study conducted in both NICUs of Kasr Al Aini hospital and Children's hospital, Cairo University over a period of 3 months from April 2008 to June 2008, Fifty neonates undergoing sepsis evaluation were included in this study. Risk factors, clinical manifestations and hematological findings suggestive of sepsis were recorded. Bloodculture and broad range 16S rRNA polymerase chain reaction [PCR] were collected from clinically septic neonates to confirm diagnosis of sepsis. Genotypic identification of bacteria by sequence analysis of the 16S rRNA gene was performed on all samples positive in PCR. Fifty neonates suspected clinically of having sepsis were included in the study. 61 samples were collected as a part of evaluation of infection, 50 samples upon admission and 11 samples as follow-up due to persistence of clinical manifestations. The rate of culture proven sepsis was 19.7% [12/61]. With the molecular method of broad range 16S rRNA PCR the detection of bacteria improved to 29.5% [18/61]. PCR revealed sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of 91.7%, 85.4%, 61% and 97.6% respectively, while the accuracy of this test was 86.7%. so, compared to culture, the 16S rRNA PCR demonstrated a high negative predictive value for ruling out neonatal sepsis. According to the PCR results, hyperthermia, feeding intolerance and abdominal distension were found to be significant among neonates with positive PCR. As for hematological manifestations, we found a significant association between increasing number of abnormal hematological findings and PCR positivity [p=0.006, p for ordinal correlation =0.01]. Odds ratio for having 2 or more abnormal hematological findings and PCR positivity was 3.77 [95% CI=1.2-12.3]. Sequence analysis was done for further identification of organism on all samples positive in PCR. The sequenced PCR was in accordance with blood culture results in 10 samples while one sample showed conflicting results [91% agreement]. Seven samples showed no growth by culture but were identified by sequence analysis. The sequencing-based identification of these isolates included: Enterobacter cloacae, Staphylococcus carnosus, Proteus mirabilis, Haemophilus influenzae, Streptococcus pyogenes and Klebsiella sp. One sample yielded insufficient DNA to

be analyzed. Broad range 16S rRNA PCR can be used to rule out sepsis. Both PCR and sequence analysis can provide additional diagnostic data that cannot be obtained with the use of broad-range PCR or routine laboratory tests alone. In neonates with clinically suspected sepsis, a primary decision could be made when the PCR results are completed, and within few hours, genotypic identification from the sequencing could be available to allow for early treatment.

Shoulder Impingement Syndrome

surgery

Arthroscopic decompression in the management of subacromial impingement syndrome.

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Bani-Suef and Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Orthopedic Surgery

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 195-201 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Arthroscopy; Follow-Up Studies; Postoperative Period; Rehabilitation; Pain Measurement

Abstract: Open acromioplasty has classically been described as a method of treatment for subacromial shoulder impingement syndrome. However the arthroscopic method of management has also recently gained wide popularity. The aim of this work was to present clinical outcome of arthroscopic decompression in the management of subacromial shoulder impingement syndrome. A case series. The study involved 30 patients with stage II-III impingement; 18 females [60%] and 12 males [40%]. Arthroscopic decompression was done from the bursal side [subacromial decompression]. Among other exclusion criteria in this series; there were no cases with concomitant rotator cuff ruptures requiring repair. The primary outcome measure was success of the procedure as judged by postoperative University of California at Los Angeles [ULCA] score on the last follow up visit and Neer Criteria for satisfaction. The secondary outcome was complications of the procedure. Average age at time of operation was 43.3 years. The mean follow-up was 25 months [range, 9-45]. Outcome was satisfactory in 90%; 53.3% excellent and 36.7% good. Three patients had unsatisfactory results; 2 fair and one poor. No postoperative complications were found. Results of arthroscopic subacromial decompression though somewhat technically demanding-are gratifying when performed properly in selected patients. Hospitalization is brief with rapid return to daily activities and little risk of deltoid muscle complications.

Sleep Apnea, Obstructive

complications

Serum risk markers as predictors of cardiac and renal complications in patients with obstructive sleep apnea.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 27-31 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; C-Reactive Protein-blood; Homocysteine-blood; Cystatin-blood; Cardiovascular System; Creatinine-blood; Body Mass Index

Abstract: Patients with obstructive sleep apnea are at high risk to develop many complications. Increased risk to develop cardiovascular and renal morbidity and mortality are the most sinister of these complications. There are various serum markers which are known to be helpful as prognostic factors for the development of cardiac and renal complications in those patients. The aim of this study is to determine the prognostic value of certain serum cardiac and renal risk markers in OSA. The study also aims to investigate the relationship between the serum level of these markers and severity of OSA. Forty five males were included in this study, classified into two groups, the obstructive sleep apnea group [n=30], this group subdivided into two subgroups with respect to apnea-hypopnea index [AHI]: subgroup A, [n=15], with AHI < 5; and subgroup B [n=15], with AHI > 5. The second group included [n=15] healthy control male subjects. All patients of obstructive sleep apnea group underwent overnight polysomnography after complete ENT examination. The serum level of cholesterol, triglycerides, C-reactive protein [CRP], homocysteine, creatinine, cystatin C were measured in both groups. Statistical significance was assessed with analysis of variance at p < 0.05. In correlation analysis, Pearson correlation was used. The results of overnight polysomnography were significantly diagnostic for OSA in all patients of the OSA patients' group. There was significant difference regarding serum levels of homocysteine, CRP and cystatin C in OSA patients' group compared to the control group. Serum homocysteine, CRP and cystatin C levels were significantly increased in subgroup B compared to subgroup A [p < 0.05]. There was no significant difference between OSA patient's group and the control group and between subgroup A and subgroup B in serum creatinine, total cholesterol, LDL-C, HDL-C, triglyceride. Increased plasma concentrations of homocysteine and CRP can be useful in clinical practice as predictors for cardiovascular disease in patients with OSA. Also increased plasma level of cystatin C is a predictor of impaired renal function in OSA patients and it is more sensitive than serum creatinine.

Smear Layer

Effects of using endoactivator for final irrigation on debris and smear layer scores: an SEM comparison.

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JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association 2010; 19 (2): 87-90 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Irrigation; Dental Instruments; Edetic Acid

Abstract: To evaluate the effectiveness of the Endo Activator on smear layer adhered to the root canal surface. Sixty human single-rooted teeth were instrumented and divided in three groups. At the end of the instrumentation phase, each group was rinsed with 17% EDTA. One group was not activated and EDTA was left in situ for one minute. The second group was activated using Endo Activator. The third group was activated with the Canal Finder System. Teeth were split longitudinally and both halves from each tooth were examined under SEM. The level of significance was set at $P = 0.05$. The Endo Activator group differed significantly from the non-activated group [$P < 0.05$]. However, there was no statistically significant difference [$P > 0.05$] between the Endo Activator group and the Canal Finder group or between the non-activated group and the Canal Finder group. Endo Activator was more effective in removing smear layer attached to root canal walls, although the differences compared to the Canal Finder System were not statistically significant.

Sperm Injections, Intracytoplasmic

Yq microdeletion in men with severe impairment of spermatogenesis undergoing intra cytoplasmic sperm injection.

Ghazi, Sherif A.; Abdul Fattah, Howida K.; Shoheib, Amal M.; Shoeir, Eman K.; Mostafa, Mona M.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 115-120 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Spermatogenesis-Physiology; Infertility, Male; Chromosome Deletion; Fertilization; Pregnancy Rate

Abstract: Genetic aberration is an important etiological factor in infertile male. Among these microdeletion of the long arm of the Y chromosome is the most common. The aim of this study was to check the incidence and the type of microdeletion in men with severe impairment of spermatogenesis and the relationship between these deletions and the ICSI procedure. Three hundred and ninety male were recruited to this study. The incidence of the microdeletion was 4% in patients with severe oligospermia and 8.5% in azoospermia patients. Deletion in AZFc region was the most common type of deletion encountered the degree of impairment of spermatogenesis was related to the size of the deletion rather than the type of the deletion. Sperm recovery in patients with microdeletion was less than those without deletion. Fertilization and pregnancy rate were comparable to genetically free couples. We conclude that microdeletion have negative effect on spermatogenesis depending on the size of the deletion but not on the sperm quality.

genetics

Higher incidence of chromosomes 13, 18, 21 X and Y aneuploidy in spermatozoa from patients with severe oligospermia and repeated ICSI failure versus fertile control.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 121-125 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Treatment Failure; Oligospermia; Spermatozoa; Aneuploidy; Chromosomes, Human, Pair 13; Infertility, Male; Chromosome Aberrations

Abstract: The incidence of numerical chromosomal abnormalities is higher in spermatozoa compared with somatic cells in normal population. The aim of this study is to examine the incidence of sperm aneuploidy for the chromosomes 13, 18, 21 X and Y using dual colour FISH technique in two groups of men. Group A: are 14 infertile men with severe oligospermia [sperm density less than 2 million sperms/ml] and had history of repeated ICSI failure. Group B: 8 fertile men with normal semen parameters. The mean total aneuploidy rate in men of group [A] is significantly higher than the fertile men of group [B] [3.18 Vs 0.73] [$p < 0.01$]. The mean aneuploidy rate for each examined chromosome was significantly higher in group [A] compared with group [B]. The highest aneuploidy rate affected the gonosomes [X and Y]. This results support the hypothesis that increased incidence of chromosomal aneuploidy a negative effect on embryonic development and implantation rate. Screening of men attempting ICSI procedure for sperm chromosomes aneuploidy is a potential prognostic tool.

Spinal Cord Compression

etiology

Spinal compression by brown tumor in two patients with chronic kidney allograft failure on maintenance hemodialysis.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 256-259 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Renal Dialysis; Kidney Transplantation-adverse effects; Hyperparathyroidism, Secondary; Osteitis Fibrosa Cystica; Spinal Cord Compression-surgery

Abstract: Brown tumors with non-neoplastic process are noticed in patients with end-stage renal disease suffering from a severe form of secondary hyperparathyroidism. Herein, we report a patient with chronic kidney allograft failure returned back to hemodialysis who experienced manifestations of cauda equina compression secondary to a lumbar brown tumor. Also, we had another patient on hemodialysis with a demineralized lesion affecting the cervical vertebrae. Although brown tumor is a rare complication, these two cases highlighted the importance of neurological symptoms in uremic patients. Spinal decompression surgery, in order to alleviate pressure on neurological structures, together with subtotal parathyroidectomy, were highly indicated.

Spinal Stenosis

surgery

Dermatomal somatosensory evoked potentials in evaluation of lumbosacral spinal canal stenosis.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 733-747 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Lumbosacral Region-abnormalities; Evoked Potentials; Decompression, Surgical; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Follow-Up Studies

Abstract: To evaluate Dermatomal Somatosensory evoked potentials [DSEPs] as an objective test for detection of sensory compromise and segmental affection of sensory roots in lumbar spinal canal stenosis. 25 patients with LSSS and candidate for decompressive surgery were recruited for the study. They were diagnosed by clinical and radiological criteria. 10 healthy subjects were concluded as a control group. SEPs and DSEPs were done preoperatively and 3 months postoperatively. There was a significant difference between patients and controls as regard DSEPs latencies [$p < 0.05$] while there was no significant difference between the two groups as regard DSEPs amplitudes. There was statistically significant difference between preoperative and 3 month postoperative DSEPs latencies [$p < 0.05$]. There was statistically significant difference between preoperative and postoperative functional scores [$p < 0.05$]. Sensitivity of DSEPs was 92%. The results of this study showed that DSEPs is a sensitive test and complementary to the radiological investigations providing information about the electrophysiological function of lumbosacral roots and the level of root compression. It is also non-invasive easy test.

Spondylitis, Ankylosing

Correlation of serum VEGF levels with clinical, laboratory and MRI findings in patients with ankylosing spondylitis.

Ali, Manal Abdou; El Trahouny, Shereen Abdul Aziez; El Fiki, Inas Mohammad Abdul Aziez
Zagazig University - Faculty of Medicine - Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Department

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 937-946 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A-blood; Complement C3-blood; C-Reactive Protein; Pain Measurement; Quality of Life; Immunoglobulin A; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: To investigate serum VEGF levels as an objective activity parameter and its relationship with clinical and laboratory parameters as well as MRI findings in ankylosing spondylitis [AS]. Twenty four patients with AS and 8 healthy matched individuals were recruited in this study consecutively. Cross-sectional study was planned and demographic, clinical, functional, MRI findings, and laboratory data of patients were evaluated. Disease activity, functional status, and quality of life were also assessed respectively, with Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity Index [BASDAI], Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional Index [BASFI], and Short-Form 36 [SF-36]. Mander Enthesis

Index [MEI] was used for evaluation of entheses involvement. We examined serum concentrations of serum VEGF levels pg/ml in patients with AS and controls. The mean value of serum VEGF levels in patients and controls were 316.4 pg/ml and 117.3 pg/ml, respectively. This difference was meaningful [$p=0.04$]. There was a significant correlation between VEGF level and C reactive protein level, albumin, C3, and IgA levels. MRI sacroiliitis grading showed significant correlation between VEGF levels and grades 1, 2, 3 and 4. A significant correlation between VEGF levels and distance of hand-floor, modified lumbar Schober's test, distance of chin to chest and extra-articular manifestations was found. However, there was no significant correlation between VEGF levels with MEI, BASFI, BASDAI, and SF-36 [$p>=0.05$]. Serum VEGF levels were significantly higher in AS patients than controls. Serum VEGF levels may be a potential biomarker of axial inflammation and disease activity in AS.

Postural profile in patients with ankylosing spondylitis: correlation with clinical and electrophysiological findings.

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Alexandria University - Faculty of Medicine - Physical Medicine Department

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 761-774 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Postural Balance-physiology; Electrophysiology; Pain Measurement

Abstract: To assess postural profile in patients with AS and to determine the correlation between equilibrium score and clinical, functional, and electrophysiological findings. Twenty patients with definite AS and fifteen healthy controls were included. Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Metrology Index, Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Disease Activity index, and Bath Ankylosing Spondylitis Functional index were used for patients' evaluation. The postural profile was determined using the sensory organization test [SOT]. Electrophysiological studies for detection of central nerve system lesions were carried out. No significant differences could be detected between patients and controls as regards the equilibrium scores, sensory ratios, or strategy scores. All patients, except for two, had their composite equilibrium score well within the normal limits. Three patients were abnormally more reliant on the hip strategy to regain balance under condition 6 of SOT. The center of gravity [COG] was excessively displaced anteriorly in patients with significant differences between them and controls. Electrophysiological abnormalities consistent with posterior column involvement were detected in six patients [30%]. In one of them, the pyramidal tract was also affected. The equilibrium score did not correlate with clinical, functional indices or electrophysiological findings. Most patients with AS were posturally stable. Their equilibrium scores were maintained well within normal values. The main abnormality was excessive forward displacement of the center of gravity. This was compensated for with no negative impact on balance abilities. The equilibrium score did not correlate with clinical, functional, or electrophysiological findings.

Sternotomy

methods

Tilted T ministernotomy: a new approach in cardiac surgery.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2010; 17 (2): 61-69 (58 ref.)

Keywords: Cardiac Surgical Procedures; Treatment Outcome; Postoperative Complications

Abstract: To describe Tilted T ministernotomy, a new surgical sternotomy procedure, and compare this procedure with standard sternotomy incision and other forms of ministernotomies at Queen Alia Heart Institute. Between June 2006 and July 2008, 50 patients underwent open heart surgery at Queen Alia Heart Institute using Tilted T ministernotomy for congenital heart disease, heart valves surgery, coronary artery bypass, and combined surgery and bypass. These patients [group I] were followed up during hospitalization for pain, wound infections, and shoulder stability. This procedure was compared with the standard sternotomy which was performed among 200 patients [group II]. All performed procedures are described in the text. A specially designed medical record form was used to describe immediate outcomes. Simple descriptive statistics were used to analyze the results. A comparison between both groups during surgery and the post operative period was done including time of surgery, cross clamp time, surgical difficulty, post operative pain, intensive care unit stay, total hospital stay, respiratory function, and pain killer usage. Most patients in group I used both shoulder girdles freely, resumed driving their cars after two weeks of operation and returned back to their jobs earlier than the standard sternotomy [group II]. The draw - backs of Tilted T ministernotomy included small surgical field, tension on the costochondral junction and more rib fractures. Tilted T ministernotomy achieves standard sternotomy advantages and allows the use of standard operative instruments and techniques. It also permits rapid, easy conversion to normal sternotomy exposure, it is easy to learn, there is reduced trauma, pain, post operative morbidity and improved respiratory function, faster rehabilitation, and on general improved patient quality of life.

Stomatitis, Aphthous

blood

Correlation between hematological parameters and recurrent aphthous stomatitis.

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JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association 2010; 19 (2): 124-128 (51 ref.)

Keywords: Recurrence; Vitamin B 12 Deficiency-complications; Folic Acid-blood; Hematinics; Anemia; Ferritins-blood; Hematocrit; Hemoglobins

Abstract: Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis is a painful oral mucosal lesion affecting about 20% of the world's population. On morphological basis RAS lesions can be divided into three main types including minor RAS [MiRAS], major RAS [MjRAS] and herpetiform RAS [HuRAS]. Eighty five percent of all RAS lesions are Minor in nature. Classification based on severity of the lesion includes simple aphthosis and complex aphthosis. The etiology of the lesion is unknown. Many factors contribute in the Pathogenesis of RAS like inflammatory bowel disease, food allergy, stress, hormonal and immunological disturbances. Vitamin B12, Iron and Ferritin deficiencies. Deficiency of Hematological parameters especially Folate and Vit b 12 causes Megaloblastic anemia which is more common in developing countries. Pakistan is a developing country and nutritional anemia is very common in the country. These nutritional deficiencies cause RAS. The aim of this review is therefore to determine the hematological parameters correlated with recurrent aphthous stomatitis.

Stroke

pathophysiology

Endothelial and platelet activation markers in early and convalescent phases of ischemic stroke: correlation with clinical and functional disability.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 711-721 (24 ref.)

Keywords: E-Selectin-blood; P-Selectin-blood; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Disability Evaluation; Risk Factors; Hypertension; Atherosclerosis

Abstract: The soluble form of selectins in the blood may play an important role in the pathophysiology of atherosclerotic ischemic stroke. To determine whether blood concentrations of the soluble form of selectins are elevated among patients with atherosclerotic ischemic stroke, whether their concentrations in blood correlate with clinical and functional disability and to estimate differences in their levels between lacunar and territorial strokes. We measured the serum levels of soluble E-selectin [sE-selectin] and soluble P-selectin [sP-selectin] during the early and convalescent phases of 37 patients with ischemic stroke compared to controls. We, also did correlation analysis between their levels at baseline and after 3 months with clinical and functional disability scores [National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale-NIHSS-and Barthel Index-BI-respectively]. Levels of sE-selectin and sP-selectin in stroke patients were significantly elevated compared with controls during the early phase, with significant fall in their levels below baseline measurements and below those in controls after three months. sE-selectin levels after 3 months correlated with a better functional status as measured by BI, while sP-selectin levels didn't show any correlation with clinical or functional scores. No significant differences were found in the course of sE-selectin, sP-selectin levels between lacunar and territorial strokes. The evaluation of endothelial and platelet markers would represent the pathophysiological status of stroke. This may offer the possibility of researching the application of antagonists and/ or activity modulators of some of them in ischemic brain disease therapy.

rehabilitation

Functional independent recovery among stroke patients at King Hussein medical center.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2010; 17 (2): 42-46 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Patient Compliance; Recovery of Function

Abstract: To describe the functional independent recovery and to assess compliance effect to rehabilitation therapy among acute stroke patients at King Hussein Medical Center. A total of 100 first time acute stroke [87 ischemic, 13 hemorrhagic] patients aged 60-70 years, who were admitted to King Hussein Medical Centre between June 2006 and June 2007 with acute stroke and at the same time were eligible for rehabilitative care were included in this descriptive

study. Data was collected using a specially designed medical abstract form for demographic characteristics, risk factors, functional independent recovery measure, follow-up for six months, and compliance to rehabilitation therapy. Simple descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data. The results were classified into three groups. Group I: patients who were independent within the first 72 hours [12%]. Group II: patients who were independent after six months [53%]. Group III: patients who were dependent with variable degrees [28%]. Four percent of the patients died during the 6-month follow-up period, and 3% were lost to follow-up. Compliance to rehabilitation therapy was highest among group II [84.9%] however the lowest compliance percentage to rehabilitation therapy was among group III [17.9%]. The major causes of non-compliance to rehabilitation were financial, transportation difficulties, and family misconception of the irreversibility of this disease respectively. A general health care policy is needed in order to improve the compliance of stroke patients to rehabilitation therapy.

therapy

The efficacy of bilateral arm training with rhythmic auditory cueing in stroke rehabilitation: clinical and electrophysiological study.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (4): 907-914 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Electrophysiology; Hemiplegia; Rehabilitation-methods

Abstract: To study the efficacy of repetitive bilateral arm training with rhythmic auditory cueing [BATRAC] on motor recovery in stroke patients clinically and electrophysiologically. Forty patients with chronic hemiplegia were included in the study. All patients participated in BATRAC [3 sessions/week] for six weeks. The upper extremity functional performance was evaluated by the Fugl-Meyer Upper Extremity Motor Performance [FMUEMP] and grip strength. Transcranial magnetic stimulation [TMS] was used to elicit MEP to the abductor digiti minimi. Functional performance and MEP were recorded before and after BATRAC. Following BATRAC there were improvement in functional performance [FMUEMP and grip strength], decrease in TMS threshold, decrease in the central motor conduction time and increase in MEP amplitude. These changes were significant [$p < 0.01$]. Besides, there was a significant positive correlation between pre-rehabilitation MEP amplitudes and the improvement in FMUEMP. BATRAC for 6 consecutive weeks has been proven effective in improving both functional performance [of the paretic upper extremity] and MEP parameters in chronic stroke patients suggesting that functional improvement might have been secondary to central motor excitability changes.

Strongyloides stercoralis

immunology

Identification of infective larva [L3] proteins of Strongyloides stercoralis by immunoblot.

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Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases 2010; 5 (2): 101-105 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Strongyloides stercoralis-chemistry; Larva; Immunoblotting; Feces-parasitology

Abstract: Strongyloides stercoralis is prevalent in tropical and subtropical regions worldwide. This parasite is the only nematode with the ability to multiply in its host's body via autoinfection transmission. Larvae detection in feces is difficult partly because of low egg production and also irregular larvae excretion in feces. Serologic tests [ELISA, IFA] are also diagnostic, however Strongyloides stercoralis antigens are not available as a diagnostic tool. In the present study, we analyzed filariform larva [L3] proteins of Strongyloides stercoralis by the immunoblot technique. Stool samples were examined by direct smear, formalin-ether and agar plate method to identify infected patients. Sera were also obtained and stored at -20°C . Infective larvae were then obtained by agar plate culture, which was incubated for 6-7 days at 20°C , then frozen at -70°C . Finally, larvae were suspended at a concentration level of 12000 in 250ml PBS, containing protease inhibitors and then were sonicated. Protein level was measured by Bradford method. Proteins of Strongyloides stercoralis filariform larvae were separated by SDS-PAGE, blotted onto nitrocellulose paper. Western blot analysis of these antigens was achieved using infected human sera [0.1, 0.01, 0.001 dilution] with strongyloidiasis, toxocariasis, hydatidosis, amebiasis and normal human serum as control. Four immunodominant proteins [23, 28, 30, 41 kDa] were recognized with strongyloidiasis sera in 0.1 diluted serum. None of the proteins reacted to normal human and amebiasis serum, but some showed reaction with serum of hydatidosis and toxocariasis. Having increased the level of serum dilution, only 41 kDa protein was recognized by strongyloidiasis sera. Other serums did not represent any reaction to the parasite's proteins. Therefore, the 41 kDa protein presents as the most important immunodominant protein in this study. The identification of immunodominant proteins adapted to the physiological and genetic conditions of the host is an appropriate diagnostic approach, which could be associated with improved sensitivity and specificity of serologic tests.

Substance-Related Disorders

Pattern of drugs of abuse identified in chemical samples.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 608-611 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Substance Abuse Detection; Retrospective Studies; Sex Distribution; Age Distribution

Abstract: To determine the pattern of drugs of abuse in urine and blood samples processed at referral laboratory in Pakistan so that information on the type of drugs used can be identified and used for ready reference for future strategy. Observational study. Clinical Laboratory of The Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi, from July 2006 to March 2008. Retrospective review of records were done for the common drugs that are used for screening at the Clinical Laboratory include alcohol, amphetamine, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, cannabinoids, cocaine and opiates. Alcohol was tested in blood and others were identified using urine. Percentages of tests screened positive and negative for individual drugs were computed by using SPSS 16.0. The ratio between male and female users was also established. A total of 17,714 tests were performed for drugs. The mean age of the patients whose samples were processed was 30+/-14.84 years. Majority used benzodiazepines 520/1317 [39.5%] among the samples tested for drug of abuse, followed by cannabinoids 423/5450 [7.8%], alcohol 75/1302 [5.8%], barbiturates 32/1148 [2.8%], opiates 137/5640 [2.4%], cocaine 5/1655 [0.3%] and amphetamine 3/1 202 [0.2%]. In all, males 15411 [87%] were tested more frequently as compared to females 2303 [13%]. Males were more frequently tested for drug abuse; however, drug abuse is increasingly seen among females. Benzodiazepines are the most frequently used. The same pattern of drugs abuse existed in different gender and age group. There is a need to explore the pattern and type of drug abuse on national scale.

Syndrome

Abnormal presentation of Peters' anomaly in a family with microcornea cataract syndrome.

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Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The] 2009; 10 (1): 111-114 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Cataract; Ear-abnormalities; Hypospadias

Abstract: A case of Peters' anomaly with bilateral crease on ear lobule and hypospadias was reported in a family with microcornea, cataract syndrome. The eyes had all the features of Peters' Anomaly. The combination of these findings has not been reported in literature to our knowledge, making this case a unique one.

Talus

Arthroscopic management of osteochondral lesions of the talus.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 147-153 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Osteochondritis; Arthroscopy; Postoperative Complications

Abstract: Arthroscopic management of osteochondral defects [OCDs] of the talus reduces morbidity associated with open surgical correction. This study presents a case series of arthroscopic management of OCDs of the talus for assessment of the outcome and factors affecting it. A series of 21 patients with subacute or chronic OCDs of the talus who received arthroscopic are presented; 2 patients were lost to follow up, leaving 19 patients with 19 patients ankles for evaluation. Duration of follow-up ranged between 12 and 28 months with a median of 18 months. Lesions were classified according to the radiographic staging of brendt and hartey. The primary outcome measure was success surgery as assessed by Ogilvie-Harris score system. The secondary outcome measure was the presence of post-operative complications. According to Ogilvie-Harris score, excellent or good outcome was achieved in 14 ankles [73.7%]. Outcome was unsatisfactory [fair or poor] in 5 ankles [26.3%]. Outcome was not related to age at operation or duration of the lesion. According to brendt and hartey stages, cases of stage III or IV 41.7% resulted in unsatisfactory outcome, while all stage II cases resulted in excellent or good outcome [p=0.106]. Arthroscopic treatment of osteochondral defects of the talus is a safe and effective procedure with reasonable degree of success.

Telomerase

urine

Detection of human telomerase reverse transcriptase messenger RNA in urine of high risk patients as a non invasive molecular diagnostic tool for urinary bladder cancer in Egyptians.

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University of Alexandria - Faculty of Medicine

Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The] 2009; 10 (1): 73-87 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Urinary Bladder Neoplasms-diagnosis; Recurrence; Urine-cytology; Sensitivity and Specificity

Abstract: Bladder cancer is an important national health problem as it is the leading cancer in men in Egypt. Cystoscopy and biopsy, currently remains the gold standard procedure for diagnosis, yet, it is invasive and costly. Urinary cytopathology remains to be the only non-invasive alternative method for diagnosis. Although it is tumour specific, yet it has a poor sensitivity, especially for low grade tumours. Detection of Telomerase enzyme in exfoliated urinary cells is a potentially good molecular diagnostic marker in bladder cancer, since the catalytic subunit of this enzyme [hTERT] proved to be essential for cellular immortality and oncogenesis. The study comprised 39 patients [36 with urothelial carcinomas and 3 cases were squamous cell carcinoma] with bladder cancer and 22 non cancer control [including 14 patients with benign urological disorders and 8 healthy volunteers]. The urine sample was split into two aliquots one was used to undertake RNA extraction and hTERT/GAPDH RT-PCR semi-quantitative assay and the second for cytological examination. Cystoscopy was considered the reference standard for the identification of bladder cancer. The hTERT/GAPDH RT-PCR test showed significantly higher diagnostic sensitivity than cytology [84% Vs. 75% $p < 0.008$] for confirmed UCC, particularly for low grade non-muscle invasive UCC [82% Vs. 64% $p < 0.005$]. On combining the two tests a sensitivity of 95% was obtained. A positive hTERT expression was detected 4-5 months earlier than cystoscopic evidence of recurrence in 2 patients during their follow up. In this pilot study, detection of hTERT expression in urine has shown to be a more sensitive marker for diagnosis of bladder cancer than cytology. The combination of urinary hTERT mRNA with cytological testing augments the sensitivity for the non-invasive early diagnosis of bladder cancer. This finding warrants further extended study to validate the potential role of hTERT expression as a diagnostic non invasive tool for high risk patients and detection of recurrence in bladder cancer in Egypt.

Thoracic Surgery

Cardiac surgery in octogenarians.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 631-632 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Aged, 80 and over; Coronary Artery Bypass; Postoperative Complications; Pleural Effusion; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: In Europe and North America, cardiac surgery can be done successfully on octogenarians, but differences in patient selection, surgical and bypass techniques prevent us from concluding similarly in Pakistan. This study investigated the short and long-term outcomes of cardiac surgery in octogenarians operated over a 5 years period at The Aga Khan University Hospital, from January 2001 to December 2006. Seventeen octogenarians, [mean age 81.7 +/- 2.3] underwent coronary artery bypass graft [CABG]. Thirty-days hospital mortality was reported in only 1 patient. Surgical complication of any kind was reported in 13 [76.5%] patients with pleural effusion being the commonest in hospital complication seen in 11 [64.7%] patients. About 13 [92.9%] patients were satisfied with the results of the surgery and reported post-surgery improvement in quality of their life. Cardiac surgery has an important role in the management of elderly patients with medically refractory cardiac symptoms, but the implications of widespread cardiac surgery in the elderly need to be addressed.

Tibial Fractures

Operative results of closed tibial plateau fractures.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 321-326 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Fractures, Closed-surgery; Follow-Up Studies; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Management of tibial plateau fractures remains challenging because of their number, variety and associated soft tissue injuries that further augment their complexity. Comparison of operative results in recent reports has been difficult due to a lack of standard fracture classification scheme and uniform standardized objective criteria for evaluating results. Between August 2003 to December 2004, 27 closed tibial plateau fractures were treated operatively using methods and principles advocated by AO/ASIF and followed up for an average of 35.74 months [range 24-68

months]. Fractures were classified according to Schatzker's staging system and results evaluated using Rasmussen's 30-point clinical grading system and Rasmussen's radiological evaluation of the knee at a minimum follow-up of 2 years. Type II was the most common fracture type [12 cases] followed by type I [8 cases]. There were 37% excellent and 51.85% good functional results with only 3 patients having unacceptable results. The mean Rasmussen's functional score was 25.062 [range 15-30]. Minimal fixation in comminuted or depressed fractures as compared to rigid fixation was the cause of unacceptable results. Loss of knee range of motion in a few cases was attributed to delayed knee mobilization in these cases. Using Rasmussen's radiological grading, 2 patients had excellent results and 8 1.48% patients had good results. Only 3 patients had poor radiological results. The mean Rasmussen's radiological score was 15.33 [range 10-18]. Moreover, clinical evaluation did not correlate with the follow-up radiograph. Anatomic reduction and rigid internal fixation followed by early knee motion and partial weight bearing during bone healing are the cornerstones in the treatment of tibial plateau fractures. Standard fracture classification, uniform reporting and evaluating criteria, along with detailed analysis of uniform treatment methods, has helped us to enhance our understanding of these fractures.

Tinnitus

psychology

Psychological and audiological profile of tinnitus patients.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 311-316 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Personality Tests; Audiometry

Abstract: The interplay of personality traits, depressed mood and tinnitus severity is highly relevant to diagnosis and prognosis in tinnitus related handicap. The aim of this work was to assess a sample of patients with annoying tinnitus audiological and psychologically to determine whether personality factors differ with different experiences of tinnitus. This study was conducted on forty patients of both sexes complaining of tinnitus. They were assessed audiological using; Pure tone audiometry [PTA], Transient evoked otoacoustic emission [TEOAE], distortion product otoacoustic emission [DPOAE] and were administered the Tinnitus Handicap Inventory [THI]. Psychological assessment included two self assessment questionnaires: SCID IT Personality test and Middle sex psychological test. TEOAE were abnormal in 9.8% of control group [CG], 29.34% of study group [SG-I] and 58.34% SG-2. DPOAE results were abnormal in 50% CG, 67.6% of SG-I, 89.9% of SG-2 and 92.4% of SG-3. THI scores were not correlated with age, gender, duration or level of hearing loss. Obsession and antisocial personality were significantly related to THI. There was a weak significant negative statistical relationship between Depression and THI. A negative statistical correlation between DPOAE, TEOAE and THI was found. On the SCID-II Personality test, 30% of the sample [12 persons] completed the criteria for the Narcissistic Personality disorder and also 30% [12 persons] completed the criteria for Borderline Personality Disorder. On the Middle Sex test the most frequent significant symptoms were Depression and obsession, 17.5% of the sample. Given that this is a preliminary study of the psychological profile of Egyptian patients with tinnitus, multicenter research is needed for better understanding of the psychology of those patients.

Tonsillectomy

methods

Harmonic scalpel tonsillectomy versus bipolar electrocautery and cold dissection.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 141-145 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Electrocoagulation; Electrosurgery; Comparative Study

Abstract: The aim of this study is to compare total tonsillectomy by harmonic scalpel [TTH] with bipolar Electrocautery [TTE] and cold dissection in children with chronic tonsillar hypertrophy. Patients were selected from Dar Al Shifa hospital, Kuwait, complaining of recurrent attacks of acute tonsillitis with possible snoring and obstructive sleep apnea. Twenty children with chronic tonsillitis who underwent harmonic scalpel tonsillectomy [TTH] were compared with twenty children who underwent tonsillectomy with bipolar Electrocautery [TTE] and twenty children with cold dissection from January to December of 2008. The main parameters included: Surgical time, estimated blood loss, Postoperative pain, hospital stay and postoperative complications. 60 children were evaluated in this study, 42 [70%] males and 18 [30%] females. TTH group had shorter operating time [mean: 7.1 mm], than the TTE group [mean 7.7 min] or the cold dissection group [mean 11.3 mm]. Intra-operative bleeding is significantly reduced in TTH group [mean 6.3ml] than TTE group [mean 8.3 ml] or the cold dissection group [mean 10, 7 ml]. Postoperative pain score reduced in the TTH group [1st day: mean 3.6 and 1st week: mean 2.4] than the TTE group [1st day: mean 4.7 and 1st week: mean 2.9] or the cold dissection group [1st day: mean 4.1 and 1st week: mean 2.6]. Postoperative bleeding reduced in the TTH group [0%], than the TTE group [10%] or the cold dissection group [5%]. Use of the Harmonic scalpel for

tonsillectomy may have several advantages over standard methods like electrocautery or cold dissection. Intraoperative blood loss and episodes of postoperative hemorrhages have been found to be minimal in patients in whom the harmonic scalpel was used for tonsillectomy. The device also appears to be associated with a reduction in operating time and postoperative pain.

Tooth Extraction

Causes of tooth extraction in oral surgery an analysis of 400 patients reporting to Khyber college of dentistry.

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JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association 2010; 19 (2): 110-114 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Dental Caries; Oral Hygiene; Age Distribution; Socioeconomic Factors; Awareness

Abstract: Tooth loss has been one of the major problems faced by the people around the world. Although a preventable disease at early stages, caries still remains one of the prime etiological factors of extraction of teeth. The aim of the present study was to find out the main causes and contributing factors to tooth loss. A representative sample of 400 patients attending the Department of Oral Surgery Khyber College of Dentistry Peshawar was selected. The collected information was documented on a specially designed proforma. In this study 400 patients were recruited. Out of these 204 were male and 196 were female patients. The average age group of extraction was found to be third decade of life [28.75%] while caries [63.25%] was the primary cause of tooth loss. Majority of the patients in this study were poor [46%]. Oral hygiene was not good as 40.75% of the patient did not clean their teeth at all while sweet consumption was also notably frequent. Dental caries is a preventable disease at early stages. Patient education is needed to change attitude from extraction to preservation of teeth as tooth loss is very alarming in young population.

Tremor

ECG changes in a patient with essential tremors.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 633 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Electrocardiography

Trigeminal Neuralgia

drug therapy

Comparison of the analgesic effects of peripheral injections of streptomycin/bupivacain and anhydrous glycerol in relieving trigeminal neuralgia.

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JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association 2010; 19 (2): 99-104 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Streptomycin-therapeutic use; Bupivacaine-therapeutic use; Glycerol-therapeutic use; Pain Measurement; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Trigeminal neuralgia is an idiopathic, paroxysmal, painful, unilateral affliction of the face, evoked by trivial stimuli to the specific trigger zone, lasting from a few seconds to two minutes. Medical and surgical treatment options are available with varying degree of efficacy. The objective of the study is to compare the analgesic effects of streptomycin/bupivacain versus anhydrous glycerol injection in trigeminal neuralgia. Sixty patients were selected via Non-probability, purposive sampling technique, at the department of oral and maxillofacial surgery, King Edward Medical University Mayo Hospital Lahore, from 1st June 2008 to 30th Nov 2008. Patients were randomly distributed into 2 equal groups. In Group A streptomycin/bupivacain injection was administered, in Group B 1 ml anhydrous glycerol injection was administered. Patients were reviewed after one week, one month, three months and six months postoperatively. 25 [83.34%] patients of Group A had excellent pain relief, 03 [10%] had good results and 02 [6.66%] patients had poor results. 28 [93.34%] patients of Group B had excellent results, and 2 [6.66%] patients had good results while none of the patients had poor results. The p value for these two procedures is not significant [p=0.378]. The analgesic effect of streptomycin/bupivacain injection is same as glycerol injection in trigeminal neuralgia. They are simple, quick, and easy to perform, and can be used as outpatient procedures. Trigeminal neuralgia, anhydrous glycerol, streptomycin, Visual analogue scale.

Tuberculosis

diagnosis

Significance of appropriate sampling in the diagnosis of tuberculosis [TB] - a comparison of different techniques.

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Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 39-44 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis-blood; Polymerase Chain Reaction

Abstract: After years of decline, tuberculosis [TB] has re-emerged as a serious public health problem worldwide causing significant mortality and morbidity in developing countries like Pakistan, where the estimated incidence of TB is 181 per 10000. The present prospective study was conducted in Shalamar Hospital Lahore from January 2007 to October 2009. The objective was to compare the PCR results of specific site samples and blood of the same TB patient to see the validity of PCR results based on blood samples. Clinical samples obtained from 205 patients of suspected TB [pulmonary or extra-pulmonary] were subjected to ZN smear examination, LJ medium culture, and PCR test by amplifying 541 fragment of Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex genome. A highly significant difference was seen in the test results clone on samples obtained from specific site according to disease and blood samples of the same patient infected with pulmonary or extra-pulmonary tuberculosis. The sensitivity of different tests was found to be significantly different, which was 67.32 percent for PCR test, 27.81 percent for LJ medium culture and 12.20 percent for ZN smear examination. However, there was no significant difference between different tests as far as specificity was concerned. PCR test sensitivity in pulmonary and extra-pulmonary clinical samples was 77.15 and 61.6 percent respectively, being significantly higher, when compared with sensitivity of other tests. The mean detection time for M. tuberculosis was 24 days by LJ medium culture and less than 1 day by .smear examination and PCR test. We concluded that the PCR test is more sensitive than ZN smear examination and LJ medium culture for the diagnosis of TB in pulmonary and extra-pulmonary clinical samples. To get more accurate results PCR for TB diagnosis should be done on specific site samples. Blood samples are not appropriate for the diagnosis of TB by PCR when the PCR is clone on TB genomic DNA.

epidemiology

Prevalence of tuberculosis in pediatric patients undergoing chest intubation.

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Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 30-33 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Prevalence; Prospective Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies; Chest Tubes; Drainage; Pleural Effusion-diagnosis; Diagnosis, Differential

Abstract: This is a prospective cross sectional descriptive observational study. This is designed to see indications and complications of chest intubation and to see prevalence of tuberculosis in chest intubation patients. This study was carried out in the Department of Pediatrics, DHQ Teaching Hospital, Gomal Medical College, Dera Ismail Khan. In a period of two years [Jan 2007 to Dec 2008]. All those patients who underwent chest intubation during the study period were included in the study analysis. After admission, a detailed history was taken and a thorough examination was performed. Investigations included X-ray chest, full blood count, ESR, analysis and culture of pleural fluid, Mantoux test and ultrasonography of chest and abdomen. Later a chest tube was placed in the relevant pleural space under local anaesthesia. Chest tube was removed when pus/fluid drainage was stopped for at least 24-48 hrs. Diagnosis of tuberculosis was based on prolonged illness, history of contact, history of measles, raised ESR, positive Mantoux test [$> 10\text{mm}$] and poor response to appropriate antibiotics and chest intubation beyond 10-14 days, all or some in various combinations. Data was analysed for age, sex, duration of illness, investigations, diagnosis, duration/complications of chest intubation, mortality during the study period and prevalence of tuberculosis in these patients. A total of 40 patients [n=40] underwent chest intubation during the study period. Twenty six [65%] patients were male and 14 [35%] were female. Four patients [10%] were less than 1 yr of age, 25 [60%] were 1-5 yr of age and 12 [30%] were above 5 yrs of age. Indications for chest intubation included pyothorax in 27 [67.5%], pneumothorax in 11 [27.5%] and pyopneumothorax in 2 [5%] patients. Seventeen patients [42.5%] were suffering from tuberculosis. The criteria for the diagnosis were positive Mantoux test [more than 10mm] in 12 patients, suggestive pleural fluid analysis in 9 patients, history of contact in 8 patients, slow response to standard antibiotic therapy and closed tube thoracostomy in 5 patients, history of measles in preceding weeks in 2 patients and suggested CT scan in 2 patients. Complications included local wound infection in 5 [12.5%], tube blockage in 2 [5%], surgical emphysema in 2 [5%] and no response to conservative measures due to pleural thickening and fibrosis in 1 [2.5%] patients. Mean duration of chest drainage was 8.1 +/- 2.4 days. Tuberculosis is a common cause of pleural diseases and it must be considered in the differential diagnosis of pleural infections, particularly pyopneumothorax.

Tuberculosis, Urogenital

diagnosis

Pattern of genitourinary tuberculosis in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis.

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Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 96-97 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Pulmonary; Cross-Sectional Studies; Tuberculosis, Urogenital-epidemiology

Abstract: Tuberculosis is an ancient disease. It is responsible for causing a major health problem in developing countries. Genitourinary tuberculosis is the second most common form of extra pulmonary tuberculosis after lymph node involvement. This study was carried out to determine the pattern of genitourinary tuberculosis in patients with active pulmonary tuberculosis. It is a cross sectional descriptive study. Carried out in the Urology Department of Jinnah Hospital and T.B outdoor of Gulab Devi Hospital, Lahore during the period Oct, 2002 to Oct, 2004. Two hundred patients with pulmonary tuberculosis, 117 males and 83 females, ranging from 17 to 80 years of age [mean 37.9 years] were included in the study. Hundred patients were freshly diagnosed cases [group-1] and the remaining hundred patients were already diagnosed cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and had received antituberculous treatment [ATT] for at least three months [group-2]. Diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis was based on positive sputum smear for acid fast bacilli [AFB] by Ziehl Neelsen [ZN] staining technique. Twenty four hours urine was collected from each patient. Each specimen was examined for the presence of mycobacterium tuberculosis by ZN staining and culture on Lowenstein Jensen [LJ] medium. Positive for one or both of these procedures was taken as positive for genitourinary tuberculosis. Biopsy of urogenital tract was carried out and histopathological examination was done in patients with positive bacilluria and having urinary symptoms. Genitourinary organs of 9 patients in group-1 and 18 patients in group-2 were found involved for genitourinary tuberculosis. Among 9 patients in group-1, the urinary bladder and kidney involvement were highest 3 [33.3%] followed by epididymis 2 [22.2%] and Ureter 1 [11.1%]. Among the 18 patients in group-2, urinary bladder involvement was highest 9 [50%] followed by kidney 5 [27.8%], epididymis 3 [16.7%] and testis 1 [5.5%]. Genitourinary organ involvement in patients already on antituberculous treatment is more common as compared to freshly diagnosed cases. Urinary bladder involvement is highest in both groups.

Tuberous Sclerosis

diagnosis

Tuberous sclerosis with hypertension and abdominal pain in a child.

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IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases 2010; 4 (3): 253-255 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Hypertension; Abdominal Pain; Epilepsy; Polycystic Kidney Diseases

Abstract: Hypertension in children is not as frequent as adults. In addition, most of the times, we encounter secondary hypertension rather than essential hypertension in children. This demands careful history taking, physical examination, and laboratory and imaging investigations to find the underlying cause. Here, a boy with tuberous sclerosis is reported who presented with hypertension and abdominal pain associated with bilateral renal cystic disease.

Ultrafiltration

[Impact of two types of sodium and ultra filtration profiles on systolic and diastolic blood pressure in patients during hemodialysis].

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HAYAT - Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The] 2010; 16 (1): 5-12 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Sodium; Renal Dialysis; Blood Pressure; Hemodynamics; Hypotension-prevention and control

Abstract: Intradialytic hypotension is the most frequent complication in patients receiving haemodialysis [HD]. This complication not only contributes to the illness of the patients, but also decreases the efficacy of the HD. So, hypotension prevention is a major challenge for medical team, especially for nurses. One of the preventive methods that have recently been presented is the use of sodium profile and ultra filtration [UF] profile. The aim of this study was to compare the effects of linear sodium + UF profile [type1] with stepwise sodium + UF profile [type3] on systolic and

diastolic blood pressure in HD patients. In this crossover design study, 26 HD patients from two dialysis centers at Esfahan University underwent three kinds of treatment: [1] control, constant dialysate sodium concentration of 138 mmol/L with constant UF; [2] linear sodium profile + UF profile [type1], a linearly decreasing dialysate sodium concentration [146-138 mmol/L] in combination with a linearly decreasing UF rate; and [3] stepwise sodium profile + UF profile [type2], a stepwise decreasing dialysate sodium concentration [146-138 mmol/L] in combination with a stepwise decreasing UF rate. Each treatment was applied in three dialysis sessions. Data were analyzed using repeated measure ANOVA test in the SPSS. Twenty six patients participated in the study. A total of 234 dialysis sessions were analyzed. There were no significant differences in the systolic blood pressure between three groups during predialysis and first and the second hours [$P > 0.05$]. The mean of systolic blood pressures were higher in the third hour and postdialysis during two types of profiles [1 and 3] compared with the routine care group [$P < 0.05$]. The mean of diastolic blood pressure was also higher in postdialysis during two types of profiles [1 and 3] compared with the routine group [$P < 0.05$]. There was no significant difference between the profiles 1 and 3 [$P > 0.05$]. In conclusion, sodium profile + UF profile is a simple and cost-effective method that modulate the dialysate sodium and ultra filtration rate and preserve the hemodynamic status and blood pressure of patients during dialysis. Therefore, using sodium profile + UF profile [type1 and type 3] is recommended in order to prevent hypotension and reduce nursing work during hemodialysis process.

Ureter

abnormalities

Complicated megaureter with aganglionosis in an adult lady.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 629-630 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Ureter-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Ureterostomy-methods

Abstract: Dilated ureters are often due to mechanical obstruction. This case report describes a young adult lady with primary megaureter due to aganglionosis finally managed with extravesical Leech-Gregor Ureteroneocystostomy.

Ureteral Calculi

therapy

Low power laser in the management of ureteral stones.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 289-292 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Laser Therapy, Low-Level; Incidence; Lithotripsy, Laser; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To evaluate the outcome of the low power Holmium-Yag laser in management of ureteral stones, and to report the incidence rate of different types of stones. One hundred and seventy patients underwent ureteroscopy and fragmentation of ureteral stones at the International Medical Center, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia between March 2007 and August 2009. Stones were measured by their largest diameter on CT and classified according to their location from the ureter to the proximal middle and distal ureteral stones. We utilized 8-11 F Semi rigid or 7.5 F flexible ureteroscopes to identify the stones, and all stones were fragmented and evaporated using a 10 watt lower power Holmium-yag laser lithotripter. All stones were completely evaporated and fragmented using the Holmium-yag laser through ureteroscopy. The age of the patients varied between 21-76 years with a mean age of 38.6 years [males 113, and females 57]. The largest diameter of the largest stone was 6-12mm [mean 8 mm] and classified according to its location in the ureter into proximal [93 [54.7%]], middle [26 [15.3%]], or distal ureteral stones (51 [30%]). We performed stone analysis in 122 patients [oxalate [n=87], uric acid [n=16], cystine [n=1], and calcium phosphate [n=8]]. Laser lithotripsy using low power 10 watt laser lithotripter is safe and effective method for stone evaporation and disintegration, and can be carried out as a day care procedure. The types of stones in Saudi Arabia are same as it has been reported before in the literature.

Ureteroscopy in the treatment of ureteral calculi: efficacy and safety.

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Journal of the Royal Medical Services 2010; 17 (2): 12-18 (57 ref.)

Keywords: Ureteroscopy; Retrospective Studies; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To present our experience with ureteroscopy for the treatment of ureteral calculi. A retrospective review of 904 ureteroscopies for ureteric lithiasis performed in 810 patients [mean age 39.3 years: range 14-70 years; 485 males, 325 females] at Prince Hussein Bin Abdullah Urology Center between January 2006 and January 2008 was conducted. A 9.5F rigid ureteroscope was used in all patients. Pneumatic lithoclast was used to fragment stones and the fragments were retrieved with forceps and/or baskets. Hospital and follow-up records of the patients were reviewed in this study. Success and complication rates are presented. Sixty one [7.5%] of the stones were located in the upper, 204 [25.2%] in the middle and 545 [67.3%] in the lower ureter. The size of the stones treated ranged between five to 20 mm. Ureteroscopy resulted in successful stone removal in 750 patients [92.6%]. Six hundred and fifty six stones were treated in a single session. Repeat ureteroscopy was performed in 94 patients [11.6%]. In 53 patients [6.5%] the stones were pushed up and successfully underwent ESWL. Antegrade renoureteroscopy was performed in three cases of ureteroscopy failure for fixed tipper ureteric stones. A total of four patients with ureteroscopy failure were referred for open surgery. Gross hematuria was observed in eight [1.0%] patients, 15 [1.9%] patients suffered from postoperative fever for an average of two days [range 1-4 days], 17 [2.1%] patients had persistent renal colic. Nine cases [1.1%] of ureteral perforation were successfully treated by JJ stent, and only one case of ureteral avulsion [upper ureter] was treated by open surgery. Four cases of postoperative ureteral stricture have been observed. On the basis of our experience, ureteroscopy is an effective interventional modality for ureteric stones with a low complication rate.

Urinary Bladder Neoplasms

drug therapy

Improvement in systemic chemotherapy options for advanced cases of bilharzial bladder cancer.

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Cairo University - Department of Medical Oncology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 37-43 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Schistosomiasis; Neoplasm Staging; Neoplasm Staging; Drug Therapy; Follow-Up Studies; Survival Rate

Abstract: Bilharzial bladder cancer is a major health problem in Egypt, as well as some African and Asian countries it represents a distinct clinicopathologic disease. In order to investigate efficacy of chemotherapy in cases with advanced bilharzial bladder cancer as well as different clinicopathologic factors, that may impact response to chemotherapy, we conducted a phase III study, upon 58 patients, over the period from April 1999 to Dec. 2002. The 58 patients had pathologically proven bladder carcinoma on top of previous bilharzial cystitis presenting with either metastatic, inoperable, or recurrent disease. The 55 patient's evaluable for response, 26 patients were randomized to receive single agent epirubicin, claimed to be most active single agent in cases of bilharzial bladder cancer and the remaining 29 patients received the combination of epirubicin with vincristine alternating with etoposide and ifosfamide. The clinicopathologic characteristics of the two groups were comparable, except for the higher frequency of grade 3 tumors in the combination chemotherapy group. Those who received single agent chemotherapy, had a response in only 4 cases response rate [15.38%] with only 2 cases achieving complete remission, those receiving combination chemotherapy had a response in 11 patients [response rate of 37.9%] with only 2 patients achieving complete responses. In terms of disease control rate [CR+PR+SD] epirubicin had a control rate of 46.15%, with a mean TDP of 8 months and mean OS of 9 months, versus 62% for those receiving combination treatment with a mean TDP of 7 months and a mean OS. of 9.4 months. The 5 year actuarial PFS rate for patients who have achieved PR and CR in both treatment groups [15 patients] was 20.5%, SE = 5.8. Combination treatment group had a higher PFS of 36.2%, in contrast to 15.4% in the group receiving epirubicin treatment, a difference that proved to be statistically significant [p=0.04]. Patients randomized to receive combination treatment had a higher 5 year overall survival rate of 37.9%, versus 25.5% in patient receiving epirubicin treatment, however, this difference was not statistically significant [p=0.4]. Seventy six percent of patients receiving combination treatment expressed both MDR and p53 versus 33% and 50% respectively for those receiving single agent epirubicin, yet such occurrence had no statistically significant correlation with response, but MOR affected OS and PFS for responding cases. Toxicity from treatment was in the form of vomiting, mucositis, diarrhea, leucopenia, anemia and were all comparable between both groups except for alopecia which was more prominent in those receiving single agent epirubicin. Among different clinicopathologic variables only the pathologic cell type seemed to affect response.

Urinary Tract Infections

drug therapy

Comparison of 3-day and 7-day ciprofloxacin regimen for the treatment of uncomplicated urinary tract infection in women: a randomized double-blind clinical trial.

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Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases 2010; 5 (2): 70-74 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Ciprofloxacin-administration and dosage; Ciprofloxacin-therapeutic use; Double-Blind Method; Clinical Trials as Topic; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Urinary tract infections [UTIs] are among the most commonly bacterial infections in clinical practice. Almost half of all women experience at least one urinary tract infection in their lifetime. This study compared efficacy and safety of 3-day and 7-day ciprofloxacin regimen for the treatment of uncomplicated urinary tract infection in women. A total of 76 patients were randomly assigned to two treatment groups. One group received ciprofloxacin, 250 mg twice a day for 3 days [n=39] and the other group received ciprofloxacin 250 mg twice a day for 7 days [n=37]. Subjects were visited and assessed three times during the study period [baseline, end of treatment, and test for cure]. Clinical and bacteriological responses to the treatment were compared between the two groups. There was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of age distribution and clinical signs/symptoms during the baseline visit. There was no significant difference between clinical or bacteriological responses between the two groups. Three-day regimen of ciprofloxacin showed high microbiological eradication rate for *E. coli* [66.7%] which was similar to the eradication rate observed for 7-day regimen [64.8%]. No statistically significant difference was found in adverse effects between the groups, except for nausea [p=0.041]. A 3-day ciprofloxacin regimen appeared to be safe and effective for the treatment of UTI in women. Therefore, shorter therapy duration with ciprofloxacin can potentially improve patient compliance and decrease costs.

Uterine Hemorrhage

diagnosis

Acceptability and accuracy of saline infusion sonohysterography in women with postmenopausal bleeding.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2010; 20 (9): 571-575 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Postmenopause; Sodium Chloride-diagnostic use; Uterus-ultrasonography; Hysteroscopy; Biopsy; Endometrium; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To validate the diagnostic efficacy of saline infusion sonohysterography [SIS] in the evaluation of uterine cavity, in women with postmenopausal bleeding and endometrial thickness ≥ 5 mm. Cross-sectional study. Military Hospital, Rawalpindi, from March 2005 to July 2008 and Combined Military Hospital, Multan, from September 2008 to June 2009. Seventy seven eligible participants included women complaining of postmenopausal bleeding were included; out of whom 69 completed the procedure satisfactorily. Pain scores during procedure were assessed to determine patient acceptability. Following saline infusion sonohysterography all patients also underwent an outdoor pipelle endometrial biopsy in a one-stop postmenopausal bleed clinic. Findings of sonohysterography were compared with hysteroscopy/ hysterectomy specimen. Majority of the patients 34 [49.2%] experienced no pain during the procedure, 51 [74%] women had a positive SIS and the findings were negative in 18 [26%] patients. The commonest abnormal finding on SIS was focal thickening in 23 [32%] and endometrial polyp in 12 [17%] cases. Saline infusion hysterosonography picked up 3 cases of false positive polyps [5.8%] and missed a case of submucous fibroid near cervix [1.8%]. Upon comparison of findings of hysteroscopy and hysterectomy in 53 cases, there was complete agreement in a total of 43 [88%] cases. The sensitivity of sonohysterography was 92% and specificity was 78%. All the ladies with abnormal SIS had diagnostic or therapeutic procedures and finally only 24 [35%] were managed on conservative follow-up. Normal SIS led to conservative management in 16 [88%]. Sonohysterography in combination with endometrial biopsy is a useful technique useful for the evaluation of postmenopausal bleeding. Patient acceptability and diagnostic capability is high and it reduces demand for hysteroscopy.

Uveitis

therapy

Echography-verified retrobulbar triamcinolone injection in the treatment of uveitis.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (3): 223-230 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Ultrasonography; Triamcinolone-therapeutic use; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: The aim of the present study is to assess the efficacy of sonography-verified retrobulbar injection [RBI] of Triamcinolone acetonide [TAA] in the treatment of uveitis and the management of persistent and refractory uveitic macular edema [ME]. In this prospective study 26 eyes of 20 patients were included. Patients underwent RBI of TAA for intraocular inflammation and/or cystoid macular edema [CME] caused by chronic non-infective anterior,

intermediate, posterior or pan uveitis. Patients with ocular hypertension or glaucoma were excluded from the study. The etiology of uveitis snellen visual acuity [VA] in decimal fraction, applanation intraocular pressure [IOP] were recorded, anterior segment findings were evaluated by slit lamp and posterior segment findings by ophthalmoscopy, slit lamp biomicroscopy or ultrasonography. Fundus fluorescein angiography [FFA] was performed whenever the ocular media allowed. The primary outcome measures were: Improvement of uveitis [inflammatory activity], angiographic appearance of CME at 6 months of follow-up and change in VA. There were 9 cases of Behcet's disease [45%], 4 cases of VKH [20%], 2 cases of intermediate uveitis [10%] and 5 cases of idiopathic uveitis [25%]. There was a statistically significant improvement of visual acuity [VA] after injection in all patients with a p-value of 0.045. Complete resolution of anterior uveitis occurred in 6 eyes in the 1st week, 4 eyes in the 2nd week and eyes in the 1st month. One case [2 eyes] failed to achieve complete resolution at the end of follow-up [7%]. Regarding vitreous inflammatory activity, complete resolution occurred in 6 eyes in the 1st week, 4 eyes in the 2nd week, 3 eyes in the 1st month, 4 eyes in the 2nd month and 5 eyes in the 3rd month. 4 eyes failed to achieve complete resolution at the end of follow-up [14%]. Although the IOP to be temporarily higher after injection, the increase in IOP was not statistically significant. Sonographic confirmation of the paramacular location of depot steroids after RBI can potentially raise the therapeutic success in refractory uveitis and CME; although the effect may be transient. The procedure is relatively safe. Week 2 is the most probable time for the development of a high IOP. The most significant therapeutic effect of retrobulbarly-injected TAA on inflammatory activity appears at 4 weeks however, its effect in terms of patient satisfaction and reduction in CME is maintained for as long as 4 months.

Vagina

chemistry

Can vaginal pH predict menopause?

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Saudi Medical Journal 2010; 31 (3): 253-256 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Hydrogen-Ion Concentration; Menopause; Cross-Sectional Studies; Sensitivity and Specificity; Predictive Value of Tests

Abstract: To review the role of vaginal pH in the diagnosis of menopause. This descriptive cross-sectional study was performed in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Amir University Hospital, Semnan, Iran from March 2008 to March 2009 on 200 women [100 non-menopausal and 100 post-menopausal] from 45-65 years old. The pH paper was placed directly in contact in the lower third side wall of the vagina, and the pH was measured. Simultaneous sampling and culture of the vaginal discharge and blood samples for follicle stimulating hormone [FSH] was performed in the same day. Cases of bacterial vaginosis, trichomonas or other vaginitis were treated, and again 2 weeks later, the vaginal pH was measured. The gold standard for the diagnosis of menopause was FSH >35IU, hypoestrogenemia symptoms, and amenorrhea for one year. Receiver operating characteristic curve was used to determine the best cut-off point. The sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values were evaluated. The mean +/- standard deviation age in the post-menopausal women was 58 +/- 3.8, and in non-menopausal women was 47.6 +/- 2. The vaginal pH in the diagnosis of menopause has a sensitivity of 92.7%, specificity - 83.5%, positivity - 84.9%, and negative -92% predictive values [cut-off point >6]. Our study suggests that the pH of the vagina can be a good alternative to test for the diagnosis of menopause.

Water Microbiology

Bacteriological quality of drinking water in Lahore.

Anwar, Muhammad Saeed; Lateef, Shahla; Siddiqi, Ghulam Mujtaba

Services Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of Pathology

Biomedica 2010; 26 (1): 66-69 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: It is well established that a large number of infectious diseases are transmitted primarily through water supplies contaminated with human and animal excreta particularly faeces. The purpose of the study was to assess bacteriological quality of drinking water in Lahore-Pakistan. It is a cross sectional descriptive study performing the Lahore city during the months of April and May 2008. A total of 530 water samples were collected from different localities of whole of the Lahore city. These represented areas with different socio-economic conditions. The samples were collected in sterilized containers and brought to the laboratory within two hours of collection. All the samples were tested for contamination with bacteria using multiple tube method to determine most probable number of total coliforms and faecal coliforms using standard procedure. Among 530 water samples, 197 samples [37.2%] were positive for bacterial contamination. It was observed that bacterial contamination was maximum in areas with low SEC [43.6%], followed by intermediate SEC [36.5%] and high SEC [22.9%]. The difference was found to be statistically significant [p < 0.15] between areas with High and Low SEC while it was non-significant [p>0.5] between areas with Low and

Intermediate SEC. Bacterial contamination is significant pro Hem in Lahore. Regular monitoring and chlorination/establishment of water filtration plants can improve this situation.

Wound Infection

microbiology

Microbiologic assessment of non-surgical traumatic wound infections and surgical site infections in hospitalized patients.

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Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases 2010; 5 (2): 80-83 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Surgical Wound Infection-microbiology; Staphylococcus aureus; Prevalence; Inpatients; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Surgical site infections [SSIs] are the most common nosocomial infections in surgical patients. Depending on the source of a traumatic wound, particular pathogens are expected to be present while their prevalence varies in different conditions. This study focused on determination of microorganisms in traumatic wound infection and the frequency of Staphylococcus aureus and other organisms in SSIs. A total of 116 patients were studied among whom 86 patients [18 females and 68 males] underwent microbiological assessment for non-surgical wound infections and 30 patients [all were males] had SSIs. Specimens were cultured on blood agar, MacConkey agar, and chocolate agar while direct examination and gram-staining were also achieved for each sample. Staphylococcus aureus [20.9%] was the most commonly isolated organism among non-surgical traumatic wound infections, however, Proteus mirabilis, Salmonella Arizona and streptococcus group A were less commonly isolated [1.1% each]. Similarly, S. aureus [40%] was the most prevalent isolated organism in SSIs while enterobacter Spp was found only in 4 cases [13.3%]. Our results revealed that S. aureus is the most commonly isolated organism in non-surgical traumatic wound infections and SSIs, therefore, appropriate therapeutic approach and applying efficient preventive modalities are of utmost importance.

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PROSTAGLANDIN-ENDOPEROXIDE SYNTHASE
- Droupy, Stephanej**
SCHISTOSOMIASIS (diagnosis)
- Dumont, Julie**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (genetics)

- Ebrahimzadeh, Azadeh**
PYELONEPHRITIS (drug therapy)
- Edrissian, Gh.**
MALARIA, FALCIPARUM (diagnosis)
- Eftekhari, Yahya**
HEPATITIS B VIRUS (genetics)
- Eid, Samia M.**
PRE-ECLAMPSIA
- Eidaros, Maher**
NASOPHARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS (immunology)
- Eini, Peyman**
BRUCELOSIS (blood)
- Einollahi, Behzad**
HEPATITIS C
- El Achy, Samar N.**
TELOMERASE (urine)
- El Anany, Mervat G.**
SEPSIS (diagnosis)
- El Awadi, Abou Saleh**
PACEMAKER, ARTIFICIAL
- El Awady, Ghada A.**
CATARACT (surgery)
- El Azab, Adel A.**
OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL (genetics)
- El darouti, Mohamad A.**
FARBER LIPOGRANULOMATOSIS (diagnosis)
- El Debakey, Fouad**
DIABETES MELLITUS, EXPERIMENTAL
- El Defrawy, Hany**
DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (complications)
- El Dessouky, Ola M.**
LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE
- El Fiki, Inas Mohammad Abdul Aziez**
FASCIITIS, PLANTAR (therapy)
SPONDYLITIS, ANKYLOSING
- El Fouhil, Daad F.I.**
PRE-ECLAMPSIA
- El Gendy, Hala**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 1 (immunology)
- El Hadab, Abdurahman**
PACEMAKER, ARTIFICIAL
- El Hadidy, Abirr Shawky**
SCLERODERMA, SYSTEMIC (immunology)
- El Hawary, Ismail M.**
SEPSIS (Diagnosis)
- El Housseiny, Mona Gamal El Dien**
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (pathology)
- El Husseiney, Hossam**
SPINAL STENOSIS (surgery)
- El Kadery, Nadia Abdul Salam**
SPINAL STENOSIS (surgery)
- El Kady, Basma Ahmed**
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (complications)
- El Kamah, Ghada Y.**
AUTISTIC DISORDERS
- FARBER LIPOGRANULOMATOSIS (diagnosis)**
- El Katoury, Ahmed I.S.**
ACHONDROPLASIA (diagnosis)
- El Kenawy, Mohamed**
RECTAL NEOPLASMS (surgery)
- El Masry, Manal**
LEUKEMIA
- El Mekawey, Hany**
DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (complications)
- El Mouzan, Mohammad I.**
MALNUTRITION (epidemiology)
- El Ramly, Mahmoud A.**
ALOPECIA (genetics)
- El Saadany, Hanan Mohammad**
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (diagnosis)
- El Saeed, Mohamed**
SPINAL CORD COMPRESSION (etiology)
- El Said, Manal H.**
POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME
- El Said, Nehal H.**
POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME
- El Salamouny, Tamer**
SPINAL CORD COMPRESSION (etiology)
- El Salim, Ahmad**
EMERGENCY SERVICE, HOSPITAL (utilization)
- El Sayed, Mohamad A.**
ANEMIA, SICKLE CELL (Psychology)
- El Sayed, Mohamad Abdel fattah**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 1
- El Sayed, Solaf M.**
NERVE TISSUE PROTEINS
- El Sayed, Yasmine M.**
UVEITIS (therapy)
- El Sedfy, Heba H.**
NERVE TISSUE PROTEINS
- El Sergany, Mervat**
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (diagnosis)
- El Seweify, Manal**
SEPSIS (Diagnosis)
- El Shahaly, Mohsen Hassan**
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (therapy)
- El Shamy, Hebat Allah Ahmad**
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (pathogenesis)
- El Shennawy, Amira M.**
TINNITUS (Psychology)
- El Sherbiny, Mamdouh**
URINARY BLADDER NEOPLASMS (drug therapy)

El Sherief, Rawheya Rabie
BELL PALSY (diagnosis)

El Shishtawy, Heba
SPINAL STENOSIS (surgery)

El Sobky, Ezzat S.
PREGNANCY, HIGH-RISK (genetics)

El Taweel, Maha A.
LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE

El Trahouny, Shereen Abdul Aziz
SPONDYLITIS, ANKYLOSING

El Wan, Amany E.
HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA (therapy)

El Zorkany, Dalia M.
CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS

Elbendary, Amal M.
EPIRETINAL MEMBRANE

Emam, Ahmed Al Sayyed
OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL (genetics)

Esfandiar, Nasrin
ACIDOSIS, RENAL TUBULAR (genetics)

Eslani, Medi
MOUTH (microbiology)

Esmaili, Rana
ACIDOSIS, RENAL TUBULAR (genetics)

Estebarsari, F.
MOTOR ACTIVITY

Etesam, Noushin
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (drug therapy)

Ezzat, Ahmad
CARCINOMA, NON-SMALL-CELL LUNG
(radiotherapy)

Fadaee, Razieh
WOUND INFECTION (microbiology)

Fadda, Samia M.H.
ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT (injuries)

Fallah, Fatemeh
MOUTH (microbiology)

Farahbakhsh, M.
MOTOR ACTIVITY

Faramawy, Mohamed Abdel Basett
OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL (genetics)

Faramawy, Mohammad Abdul Bassett
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (diagnosis)

Farooq, Wajiha
HEPATITIS E (diagnosis)

Farouk, Hanan Mohammad
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (pathogenesis)

Farshad, Shohreh
HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Fatemi, Seyed Mahmoud
KIDNEY DISEASES, CYSTIC (ultrasonography)

Fathallah, Mahmoud Mohammad
OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL (genetics)

Fathi, Sahar
PSORIASIS (complications)
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES

Fatimi, Saulat H.
THORACIC SURGERY

Fawwaz, Sherien
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES

Faye, A.
PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

Faye, D.
PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

Fayyaz, Iram
CATARACT (blood)

Feroz, Irfan
URETER (abnormalities)

Feroze, Usama
RENAL DIALYSIS (psychology)

Fida, Mubassar
DENTAL ARCH

Fouad, Iman
CARCINOMA, NON-SMALL-CELL LUNG (radiotherapy)

Fronczak, N.
QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

Gabbani, Saleh A.
EDUCATION, MEDICAL (methods)

Gaber, Ayman A.
URINARY BLADDER NEOPLASMS (drug therapy)

Gad Allah, Farida
LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE

Gadalla, Amr M.
SPERM INJECTIONS, INTRACYTOPLASMIC
(genetics)

Gadallah, Farida
MYELOID LEUKEMIA, ACUTE (genetics)

Gamal, Mahmoud
DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (complications)

Gamal, Mahmoud M.
UVEITIS (therapy)
ASTIGMATISM (surgery)

Ghafari, Ali
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION

Ghafourifard, M.
ULTRAFILTRATION

Ghaly, Mona S.
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (therapy)

Ghani, Farooq
SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS

Ghani, Fazal
COMPREHENSIVE DENTAL CARE

Ghani, Mansoor
CATARACT (blood)

Ghasemian, Roya
RENAL DIALYSIS

Ghazi, Sherif
ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION

Ghazi, Sherif A.
FERTILIZATION IN VITRO
SPERM INJECTIONS, INTRACYTOPLASMIC (genetics)

Gheith, Osama
SPINAL CORD COMPRESSION (etiology)

Gholami, Siavash
CARDIOMYOPATHY, HYPERTROPHIC

Ghoneim, Mohamed
SPINAL CORD COMPRESSION (etiology)

Ghoraishian, Mohammed
REPERFUSION INJURY (therapy)

Ghorbani, Raheb
VAGINA (chemistry)

Ghorbani, Z.
MASSAGE

Gillies, Alastair
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION

Gipson, R.
QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE

Gobakhloo, N.
MALARIA, FALCIPARUM (diagnosis)

Goda, Atef
NASOPHARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS
(immunology)

Gohar, Sherif R.
CATARACT (surgery)

Gooya, Mohammad Mehdi
INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Guirges, Sami Y.
LEISHMANIASIS, VISCERAL (epidemiology)

Gul, Syeda Shireen
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM (epidemiology)

Gulnaz, H.
GARLIC

Habashneh, Muin
EMERGENCY SERVICE, HOSPITAL (utilization)

Habashneh, Shadya
OTOACOUSTIC EMISSIONS, SPONTANEOUS

Habib ur Rehman
MANDIBLE (anatomy and histology)

Habib, Farida
PERIODONTAL INDEX

Habib, Lobna A.
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (diagnosis)

Habib, Riem
OBESITY

Habib, Riem A.
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (diagnosis)

Haddad, Ayham
GLOMERULONEPHRITIS (pathology)

Haddadin, Khaldoun J.
NIPPLES (surgery)

Hafeez, Humaira
UTERINE HEMORRHAGE (diagnosis)

Hafez, Mohamad M.
LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE

Hafez, Mona H.
ACHONDROPLASIA (diagnosis)

Haghdooost, Ali Akbar
INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Haghighat, Mahmood
CARDIOMYOPATHY, HYPERTROPHIC

Haghighi, Bahman
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (drug therapy)

Haghighizadeh, M.H.
LABOR PAIN (therapy)

Haider, Mehmood
MANDIBLE (anatomy and histology)

Hajiabdolbaghi, Mahboubeh
BRUCELLSIS (blood)

Hajizadeh, Ebrahim
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION

Hajjaran, H.
MALARIA, FALCIPARUM (diagnosis)

Hakimi, Hamid
HEPATITIS B VIRUS (genetics)

Hamasha, Khalid
OTOACOUSTIC EMISSIONS, SPONTANEOUS

Hamdy, Ahmed
SPINAL CORD COMPRESSION (etiology)

Hamid, Tahir
TREMOR

Hamza, Iman
COLITIS, ULCERATIVE (diagnosis)

Han, Yu Song
GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL TUMORS (diagnosis)

Hanafi, M.I.
NEEDLESTICK INJURIES (epidemiology)

Hanafy, Hanan
OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL (genetics)

Handjani, Farhad
CARCINOMA, BASAL CELL (pathology)

Harris, Rodhri
TREMOR

Hasan, Fakeha Obaid
NEPHROTIC SYNDROME

Haseeb, Noreen
GUIDED TISSUE REGENERATION, PERIODONTAL

Hashem, Mohamad
HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA (therapy)

Hassaan, Mostafa

NASOPHARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS (immunology)
SLEEP APNEA, OBSTRUCTIVE (complications)
LARYNGEAL NEOPLASMS (genetics)

Hassan, Amal Aly

BELL Palsy (diagnosis)

Hassan, Mohamad

BREAST NEOPLASMS (therapy)

Hassan, Mona S.A.

ARTHRITIS, JUVENILE RHEUMATOID (immunology)

Hassan, Nouran F.

HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA (therapy)

Hassas Yeganeh, Mehrnoush

ACIDOSIS, RENAL TUBULAR (genetics)

Hatami, Hossein

ANTHRAX (diagnosis)

Hatef, Mohammad Reza

FAS LIGAND PROTEIN (blood)

Hayati, Fatemeh

KIDNEY DISEASES, CYSTIC (ultrasonography)

Heikel, Ahmed Amin

LEUKEMIA

Helal, Amany M.

LEUKEMIA, MYELOID, ACUTE

Helal, Susan F.

TELOMERASE (urine)

Hemati, Peyman

INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Hendawy, Dalal F.

ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (diagnosis)

Heydari, Seyyed Taghi

INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Heydarian, Farhad

PROBIOTICS (therapeutic use)

Hifnawy, Tamer

DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (complications)

Hijzat, Munther

GLOMERULONEPHRITIS (pathology)

Hijazi, S.S.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Hong, R.

QUALITY IMPROVEMENT

Hosseini, L.

LABOR PAIN (therapy)

Hosseini, Seyed Ali Malek

CARDIOMYOPATHY, HYPERTROPHIC

Hroot, Aser

OTOACOUSTIC EMISSIONS, SPONTANEOUS

Husban, Adnan

OTOACOUSTIC EMISSIONS, SPONTANEOUS

Hussain, Iftikhar

HEMODILUTION

Hussain, M. Riaz

TUBERCULOSIS, UROGENITAL (diagnosis)

Hussain, Qurban

PORTAL PRESSURE (drug effects)

Hussein, Nouran

BODY MASS INDEX
ENTEROCOLITIS, NECROTIZING (radiograph)

Hussein, Tarek

CARCINOMA, NON-SMALL-CELL LUNG
(radiotherapy)

Ibrahiem, Ghada Saber

POSTURAL BALANCE

Ibrahim, Hala A.

ALOPECIA (genetics)

Ibrahim, Samira I.

AUTISTIC DISORDERS

Ikramullah, M.

LIPOPEPTIDES

Imam, Mohammad

DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (complications)

Imanieh, Mohammad Hadi

CARDIOMYOPATHY, HYPERTROPHIC

Imran Muhammad Babar

CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (radionuclide imaging)

Imran, Khalid

HEPATITIS C (drug therapy)

Inam, Syed N.

EDUCATION, MEDICAL (methods)

Inayat, Samreen

HEMODILUTION

Iqbal, Sajjad

TUBERCULOSIS (diagnosis)

Iqbal, Zafar

BETA 2-MICROGLOBULIN (diagnostic use)

Iqbal, Zamir

CAROTID-CAVERNOUS SINUS FISTULA (diagnosis)

Iravanloo, Guity

HISTIOCYTOSIS, LANGERHANS-CELL (diagnosis)

Ishaq, Mazhar

CAROTID-CAVERNOUS SINUS FISTULA
(diagnosis)

Ishaq, Muhammad

HYPERTENSION, PULMONARY

Islami, Farhad

ESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

Ismail, Abdel Salam

PACEMAKER, ARTIFICIAL

Ismail, Eman A.

ARTHRITIS, JUVENILE RHEUMATOID
(immunology)

Jabbardarjani, Hamidreza

FOREIGN BODIES (therapy)

Jabir, Munqithe M.

PENIS (anatomy and histology)

Jafari, P.

ANXIETY (therapy)

Jafari, Siroos

BRUCELOSIS (blood)

Jaffer, Tajdin H.

ANESTHESIOLOGY (education)

Jaffri, S.A.

LIPOPEPTIDES

Jamal, AsifLIPOPEPTIDES
TUBERCULOSIS (diagnosis)**Jamal, Mahmood**

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM (epidemiology)

Jamal, Shahid

UTERINE HEMORRHAGE (diagnosis)

Jamali, Raika

HEPATITIS A (epidemiology)

Jameel, Tahir

INFLUENZA, HUMAN (epidemiology)

Jamshidi, Nasim

CONSCIOUSNESS MONITORS

Japoni, Aziz

HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Jatoi, Shafi Muhammad

KERATITIS (microbiology)

Javadi, Gholamreza

BREAST NEOPLASMS (genetics)

Javaid, KhursheedANTIBODIES, ANTINEUTROPHIL
CYTOPLASMIC**Javed ur Rehman**

DIABETES MELLITUS (blood)

Javeed, Khursheed

DENGUE (diagnosis)

Jehangir, Adnan

CASSIA

Jerius, Muntaha

EMERGENCY SERVICE, HOSPITAL (utilization)

Kafiabad, Sedigheh Amini

HEPATITIS A (epidemiology)

Kalantar Zadeh, Kamyar

RENAL DIALYSIS (psychology)

Kalantar, Enayat

BOTULISM

Kamal, Mohammed

ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (complications)

Kamel, Yasser H.

HEART DISEASES (congenital)

Karim, SarahANTIBODIES, ANTINEUTROPHIL
CYTOPLASMIC**Kariminejad, Ariana**

ACIDOSIS, RENAL TUBULAR (genetics)

Kassem, ElhamARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (diagnosis)**Kassem, Heba S.H.**TELOMERASE (urine)
ALOPECIA (genetics)**Kassem, M.S.**

NEEDLESTICK INJURIES (epidemiology)

Kauten, J.R.

CAREER CHOICE

Kaviani, M.

ANXIETY (therapy)

Kawar, Ghassan I.

ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY (epidemiology)

Kazemi, Ali

WOUND INFECTION (microbiology)

Kazemnejad, Anoushirvan

KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION

Keshavarz, H.

MALARIA, FALCIPARUM (diagnosis)

Khademi, Hooman

NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

Khademloo, Mohammad

RENAL DIALYSIS

Khadim, Muhammad TahirBREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM (epidemiology)**Khafagy, Ayman**

PSORIASIS (complications)

Khakshure, Ali

PROBIOTICS (therapeutic use)

Khaled, Ashraf M.

OSTEOMA (Surgery)

Khaledan, A.

EXERCISE

Khaleif, Ahmad M.

FOOT DEFORMITIES (surgery)

Khalid, Shahid Adil

INCISOR

Khalil, Javed

NIGELLA SATIVA

Khalkhali, Hamid Reza

KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION

Khamis, Osama Ahmad

LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC (complications)

Khan, Abdul Q.

BONE CYSTS, ANEURYSMAL (diagnosis)

Khan, Alam M.Q.

HEPATITIS E (diagnosis)

Khan, Asadullah

THORACIC SURGERY

- Khan, Asmaullah**
THORACIC SURGERY
- Khan, Ayaz Ali**
STOMATITIS, APHTHOUS (blood)
- Khan, Aysha Habib**
SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS
- Khan, Fauzia A.**
ANESTHESIOLOGY (education)
- Khan, Fazal ur Rahman**
TUBERCULOSIS (epidemiology)
- Khan, Hassan**
THORACIC SURGERY
- Khan, M. Aamir**
HYPERTENSION, PULMONARY
- Khan, M. Azam**
CATARACT (blood)
- Khan, Masood Hameed**
HEPATITIS C (drug therapy)
- Khan, Muhammad Dawood**
CAROTID-CAVERNOUS SINUS FISTULA (diagnosis)
- Khan, Nabiha Farasat**
STOMATITIS, APHTHOUS (blood)
- Khan, Nusrat**
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM (epidemiology)
- Khan, Safdar A.**
HYPERTENSION, PULMONARY
- Khan, Safder A.**
HEMODILUTION
- Khan, Saqibuddin**
URETER (abnormalities)
- Khan, Sumaira**
UTERINE HEMORRHAGE (diagnosis)
- Khan, Zafar Ali**
TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA (drug therapy)
- Khanal, Namrata**
FEMALE UROGENITAL DISEASES AND PREGNANCY COMPLICATIONS
- Khanzada, Mahtab Alam**
KERATITIS (microbiology)
- Khatib, I.M.**
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES
- Khatib, Mohammad Amer M.**
GASTRIC EMPTYING
- Kheyami, Ali M.**
GASTROENTERITIS (virology)
- Kholeif, Ahmad**
TALUS
- Kholeif, Ahmad M.**
SHOULDER IMPINGEMENT SYNDROME (surgery)
- Kholeif, Ahmed M.**
ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT (injuries)
- Khoshdel, Ali R.**
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION
- Khosraviani, Ardeshir**
RENAL DIALYSIS
- Khurshid, M. Adil**
TUBERCULOSIS, UROGENITAL (diagnosis)
- Khyiat, Yasser A.**
SPERM INJECTIONS, INTRACYTOPLASMIC (genetics)
- Kiani, Arda**
FOREIGN BODIES (therapy)
- Kianifar, Hamid R.**
PROBIOTICS (therapeutic use)
- Kolachi, Hussain Bux**
POISONING (diagnosis)
- Kolahdoozan, Shadi**
NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Kopple, Joel D.**
RENAL DIALYSIS (psychology)
- Kotb, Nehad**
ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (complications)
- Kotoury, Ahmad I.S.**
FARBER LIPOGRANULOMATOSIS (diagnosis)
- Kotoury, Ahmed I.**
AUTISTIC DISORDERS
- Kumar, Ajeet**
HYPERTENSION, PULMONARY
- Kumar, Gaurav**
CHONDROMATOSIS, SYNOVIAL (diagnosis)
- Labieb, Sherif**
DIABETIC NEPHROPATHIES (therapy)
- Lankarani, Kamran B.**
INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE
- Lari, Abdolaziz Rastegar**
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (drug therapy)
- Lateef, Shahla**
WATER MICROBIOLOGY
- Lo, C.M.M.**
PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY
- Lohana, Mahesh**
KERATITIS (microbiology)
- Maghsudlu, Mahtab**
HEPATITIS A (epidemiology)
- Mahdavi Mazdeh, Mitra**
KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION (adverse effects)
CONTRAST MEDIA (adverse effects)
- Mahdavi, A.M.**
NUTRITIONAL STATUS
- Mahdi, Batool M.**
DYSPEPSIA (diagnosis)
- Mahdieh, Nejat**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (genetics)

- Mahdipour, Parvin**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (genetics)
- Mahmmud, Aqeel Shakir**
COLORECTAL CARCINOMA (diagnosis)
- Mahmood, Asad**
DIABETES MELLITUS (blood)
- Mahmood, Khalid**
INFLUENZA, HUMAN (epidemiology)
- Mahmood, Sadia**
CATARACT (blood)
- Mahmood, Saqib**
MYELOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDERS (diagnosis)
- Mahmood, Usman**
CATARACT (blood)
- Mahmoudi, Mahmoud**
FAS LIGAND PROTEIN (blood)
- Mahmoudi, Mehri**
STRONGYLOIDES STERCORALIS (immunology)
- Majeed, Rehana**
POISONING (diagnosis)
- Majid, Talib A.**
COLORECTAL CARCINOMA (diagnosis)
- Makboul, Marianne Samir**
DIABETES MELLITUS, TYPE 2 (complications)
- Makhlof, Salah**
DIABETIC RETINOPATHY (complications)
- Makhlough, Atieh**
RENAL DIALYSIS
- Malekzadeh, Reza**
HEPATITIS A (epidemiology)
- Malik, Nadim**
TREMOR
- Mamoon, Nadira**
BREAST NEOPLASMS (pathology)
- Mand, Aizaz**
ANTIBODIES, ANTINEUTROPHIL CYTOPLASMIC
- Manhal, Falah Salim**
HLA ANTIGENS (genetics)
- Mansoori, Feizollah**
ANTHRAX (diagnosis)
- Mansour, Howayda**
OBESITY
- Mansouri, Haifaa A.**
NERVOUS SYSTEM MALFORMATIONS (diagnosis)
- Mansourian, Arash**
ORAL MANIFESTATIONS
- Maoujoud, O.**
METABOLIC SYNDROME X (epidemiology)
- Mardani, Masoud**
MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINES
- Marjani, Haji Amin**
ESOPHAGEAL NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)
- Marouf, Eman**
NITROGLYCERIN (therapeutic use)
- Martin, David**
RENAL DIALYSIS (psychology)
- Masha'leh, Manal**
BEHCET SYNDROME (diagnosis)
- Masjedi, Mohammadreza**
FOREIGN BODIES (therapy)
- Masroor, Imrana**
CHOLECYSTECTOMY (methods)
- Masroor, Muhammad**
HEPATITIS C (drug therapy)
- Massadeh, Murad**
EMERGENCY SERVICE, HOSPITAL (utilization)
- Mazaheri, Samira**
ACIDOSIS, RENAL TUBULAR (genetics)
- Mazher, Naghmana**
BETA 2-MICROGLOBULIN (diagnostic use)
- Mazher, Seema**
BETA 2-MICROGLOBULIN (diagnostic use)
- Mediene Benchekor, Sounnia**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (genetics)
- Mehmood, Saqib**
DENGUE (diagnosis)
- Memon, Yasmeen**
POISONING (diagnosis)
- Meo, Ayoub Sultan**
CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (radionuclide imaging)
- Merat, Shahin**
HEPATITIS A (epidemiology)
- Meroufel, Djabaria**
MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (genetics)
- Mirdar, Sh.**
EXERCISE
- Mirza, W.**
CAREER CHOICE
- Mirzaee, F.**
ANXIETY (therapy)
- Mishra, V.**
QUALITY IMPROVEMENT
- Mobaien, Ahmadreza**
BRUCELOSIS (blood)
- Moghadami, Mohsen**
INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE
- Mohamad, Eman**
BODY MASS INDEX
- Mohamad, Nagwa Abdel Ghaffar**
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Appendix II

**List of EMR Journals Indexed in
IMEMR**

(by country)

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Bahrain (3)		
Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352	Active
Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298	Active
JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321	Active
Egypt (127)		
AAMJ - Al-Azhar Assiut Medical Journal	1687-1693	Interrupted
African Journal of Urology	1110-5704	Active
Afro-Arab Liver Journal	1687-224X	Active
Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1687-1030	Interrupted
Ain-Shams Medical Journal	0002-2144	Active
AJAIC - Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care	N/A	Active
Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science	1110-6751	Interrupted
Al-Azhar Medical Journal	1110-0400	Active
Alexandria Dental Journal	1110-015X	Interrupted
Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology	1687-3920	Active
Alexandria Journal of Hepatogastroenterology	2090-1879	Active
Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	N/A	Active
Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1792	Interrupted
Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-2047	Active
Alexandria Medical Journal [The]	0516-5849	Interrupted
Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137	Active
Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776	Active
Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875	Active
Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979	Active
Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822	Active
ASJOG - Ain-Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1697-2193	Interrupted
ASNJ - Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	1687-3858	Active
Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494	Active
Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107	Active
Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X	Active
Bulletin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine	1110-0834	Active
Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association	N/A	Interrupted
Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy - Cairo University	1110-0931	Active
Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy - Cairo University	1110-6611	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health [The]	1110-0036	Active
Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University	1110-0052	Active
Bulletin of the Faculty of Science - University of Alexandria	0568-9619	Interrupted
Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A	Active
Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591	Active
Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt	0078-5342	Interrupted
Childhood and Development Quarterly	1110-8681	Interrupted
Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929	Active
EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484	Active
Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608	Active
Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]	1110-2144	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering	1012-5558	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525	Active
Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426	Active
Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285	Active
Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine [The]	1110-1865	Active
Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology	1110-7650	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A	Active
Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0192	Active
Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology	0046-161X	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559	Active
Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002	Active
Egyptian Journal of Immunology [The]	1110-4902	Active
Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630	Active
Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593	Active
Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1110-2179	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704	Active
Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]	1110-8991	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083	Active
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	1687-1235	Active
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	1687-7950	Active
Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine	1110-1881	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574	Active
Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology	1687-1642	Active
Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	0301-5068	Active
Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences	0301-8660	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1110-1105	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278	Active
Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121	Active
Egyptian Journal of Urology	1110-5712	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222	Active
Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278	Interrupted
Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148	Active
Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315	Active
Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A	Active
Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X	Active
Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815	Active
EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502	Active
EJENTAS - Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740	Active
EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397	Active
Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638	Interrupted
Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterranean Region	1014-9899	Interrupted
JESN - Journal of Egyptian Society of Nephrology [The]	N/A	Active
Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619	Active
Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406	Active
Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases	1110-0796	Interrupted
Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences [The]	1110-6468	Active
Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293	Active
Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The]	0013-2411	Interrupted
Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362	Active
Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	N/A	Active
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	1110-1245	Active
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The]	0258-3216	Interrupted
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583	Active
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The]	N/A	Interrupted
Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Journal of the Medical Research Institute - Alexandria University	1110-0133	Interrupted
JPC - Journal of Pediatric Club [The]	N/A	Active
Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	0022-9237	Active
Kidney Forum	1369-3050	Interrupted
Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318	Active
Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X	Active
Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]	N/A	Interrupted
Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803	Active
Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]	1110-2039	Interrupted
Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098	Active
MJFCT - Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1110-5437	Interrupted
Neonatology	1687-0492	Interrupted
New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946	Active
Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912	Active
Population Researches and Studies	N/A	Active
Population Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
Population Studies	1110-1342	Interrupted
PUJ - Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942	Active
Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]	1110-2381	Interrupted
Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446	Active
Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607	Active
South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529	Active
Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999	Active
Tanta Medical Journal	1110-1415	Interrupted
Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788	Active
Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423	Active
Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X	Active
Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-5089	Interrupted
Zagazig Medical Association Journal	1110-2322	Interrupted
Zagazig University Medical Journal	1110-1431	Interrupted
Iraq (30)		
Al-Kindy College Medical Journal	1810-9543	Active
Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1815-0993	Interrupted
Annals of the College of Medicine - Mosul	0028-1446	Interrupted

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Basrah Journal of Surgery	N/A	Interrupted
Bulletin of Endemic Disease - Baghdad	0007-4845	Interrupted
DMJ - Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326	Active
IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564	Active
IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581	Active
IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal	1608-8360	Active
Iraqi Army Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Iraqi Journal of Agriculture	1818-6645	Active
Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology	N/A	Interrupted
Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine	1684-5382	Interrupted
Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences	1681-6579	Interrupted
Iraqi Journal of Microbiology	N/A	Interrupted
Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches	1814-0823	Interrupted
Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
Journal of Community Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
Journal of Dohuk University	1812-7568	Interrupted
Journal of Karbala University	1813-0410	Interrupted
Journal of the College of Dentistry - Baghdad	N/A	Interrupted
Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad	0041-9419	Active
Kufa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759	Active
Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]	N/A	Interrupted
New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562	Active
Risafa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Scientific Nursing Journal	1812-2388	Active
Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences	1995-5588	Interrupted
Islamic Republic of Iran (152)		
Acta Medica Iranica	0044-6025	Active
Advances in Cognitive Science	1561-4174	Interrupted
AJMB - Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology	2008-2835	Active
Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977	Active
Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506	Active
ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Asian Journal of Sports Medicine	2008-000X	Active
Audiology	1735-1936	Active
Behbood Journal	1735-093X	Active
Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399	Active
DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1560-8115	Active
DENA - Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450	Active
Dental Journal - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683	Active
DRJ - Dental Research Journal	1735-3327	Active
Endovascular Journal	2008-1812	Active
Govaresh	1560-7186	Active
HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X	Active
HAYAT - Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The]	1735-2215	Active
Health Information Management	1735-7853	Active
Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X	Active
Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002	Active
Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223	Active
IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X	Active
IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497	Active
IHJ - Iranian Heart Journal	1735-7306	Active
IJB - Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043	Active
IJBC - Iranian Journal of Blood and Cancer	2008-4595	Active
IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668	Active
IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844	Active
IJFS - International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X	Active
IJHOSCR - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207	Active
IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383	Active
IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582	Active
IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359	Active
IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716	Active
IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087	Active
IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	1735-0328	Interrupted
IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	1680-6433	Active
International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-913X	Active
International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472	Active
International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520	Active
International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490	Active
INTJVR - International Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2533	Active
Iran Journal of Nursing	2008-5923	Active
Iranian Cardiovascular Research Journal	1735-885X	Active
Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502	Active
Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179	Active
Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	2008-3866	Active
Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398	Active
Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases	1735-5109	Active
Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X	Active
Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544	Active
Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792	Active
Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979	Active
Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489	Active
Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029	Active
Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612	Active
Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X	Active
Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824	Active
Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066	Active
Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756	Active
Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993	Active
Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153	Active
Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293	Active
Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020	Active
Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142	Active
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587	Active
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639	Active
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (ANDEESHEH VA RAFTAR)	4315-1735	Active
Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556	Active
Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554	Active
Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065	Active
Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602	Active
JBUMS - Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107	Active
JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150	Active
JMR - Journal of Medical Research	1728-1962	Interrupted
Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahavard Danesh	1735-5338	Active
Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X	Active
Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	2008-210X	Active
Journal of Dentistry - Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426	Active
Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620	Active
Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly- Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1605-8941	Active
Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918	Active
Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765	Active
Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	1028-6055	Active
Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200	Active
Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363	Active
Journal of Injury and Violence Research	2008-2053	Active
Journal of Iranian Anatomical Sciences	1728-6158	Active
Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X	Active
Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595	Active
Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The] - JIDA	1024-6428	Active
Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	1735-5168	Active
Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510	Active
Journal of Mashhad Dental School	1560-9286	Active
Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1735-9260	Active
Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073	Active
Journal of Medical Education	1735-3998	Active
Journal of Medical Science - Islamic Azad University of Mashhad	1735-7594	Active
Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240	Active
Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010	Active
Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry	N/A	Active
Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences [The]	1561-3666	Active
Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165	Active
Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960	Active
Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	1726-7536	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029	Active
Journal of Research in Health Sciences [JRHS]	1682-2765	Active
Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311	Active
Journal of Sabzevar School of Medical Sciences	1606-7487	Active
Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586	Active
Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X	Active
Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448	Active
Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620	Active
Journal of Veterinary Research	2010-2525	Active
Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1735-076X	Active
Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366	Active
JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995	Active
JRRS - Journal of Research in Rehabilitation Sciences	1735-7519	Active
Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology [JJM]	2008-3645	Active
KOOMESH - Journal of the Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046	Active
Medical Journal of Mashhad University of Medical Sciences	1735-4013	Active
Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671	Active
Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran	1016-1430	Interrupted
Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922	Active
MEJC - Middle East Journal of Cancer	2008-6709	Active
Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases	2008-5230	Active
Modares Journal of Medical Sciences	1562-9554	Active
Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001	Active
Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855	Active
Payesh - Health Monitor	1680-7626	Active
Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022	Active
Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal	1735-7799	Active
Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	2008-4374	Active
Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A	Active
Quarterly Journal of Relief and Rescue	4544-2008	Active
Salmand - Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X	Active
Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences - J.A.U.M.S.	1727-1789	Active
Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457	Active
Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization Research Center [The]	1027-9520	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X	Active
Scientific Medical Journal - Biomonthly Medical Research Journal Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences [The]	1026-8960	Active
Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191	Active
Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242	Active
Tanaffos	1735-0344	Active
Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764	Active
Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127	Active
Urology Journal	1735-1308	Active
Yafteh Journal	1563-0773	Active
Yakhteh Medical Journal	1561-4921	Active
Jordan (9)		
Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923	Active
Dirasat	1026-3772	Active
Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157	Active
Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283	Active
Journal of the Royal Medical Services	2078-8703	Active
Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360	Active
Pan Arab Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Population Bulletin of ESCWA	0258-1914	Interrupted
Smile Dental Journal	2072-473X	Active
Kuwait (6)		
Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A	Active
Food and Nutrition Bulletin	N/A	Active
GJO - Gulf Journal of Oncology [The]	2078-2101	Active
KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776	Active
Medical Arabization	N/A	Active
Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571	Active
Lebanon (9)		
ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques	1683-8068	Active
AJU - Arab Journal of Urology	N/A	Active
Arab Dental Journal	N/A	Interrupted
JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632	Active
Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum	1812-1756	Interrupted
Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852	Active
Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440	Active
Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A	Active
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (6)		
DMJ - Derna Medical Journal	N/A	Active
Garyounis Medical Journal	0254-7198	Interrupted
JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A	Active
Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A	Active
LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine	1819-6357	Active
Tabib Attifil Alarabi	N/A	Interrupted
Morocco (6)		
Bulletin Epidemiologique	0851-8238	Interrupted
Journal du Practicien	1113-5667	Interrupted
Maroc Medical	0025-4053	Active
Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A	Active
Revue Marocaine de Medecine et Sante	0251-0758	Active
Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant	N/A	Interrupted
Oman (3)		
Oman Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-620X	Active
Oman Medical Journal	1999-768X	Active
SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X	Active
Pakistan (70)		
Anaesthesia, Pain and Intensive Care	1607-8322	Active
Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College dental school	1563-3241	Active
Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680	Active
APMC -Annals of Punjab Medical College	1024-8919	Active
Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840	Active
Biomedica	1992-4852	Active
Challenge - Quarterly [The]	0528-7944	Interrupted
Community Medicine	0301-7265	Interrupted
Diabetes Digest	1369-7501	Active
GJMS – Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973	Active
Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299	Active
International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155	Active
Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285	Active
JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan	1025-9589	Active
JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X	Active
JDUHS - Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198	Active
JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341	Active
JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	1814-8085	Active
Journal of Medical Sciences	1997-3438	Active
Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474	Active
Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation	N/A	Interrupted
Journal of Surgery [The]	1681-4517	Interrupted
JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014	Active
JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292	Active
JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences	1683-6928	Interrupted
JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982	Active
JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute	1013-5472	Active
JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710	Active
JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242	Active
KMJ - KUST Medical Journal	2072-7763	Active
Lahore Journal of Public Health	N/A	Interrupted
Medical Channel	1681-5491	Active
Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X	Active
Medical Spectrum [The]	0254-8534	Interrupted
Medicine Today	1813-9876	Active
Mother and Child	0379-2617	Interrupted
PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648	Active
Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706	Active
Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry	0300-8185	Interrupted
Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A	Active
Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X	Active
Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]	N/A	Interrupted
Pakistan Journal of Health	N/A	Interrupted

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences	1996-7195	Active
Pakistan Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A	Active
Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X	Active
Pakistan Journal of Neurology	N/A	Interrupted
Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A	Active
Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067	Interrupted
Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry	1608-134X	Interrupted
Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985	Active
Pakistan Journal of Pathology	1024-6193	Active
Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X	Active
Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088	Active
Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X	Active
Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869	Active
Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	0030-9885	Active
Pakistan Medical Journal	0031-000X	Interrupted
Pakistan Ophthalmology	0259-3661	Interrupted
Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700	Active
Pakistan Paediatric Journal	0304-4904	Active
PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244	Active
PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842	Active
PJS - Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552	Active
Proceedings	N/A	Active
Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]	1024-8919	Active
RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212	Active
Palestine (3)		
Al-Quds Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2635	Active
PMJ - Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A	Active
Qatar (4)		
Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A	Interrupted
Heart Views	1995-705X	Active
JEMTAC - Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086	Active
Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Saudi Arabia (29)		
Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947	Active
Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737	Active
Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876	Active
International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934	Active
International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639	Active
Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The]	N/A	Interrupted
Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683	Active
Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341	Active
Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences	1319-1004	Interrupted
Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612	Active
Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1016-7315	Active
MEAJO - Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-9233	Active
Neurosciences	1319-6138	Active
Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995	Active
Rehabilitation International	N/A	Interrupted
Research Centre Bulletin	1019-5335	Interrupted
Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965	Active
Saudi Heart Journal	1018-077X	Interrupted
Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499	Active
Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767	Active
Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491	Interrupted
Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308	Interrupted
Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284	Active
SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052	Active
SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489	Active
SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia	1658-354X	Active
SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534	Active
SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164	Active
Urology Annals	0974-7796	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Sudan (9)		
Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	1810-5386	Active
JMJ - Juba Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Khartoum Pharmacy Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Active
Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	1858-5051	Active
Sudan Medical Journal	0491-4481	Interrupted
Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000	Active
Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941	Active
SJPH - Sudanese Journal of Public Health	1990-7567	Active
Syrian Arab Republic (9)		
Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369	Active
Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A	Active
Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	N/A	Active
JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217	Active
JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X	Active
Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	N/A	Active
Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217	Active
Journal of the Arab Dentist	N/A	Interrupted
Research Journal of Aleppo University - Medical Sciences Series	N/A	Active
Tunisia (9)		
Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509	Active
Cahiers Medicaux de Tunisie	0300-5291	Interrupted
IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical	N/A	Interrupted
Maghreb Medical	0330-258X	Active
Revue Maghrebine de Pédiatrie [La]	0330-7611	Active
Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La]	N/A	Active
Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	1737-8958	Active
SST - Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A	Active
Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131	Active
United Arab Emirates (4)		
EMJ - Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882	Active
International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395	Active
JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	1996-3262	Active
Yemen (7)		
Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A	Active
Sana'a University Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947	Active
Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]	N/A	Interrupted
YHMRJ - Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A	Active
YJMHR - Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A	Interrupted
YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted

Last update March 2011

Appendix III

**List of EMR Journals Indexed in
IMEMR**

(by title)

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
1	AAMJ - Al-Azhar Assiut Medical Journal	1687-1693	Interrupted
2	ACES - Actualites Cliniques et Scientifiques	1683-8068	Active
3	Acta Medica Iranica	0044-6025	Active
4	Advances in Cognitive Science	1561-4174	Interrupted
5	African Journal of Urology	1110-5704	Active
6	Afro-Arab Liver Journal	1687-224X	Active
7	Ain-Shams Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1687-1030	Interrupted
8	Ain-Shams Medical Journal	0002-2144	Active
9	AJAIC - Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care	N/A	Active
10	AJMB - Avicenna Journal of Medical Biotechnology	2008-2835	Active
11	AJU - Arab Journal of Urology	N/A	Active
12	Al-Azhar Journal of Dental Science	1110-6751	Interrupted
13	Al-Azhar Medical Journal	1110-0400	Active
14	Alexandria Dental Journal	1110-015X	Interrupted
15	Alexandria Journal of Food Science and Technology	1687-3920	Active
16	Alexandria Journal of Hepatogastroenterology	2090-1879	Active
17	Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	N/A	Active
18	Alexandria Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1792	Interrupted
19	Alexandria Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-2047	Active
20	Alexandria Medical Journal [The]	0516-5849	Interrupted
21	Al-Kindy College Medical Journal	1810-9543	Active
22	Almustansiriya Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1815-0993	Interrupted
23	Al-Quds Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
24	Anaesthesia, Pain and Intensive Care	1607-8322	Active
25	Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental Collegedenatl school	1563-3241	Active
26	Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2635	Active
27	Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
28	Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680	Active
29	Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137	Active
30	Annals of Saudi Medicine	0256-4947	Active
31	Annals of the College of Medicine - Mosul	0028-1446	Interrupted
32	Annals of Thoracic Medicine	1817-1737	Active
33	APMC -Annals of Punjab Medical College	1024-8919	Active
34	Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
35	Arab Dental Journal	N/A	Interrupted
36	Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352	Active
37	Arab Journal of Biotechnology	1110-6875	Active
38	Arab Journal of Gastroenterology	1687-1979	Active
39	Arab Journal of Laboratory Medicine [The]	1110-1822	Active
40	Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369	Active
41	Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923	Active
42	Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A	Active
43	Archives de l'Institut Pasteur de Tunis	0020-2509	Active
44	Archives of Iranian Medicine	1029-2977	Active
45	Armaghane-danesh	1728-6506	Active
46	ARYA Atherosclerosis Journal	1735-3955	Active
47	Asian Journal of Sports Medicine	2008-000X	Active
48	ASJOG - Ain-Shams Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1697-2193	Interrupted
49	ASNJ - Alexandria Scientific Nursing Journal	1687-3858	Active
50	Assiut Medical Journal	1110-0494	Active
51	Assiut University Bulletin for Environmental Researches	1110-6107	Active
52	Audiology	1735-1936	Active
53	Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298	Active
54	Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840	Active
55	Basrah Journal of Surgery	N/A	Interrupted
56	Behbood Journal	1735-093X	Active
57	Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X	Active
58	Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399	Active
59	Biomedica	N/A	Active
60	Bulletin Epidemiologique	0851-8238	Interrupted
61	Bulletin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine	1110-0834	Active
62	Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association	N/A	Interrupted
63	Bulletin of Endemic Disease - Baghdad	0007-4845	Interrupted
64	Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy - Cairo University	1110-0931	Active
65	Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy - Cairo University	1110-6611	Active
66	Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health [The]	1110-0036	Active
67	Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University	1110-0052	Active
68	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science - University of Alexandria	0568-9619	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
69	Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A	Active
70	Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A	Active
71	Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591	Active
72	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt	0078-5342	Interrupted
73	Cahiers Medicaux de Tunisie	0300-5291	Interrupted
74	Challenge - Quarterly [The]	0528-7944	Interrupted
75	Childhood and Development Quarterly	1110-8681	Interrupted
76	Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929	Active
77	Community Medicine	0301-7265	Interrupted
78	Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	N/A	Active
79	DARU - Journal of Faculty of Pharmacy Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1560-8115	Active
80	DENA - Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450	Active
81	Dental Journal - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683	Active
82	Diabetes Digest	1369-7501	Active
83	Dirasat	1026-3772	Active
84	DMJ - Derna Medical Journal	N/A	Active
85	DMJ - Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326	Active
86	DRJ - Dental Research Journal	1735-3327	Active
87	EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484	Active
88	Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608	Active
89	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]	1110-2144	Interrupted
90	Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering	1012-5558	Interrupted
91	Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525	Active
92	Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426	Active
93	Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285	Active
94	Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine [The]	1110-1865	Active
95	Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology	1110-7650	Interrupted
96	Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A	Active
97	Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0192	Active
98	Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology	0046-161X	Interrupted
99	Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559	Active
100	Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002	Active
101	Egyptian Journal of Immunology [The]	1110-4902	Active
102	Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
103	Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593	Active
104	Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1110-2179	Interrupted
105	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704	Active
106	Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]	1110-8991	Interrupted
107	Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083	Active
108	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	1687-1235	Active
109	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	1687-7950	Active
110	Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine	1110-1881	Interrupted
111	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574	Active
112	Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677	Active
113	Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology	1687-1642	Active
114	Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	0301-5068	Active
115	Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences	0301-8660	Interrupted
116	Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1110-1105	Interrupted
117	Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278	Active
118	Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121	Active
119	Egyptian Journal of Urology	1110-5712	Interrupted
120	Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222	Active
121	Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278	Interrupted
122	Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	N/A	Interrupted
123	Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148	Active
124	Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315	Active
125	Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A	Active
126	Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X	Active
127	Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815	Active
128	EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502	Active
129	EJENTAS - Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740	Active
130	EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397	Active
131	EMJ - Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882	Active
132	Endovascular Journal	2008-1812	Active
133	Food and Nutrition Bulletin	N/A	Active
134	Garyounis Medical Journal	0254-7198	Interrupted
135	Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638	Interrupted
136	Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	1810-5386	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
137	GJMS – Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973	Active
138	GJO - Gulf Journal of Oncology [The]	2078-2101	Active
139	Govaresh	1560-7186	Active
140	Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A	Interrupted
141	HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X	Active
142	Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188	Active
143	HAYAT - Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The]	1735-2215	Active
144	Health Information Management	1735-7853	Active
145	Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterrenean Region	1014-9899	Interrupted
146	Heart Views	1995-705X	Active
147	Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876	Active
148	Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X	Active
149	Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002	Active
150	Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223	Active
151	IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X	Active
152	IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical	N/A	Interrupted
153	IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497	Active
154	IHJ - Iranian Heart Journal	1735-7306	Active
155	IJB - Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043	Active
156	IJBC - Iranian Journal of Blood and Cancer	2008-4595	Active
157	IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668	Active
158	IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844	Active
159	IJFS - International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X	Active
160	IJHOSCR - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207	Active
161	IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383	Active
162	IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582	Active
163	IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359	Active
164	IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716	Active
165	IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087	Active
166	IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	1735-0328	Interrupted
167	IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	1680-6433	Active
168	IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564	Active
169	Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299	Active
170	International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
171	International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934	Active
172	International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-913X	Active
173	International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865	Active
174	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472	Active
175	International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639	Active
176	International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520	Active
177	International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490	Active
178	International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155	Active
179	INTJVR - International Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2533	Active
180	IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581	Active
181	IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal	1608-8360	Active
182	Iran Journal of Nursing	2008-5923	Active
183	Iranian Cardiovascular Research Journal	1735-885X	Active
184	Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502	Active
185	Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179	Active
186	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	2008-3866	Active
187	Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398	Active
188	Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases	1735-5109	Active
189	Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X	Active
190	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544	Active
191	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792	Active
192	Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979	Active
193	Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489	Active
194	Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029	Active
195	Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612	Active
196	Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X	Active
197	Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824	Active
198	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066	Active
199	Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756	Active
200	Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993	Active
201	Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153	Active
202	Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293	Active
203	Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020	Active
204	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
205	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587	Active
206	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639	Active
207	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (ANDEESHEH VA RAFTAR)	4315-1735	Active
208	Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556	Active
209	Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554	Active
210	Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065	Active
211	Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997	Active
212	Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602	Active
213	Iraqi Army Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
214	Iraqi Journal of Agriculture	1818-6645	Active
215	Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology	N/A	Interrupted
216	Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine	1684-5382	Interrupted
217	Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences	1681-6579	Interrupted
218	Iraqi Journal of Microbiology	N/A	Interrupted
219	Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
220	Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches	1814-0823	Interrupted
221	IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395	Active
222	Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285	Active
223	JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217	Active
224	JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan	1025-9589	Active
225	JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321	Active
226	JBUMS - Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107	Active
227	JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X	Active
228	JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150	Active
229	JDUHS - Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198	Active
230	JEMTAC - Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086	Active
231	JESN - Journal of Egyptian Society of Nephrology [The]	N/A	Active
232	JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X	Active
233	JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632	Active
234	JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341	Active
235	JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A	Active
236	JMJ - Juba Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
237	JMR - Journal of Medical Research	1728-1962	Interrupted
238	JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	1996-3262	Active

S/N	Journal Title	ISSN	Status
239	Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The]	N/A	Interrupted
240	JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
241	Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157	Active
242	Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283	Active
243	Journal du Practicien	1113-5667	Interrupted
244	Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahavard Danesh	1735-5338	Active
245	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	1814-8085	Active
246	Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
247	Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619	Active
248	Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	N/A	Active
249	Journal of Community Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
250	Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X	Active
251	Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	2008-210X	Active
252	Journal of Dentistry - Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426	Active
253	Journal of Dohuk University	1812-7568	Interrupted
254	Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406	Active
255	Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620	Active
256	Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly- Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1605-8941	Active
257	Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683	Active
258	Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918	Active
259	Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765	Active
260	Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	1028-6055	Active
261	Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200	Active
262	Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases	1110-0796	Interrupted
263	Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363	Active
264	Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341	Active
265	Journal of Injury and Violence Research	2008-2053	Active
266	Journal of Iranian Anatomical Sciences	1728-6158	Active
267	Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X	Active
268	Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595	Active
269	Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The] - JIDA	1024-6428	Active
270	Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	1735-5168	Active
271	Journal of Karbala University	1813-0410	Interrupted
272	Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510	Active

S/N	Journal Title	ISSN	Status
273	Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences	1319-1004	Interrupted
274	Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences [The]	1110-6468	Active
275	Journal of Mashhad Dental School	1560-9286	Active
276	Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1735-9260	Active
277	Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073	Active
278	Journal of Medical Education	1735-3998	Active
279	Journal of Medical Science - Islamic Azad University of Mashhad	1735-7594	Active
280	Journal of Medical Sciences	1997-3438	Active
281	Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474	Active
282	Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240	Active
283	Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation	N/A	Interrupted
284	Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010	Active
285	Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry	N/A	Active
286	Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences [The]	1561-3666	Active
287	Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165	Active
288	Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960	Active
289	Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	1726-7536	Active
290	Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029	Active
291	Journal of Research in Health Sciences [JRHS]	1682-2765	Active
292	Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311	Active
293	Journal of Sabzevar School of Medical Sciences	1606-7487	Active
294	Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586	Active
295	Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X	Active
296	Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448	Active
297	Journal of Surgery [The]	1681-4517	Interrupted
298	Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612	Active
299	Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620	Active
300	Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217	Active
301	Journal of the Arab Dentist	N/A	Interrupted
302	Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum	1812-1756	Interrupted
303	Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293	Active
304	Journal of the College of Dentistry - Baghdad	N/A	Interrupted
305	Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The]	0013-2411	Interrupted
306	Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362	Active

S/N	Journal Title	ISSN	Status
307	Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	N/A	Active
308	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	1110-1245	Active
309	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The]	0258-3216	Interrupted
310	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583	Active
311	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The]	N/A	Interrupted
312	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X	Active
313	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad	0041-9419	Active
314	Journal of the Medical Research Institute - Alexandria University	1110-0133	Interrupted
315	Journal of the Royal Medical Services	2078-8703	Active
316	Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1016-7315	Active
317	Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A	Active
318	Journal of Veterinary Research	2010-2525	Active
319	Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1735-076X	Active
320	Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366	Active
321	JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014	Active
322	JPC - Journal of Pediatric Club [The]	N/A	Active
323	JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292	Active
324	JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences	1683-6928	Interrupted
325	JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982	Active
326	JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute	1013-5472	Active
327	JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710	Active
328	JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995	Active
329	JRRS - Journal of Research in Rehabilitation Sciences	1735-7519	Active
330	JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242	Active
331	Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology [JJM]	2008-3645	Active
332	Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	0022-9237	Active
333	Khartoum Pharmacy Journal	N/A	Interrupted
334	Kidney Forum	1369-3050	Interrupted
335	KMJ - KUST Medical Journal	2072-7763	Active
336	KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776	Active
337	KOOMESH - Journal of the Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046	Active
338	Kufa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
339	Lahore Journal of Public Health	N/A	Interrupted
340	Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410	Active

S/N	Journal Title	ISSN	Status
341	Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A	Active
342	LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine	1819-6357	Active
343	LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852	Active
344	Maghreb Medical	0330-258X	Active
345	Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318	Active
346	Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X	Active
347	Maroc Medical	0025-4053	Active
348	MEAJO - Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-9233	Active
349	Medical Arabization	N/A	Active
350	Medical Channel	1681-5491	Active
351	Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X	Active
352	Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]	N/A	Interrupted
353	Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759	Active
354	Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803	Active
355	Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360	Active
356	Medical Journal of Mashhad University of Medical Sciences	1735-4013	Active
357	Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671	Active
358	Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]	1110-2039	Interrupted
359	Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran	1016-1430	Interrupted
360	Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]	N/A	Interrupted
361	Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571	Active
362	Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922	Active
363	Medical Spectrum [The]	0254-8534	Interrupted
364	Medicine Today	1813-9876	Active
365	MEJC - Middle East Journal of Cancer	2008-6709	Active
366	Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440	Active
367	Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases	2008-5230	Active
368	Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A	Active
369	Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098	Active
370	MJFCT - Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1110-5437	Interrupted
371	Modares Journal of Medical Sciences	1562-9554	Active
372	Mother and Child	0379-2617	Interrupted
373	Neonatology	1687-0492	Interrupted
374	Neurosciences	1319-6138	Active

S/N	Journal Title	ISSN	Status
375	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946	Active
376	New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562	Active
377	Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001	Active
378	Ofoh-E-Danesh	1735-1855	Active
379	Oman Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-620X	Active
380	Oman Medical Journal	1999-768X	Active
381	Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Active
382	PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648	Active
383	Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706	Active
384	Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry	0300-8185	Interrupted
385	Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A	Active
386	Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X	Active
387	Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]	N/A	Interrupted
388	Pakistan Journal of Health	N/A	Interrupted
389	Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences	1996-7195	Active
390	Pakistan Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A	Active
391	Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X	Active
392	Pakistan Journal of Neurology	N/A	Interrupted
393	Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A	Active
394	Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067	Interrupted
395	Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry	1608-134X	Interrupted
396	Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985	Active
397	Pakistan Journal of Pathology	1024-6193	Active
398	Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X	Active
399	Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088	Active
400	Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X	Active
401	Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869	Active
402	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	0030-9885	Active
403	Pakistan Medical Journal	0031-000X	Interrupted
404	Pakistan Ophthalmology	0259-3661	Interrupted
405	Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700	Active
406	Pakistan Paediatric Journal	0304-4904	Active
407	Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995	Active
408	Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912	Active

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409	Pan Arab Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
410	Payesh - Health Monitor	1680-7626	Active
411	Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022	Active
412	PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244	Active
413	PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842	Active
414	PJS - Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552	Active
415	PMJ - Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A	Active
416	Population Bulletin of ESCWA	0258-1914	Interrupted
417	Population Researches and Studies	N/A	Active
418	Population Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
419	Population Studies	1110-1342	Interrupted
420	Proceedings	N/A	Active
421	Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]	1024-8919	Active
422	PUJ - Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942	Active
423	Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253	Active
424	Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal	1735-7799	Active
425	Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	2008-4374	Active
426	Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A	Active
427	Quarterly Journal of Relief and Rescue	4544-2008	Active
428	Rehabilitation International	N/A	Interrupted
429	Research Centre Bulletin	1019-5335	Interrupted
430	Research Journal of Aleppo University - Medical Sciences Series	N/A	Active
431	Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611	Active
432	Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La]	N/A	Active
433	Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A	Active
434	Revue Marocaine de Medecine et Sante	0251-0758	Active
435	Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant	N/A	Interrupted
436	Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	1737-8958	Active
437	Risafa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
438	RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212	Active
439	Salmand - Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X	Active
440	Sana'a University Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
441	Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965	Active
442	Saudi Heart Journal	1018-077X	Interrupted

S/N	Journal Title	ISSN	Status
443	Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499	Active
444	Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767	Active
445	Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491	Interrupted
446	Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308	Interrupted
447	Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284	Active
448	Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences - J.A.U.M.S	1727-1789	Active
449	Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]	1110-2381	Interrupted
450	Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446	Active
451	Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457	Active
452	Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization Research Center [The]	1027-9520	Active
453	Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X	Active
454	Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607	Active
455	Scientific Medical Journal - Biomonthly Medical Research Journal Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences	1026-8960	Active
456	Scientific Nursing Journal	1812-2388	Active
457	SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052	Active
458	SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489	Active
459	SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia	1658-354X	Active
460	SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534	Active
461	SJPH - Sudanese Journal of Public Health	1990-7567	Active
462	Smile Dental Journal	2072-473X	Active
463	Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191	Active
464	South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529	Active
465	SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164	Active
466	SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X	Active
467	SST - Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A	Active
468	Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242	Active
469	Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	1858-5051	Active
470	Sudan Medical Journal	0491-4481	Interrupted
471	Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000	Active
472	Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941	Active
473	Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999	Active
474	Tabib Attifil Alarabi	N/A	Interrupted
475	Tanaffos	1735-0344	Active
476	Tanta Medical Journal	1110-1415	Interrupted

S/N	Journal Title	ISSN	Status
477	Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788	Active
478	Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764	Active
479	Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127	Active
480	Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131	Active
481	University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947	Active
482	Urology Annals	0974-7796	Active
483	Urology Journal	1735-1308	Active
484	Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423	Active
485	Yafteh Journal	1563-0773	Active
486	Yakhteh Medical Journal	1561-4921	Active
487	Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]	N/A	Interrupted
488	YHMRJ - Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A	Active
489	YJMHR - Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A	Interrupted
490	YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
491	Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X	Active
492	Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-5089	Interrupted
493	Zagazig Medical Association Journal	1110-2322	Interrupted
494	Zagazig University Medical Journal	1110-1431	Interrupted
495	Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences	1995-5588	Interrupted

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