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Index Medicus for the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region

with Abstracts



IMEMR Current Contents

September 2011

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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 heath 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

Antibodies, Antinuclear — Main Subject Heading	
immunology — Subheading	
<i>Title</i> ↑ Evaluation of anti-DS DNA antibodies in anti-nuclear antibody positive Omani patients.	
Alnaqdy, Adel; Al Busaidy, Juma; Hassan, Batool	
E-mail:aalwan@squ.edu.om	
Sultan Qaboos University - College of Medicine and Health Sciences - Department of Microbiology and Immunology	
Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2007; 23 (2): 211-215 (22 ref.) First author's affiliation First author's affiliation No. of References Journal Title Pages Issue Descriptors Keywords: Arthritis, Rheumatoid-diagnosis; Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic-diagnosis; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Crithidia; Fluorescent Antibody Technique	
Abstract	
\uparrow	
Abstract: To study the correlation between enzyme linked Immunosorbent assay [ELISA] and immunofluoresencent [IF] anti-dsDNA antibody measurement in different diseases. One hundred and forty sera from patients with systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE, n=40], rheumatoid arthritis [RA, n=30], disease control [n=40] and from healthy control subjects [n=30] were included. Using the ELISA, serum anti-dsDNA was detected in 24/40 [60%] SLE, 5/30 [16.6%] RA, 9/40 [22.5%] disease controls and 1/30 [3.3%] of normal healthy controls. When IF assay was employed, anti-ds DNA antibodies were detected in 16/40 [40%] SLE, 3/30 [10%] RA, 5/40 [12.5%] disease controls but none in the normal subjects. These results suggest that both ELISA and IF techniques can be used for the measurement of anti-ds DNA antibodies in clinical laboratories and, these antibodies are not unique to SLE.	

Figure (1): Sample of IMEMR citation

Subject Index

drug therapy

Comparison of efficacy of azithromycin vs. clindamycin and erythromycin in the treatment of mild to moderate acne vulgaris.

Hajheydari, Zohre; Mahmoudl, Mitra; Vahidshahi, Korosh; Nozari, Arezoo

Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences - Boo Ali Sina Hospital - Department of Dermatology and Venorology

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 68-72 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Azithromycin-therapeutic use; Clindamycin-therapeutic use; Erythromycin-therapeutic use; Administration, Topical; Severity of Illness Index; Treatment Outcome; Azithromycin-adverse effects

Abstract: Acne vulgaris is a prevalent inflammatory skin disorder. Topical solutions of clindamycin and erythromycin are the most common treatment in the patients. This study was conducted to compare the effect of topical solution azithromycin as a new method of treatment against topical solutions of clindamycin and erythromycin. A randomized double-blind clinical trial was carried out for 20 weeks at the outpatient clinics of Boo-Ali Sina Hospital in Sari [Iran] on 96 patients with mild to moderate acne vulgaris. They were randomly divided in three groups who were matched together based on -Acne Severity Index [ASI] and were treated with 2% alcoholic solution of azithromycin, erythromycin and clindamycin respectively twice daily for 16 weeks. Treatment efficacy was determined by Total acne Lesion Counting [TLC]. For each three treatment groups, decreased TLC and ASI were significant at the end of 16 weeks [P<0.05]. Azithromycin was more effective than the clindamycin and erythromycin for acne therapy after 16 weeks [P<0.05]. Twenty patients [20.8%] of azithromycin group [12.5%] reported to have adverse effects, such as erythem and/or pruritus [P<0.05]. Topical solution azithromycin, but it has more local side effects.

Acrocephalosyndactylia

surgery

Anesthetic management of a child with Apert syndrome.

Metodiev, Yavor; Gavrilova, Nadezhda; Katzarov, Atanas

E-mail:yavormetodiev@abv.bg

National trauma Centre [N.I.Pirogov] - Pediatric Anesthesia and Intensive Care

SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 87-89 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Anesthesia, Conduction-methods; Syndactyly-surgery; Anesthesia, General-methods; Intraoperative Care; Risk Factors

Abstract: In this paper, the authors describe an anesthetic technique for a child with Apert syndrome, presenting to the operating room for a syndactyly separation. The anesthetic approach is innovative for the clinic and is a combination of intravenous anesthesia and two regional techniques [axillary block and transversus abdominis plane block, respectively]. They were performed under ultrasound guidance and provided analgesia in the two body regions, which were to be operated.

Actinomycosis

diagnosis

Abdominal actinomycosis.

Badruddoza, Shah Md; Jahan, Rukhshana Akhter

E-mail:smbdbd22@gmail.com

Rajshahi Medical College - Department of Pathology

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 206-207 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Omentum-microbiology-pathology; Fluorescent Antibody Technique; Inflammatory Bowel Diseases; Diagnosis, Differential; Intrauterine Devices-adverse effects

Abstract: This case report describes abdominal Actinomycosis of the greater omentum which was detected accidentally in a patient who had been suffering from right lower quadrant abdominal pain mimicking acute appendicitis. She had history of previous appendisectomy. During surgery multifocal masses were detected in greater omentum, suspicious of inflammation. She had partial omentectomy done and the specimen was sent for

histopathological examination. The histopathological examination confirmed it to be Actinomycosis. The patient had an intensive antibiotic therapy prescribed in order to prevent a disease relapse because it was not sure whether the remaining part of omentum was affected by microscopic Actinomycosis.

Acute Coronary

diagnosis

New biochemical marker in acute coronary syndromes: diagnostic and prognostic implications of plasma angiogenin.

El Kholy, Mohamad Talaat; Ismail, Ahmad Fathy; Ewees, Ibrahim El Sayed

Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Internal Medicine

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 479-484 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Biological Markers; Ribonuclease, Pancreatic; Angiogenesis Inducing Agents

Abstract: Acute coronary syndrome [ACS] represents a life threatening manifestation of atherosclerosis usually precipitated by acute thrombosis, induced by a ruptured or eroded atherosclerotic plaque, with or without concomitant vasoconstriction. Angiogenesis is a complex biological process that has precise coordination of multiple steps. Angiogenin is a potent angiogenic growth factor related to endothelial cell proliferation. This work tried to asses angiogenin as biochemical marker contributing to the pathophysiology of ACS and its prognostic value in adverse events of ACS. This study included 23 patients of ACS. Ten patients were in disease controls group and another twelve as healthy controls. The results revealed markedly elevated angiogenin levels in acute coronary syndrome compared to the controls [Disease group and healthy control group] p-0.0001. No significant difference in angiogenin levels between the disease control and the healthy controls. Angiogenin was high in those patients with adverse outcomes. Plasma angiogenin levels were significantly increased in ACS. Angiogenin may be involved in the pathogenesis of ACS and may have prognostic value to predict adverse events.

Acute Coronary Syndrome

physiopathology

Physical activity levels of patients with acute coronary syndrome.

Erenay, Saliha Gun; Oguz, Sidika

Marmara University Faculty of Health Sciences - Tibbiye Caddesi. Haydarpasa Campus - Division of Internal Medicine Nursing

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 149-152 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Motor Activity; Questionnaires; Risk Factors; Exercise; Life Style; Body Mass Index; Data Collection; Sex Factors

Abstract: Physical activity scales providing international comparisons were developed to assess physical inactivity. The purpose of this study was to investigate the physical activity levels of the patients with acute coronary syndrome [ACS] using International Physical Activity Questionnaire [IPAQ]. A total of 110 patients, 26 women and 84 men, who were willing to participate in the study were evaluated. These patients did not have communication problems, had a clear conscious, were aged twenty and above and were currently hospitalized in intensive care unit and diagnosed with ACS. The mean age of the patients was 59.23+13.20. It was reported that the 65.5% of the patients did not exercise. Physical activity level of men was significantly higher than that of women in the work domain [p=.023], and active transportation domain [p=.006]. There was a significant difference between body mass index [BMI] with total IPAQ score [p=.02]. There was a significant difference between activity score [p=.0001]. In Turkey, very few patients with ACS had sufficient level of physical activity which can protect health. Therefore, physical inactivity should be remembered as one of the adjustable major risk factors of ACS and active life style should be promoted.

Adenocarcinoma

diagnosis

Synchronous adenocarcinoma and mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma of the colon. Devi, Padmalaya; Pattanayak, Lucy; Samantaray, Sagarika

E-mail:Lucypattanayak2007@yahoo.co.in A.H. Regional Cancer Centre - Departments of Surgical Oncology

Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 69-71 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Lymphoma, B-Cell, Marginal Zone; Neoplasms, Multiple Primary; Colonic Neoplasms-diagnosis; Colonoscopy

Abstract: Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue [MALT] tumors are a distinct subtype of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Synchronous appearance of adenocarcinoma and colonic MALT lymphoma in the same patient is quite rare. In the present report, we describe a 68-year-old female who presented with a history of bleeding per rectum. She had no history of fever, loss of weight or drenching night sweats. Rectal examination revealed no abnormality. Colonoscopy showed a large ulceroproliferative mass arising from the hepatic flexure, biopsy of which came out to be adenocarcinoma of colon. A right hemicolectomy was performed and microscopic study revealed the tumor type to be synchronous adenocarcinoma with lymphoma. The final diagnosis of this patient turned out to be a synchronous manifestation of both colonic adenocarcinoma and colonic MALT lymphoma. Although the patient remains asymptomatic two years after surgery, the case highlights the therapeutic dilemma that prevails in the definitive management in such scenarios.

Adenomatous Polyposis Coli

diagnosis

Familial adenomatous polyposis.

Mansoor ul Hag; Faisal, Nabiha

E-mail:mansoor643@yahoo.com

Liaquat National Hospital - Department of Gastroenterology

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 46-48 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Sigmoid Neoplasms; Adenocarcinoma; Colonoscopy; Colectomy

Abstract: Familial adenomatous polyposis represents approximately 1% of all colorectal tumours and is caused by germline mutations in the adenomatous polyposis coli [ARC] gene. A 38-year-old lady presented with abdominal pain, diarrhoea and iron deficiency anemia. There was no history of colorectal cancer in the family Colonoscopy showed hundreds of polyps throughout the colon sparing the rectum, and an ulcerative tumour of the sigmoid colon. The diagnosis was familial adenomatous polyposis [FAR] and adenocarcinoma of the sigmoid colon. Colectomy with ileorectal anastomosis was performed and later on she was given chemotherapy and advice life long surveillance. The patient had one brother and one sister, without clinical symptoms. The brother had a single hyperplastic rectal polyp, while the sister refused colonoscopy. The patient has 2 sons, the elder son had normal colonoscopic findings, and the younger son was also diagnosed as a patient of FAR and referred for colectomy.

Adnexal Diseases

diagnosis

Hydrosalpinx with adnexal torsion in a virgin patient.

Bonab, Mehrangiz Zamani: Neghab, Nosrat

Hamedan University of Medical Sciences - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 216-217 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Fallopian Tube Diseases-diagnosis; Edema-pathology; Torsion Abnormality; Abdominal Pain/etiology; Fallopian Tubes-ultrasonography; Ovarian Cysts-diagnosis

Abstract: We present a case of 28-years-old female, presenting with acute right lower abdominal pain. She wasn't sexually active and in the absence of infection and hormonal treatment, with right side adnexal torsion due to hvdrosalpinx.

Airway Management

Airway management in patients with maxillofacial trauma - a retrospective study of 177 cases. Raval, Chetan B.; Rashiduddin, Mohd E-mail:dr_chetan_raval@yahoo.com Al Nahdha Hospital - Department of Anesthesia SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 9-14 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Maxillofacial Injuries-surgery; Tracheostomy; Retrospective Studies; Fracture Fixation

Abstract: Airway management in maxillofacial injuries presents with a unique set of problems. Compromised airway is still a challenge to the anesthesiologist in spite of all modalities available. Maxillofacial injuries are the result of highvelocity trauma arising from road traffic accidents, sport injuries, falls and gunshot wounds. Any flaw in airway management may lead to grave morbidity and mortality in prehospital or hospital settings and as well as for reconstruction of fractures subsequently. One hundred and seventy-seven patients of maxillofacial injuries, operated over a period of one and half years during July 2008 to December 2009 in Al-Nahdha hospital were reviewed. All patients were reviewed in depth with age related type of injury, etiology and techniques of difficult airway management. The major etiology of injuries were road traffic accidents [67%] followed by sport [15%] and fall [15%]. Majority of patients were young in the age group of 11-30 years [71 %]. Fracture mandible [53%] was the most common injury, followed by fracture maxilla [21 %], fracture zygoma [19%] and pan-facial fractures [6%]. Maxillofacial injuries compromise mask ventilation and difficult airway due to facial fractures, tissue edema and deranged anatomy. Shared airway with the surgeon needs special attention due to restrictions imposed during surgery. Several methods available for securing the airway, both decision-making and performance, are important in such circumstances. Airway secured by nasal intubation with direct visualization of vocal cords was the most common [57%], followed by oral intubation [17%]. Other methods like tracheostomy and blind nasal intubation was avoided by fiberoptic bronchoscopic nasal intubation in 26% of patients. The results of this study indicated that surgically securing the airway by tracheostomy should be revised compared to other available methods. In the era of rigid fixation of fractures and the possibility of leaving the patient without wiring an open mouth and alternative techniques like fiberoptic bronchoscopic intubation, it is unnecessary to carry out tracheostomy for securing the airway as frequently as in the past.

Aluminum

blood

Effect of aluminium metal on glutathione [GSH] level in plasma and cytosolic fraction of human blood.

Khan, Haroon; Khan, M.Farid; Jan, Syed Umer; Ullah, Naseem

Gomal University - Faculty of Pharmacy - Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry

Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 24 (1): 13-18 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Glutathione-blood; Blood; Antacids; Dithionitrobenzoic Acid; Hydrochloric Acid; Antioxidants

Abstract: Aluminium is being used in the medicines in the form of antacids. The Aluminium metal can be leached from our utensils and can harm the body for its side effects, if become available to the systemic circulation. So it is important to check the effect of Aluminum on the Glutathione in vivo condition. Ellman method was used to determine the effect of Aluminum on GSH level in whole blood spectrophotometerically. 5,5-Dithiobis, 2-Nitrobenzoic Acid, Glutathione, Aluminium sulphate, phosphate buffer, HC1 [Hydrochloric acid] and other laboratory instruments were used to conduct the research work. Time dependent effect of Aluminum on Glutathione level in whole blood was also checked and decrease was observed. This study also shows the effect of Aluminum as helping agent for the Glutathione to enhance the antioxidant system of the body or a cause for depletion of reduced Glutathione.

Analgesia, Patient-Controlled

Combined parecoxib and I.V. paracetamol provides additional analgesic effect with better postoperative satisfaction in patients undergoing anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction.

Elseify, Zeinab Ahmed; El Khattab, Salwa Omar; Khattab, Ahmed Metwally; Atta, Eman Mohammed; Ajjoub, Layal Fares

E-mail:elseify@msn.com Al Ahli Hospital

SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 45-49 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Anterior Cruciate Ligament-surgery; Isoxazoles-therapeutic use; Acetaminophen-therapeutic use; Drug Therapy, Combination; Patient Satisfaction; Pain, Postoperative-prevention and control; Pain Measurement; Double-Blind Method

Abstract: Adequacy of postoperative analgesia is one of the most important factors that determine early hospital discharge and patients' ability to resume their normal activities postoperatively. The optimal non-opioid analgesic technique for postoperative pain management would reduce pain and enhance patient satisfaction, and it also facilitates earlier mobilization and rehabilitation by reducing pain-related complications after surgery. The aim of this study was to evaluate the analgesic efficacy of intravenous paracetamol and pareoxib when used alone, or in combination. Sixty American Society of Anesthesiology [ASA] physical status I and II adult patients who were scheduled for anterior cruciate ligament reconstruction were included in this study. Patients were allocated into three groups: group I patients received 1g intravenous paracetamol after induction and another 1 g 4 h later, group II received 40 mg parecoxib after induction, while group III received combination of both drugs [paracetamol 1 g and parecoxib using visual analog scale [VAS]. Patient satisfaction was rated according to satisfaction score. Total morphine requirements were lower in group III patients [6.9 +/- 2.7 mg] in comparison to group I patients [12.6 +/- 3.6

mg] or group II patients [9.8 +/- 2.8 mg]. The least VAS scores were recorded during knee movement [3.8 +/- 1.1] in group III patients compared to group I [6.0 +/- 1.8] and group II patients [4.8 +/- 1.9]. Eight hours postoperatively, group III patients were more satisfied regarding the postoperative pain management. Combination of intravenous paracetamol and parecoxib provided better analgesia and higher patient satisfaction than each drug when used separately.

Anemia, Sickle Cell

surgery

Anesthetic management of a patient with sickle [beta+] thalassemia.

Bharati, Saswata; Das, Subhabrata; Majee, Prasenjit; Mandal, Subrata

E-mail:esbee77@rediffmail.com

Department of Anesthesiology

SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 98-100 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Anesthesia, General-adverse effects; beta-Thalassemia-surgery; Anemia, Sickle Cell-complications; Intraoperative Complications-etiology; Cholecystectomy; Cholelithiasis-surgery; Surgical Procedures, Operative

Abstract: Sickle cell disease is a congenital condition and its most common clinical manifestation is anemia due to chronic hemolysis. Persistent and accelerated hemolysis associated with multiple transfusions is a recognized risk factor for the development of cholelithiasis. The occurrence of gallstones is one of the most important manifestations of sickle cell disease in the digestive tract. Most gallstones are pigmented and characteristically occur at younger ages and the prevalence of cholelithiasis increases progressively with age, affecting 50% of young adults. Cholecystectomy is the most common surgical procedure performed in sickle cell disease patients. Anesthesia in this population of patients for major surgeries deserves special attention due to various complications particularly silent infarctions of end organs are common. We are reporting a 14-year-old girl diagnosed with sickle cell anemia and [beta+] thalassemia with cholelithiasis went for cholecystectomy under general anesthesia. Although the patient has both beta[+] thalassemia and sickle cell disease component, the latter is of more concern for anesthesia.

Anesthesia, Epidural

adverse effects

Pseudo loss of resistance in epidural space localization: a complication of subcutaneous emphysema or simply a faulty technique.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 108-109 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Subcutaneous Emphysema-complications; Subcutaneous Emphysema-etiology; Anesthesia, Epiduralmethods; Medical Errors; Epidural Abscess-etiology; Epidural Space-pathology

Anesthesia, Obstetrical

methods

Evaluation of analgesic effects of intrathecal clonidine along with bupivacaine in cesarean section.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 31-35 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Cesarean Section; Bupivacaine-administration and dosage; Anesthesia, Spinal-methods; Clonidineadministration and dosage; Pain, Postoperative-drug therapy; Single-Blind Method

Abstract: The objective of the present study was to evaluate the analgesic and adverse effects of intrathecal clonidine with hyperbaric bupivacaine in spinal anesthesia. Randomized single blind trial. 210 ASA I-II pregnant females undergoing emergency cesarean section were randomized in a single-blind fashion to one of the three groups. In group I [n = 70] patients received 12.5 mg of 0.5% hyperbaric bupivacaine intrathecally. In group II [n = 70] patients

received intrathecal mixture of 0.5% hyperbaric bupivacaine [8 mg] and clonidine 50 /microg. In group III [n = 70] patients received 0.5% hyperbaric bupivacaine [10 mg] intrathecally along with 50/microg of clonidine. Groups were compared using one-way ANOVA with the Bonferroni multiple comparison post hoc test. The proportion of adverse events was compared using the chi-square test [lambda[2] = 57.2410]. On adding 50 micro g clonidine, we were able to reduce intrathecal dose of bupivacaine for cesarean section to 8 mg. Patients receiving intrathecal clonidine along with bupivacaine had significantly long lasting analgesia with lower bupivacaine dose [246.21 +/- 5.15 min. [group II] vs 146.0 +/- 4.55 min [group I], P=0.021; 95% confidence interval: 238.01-257.40, group II and 134.99-157.0 group I. Addition of intrathecal clonidine causes some sedation in the postoperative period, but it provides adequate analgesia and motor paralysis at lower dose of bupivacaine. It also significantly prolongs postoperative pain relief.

Anesthetics, Intravenous

adverse effects

A clinical comparison of etomidate-lipuro, propofol and admixture at induction.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 62-66 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Anesthesia, Intravenous; Propofol-adverse effects; Pain-etiology; Myoclonus-chemically induced; Random Allocation; Double-Blind Method; Anesthesia, Intravenous; Prospective Studies; Pain Measurement-methods Abstract: The purpose of this study was to compare etomidate-lipuro and propofol and 50%, [1:1] admixture of these agents at induction with special reference to injection pain, hemodynamic changes, and myoclonus. Ninety patients were assigned at random to three groups in which induction was performed with either etomidate-lipuro, propofol or etomidate-lipuro-propofol admixture. After monitorization with bispectral index [BIS] all agents were given with infusion with a perfuser at a constant rate of 200 ml/min till the BIS values decreased to 40. Blood pressure and heart rate were measured every 30 s at this period. Patients were asked for pain at the injection site and observed visually for myoclonus. The time BIS values decreased to 40 (BIS 40 time) and total amounts of induction doses were measured. BIS 40 time measurements were P > E > PE [199.4 +/- 40.9, 176.9 +/- 31.6, 163.5 +/- 20.6 s]. The hemodynamic [systolic, diastolic and mean blood pressures, heart rate] changes were minimal in group PE than other two groups [P = 0.017]. The intensity of myoclonus was graded as mild in 9, moderate in 12, and severe in 5 patients in the group E [76.3%]. Myoclonus was not observed in group PE and group P. There were no injection pain in group PE as the incidence were [83.8%] in group P and in [63.2%] group E. Incidence of hemodynamic changes, myoclonus, and injection pain is significantly lower in group PE. BIS 40 times is least in group PE. We concluded that 1:1 admixture of etomidate-lipuro and propofol is a valuable agent for induction.

Aneurysm, Dissecting

surgery

Surgical repair of delayed chronic type A dissection after previous coronary artery bypass grafting.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 199-202 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Aortic Aneurysm-surgery; Coronary Artery Bypass-adverse effects; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Magnetic Resonance Angiography; Heart Arrest, Induced; Treatment Outcome; Aneurysm, Dissecting-pathology; Aortic Aneurysm-etiology

Abstract: We report of a 57 years-old woman who had undergone coronary artery bypass three years previously. Computed tomography [CT] revealed that the ascending aorta was dilated to about 7cm in diameter, with type A dissection. Angiography revealed that left internal thoracic artery [LITA] graft to left anterior descending artery [LAD] and saphenous vein grafts to posterior descending artery [PDA] branch of the right coronary artery [RCA] and second obtuse marginal [OM] branch of the circumflex artery [CX] correspondingly were patent. Though the risk of surgical, treatment via repeat median sternotomy is usually very high in these cases, we successfully performed the reoperation using profound hypothermic circulatory arterst. We dissected the mediastinum by using a sternum retractor for ITA and saphenous vein grafts dissection. We didn't use cardioplegia during profound hypothermic circulation.

Angiomyolipoma

diagnosis

Hazards during the preoperative diagnosis of Hepatic Angiomyolipoma.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 203-205 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Liver Neoplasms-pathology; Preoperative Care; Diagnosis, Differential; Abdominal Pain-etiology; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Granuloma, Plasma Cell

Abstract: In practice, the diagnosis of Hepatic Angiomyolipoma [HAML] is often difficult to make preoperatively, because of the highly variable histological composition. We describe a HAML in a 54 years old female who presented with right upper quadrant pain for one month and moderate fever for five days. Antibiotic treatment is effective. Abdominal ultrasonography revealed a well-defined hypoechoic mass without flow signals in it. Computed tomography showed a inhomogeneous mass, enhanced reticulately, without fat and vascular components. These were diagnosed to be either HAML or Inflammatory pseudotumor [IPT] of the liver. An Intraoperative ultrasound also found the anechoic lesions of the mass and suggested hemangioma. The cut surface of the specimen showed an encapsulated yellowish tumor consisting scattered intratumoral hemorrhagic focus. Pathological examination and HMB45 marker confirmed the diagnosis of Hepatic AML. The present case indicates that intratumoral hemorrhage led to the imaging diversity and IPT should be added to the list of differential diagnoses for HAML.

Anthracosis

etiology

Bronchial anthracosis: a potent clue for diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis.

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Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 19-22 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-diagnosis; Bronchial Diseases-pathology; Occupational Exposure; Prospective Studies; Tuberculosis, Pulmonary-prevention and control; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Mass Chest X-Ray; Bronchoscopy

Abstract: Occupational exposure to carbon, silica, and quartz particles are predisposing factors for bronchial anthracosis. In some cases anthracosis may be associated with mycobacterium tuberculosis. This study aims to investigate the clinical, radiographic, and bacteriologic findings in bronchial anthracosis patients and its association with tuberculosis, This is a prospective study conducted between 1998 and 2001, A total of 919 patients underwent diagnostic bronchoscopy for pulmonary diseases. Of these, 71 patients showed evidence of bronchial anthracosis, 32 [45.8%] males and 39 [54.2%] females, age range, 30-92 years. The distinctive clinical features, nature of bronchoscopic lesions, and radiologic findings were analyzed prospectively and summarized, Bacteriologic studies and results of laboratory examinations were also assessed, Forty-one [57,8%] patients had positive smears or cultures for mycobacterium tuberculosis. Of 71 patients with bronchoscopic evidence of pulmonary diseases, 30 had previous occupational exposure, and 41 stated no previous exposure, Cavitary lesions on chest radiography, positive purified protein derivative tests and high ESR were more prevalent in tuberculous patients than the others. Bronchial anthracosis was caused by active or previous tuberculous infection. Detailed examinations for the presence of active tuberculosis should be performed in patients with such bronchoscopic findings in order to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and to avoid unnecessary invasive procedures.

Anti-Bacterial Agents

therapeutic use

Overuse of antibiotics in children for upper respiratory infections [URIs]: a dilemma. Taufiq, Malika; Zuberi, Rukhsana W. <u>E-mail:malika.taufiq@aku.edu</u> The Aga Khan University - Department of Family Medicine JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 60 (5 ref.) **Keywords:** Respiratory Tract Infections-drug therapy; Drug Utilization; Substance-Related Disorders; Cross-Sectional Studies; Physician's Practice Patterns; Child

Anti-Infective Agents

Antimicrobial activity of erythromycin and clarithromycin against clinical isolates of Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, klebsiella and proteus by disc diffusion method.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 24 (1): 25-29 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Erythromycin-therapeutic use; Clarithromycin-therapeutic use; Staphylococcus aureus; Escherichia colidrug effects; Klebsiella-drug effects; Proteus-drug effects; Disk Diffusion Antimicrobial Tests

Abstract: Fifty clinical isolates comprising of Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Klebsiella and Proteus were collected from different local pathological laboratories and their resistant pattern against two well known macrolides; erythromycin and clarithromycin were studied using disc diffusion method. Klebsiella [41.67% against erythromycin and 58.34% against clarithromycin] and Proteus [66.67% against erythromycin and clarithromycin] and Proteus [66.67% against erythromycin and clarithromycin] species were found to be more resistant against the studied macrolides as compared to the rest of organisms. In case of Staphylococcus aureus and Escherichia.coli, resistant found were 27.78% and 23.54% against erythromycin and 22.23% and 35.30% against clarithromycin respectively. It is concluded from these figures that microbial resistance against these macrolides are increasing in our population which is alarming and therefore it is recommended to physicians to prescribe these antibiotics unless no other substitute is available in clinical practices.

Antimalarials

In vivo antimalarial activities of ethanolic crude extracts and fractions of leaf and root of Carpolobia lutea.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 24 (1): 57-61 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Plant Extracts; Plants, Medicinal; Plant Roots; Plasmodium berghei

Abstract: Carpolobia lutea [leaves and root] is used traditionally as malarial remedy by the lbibios of Niger Delta of Nigeria and Benin. This study was aimed to investigate the antiplasmodial potentials of the crude leaf and root extracts of this plant as well as their fractions in vivo in Plasmodium berghei berghei -infected mice to give scientific proof to the ethnobotanical claims and correlate with the reported in vivo activity. The ethanolic extracts of Carpolobia lutea leaf [245-735mg/kg/day] and root [7-21mg/kg/day] were screened for blood plasmocidal activity against chloroquine-sensitive Plasmodium berghei in mice. The antimalarial activity in 4-day and curative tests was evaluated. Carpolobia lutea leaf extract [245-735mg/kg/day] and fractions exhibited significant [p<0.05-0.01] antiplasmodial activity both in 4-day early infection test and in established infection with a considerable mean survival time which was incomparable to that the standard drug, chloroquine [5mg/kg/day]. The root extract [7 - 21mg/kg/day] and fractions possess considerable antiplasmodial activity in early and established infections. These plant extracts and fractions possess considerable antiplasmodial activities which justify their use in ethnomedicine and can be exploited in the control of malaria.

Aortic Valve Insufficiency

surgery

Valve sparing aortic root reconstruction in acute dissection of the ascending aorta.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 52-55 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Vessel Prosthesis Implantation; Aortic Aneurysm-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Aneurysm, Dissecting; Survival Analysis; Follow-Up Studies; Acute Disease; Echocardiography, Transesophageal

Abstract: Acute dissection of the ascending aorta requires immediate surgical intervention. Use of the reimplantation technique in patients with severe aortic insufficiency remains controversial, in this study we assessed the feasibility and outcome of the valve-sparing aortic root re-implantation technique in patients with severe preoperative aortic insufficiency. Between April 2005 and March 2008, 19 patients with acute aortic dissection of the ascending aorta [Stanford type A] underwent valve sparing aortic root reconstruction. Their ages ranged from 24 to 76 years [51.7 +/- 13.2, 58% males]. Transesophageal echocardiography was carried out for diagnosis of disease, left ventricle ejection

fraction and valve insufficiency. Length of hospitalization, echocardiographic and clinical follow-up, complications and mortality were analyzed. Four patients [21%] died of non-valve-related complications. Major complications after operation were seen in three patients [15.8%]. Mean length of stay in the intensive care unit [ICU] was nine days, and the mean duration of hospitalization were 16 days. Comparison of pre- operative and post-operative clinical profiles of patients showed that left ventricle ejection fraction and seventy of aortic insufficiency were significantly altered [P<0.05]. Comparison of patients who survived with those who died showed that only cardio pulmonary bypass time had statistically significant difference [P=0.04]. Valve sparing aortic root reconstruction in patients with type A dissection can be performed with acceptable intra-operative mortality and morbidity and excellent results during follow-up.

APACHE

Apache-II score correlation with mortality and length of stay in an intensive care unit.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 4-8 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Severity of Illness Index; Critical Illness-mortality; Intensive Care Units-statistics and numerical data; Length of Stay; Cohort Studies

Abstract: To correlate the APACHE-II score system with mortality and length of stay in ICU. Cohort study. The Intensive Care Unit [ICU] of the Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi, from May 2005 to May 2006. All adult patients who were admitted in the ICU were included. APACHE-II score was calculated at the second and seventh days of admission in the ICU. Patients who were discharged alive from the ICU or died after first APACHE-II Score [at 2nd day] were noted as the primary outcome measurement. Second APACHE-II score [at 7th day] was used to predict the length of stay in the ICU. Paerson's correlation coefficient [r] was determined with significance at p < 0.05. In the lowest score category 3-10, 27 out of 30 patients [90%] were discharged and only 3 [10%] died. Out of those 39 patients whose APACHE-II score was found in high category 31 - 40, 33 [84.6%] deaths were observed. This revealed that there might be more chances of death in case of high APACHE-II score [and the foll useful for classifying patients according to their disease severity. The APACHE-II score was an inverse relationship between the high score and the length of stay as well higher chances of mortality.

Arteries

abnormalities

Persistent sciatic artery originating from left common iliac artery.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 220-222 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Iliac Aneurysm-complications; Leg-blood supply; Aneurysm-surgery; Lower Extremity; Pain

Abstract: Persistent sciatic artery is a very rare seen variation of the lower limb vessels. Anatomically the persistent sciatic artery is the continuation of internal iliac arteries and usually leads to several symptoms such as intermittent claudication, pulsatile mass in the buttocks, and pain radiating to the lower limb. However, in untreated patients with serious complications, amputation can occur. In this case report, we describe persistent sciatic artery originating from left common iliac artery in a 72-year-old male patient who complained pain in the left leg, because of the importance of clinical and diagnostic challenges.

Arthritis, Infectious

drug therapy

[Management of patients with suspected septic arthritis admitted to Qazvin teaching hospitals [2003-2008]]. Allami, A.; Mohammadi, N.; Yavari, A.; Asefzadeh, M. <u>E-mail:allami@qums.ac.ir</u> Qazvin University of Medical Sciences

Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The] 2011; 14 (4): 42-49 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Synovial Fluid-therapeutic use; Outcome Assessment [Health Care]; Hospitals, Teaching; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Septic arthritis is one of the most common causes of joint destruction. The aim of this study was to assess management of definitive or suspected cases of septic arthritis in educational hospitals of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences within 2003 to 2008. This was an observational study performed based on existing data. The medical files of patients with arthritis in three hospitals were assessed. Patients were hospitalized in orthopedic, rheumatology and pediatrics wards. Intravenous antibiotic receivers for arthritis [more than three days] were analyzed [174 cases] and all necessary information was collected. Data were analyzed by SPSS software using descriptive statistics. Of total study population, 57.5% of cases were males, 70.6% under the age 12 years, and 85.2% with mono-articular involvement. The most common joint involved was knee in adults [39.6%] and hip in children [47.2%]. Trauma was the most common predisposing factor [73%] whereas limitation in movement found to be the most frequent [85.6%] clinical manifestation at the time of admission. Only 57 patients underwent arthrocenthesis and positive culture results were found in 8 cases. Essential considerations such as smear, gram staining and assessing the presence of crystals in synovial fluid were not accomplished to an acceptable level yet the less important criteria such as lactate dehydrogenase, protein, and glucose concentrations of synovial fluid were tested for majority of patients. Antibiotic regimen composed of an anti-staphylococcal agent in most cases. Within the first four hours following admission, 54.6% of cases received intravenous antibiotics and 24.7% of cases received IV antibiotic therapy for longer than two weeks. According, to inappropriate management of patients with definite and suspected septic arthritis, attempts should be made to consider parameters such as careful history and physical examination, correct duration of antibiotic therapy, and the process of determining the type of microorganisms causing septic arthritis including smear and culture of synovial fluid as well as taking necessary measures to improve the current conditions.

Arthritis, Rheumatoid

Expression of osteopontin in synovial tissue of rheumatoid arthritis: its relation to disease activity and severity.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 375-387 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Osteopontin; Synovial Membrane-pathology; Synovial Membrane-immunology; Biopsy; Immunohistochemistry; Blood Sedimentation; C-Reactive Protein; Knee Joint-radiography

Abstract: To demonstrate the expression of osteopontin in synovial tissue of patients with rheumatoid arthritis and to correlate it with disease activity and severity in order to find out its possible role in the pathogenesis of the disease. This study was conducted on 30 RA patients and 10 control subjects with post traumatic knee injury. All patients were subjected to full medical history taking, thorough clinical examination with special attention to articular manifestations [Modified disease activity score] [DAS], and spread severity index [SSI]. Laboratory investigations included: CBC, ESR, CRP and RF. Radiological investigations included: plain x-ray of the affected knee joint using Larsen's score for assessment of joint damage and expression of osteopontin [OPN] in synovial tissues of both patients and controls was determined by immunohistochemical staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded synovial tissues. We demonstrated by immunohistochemistry that OPN was detected as brown cytoplasmic staining expressed predominantly in the lining layer of rheumatoid synovium rather than the sublining layer and it was absent in the lymphoid aggregates. In contrast, synovial tissue of the control group showed weak scattered staining for OPN. We found a highly statistical significant difference between RA patients and controls regarding the synovial expression of OPN which was highly associated with the activity. Also, percentage of OPN positive cells was highly associated with the severity of RA assessed clinically by SSI and radiological [p<0.01]. Osteopontin is critically involved in the pathogenesis of both inflammatory and joint-destructive processes in rheumatoid arthritis. OPN may reflect disease activity and can be used as a marker of disease severity.

Fractalkine in rheumatoid arthritis.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 469-478 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Chemokine CX3 cL1-blood; Vasculitis-diagnosis; Rheumatoid Factor; Complement C4; Blood Sedimentation; C-Reactive Protein

Abstract: To determine the level of Fractalkine [Fkn], in patients with rheumatoid vasculitis [RV] and to assess the relationship between s Fkn level and RA disease activity. Twenty patients suffering from rheumatoid arthritis were included in this study. They were divided into two groups: 1] - RA group: included 10 patients suffering of RA with vasculitis. 2] - RV group: included 10 patients suffering of RA with vasculitis. Another ten non rheumatoid factor [RE], serum complement [C4] and human serum soluble fractalkine [sFkn]. Also vasculitis disease activity was assessed using Birmingham vasculitis activity score [BVAS] to RV group. Serum sFkn levels were significantly higher in patients with RA than in controls and were significantly higher in RV patients than in those without vasculitis complications. Statistically significant correlation was observed between serum sFkn levels in RA

patients and levels of C-reactive protein, rheumatoid factor and complement. In the RV group serum sFkn levels also correlated with disease activity. These findings suggest that sFkn may serve as a serologic inflammatory marker of disease activity in RA patients with vasculitis.

complications

The predictive value of magnetic resonance imaging for bone erosion progression in rheumatoid arthritis patients.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 425-435 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Bone and Bones-abnormalities; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Risk Factors; Prognosis

Abstract: To determine the joint damage progression using magnetic resonance imaging [MRI], and to investigate the predictive value of early MRI in rheumatoid arthritis [RA] patients. We studied forty RA female patients. Their mean age was 42.7 [+/- 10.6] years. Patients underwent clinical, laboratory and functional assessments over 12 months. Standard plain radiography and MRI of the hands and wrists were done for all patients at baseline and after 12 months. All clinical and laboratory variables reflecting disease activity showed low activity after one year of treatment [p<0.05]. At one year, MRI erosions were found in 62.5% of patients [25 of 40] compared with 42.5% at baseline [p<0.05]. MRI findings reflecting inflammation [bone marrow edema and synovitis] regressed after one year [p<0.05]. We have analyzed baseline variables for prediction of MRI erosions are one year including positive RF, plain radiological erosions, baseline MRI erosion, bone marrow edema and synovitis. Positive RF and synovitis were predictor risk factors for MRI erosive progression at one year [p<0.05]. On the other hand, plain radiological erosions were not statistically significant as predictor risk factor in these patients [p>0.05]. Baseline MRI erosion and bone marrow edema were strong predictors for MRI erosive progression [the odds ratio [95%CI] were 5.92 [3.06-9.03] and 12.85 [3.41-21.22], respectively] [p<0.01]. The results of this study suggest that MRI is a useful tool to investigate disease processes in RA. It can be used in clinical practice in determining the prognosis, and selecting patients who need aggressive therapy to avoid subsequent joint damage.

diagnosis

Estimation of soluble L- selectin and plasma fibronectin in patients with rheumatoid arthritis.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 365-373 (23 ref.)

Keywords: L-Selectin-blood; Fibronectins-blood; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Blood Sedimentation; C-Reactive Protein; Pain Measurement

Abstract: This study was done to detect the serum level of soluble L-selectin [sL-selectin] and plasma level of fibronectin [pFN] in patients with rheumatoid arthritis [RA] and compare these levels to normal healthy controls. The aim extends to determine the relation of these levels to clinical parameters of disease activity. Fifty patients with RA as well as twenty healthy persons- as a control group- were included into this study. All patients were subjected to full clinical assessment and laboratory investigations. sL-selectin and pFN were measured in patients and controls using the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay technique, and their correlations with disease activity parameters were studied. Serum levels of sL-selectin and pFN were highly significantly increased in RA patients as compared to healthy controls [p<0.001]. These levels also showed a highly statistically significant correlation with some parameters of RA disease activity [p<0.001]. This rise was more evident in patients with severe disease. The might reflect their role in the pathogenesis of RA. The correlation of sL-selectin and pFN with clinical parameters of RA patients may help in evaluation of progression or remission of the disease.

epidemiology

Pattern of young and elderly onset rheumatoid arthritis among a group of Egyptian patients.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 635-644 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Aged; Rheumatoid Nodule-diagnosis; Arthritis, Rheumatoid-classification; Polymyalgia Rheumaticadiagnosis; Questionnaires

Abstract: Rheumatoid arthritis [RA] differs depending on the age of disease onset. The differences between young onset rheumatoid arthritis [YORA] and elderly onset rheumatoid arthritis [EORA] are important because they have clinical and therapeutic implications. The study was conducted on 1185 patients who were ranked after classification according to age at onset of the disease into YORA I, 16-40 years, YORA II, 41-60 years and EORA >60 years. All

were compared, based on disease duration [DD], disease activity, severity parameters and drug history. YORA I comprised 298 patients, 28.85% males, age 29.4 +/- 6 and DD 4 +/- 3.3 y, YORA II included 539 patients, 33.77% males, age 49.7 +/- 6.1 y. and DD 6.5 +/- 5.6 y. EORA included 348 RA patients 40.5% males, age 67.1 +/- 6.6 y, DD 9.95 +/- 7.2 y. Activity was increased in EORA compared to YORA I and YORA II, while severity decreased in EORA. ESR, CRP and degree of anemia were higher in EORA. RF titer was higher in YORA. In YORA peripheral joints of the hands and feet were more involved while, large joints in EORA. RF titer was higher in YORA. In YORA peripheral joints of the hands and feet were more involved while, large joints in EORA. Reumatoid nodules were increased in YORA I than EORA p= 0.04. Polymyalgia rheumatica was exclusively present in EORA group 25 patients 7.2%. YORA used methotrexate and its mean dose was higher than EORA. EORA on multiple DMARD 57.9% or biologics 0.8% was significantly lower compared with YORA 186.3% and 1.7%, p= 0.001. EORA has more active and less disabling and affects more males than YORA. The use of biologic therapy and combination DMARD therapy was less in EORA.

physiopathology

Preliminary study of CD34 stem cells in rheumatoid arthritis patients.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 415-424 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Antigen, CD34-blood; Rheumatoid Factor-blood; Blood Sedimentation; Stem Cells; Pain Measurement

Abstract: To study CD34+ stem cells count in the peripheral blood [PB] of patients with rheumatoid arthritis [RA] and to correlate it with the activity and severity of the disease as a preliminary study for their role in the disease pathogenesis. This study was conducted on 20 RA patients in addition to 10 healthy subjects as a control group. All patients were subjected to full history taking and thorough clinical examination. Assessment was done using modified DAS far disease activity, Speed severity index [SSI] for disease severity, and Larsen score for radiological assessment of the plain x-ray findings of both hands. Assessment of CD34+ stem cells count in the PB was done by using fluorescence-activated cell sorting [FACS]. In this study there was a significantly higher count of CD34+ stem cells in the PB of RA patients compared to the controls. Stem cells absolute count and percentage were significantly negatively correlated with modified DAS, SSI and Larsen score. Bone marrow stem cells [CD34 cells] could play a crucial role in RA. Their level is elevated in the PB of RA patients with more severely destructed joints is due to their recruitment to sites of inflammation. Studies are required to further investigate the role of the bone marrow and stem cells in the disease pathogenesis of RA. It could be a future target of treatment in these patients.

Ascites

etiology

[Nephrogenic ascites: an exceptional diagnosis. about one case].

Debbech, Radhouane; Salem, Mohamed; Mouelhi, Leila; Said, Yosra; Trabelsi, Senda; Bouzaidi, Slim; Moussa, Amel; Houissa, Fatma; Mekki, Haifa; Najjar, Taoufik

Charles Nicolle Hospital - Department of Gastro-enterology

Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 437-439 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Failure, Chronic-complications; Ascites-diagnosis

Abstract: Nephrogenic ascites is a clinical entity that manifests as refractory and exsudative ascites with unknown etiology in patients with end stage renal disease and often undergoing hemodialysis. This entity presents in practice many diagnostic and therapeutic difficulties. The aim of this study is to focus on these difficulties through a new observation. We report one case of nephrogenic ascites in chronic renal failure related to an idiopathic neurologic bladder. It's a 38 years old patient on hemodialysis for three years who consulted for exsudative ascites with a low rate of leucocytes. We conclude that nephrogenic ascites is rare. Its diagnosis is an exclusion diagnosis based on exclusion of other causes of ascites, particularly exsudative forms with low leucocytes rate. Its management is based essentially on renal transplantation and its prognosis is very poor.

Asthma

Asthma and Myths: an online survey.

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Ohja Institute of Chest Diseases - Department of Pulmonology

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 157-161 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Health Surveys; Internet; Access to Information; Awareness; Age Factors; Educational Status

Abstract: To determine the information about myths regarding asthma among internet users. An open access internet based close ended survey was hosted on a website which included questions related to common myths regarding asthma. Data was entered automatically into a database at the hosting servers. The survey invitations were sent by email by the authors with request to forward to the contact lists of recipients. After closure of survey, data from responses were recoded into new variables as correct and incorrect using the key made by the authors. Frequencies of correct responses were reported and analyzed on the basis of gender, educational status and profession. A total of 782 complete responses were submitted out of which 498 [63.7%] were submitted by males and 284 [36.3%] by females. Majority of the participants were graduate [36.1%] and postgraduates [17.1%]. Frequency of correct responses was better in males. Lowest correct responses were given by unemployed and best responses were given by doctors. Self-employed persons fared better than bankers and people associated with education.Surprisingly non-medical students fared better than medical students. There is a need to increase public awareness regarding asthma, as the status of relatively educated internet users is also inadequate.

diagnosis

47 year old patient with pseudo-asthma. Altinsoy, Bulent; Altinta, Nejat; Celik, Zeynep Sonmez <u>E-mail:balt1907@yahoo.com</u> Afyon Chest Disease Hospital - Department of Pulmonary Disease **Oman Medical Journal** 2011; 26 (1): 61-63 (4 ref.) **Keywords:** Diagnosis, Differential; Dyspnea-etiology; Cough-etiology; Respiratory Sounds-etiology

Behcet Syndrome

complications

[Renal involvement in the Behcet's disease].

Ounissi, Mondher; Ben Abdelghi, Khaoula; Gargueh, Taher; Turki, Sami; Goucha, Rym; Abderrahim, Ezeddine; Ben Hamida, Fathi; Ben Maiz, Hedi; Kheder, Adel

Charles Nicolle Hospital - Department of Internal Medicine

Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 404-408 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Diseases-etiology; Retrospective Studies; Review Literature as Topic

Abstract: Renal involvement in the Behcet's disease is rare. The clinical features vary from urinary sediment's abnormalities to ESRD. We propose to study the clinical, biological and histological data, the therapeutic management and the prognosis of patients. We report a retrospective study including 8 patients representing 1.23 % of cases. The average age of the patient was of 37 +/- 12. 35 years with a clear male prevalence. Urinary signs were discovered fortuitously by the strips in the majority of the cases after an average of 18 months. It's about proteinuria and hematuria. Renal insufficiency and hypertension were rare. Pathological study highlighted 3 cases of amyloidosis, 2 cases of IgA nephropathy. The case of minimal change disease, 1 case of endo and extracapillary glomerulonephritis and 1 case of interstitial nephropathy. Patients having GN were treated by corticoids and immunosuppressive agents and those having an interstitial nephropathy were treated symptomatically with good evolution in the majority of the cases. Only one patient is dead, he had amyloidosis. Prognosis depended on the precocity of the diagnosis, the histological type and the treatment. The renal involvement during Behcet's disease is rare. Amyloidosis and Ig A nephropathy are the most frequent. Treatment is still controversial.

Benchmarking

Benchmarking inadvertent perioperative hypothermia guidelines with the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 27-31 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Hypothermia-prevention and control; Perioperative Care; Surgical Procedures, Operative; Perioperative Period; Practice Guidelines as Topic

Abstract: To improve standards of patients' care and safety, we benchmarked our practice guidelines of prevention of inadvertent perioperative hypothermia with those of the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence [NICE] of the United Kingdom. The study started in November 2008 and lasted for 18 months and was conducted at the Armed Forces Hospital, Wadi Al-Dawasir, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The NICE clinical guidelines [CG65] published in

April 2008 were downloaded from its website. Each practiced item in our guidelines was compared with its equivalent of NICE guidelines, absent equivalent NICE guidelines on our list were immediately added and implemented. To ensure compliance, follow-up audits took place every 3 months for an 18-month period. Benchmarking demonstrated that most steps taken in our hospital match those of NICE guidelines, except for guidelines governing the preoperative phase. This phase was added to our policy and procedures guidelines and immediately implemented. The follow-up audits carried out every 3 months showed that the incidence of hypothermia fell from a previous 1.5 to 0.3%. Benchmarking is an evaluation of the current position of own practice compared to best practice to identify areas and means of performance improvement. Benchmarking must be part of quality improvement programs in healthcare. In this study, improvement in the service delivered to patients resulted in a drop in the incidence of inadvertent perioperative hypothermia.

beta-Thalassemia

spirometry and cardiopulmonary exercise performance in pateints with thalassemia major.

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Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pediatrics

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 523-528 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Respiratory Function Tests; Spirometry; Exercise; Ferritin-blood

Abstract: Lung function abnormalities in patients with thalassemia major are various, complex and of different etiological backgrounds. To evaluate the pulmonary function changes during both rest and integrated cardiopulmonary exercise in patients with thalassemia major, we studied 30 thalassemia major cases with mean age of 18 +/- 13.34 years. Nineteen healthy subjects were enrolled as a control group. Routine laboratory tests as well as assessment of pulmonary function test during both rest and integrated cardiopulmonary exercise were performed for cases and controls, Both forced vital capacity [FVC] and forced expiratory flow in the first second [FEV1] were significantly reduced in cases than in controls [p<0.01 for both], pointing to a restrictive pulmonary dysfunction. Seventy percent of cases had FVC below the normal predicted value. Functional capacity, anaerobic threshold and °2 pulse were significantly reduced in cases than controls [p<0.05]. There is a statistically significant inverse correlation between serum ferritin levels and functional capacity. In the studied thalassemics, restrictive pattern of pulmonary dysfunction is the predominant abnormality. Poor cardiopulmonary exercise performance occurs and is multifactorial.

Birth Injuries

epidemiology

Incidence and associated risk factors of birth fractures in the newborns.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 142-144 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Fractures, Bone-epidemiology; Infant, Newborn; Risk Factors; Hospitals, Teaching; Delivery, Obstetricadverse effects

Abstract: The term of birth fracture [BF] is used to describe the skeletal fracture that newborns suffer during delivery and birth process. The aim of this study was to determine the types and incidence of BF in two teaching hospitals. In a retrospective study all of the delivery files were reviewed in the birth and nursery rooms in two teaching general hospitals from Aug. 2006 to Sept. 2007. Parameters related to mothers and neonates including the type of delivery presentation, long bone fractures, birth weight, and the known diseases of mother were recorded. During one year, 10722 deliveries occurred, 7823 of them were by vaginal and 2899 others by cesarean section. Twenty one deliveries were complicated by fractures [1.96%], 15 in clavicle and 6 in humerus. No statistically significant risk factors were noted with respect of known risk factors. Ulavicle was the most common site of birth fracture, and many of these injuries occurred without a known risk factors. We conclude that most birth fractures are unavoidable or unpredictable, but every effort must be made to detect the high risk mothers and neonates before delivery. In these cases the cesarean section may be preferred as a safe method for neonate delivery.

Bleomycin

therapeutic use

Our experience of bleomycin sclerotherapy for peripheral lymphangioma in children and review of the literature.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 60-63 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Sclerotherapy; Lymphangioma, Cystic-drug therapy; Injections, Intralesional; Treatment Outcome; Child; Prospective Studies

Abstract: To assess the efficacy of intralesional bleomycin in peripheral lymphangioma in children. This prospective study was conducted at the Department of Pediatric Surgery at Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences Jamshoro/Hyderabad from January 2005 to December 2009 .Patients included in this study were only with peripheral lymphngioma, while those with visceral lesions or previously operated for lymphangioma were excluded. Diagnostic tools for lymphangioma were physical examination and ultrasound. All patients had aspiration of lesion with 20-24 gauge needle and intralesional injection therapy with bleomycin with dosage of 0.5mg/kg body weight diluted in normal saline. The procedure was performed as out patients. Patients were followed up at four weeks interval for up to six months. Personal data, procedure, complications and follow up were recorded on pre-designed proforma. Total number of patients included in this study was 20, with13 males and 7 females. Reduction in size was noted in 75%. Excellent response was seen in 9 [45%] patients who had cystic lymphangioma, while 6[30%] patients showed good response and 5[25%] had poor response. Common site was neck [65%].Transient increase in size of lesion and cellulitis were observed in three patients and treated conservatively. Intralesional bleomycin is excellent in cystic lymphangioma, while it had good response in mixed lymphangioma. We suggest bleomycin as a primary therapy in all varieties of lymphangioma.

Body Height

[Study of the final height in children with constitutional short stature].

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2011; 12 (5): 500-504 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Bone Development; Growth Disorders-physiopathology; Child Development

Abstract: Short stature is one of the common problems in children. One of the common forms of short stature is Constitutional. Usually early diagnosis and treatment is worthwhile. We studied children with Constitutional short stature who came to the outpatient clinic of Pediatric Endocrinology in Loghman hospital between 2002 and 2008. Their final height has evaluated after puberty. SDS for the first and final height of the patients and their parents' height was calculated. Forty-nine patients [35 boys and 14 girls] were studied. Mean chronological age at the time of referral was 13.4 +/- 1.4 years, mean delay of the bone age 2.6 +/- 1.4 years, mean height 14.1.9 +/- 7.5 cm, mean SDS of the first height -2.6910.69, mean parental height 163.8 +/- 3.9 cm and SDS for parental height was -0.85 +/- 0.47. Mean age at the time of evaluating final height was 18.7 +/- 0.5 years and mean SDS for the final height was -1.23 +/- 0.89 cm. All patients in our study reached their excepted final height. In this study final height of 9 patients [18.4%] was over 2 standard deviation lower than the mean of the community. Although, all of the patients reached to the normal range of final height, it was in the lower limit of the range. It seems medical interventions could be implemented for patients, whose first height was much lower than the mean.

Boerhaave syndrome

diagnosis

An unusual cause of left-sided severe chest pain. Yagnik, Vipul D.; Yagnik, Bhargav D. <u>E-mail:vipul.yagnik@gmail.com</u> Ronak Endo-Laparoscopy and General Surgical Hospital - Department of Surgery Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 82-83 (3 ref.) Keywords: Chest Pain-etiology; Diatrizoate Meglumine-adverse effects Abstract: A 50-year-old lady presented to the emergency room with severe left-sided chest pain following an episode of forceful vomiting. A history of giddiness was present. Her past medical and surgical history were insignificant. On examination, she was having a respiratory rate of 24/ min and her blood pressure was 100/60 mmHg. She was diaphoretic and surgical emphysema was present. On plain radiography, hydropneumothorax was present. Gastrograffin study of the patient was performed.

Breast Neoplasms

epidemiology

Clinico-pathologic manifestations of Iranian patients with breast cancer.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 182-185 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Breast Neoplasms-ethnology; Retrospective Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies; Prognosis; Receptors, Progesterone-chemistry; Breast Neoplasms-pathology; Mastectomy

Abstract: Breast cancer is the most common malignancy in women and is the second cause of cancer death in female population. The objective was to find out different clinical manifestations and epidemiology of breast cancer among various ethnics groups to help improve health system in the country. In this retrospective cross sectional study, we evaluated clinical and pathologic features of one thousand Iranian women with breast cancer. The data including age, type of surgery, pathology report, tumor size, lymph node involvement, tumor stage and receptor status were extracted from medical records and were analyzed. The highest prevalence of breast cancer was in patients in 40-49 years age group [37.4%]. The most common performed surgery was modified radical mastectomy and the most common pathology report was intra-ductal carcinoma. Tumor size was 2-5 cm in most of patients. Sixty percent of patients had lymph node involvement. Finally, 49.1% of patients were diagnosed when they were in stage II and 36.7% were in stage III. In 72.9% of patients, estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor or both receptors were positive and of 116 patients who were checked for Her-2, 27 patients [23.2%] were 3+ positive. Our findings suggest that Iranian breast cancer patients are relatively younger than patients in western countries and mostly present at higher pathologic stages. We highly recommend screening test to be performed at lower ages [at least 40 years old].

surgery

Surgical decision making considering body image in post menopausal breast cancer patients.

Shoma, Asraf M.; Mohamad, Madiha H.; Noman, Nashat; Ibrahim, Ibtihal M.; Tobar, Salwa S.; Gaffar, Hanan E.; Abo Elez, Warda F.; Ali. Salwa E.; William, Soheir G.

Deaprtment of Surgery

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 563-572 (71 ref.)

Keywords: Postmenopause; Body Image; Surgical Procedures, Operative-psychology

Abstract: In most of the developing counties postmenopausal breast cancer cases are offered a radical form of surgery relying on their unawareness about body image. We evaluate the effect of breast cancer surgical choice; Conservative Breast Therapy [BCT] or Modified Radical Mastectomy [MRM]; on body image in Egyptian postmenopausal cases. A prospective randomized trial of 100 postmenopausal women who had stage I and II breast cancer. Half of them had BCT and the other half had MRM. Sociodemographic data were collected and pre and postoperative assessments of body image distress were done using four scales; Breast Impact of Treatment Scale [BTS], Impact of Event Scale [IES], Situational Discomfort Scale [SDS]. Body Satisfaction Scale [BSS]. The patients ages ranged from 43-82 years [54.28 +/- 8.84]. Preoperative components of body image between both studied groups. While in postoperative assessment, women in MRM group showed higher levels of body image distress among cognitive, affective and behavioral aspects. For the evaluative aspect, there was no statistical significant difference between both groups. Body image is as important for postmenopausal women as for younger women. Even in developing countries, where the concept is ignored, we should not deprive postmenopausal breast cancer cases from their right of a less mutilating option of treatment as BCT.

Burns

therapy

A 9-years audit of treatment outcome and epidemiology of patients admitted at Ahvaz Burn Centre in Iran.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 21-27 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Burns-epidemiology; Treatment Outcome; Retrospective Studies; Burns-mortality; Burns-etiology; Hospitalization

Abstract: To study the outcome of treatment, and epidemiology of burn injuries in Ahvaz, Iran. This retrospective study analyzed the epidemiology, mortality rate, etiological factors among 11492 patients admitted in burn-care centre in Ahvaz Iran. The influence of modifications made on building facilities, instruments and techniques implemented during 9 years [1999-2007] on the rate of mortality was also evaluated for the burn centre serving four provinces 6T Iran: Khuzestan, Elam, Lorestan and Bushher. The hospitalized patients in less than 15 years old age group accounted for 32.4%. The highest number of admitted cases [40%] had their ages ranging between 16 to 30 years and the lowest [3.7%] had ages more than 60 years. The mean age and mean total burn surface area [TBSA] were 22.4 years and 38.4% respectively. Most accidents were caused by flame [60%]. The proportion of males was 55.6%, while higher TBSA burns were seen in females [66.2%]. Overall mortality was 16.06% [range 23.8 in 1999 to 14.8% in 2007]. Most burn injuries occurred in winter season [31.9%], predominantly accidentally [83.8%], at home [64%] and among urban dwellers [86%]. There was a general reduction in the trend of mortality rate from 19.7% in year 2001 to 14.8% in year 2007. This trend was correlated with application of amniotic membrane in 2002, use of early excision, early grafting techniques in 2004, improvement in building facilities such as use of separate departments for infected and noninfected cases, establishment of an ICU in 2005 and use of laser therapy with CO[2] in 2005. The findings suggest that the phenomenon of burn injury is serious problem in this area which calls for careful planning both in community, educational and training of medical staff.

Cadherins

diagnostic use

Differential expression of e-cadherin in lobular and ductal carcinoma of breast in an Iranian Cancer Care Hospital.

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Tehran University of Medical Science - Imam Hospitals Complex - Department of Pathology

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 56-59 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Ductal, Breast-diagnosis; Carcinoma in Situ-pathology; Diagnosis, Differential; Carcinoma, Lobular-diagnosis; Immunohistochemistry; Neoplasm Invasiveness

Abstract: To determine the role of E-cadherin in differentiating Breast lobular carcinoma from Breast ductal carcinoma in Iranian patients. A total of 80 malignant breast samples were reviewed by two pathologists before undergoing E-cad immunohistochemistry [IHC] staining. The results from IHC were compared with the results from the morphological study of the samples and they were then analyzed statistically. The normal ductal cells had strong complete homogenous membrane E-cadherin reactivity in all cases. The complete absence of E-cadherin membrane staining occurred in 14 out of 16 cases of Lobular breast carcinoma. The mean score of E-cadherin was 9.36 with a CV of 25.68. Using the Mann-Whiteny test, the difference between E-cadherin expression score in ductal and lobular carcinoma was statistically significant [P=0.0009]. E-cadherin expression is a useful diagnostic tool in distinguishing ductal from lobular carcinoma of breast.

Calcitriol

therapeutic use

[Effect of calcitriol on glycemic and lipid control in type 2 diabetes].

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2011; 12 (5): 513-519 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Glucose-drug effects; Lipids-blood; Diabetes Complications-drug therapy; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-blood; Vitamin D-analogs and derivatives; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-drug therapy; Hyperlipidemias-drug therapy

Abstract: Vitamin D deficiency is prevalent worldwide. Low 25 hydroxyvitamin D3 concentrations inversely associated with type 2 diabetes, metabolic syndrome and insulin resistance. The aim of this study was the evaluation of effects of oral 1, 25 [OH] 2D3[calcitriol] treatments on glycemic control and lipid profiles in patients with type 2 diabetes. This was an interventional study, conducted in Ghaem Hospital, Mashhad, Iran on 58 type 2 diabetes. This was an interventional study, conducted in Ghaem Hospital, Mashhad, Iran on 58 type 2 diabetes. Patients underwent calcitriol treatment with 0.5 microgram per day for 8 weeks. In all cases, clinical parameters including weight, systolic and diastolic blood pressure and laboratory parameters including levels of fasting blood glucose, insulin, lipid profile, calcium, phosphorous, HbA1C and insulin resistance [HOMA-IR] were measured, before and after the treatment period. The two sets of results were then compared with one another. Following treatment with calcitriol, FBS, HbA1C, Cholesterol, triglycerides and insulin resistance decreased but the changes were not significant [p>0.05]. LDL and diastolic blood pressure decreased significantly after treatment with calcitriol. [p=0.02 and 0.04 respectively]. Supplementation with active form of vitamin D did not have a significant effect on glycemic control but may be effective in control of hyperlipidemia and blood pressure in type 2 diabetic patients, findings which need to be confirmed in large randomized trials.

Carcinoma, Intraductal, Noninfiltrating

diagnosis

[Intraductal papillary mucinous tumor of the pancreas mimicking pancreatic pseudocyst].

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Charles Nicolle Hospital - Department of Surgery

Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 445-448 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Pancreatic Pseudocyst-diagnosis; Pancreatic Neoplasms; Diagnosis, Differential; Cholangiopancreatography, Magnetic Resonance; Recurrence; Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

Abstract: Most of pancreatic cysts are in fact pseudocysts. Only 10 to 20% are real cystic tumors. Intraductal papillary mucinous tumors of the pancreas represent nearly 15% of them. To illustrate, by an observation, the difficulties to diagnose a cystic tumor of the pancreas. We report the case of a 55 year old woman complaining of epigastric pain for one month with an elevated pancreatic enzymes level. Ultrasonography and computed tomography scan showed two cystic formations measuring 6 and 7cm localized respectively in the head and the body of the pancreas. The diagnosis of pancreatic pseudocysts was maintained. The appearance of a jaundice made us think about a pseudocyst's compression of the common bile duct. A cysto-gastric anastomosis was made. The recurrence of the jaundice associated to diabetes and a general state deterioration led to the pancreas affecting secondary ducts. The presence of a peritoneal carcinosis led to therapeutic abstention. The diagnosis of intraductal papillary mucinous tumor of the pancreas must be referred to in case of pancreatic cystic tumor without extrapancreatic necrosis. This kind of tumor can simulate a pancreatic pseudocyst.

Carcinoma, Renal Cell

genetics

Immunohistochemical expression of cell-cycle proteins in renal cell carcinoma and their prognostic significance.

Bakr, Magda H.; Zafer, Nehal S.; Emara, Nashwa M.

Benha University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pathology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 459-466 (52 ref.)

Keywords: Cell Cycle Proteins; Immunohistochemistry; Cyclin E; Recurrence; Prognosis

Abstract: Molecular markers that predict prognosis more than stage and grade remain the elusive holy grail of renal cell carcinoma [RCC researchers]. Many molecules have been identified, as a consequence of the elucidation of the molecular biology of RCC progression and metastasis, but few have remained significant above clinical and pathologic factors in multivariate analysis. The goal of the study was to evaluate Immunohistochemical expression of the cell-cycle regulatory proteins p27 [Kip] and cyclin E in normal human kidneys and renal cell carcinoma [RCC] tissues. Association was analyzed with cancer clinical parameters. We have examined the protein contents of cyclin E and p27 in 57 cases of RCCs, using immunohistochemistry. We found significantly increased expression of p27 in normal tissue relative to tumor [p=0.015]. Low protein content of p27 was associated with high TNM stage, lymph node status and poor prognosis for patients with renal cell carcinoma. No significant association with grade, gender or age we further observed substantial differences in the pattern of G1/S regulatory defects between the different RCC subtypes. The majority of both conventional and papillary cases expressed p2'7, however, chromophobe tumours generally showed

low p27 staining. Conversely, high expression of cyclin E was demonstrated in renal cell carcinoma tissue relative to normal kidney [p=0.027] and was associated with high nuclear grade and stage. No significant association with lymph node metastases, gender, age, tumor recurrence, death or survival. We further observed that papillary RCCs exhibited high cyclin E than other two subtypes. In conclusion, this study shown that cyclin E as well as p27 were deregulated in renal cell carcinoma and that loss of p27[KipI] expression is a risk factor for the disease recurrence and cancer-related patient death.

Carpometacarpal Joints

injuries

Multiple carpometacarpal volar dislocation.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 49-51 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Dislocations-surgery; Accidents, Traffic; Dislocations-diagnosis; Bone Wires

Abstract: A case of multiple Carpometacarpal joints volar dislocation in a young man of 25 years of age is reported. He presented with pain and deformity of his left hand immediately after road traffic accident. He was unable to move his left hand. X-rays of the affected hand showed volar dislocation of all four medial Carpometacarpal joints. Dislocated joints were reduced, fixed with K-wires and immobilized in slab. K-wires were removed after 8 weeks. Hand function is satisfactory on the follow-up.

Cataract

epidemiology

Risk factors associated with pre-senile cataract.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 145-148 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Cataract Extraction; Risk Factors; Diabetes Complications; Myopia-complications; Smoking-adverse effects

Abstract: To determine frequency of various risk factors associated with presenile cataract among patients schedule for cataract surgery. Study was conducted at Abbasi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical Dental College between October 2007 and September 2009. Patients of cataract of age 30-55 years were selected. Presence of risk factors like diabetes mellitus, high myopia, occupational exposure to metal work, atopic dermatitis and smoking were noted. Visual acuity, anterior and posterior segments were examined and axial length was measured. Two hundred fifty four patients satisfying inclusion criteria were selected. These included 181 male [mean age 44.7 years] and 73 females [mean age 43.8 years]. Unilateral eye involvement was present in 108 patients while bilateral involvement was present in 146 patients. Risk factors frequency was diabetes [26%], high myopia [16.1%], smoking [15%], metallic exposure [3.1%], atopic dermatitis [2%] while 37.8% were idiopathic. Significant difference were found in frequency of risk factors [p=0.004] and mean age according to presence of risk factors [p=0.24]. Our study shows that idiopathy contributed to most of the cases of presenile cataract followed by diabetes mellitus, high myopia and smoking.

Cerebral Hemorrhage

Predictors of outcome in patients with spontaneous intracereberal hemorrhage admitted to Liaguat University Hospital.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 167-171 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Prognosis; Stroke-complications; Prevalence; Mortality; Fatal Outcome; Brain Hemorrhage, Traumatic; Glasgow Coma Scale; Neurologic Manifestations

Abstract: To study the frequency of mortality and evaluate the influence of various prognostic factors such as Glasgow Coma Scale [GCS] Score, volume of hematoma and age on the outcome of the patient admitted with

intracereberal hemorrhage. This descriptive case series study was conducted at Liaquat University of Medical aHealth Sciences hospital from July 2006 to March 2008. It included 399 consecutive patients with a diagnosis of SICH wthin 24 hours of their first stroke onset. Patients excluded from study were with hemorrhage secondary to brain tumors, to trauma, to hemorrhagic transformation of cerebral infarct and with previous history of hemorrhagic stroke. The patients 'data was collected in a well designed Proforma. The volume of hematoma was calculated according to ABC/2 formula. Quantitative variables were described as mean with +/- SD. While qualitative variables were described as frequency and percentages. Age, GCS score and volume of hematoma compared to the outcome of the patients by receiver operating characteristics [ROC]. The level of Significance was <0.05. This study included 399 patients of which 261 [65.4%] were male and 138 [34.6%] were female. The number of patients <65 years were 222 [55.6] whereas 177 [44.4%] patients remained alive. AUR comparing the volume of hematoma is 0.707 [p=0.001], GCS on admission 0.815 [p=0.001] and age had 0.552 [p=095]. This study showed elderly patients with decreased level of consciousness and hemorrhage > 60 ml have the worst outcome.

Cesarean Section

Prophylactic intravenous ondansteron and nalbuphine for reduction of subarachnoid fentanylinduced pruritus in patients undergoing elective cesarean delivery.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 577-581 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Fentanyl-adverse effects; Pruritus-drug therapy; Ondansetron-therapeutic use; Nalbuphine-therapeutic use

Abstract: Addition of fentanyl to spinal anaesthesia with bupivacaine improves the quality and success of anaesthesia. However, it has a frequent incidence of pruritus and a substantial incidence of nausea and vomiting. tn this placebo controlled study, we compared the prophylactic efficacy of ondansetron and nalbuphine for the prevention of intrathecal fentanyl-induced pruri tus after cesarean delivery. Ninety elective parturients were assigned to one of the groups: Group 0 [Ondansetron 8mg IV n=30], Group N [Nalbuphine 4mg IV n=30] and Group S [Saline 0.9% IV n=30] as placebo. The study drugs were administered immediately after the umbilical cord was clamped. The occurrence of pruritus, nausea, pain and adverse reactions from ondansetron and nalbuphine was evaluated by pruritus score. 4point rating score and visual analog scale respectively, at 15 minutes in the first hour after the injection of the study drugs. Afterward, evaluations were performed at 1, 2, 3 and 4 hours after the administration of study drugs. The overall incidence of pruritus, it was significantly more frequent in Group S [62%] compared with both Group 0 [43%] and Group N [42.5%]. The incidence of pruritus during the different study intervals showed significant increase in Group S compared with the other groups mainly at 45mm and 1 hour. The pruritus score was significantly different between Group 0 and Group S and between Group N and Group S [p<0.0S] respectively, it was mostly mild in Group 0 and Group N and mostly moderate in Group S. Treatment for pruritus was requested by patients in, 10%, 11% and 29% of patients in the Group 0, Group N and Group 5, respectively. There was no significant difference in the overall incidence and the severity of nausea andlor vomiting at different time study intervals for all groups. However, the number of patients requesting treatment for nausea and/or vomiting was significantly less in Group 0 and Group N when compared with Group S. No significant adverse reactions related to the study drugs reported during the different study intervals. Although IV ondansetron and nalbuphine significantly decreased the incidence of of fentanyl-induced pruritus more than placebo after cesarean delivery, further studies are recommended to show the other possible mecha nisms might be involved in the pathogenesis of fentanylinduced pruritus.

trends

Trend in cesarean section rate.

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King Fahd Armed Forces Hospital - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 41-45 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Cesarean Section, Repeat-statistics and numerical data; Fetal Distress-surgery; Breech Presentation; Pregnancy; Retrospective Studies

Abstract: To investigate factors influencing the increase in cesarean section [CS] rates, and to implement control measures. This retrospective analysis reviewed the birth registry of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, King Fahd Armed Forces Hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. We compared the frequency of different indications for CS between January 2007 and December 2008. The numbers of CS studied were 1105 in 2007, while they were 1226 in the year 2008. Thus, the sample size studied was 2331 cesarean deliveries. Approval of the ethical committee for publication was obtained. The CS rate exceeded the acceptable 15% rate suggested by the World Health Organization [WHO] at our institution, and probably in many other hospitals in Saudi Arabia. Fetal distress, previous single CS, previous multiple CS, and breech presentation were the most common indications for CS. This high rate of CS will continue to increase due to the tendency to have large families, and the self-perpetuating character of each CS. efforts should be made at each hospital level, and nationwide, to control this tendency.

Child Nutrition Disorders

prevention and control

[Relationship between infant nutrition feeding and childhood obesity in first grade Tehranian students of primary schools, 2009].

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2011; 12 (5): 505-512 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Obesity-prevention and control; Breast Feeding; Feeding Behavior; Cross-Sectional Studies; Child; Overweight-prevention and control; Body Mass Index

Abstract: Since the prevalence and severity of childhood obesity is increasing, understanding the effective factors for prevention of this disorder is important. A total of 513 students of both sexes in the first year of primary schools, were recruited in this cross-sectional study. They were chosen randomly from 19 regions [of the ministry of education] from Tehran city. Their weight and height were measured, and information on infant birth and feeding characteristics [birth order, birth weight, the type of feeding in infancy, the duration of exclusive breast feeding, the duration of breast feeding and formula feeding] activity levels, the timing of the introduction of complementary foods were obtained. Descriptive statistical methods such as frequency distribution table, %C2 test and central and dispersion parameters were used to describe samples. Eight percent of the children were overweight and 11.7% were obese. There was no significant relation between the type of feeding [breast or formula feeding] and children's BMI. The duration of breast feeding was not significantly associated with children's BMI, Children's BMI had a negative linear association with the duration of exclusive breast feeding in a sasociated with children's BMI Fe-0.108, P=0.007]. Children's BMI had an inverse linear relation with the time of introduction of complementary foods [re-0.128, P=0.002]. This study shows the importance of duration of breast feeding in reducing the risk of childhood obesity.

Cholangiopancreatography, Endoscopic Retrograde

adverse effects

Reduction of radiation doses to patients and staff during endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography.

Sulieman, Abdelmoneim; Paroutoglou, Georgios; Kapsoritakis, Andreas; Kapatenakis, Anargeyros; Potamianos, Spiros; Vlychou, Marianna; Theodorou, Kiki

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Sudan University of Science and Technology - College of Medical radiologic Science - Department of Medical Physics Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 23-29 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Radiation Protection; Occupational Exposure-adverse effects; Personnel, Hospital; Radiation Dosage; Risk Assessment; Risk Factors; Occupational Diseases-etiology

Abstract: Endoscopic retrograde Cholangiopancreatography [ERCP] is associated with a considerable radiation exposure for patients and staff. While optimization of the radiation dose is recommended, few studies have been published. The purpose of this study has been to measure patient and staff radiation dose, to estimate the effective dose and radiation risk using digital fluoroscopic images. Entrance skin dose [ESD], organ and effective doses were estimated for patients and staff. Fifty-seven patients were studied using digital X-ray machine and thermoluminescent dosimeters [TLD] to measure ESD at different body sites. Organ and surface dose to specific radiosensitive organs was carried out. The mean, median, minimum, third quartile and the maximum values are presented due to the asymmetry in data distribution. The mean ESD, exit and thyroid surface dose were estimated to be 75.6 mGy, 3.22 mGy and 0.80 mGy, respectively. The mean effective dose for both gastroenterologist and assistant is 0.01 mSv. The mean patient effective dose was 4.16 mSv, and the cancer risk per procedure was estimated to be 2 x 10[-5]. ERCP with fluoroscopic technique demonstrate improved dose reduction, compared to the conventional radiographic based technique, reducing the surface dose by a factor of 2, without compromising the diagnostic findings. The radiation absorbed doses to the different organs and effective doses are relatively low.

methods

Comparative study of conventional open versus laparoscopic cholecystectomy for symptomatic cholelithiasis.

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Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 33-37 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Cholelithiasis-surgery; Cholecystitis-etiology; Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic; Treatment Outcome; Length of Stay; Pain, Postoperative; Postoperative Complications

Abstract: To compare the results of conventional open with laparoscopic cholecystectomy regarding their operative time and postoperative parameters. This is a comparative study of 400 patients of cholelithiasis operated for either open or Laparoscopic cholecystectomy during five years from January 2004 to December 2008. The cases were compared for operative time and various postoperative parameters in order to assess the advantages and disadvantages of each procedure. The patients were divided into two groups; group OC for open and group LC for laparoscopic cholecystectomy, each comprising of 200 cases. The operative time was longer in OC than LC patients with mean operative time of 54.16 +/- 11.94 minutes in OC and 46.89 +/- 14.83 minutes in LC group [P<0.001]. The overall frequency of postoperative complications was relatively high in OC group 50.5% as compared to LC [37%] including all minor and major problems with combined morbidity of 43.75% [P<0.001]. The mean hospital stay was shorter in LC group as compared to OC group i.e. 3.02 +/- 1.75 [range 1-5] days versus 5.56 +/- 9.8 [range 4-10] days respectively. Return to normal work was also significantly shorter in LC group i.e. 18.06 +/- 5.16days [range 1-4 weeks] as compared to 31.61 +/- 7.6 days [range 3-6 weeks] in OC group with p value <0.001. The laparoscopic cholecystectomy is superior to open cholecystectomy due to short operative time, early mobilization and fast recovery, less postoperative pain and complications, short hospital stay and early return to work.

Cholecystectomy, Laparoscopic

Outcome of laparoscopic cholecystectomy at a secondary level of care in Saudi Arabia.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 47-52 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Treatment Outcome; Gallbladder-surgery; Cholelithiasis-surgery; Comorbidity; Outcome and Process Assessment (Health Care)

Abstract: The first option for gallbladder surgery is laparoscopic Cholecystectomy. The aim of this study is to analyze the outcomes for all patients who underwent laparoscopic Cholecystectomy at a secondary level of care. Between 2005 and 2008, 968 consecutive laparoscopic cholecystectomies were performed at King Fahad Hospital. We collected and analyzed data including age, gender, body mass index [kg/m[2]], the American Society of Anesthesiologists [ASA] class, mode of admission [elective or emergency], indication for LC [chronic or acute cholecystitis [AC]], co-morbid disease, previous abdominal surgery, conversion to open Cholecystectomy, complications, operation time, and length of postoperative hospital stay. Nine hundred and sixty-eight patients had laparoscopic Cholecystectomy at the center. There were 824 females and 144 males; the age range was 15-64 [mean 32.9 +/- 12.7 years]. The operating time was 45 to 180 min [median 85 min]; the complication rate was 4.03% [39 patients]. Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy could be performed safely in the majority of patients with cholelithiasis, by an experienced surgical team at a secondary level of care.

methods

Single incision laparoscopic cholecystectomy [SILS].

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 38-40 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Gallstones-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Data Collection; Prospective Studies

Abstract: Single incision laparoscopic surgery is a rapidly emerging technique worldwide. The primary goal of the surgery is invisible scar. The objective of this study was to share our initial experience with the rest of world. From October 2009 to April 2010, single port surgery was offered to 30 patients of symptomatic gallstones. The data collected prospectively included age, sex, operative time, complications, pain and reason for conversion. Thirty SILS cholecystectomies were attempted and 27 were completed successfully. The mean operative time was 80 minutes

[ranges 50-180min].Three patients needed further ports to complete the operation. All patients were discharged on 2[nd] postoperative day except one who had severe abdominal pain. This patient was discharged on 6[th] postoperative day. Two patients had mild umbilical wound infection, one patient was readmitted for pain management. SILS Cholecystectomy is a safe, feasible and without visible scar surgery in the hands of trained laparoscopic surgeons but needs more studies before it is recommended.

Choledochal Cyst

surgery

Choledochal cysts with malignancy in adult: a retrospective study with an experience of twentytwo years.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 6-10 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Biliary Tract Neoplasms; Cholangitis-diagnosis; Palliative Care; Retrospective Studies; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local-prevention and control; Jejunostomy; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To study the diagnosis, therapy, precaution, and prognosis after surgical treatments of malignant changes that occurred in adult choledochal cysts. We analysed retrospectively the clinicopathologic data, the ways of operative treatment and the survival time of patients with malignancy in 74 cases of adult choledochal cysts in our hospital from 1986 to 2008. Among the 74 patients, 9 cases [3 males and 6 females] had carcinomas arising from choledochal cysts at the mean age of 51.6 +/- 16.4 years [range: 22 to 72 years] with the prevalence of 12.2% [9/74], which was significant difference comparing with no malignant change groups [P=0.0037]. The prevalence of malignancy for different groups were closely related to the age increased [r=0.363, p=0.011]: 3.4% for 16-30 group [1/29], 8.7% for 31-45 group [2/23], 15.4% for 46-60 group [2/13], and 44.4% for 61-75 group [4/9], respectively. Surgical treatments included cysts excision with Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy in three patients, cysts excision with cholangiojejunostomy in two patients, partial cyst excision with left lobectomy and Roux-en-Y hepaticojejunostomy, pancreatoduodenectomy, chemotherapy with implantable drug delivery system via hepatic artery and portal vein, and choledochotomy with T-tube drainage and metastatic lymph node biopsy in one patient, respectively. The survival time was from three months to 66 months with the mean survival of 19.1 +/- 18.6 months. Choledochal cyst is a premalignant lesion and the incidence of malignacy increases remarkably with the increase in age. Patients require close monitoring so that recurrent carcinoma of the remnant bile duct can be identified as early as possible.

Modified method of T-tube placement in cases of ruptured choledochal cyst having complete loss of anterior wall.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 77-79 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Rupture, Spontaneous; Biliary Tract Surgical Procedures; Survival Rate; Emergencies

Abstract: Survival rates for infants and children who have choledochal cyst with or without spontaneous rupture have improved dramatically in the past decades. Despite excellent long-term survival for patients with choledochal cyst who undergo elective surgery, many significant complications can occur in the patients being operated in emergency for rupture of the cyst. Spontaneous rupture of the cyst is one such problem resulting in considerable morbidity and mortality in these patients. Majority of surgeons manage these cases with T-tube external drainage. The conventional methods of T-tube placement for long period has remained simple as described in choledochotomies where there is no deficit of the walls of common bile duct [CBD]. The present technique has been designed specially for the cases of ruptured choledochal cyst, where the wall of the CBD gets necrosed leaving behind a long gap between the two ends. In these cases, placement of T-tube with conventional method is not possible because there is no wall to suture together, and make the CBD water tight again to prevent leakage of bile. We found only two patients of spontaneous rupture of choledochal cyst with a long gap between two ends of CBD because of necrosed anterior wall. In both of these patients, it was not possible to put T-tube with traditional method and one would have to opt for primary definitive repair despite poor general condition of patients.

Ciprofloxacin

pharmacokinetics

Pharmacokinetics and dosage regimen of ciprofloxacin following single intramuscular administration in Teddy goats.

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Isra University - Department of Pharmacology

Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 24 (1): 69-74 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Injections, Intramuscular; Goats

Abstract: The objective of this study was to determine the pharmacokinetics and dosage regimen of ciprofloxacin in Teddy goats. Ciprofloxacin was administered intramuscularly at 5 mg/kg body weight in each of eight animals. Following drug administration, blood samples were collected at different time intervals and analyzed for ciprofloxacin using HPLC. Pharmacokinetic parameters were calculated using two compartment open model. Peak plasma concentration [C[max] of ciprofloxacin, 1.77 +/ 0.20 microg/ml was achieved at 0.90 +/- 0.04 hours [T[max]. Values for half-life of absorption [t [1/2] abs], distribution [t [1/2] alpha] and elimination [t [1/2] beta] were 0.52 +/- 0.04, 0.52 +/- 0.04 and 2.62 +/- 0.39 hours, respectively. The value for apparent volume of distribution [Vd] was 3.76 +/- 0.92 1/kg, area-under-the-curve [AUC] 5.89 +/- 0.91 microg.hr/ml and total body clearance [CL] was 1.09 +/- 0.11 1/hr/kg. Based on these results, it was concluded that calculated dose should be higher than the dose recommended by the manufacturer to treat susceptible bacteria in goats.

therapeutic use

Therapeutic effects of ciprofloxacin on the pharmacokinetics of carbamazepine in healthy adult male volunteers.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 24 (1): 63-68 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Ciprofloxacin-pharmacokinetics; Carbamazepine-pharmacokinetics; Drug Interactions; Metabolic Clearance Rate; Area Under Curve; Cytochromes; Half-Life

Abstract: Carbamazepine is a [CYP1A2 and CYP3A4 enzyme inducer] medicine which is used by epileptic patients for a long time. During the course of therapy, patients are generally caught by other diseases like urinary tract infections, upper respiratory tract infection, skin and soft tissue infection etc. To cure them, physicians commonly prescribe fluoroquinolones like Ciprofloxacin [CYP1A2 inhibitor] along with Carbamazepine [CBZ]. Interactions may result without recognition which may lead to unforeseen toxicity, untoward effects or even therapeutic failure. Therefore, studies were conducted to investigate the effect of Ciprofloxacin on the pharmacokinetics of Carbamazepine in healthy adult male volunteers. The main objective of this study was to generate new knowledge regarding CBZ and Ciprofloxacin interaction for physicians and research workers dealing with these medicines. Eight healthy adult male volunteers were selected to assess the effect of ciprofloxacin on the pharmacokinetics of Carbamazepine. After overnight fast the selected male volunteers were given CBZ orally. Blood samples were drawn at different time intervals after medication. Then the same volunteers were given CBZ along with ciprofloxacin. Blood samples were again drawn at the same time intervals as done previously. Plasma was separated from the blood samples. Concentration of CBZ in the plasma samples was determined by using HPLC technique. Results of the present study indicated that ciprofloxacin significantly increased the plasma concentration of CBZ when given concurrently to the healthy adult male volunteers. Ciprofloxacin increased C[max], AUC and t [1/2] while it decreased the CL and Vd of CBZ when administered concurrently to the adult volunteers. Change in pharmacokinetic parameters was due to slow metabolism or elimination of CBZ when given concurrently with ciprofloxacin to the adult volunteers. This is probably due to the inhibition of CYP3A4 isoenzyme by ciprofloxacin which is responsible for metabolism of CBZ. Ciprofloxacin increased the plasma concentration of CBZ so dose adjustment as well as drug monitoring of CBZ is required when both the drugs are given concurrently. The knowledge regarding interaction between ciprofloxacin and CBZ would be helpful for the pharmaceutical industries, physicians and a blessing for the patients.

Clarithromycin

Bioequivalence study of two oral formulations of clarithromycin in human male subjects.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 24 (1): 43-46 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Random Allocation; Area Under Curve

Abstract: To assess the bioequivalence of tablets formulations of Clarithromycin 500mg each of test and reference products. A single post oral dose of each formulation was given to 14 male healthy volunteers. The study was conducted phase 1, open-label, randomized , complete twoway crossover designed with 7 days wash out period. The plasma concentration of Clarithromycin was quantified by validated microbiological assay method. The precision of the method was evaluated using calibrated 14-hydroxyClarithromycin concentration was detected semi quantitatively as equivalent of Clarithromycin /ml. The peak plasma concentrations of [3.63 +/- 0.80 ug/ml] and [-3.31 +/- 0.35 ug/ml] was attained in about 1.42 hours and 1.49 hours for both test and reference Clarithromycin tablets respectively. The mean +/- SD values for total area under the curve [AUC] were 22.07 +/- 4.90 and 20.16 +/- 2.35 h.mg/L for both test and reference clarithromycin concenters for test and reference Clarithromycin formulations are statistically non-significant; hence both formulations are considered bioequivalent.

Cleft Palate

rehabilitation

Maxillofaciqal rehabilitation of a large cleft palate using fixed-removable prosthesis.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 52-54 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Palatal Obturators; Prosthesis Design; Maxillofacial Prosthesis; Congenital Abnormalities-surgery **Abstract:** Maxillofacial defects either congenital or acquired, lead to a marked loss of both the functional efficiency and aesthetic profile of the affected individuals. Plastic surgery and tissue reconstruction is the treatment of choice. However, in certain clinical scenarios, removable and/or fixed obturator prosthesis can be the only option available. The management of these critical cases should be planned after a detailed investigation and diagnosis, evaluation of the subject's expectations and demands, socioeconomic status, available technical facilities and utilization of a multidisciplinary team approach. This report discusses the intra oral rehabilitation of a complete, unilateral cleft palate along with dento-alveolar rehabilitation. A fixed-removable prosthesis was provided to gain functional as well as aesthetic results without extensive surgical correction.

Clinical Chemistry Tests

standards

External quality assessment of clinical biochemical assays in a medium non-academic, non-research hospital laboratory.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 87-88 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Quality Assurance, Health Care; Chemistry, Clinical-standards; Laboratories, Hospital-standards; Biochemistry

Codes of Ethics

[Towards a new Tunisian medical code of deontology].

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University Hospital of Fattouma Baurguiba - Department of Legal Medicine

Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 373-377 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Ethics, Medical; Social Change

Abstract: The Medical Code of Deontology is a legal text including the physician's duties towards his patients, colleagues, auxiliaries and the community. Considering the scientific, legal and social changes, the deontology code should be revised periodically. The first Tunisian Medical Code of Deontology [TMCD] was promulgated in 1973 and abrogated in 1993 by the new Code. This version has never been reviewed and does not seem to fit the current conditions of medical practice. The TMCD does not contain texts referring to information given to the patient, pain

control, palliative care and management of the end of life as well as protection of medical data. Furthermore, the TMCD does not include rules related to tissues and organs transplantation and medical assisted human reproduction in accordance with Tunisian legal texts. We aim in this paper at analyzing the insufficiencies of the TMCD and suggesting modifications in order to update it.

Colitis, Ulcerative

complications

[Late stent thrombosis in a young patient who had ulcerative colitis].

Abdessalem, Salem; Annabi, Nizar; Mourali, Sami; Mechmeche, Rachid

The Rabta Hospital - Department of Functional Expoloration

Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 433-436 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Stents-adverse effects; Thrombosis-etiology; Time Factors

Abstract: Arterial and venous thrombosis are well recognized systemic complications of inflammatory bowel disease predominantly in patients with Crohn's colitis and in those with ulcerative colitis [UC]. report a new case We describe the case of a 35 years old man presenting previously an anterior infarct with a tighten stenosis in the middle part of the left anterior descending artery [LAD]. The stenosis was treated percutaneously with a bare stent deployment. During an acute exacerbation of UC, the patient developed an acute coronary syndrome with ST elevation secondary to a late stent thrombosis, needing a primary coronary angioplasty. Following course is favorable. Based on this case, we'll discuss the relationship between UC and thrombosis, and therapeutic considerations inherent to thrombotic and bleeding risks.

Colon

abnormalities

Chilaiditi syndrome with carcinoma rectum: rare entity. Yagnik, Vipul D. E-mail:vipul.yagnik@gmail.com Ronak Endo-Laparoscopy and General Surgical Hospital Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 85-86 (4 ref.) Keywords: Syndrome-abnormalities; Abdominal Pain-etiology; Cystic Duct; Urinary Bladder; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Abnormalities, Multiple; Adenocarcinoma-diagnosis; Diaphragm-abnormalities

Colorectal Neoplasms

blood

[Importance of determination of protein C reactive [CRP], carcinoembryon ic antigen [CEA] and lactic deshydrogenase [LDH] in colorectal cancer].

Abaza, Hajer, Ghanem, Abderraouf; Jmal, Aouatef; Boussen, Hamouda; Harzallah, Latifa; Rahal, Khaled; Guemira, Fethi

Department of Chinical Biology

Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 409-413 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoembryonic Antigen-blood; C-Reactive Protein-analysis; L-Lactate Dehydrogenase; Prospective Studies; Tumor Markers, Biological

Abstract: Evaluate and show the importance of CRP, ACE and LDH in colorectal cancer. Our prospective study interested 30 patients, from 26 to 93 years old and present a colorectal cancer, confirmed histologically, during the period going from March 2003 to April 2004, and 30 healthy controls. A blood sample was collected from each patient respectively in preoperative, 48 hours before any treatment, and 6 months after surgical operation to measure serum LDH, CRP, and ACE. The mean serum of LDH, CRP and ACE values were significant higher in patients than those in controls [p respectively: 0,01; 0,04 et 0,01]. Moreover, the level of three parameters varied significantly with stages of tumor. After follow up, we have noticed e normalisation of the mean of the level of LDH, CRP and ACE with favorable evolution. Analysis of survival at 2 years showers that survival is better in patients with normal value of CRP, ACE and LDH. CRP, LDH and ACE values have a great importance during follows up after colorectal cancer surgery.

Consanguinity

Congenital malformations in newborns of consanguineous and non-consanguineous parents.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 1-5 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Congenital Abnormalities-genetics; Congenital Abnormalities-epidemiology; Neural Tube Defectsgenetics; Infant, Newborn; Fetal Death-genetics

Abstract: To find out the pattern of different congenital malformation [CM] and to compare the proportion of congenital malformations between consanguineous and non-consanguineous parents. This observational study was done in Countess of Dufferin Fund Hospital, [CDF] Hyderabad from July 2006 to June 2008. All newborns with congenital anomaly at birth were included. Complete examination of the newborn after birth and relevant investigations were done. Babies with malformations whose parents were consanguineous were compared with babies having CM whose parents were non-consanguineous. Maternal age, parity, singletons, multiple births, still births and neonatal death were also recorded. Overall prevalence of congenital malformations in the newborns of consanguineous parents were significantly higher than in the newborns of non-consanguineous parents. Still births and neonatal deaths were commoner in the newborns of consanguineous parents. The results of this study show that parental consanguinity is associated with increased congenital malformations; neural tube defect is the most common anomaly seen.

Continuous Positive Airway Pressure

Continuous positive airway pressure ventilation during whole lung lavage for treatment of alveolar proteinosis -A case report and review of literature.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 76-78 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Pulmonary Alveolar Proteinosis-therapy; Extracorporeal Membrane Oxygenation; Bronchoalveolar Lavage-methods; Therapeutic Irrigation; Review Literature as Topic

Abstract: Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis [PAP] is a rare disease that affects young population usually in the age group of 20-40 years, characterized by the deposition of lipoproteinacious material in the alveoli secondary to abnormal processing of surfactant by macrophages. We report a case of a 15-year-old female who had history of cough with sputum for 3 days along with fever. She was seen in another hospital and was treated as a case of pneumonia where she received antibiotic but with no improvement. Computerized tomography [CT] chest showed diffuse interlobular septal thickening in the background of ground glass opacity giving a picture of crazy paving pattern which was consistent with the diagnosis of PAP. The patient was scheduled to undergo, first right-sided whole lung lavage [WLL] under general anesthesia. Endobronchial intubation using left sided 37 Fr double lumen tube. Continuous positive airway pressure [CPAP] as described in our previously published report was connected to the right lumen of the endobronchial tube. CPAP ventilation was used during the suctioning of lavage fluid phase in order to improve oxygenation. WLL was done using 5 L of warm heparinized saline [500 i.u/litre]. The same procedure was repeated on the left side using 6 L of heparinized normal saline solution. In conclusion, anesthesia in alveolar proteinosis for patients undergoing WLL is challenging to the anesthesiologist. It requires meticulous preoperative preparation with antibiotics, mucolytics and chest physiotherapy. Also it requires careful intraoperative monitoring and proper oxygenation especially during the suctioning phase of the lavaged fluid. With this second case report of successful anesthetic management using the modified CPAP system we recommend with confidence the application of CPAP ventilation to improve oxygenation during WLL.

Contraceptives, Oral

adverse effects

Desogestrel+ethinylestradiol versus levonorgestrel +ethinyles tradiol Which one has better affect on acne, hirsutism, and weight change.

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University Hospital Amir - Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 23-26 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Desogestrel-pharmacology; Ethinyl Estradiol-pharmacology; Levonorgestrel-pharmacology; Hirsutismprevention and control; Acne Vulgaris-drug therapy; Weight Gain-drug effects; Contraceptives, Oral, Combined; Contraceptives, Oral, Hormonal; Contraceptives, Oral, Synthetic

Abstract: To compare complications of third and second generation oral contraceptive pills [OCPs]. In a randomized clinical trial from October 2007 to October 2008, 100 healthy women of reproductive age referred to Amir Hospital Family Planning Clinic and some heath centers in Semnan, Iran were randomized in 2 equal groups. They received either a third generation OCP [150 micro g desogestrel [DSG] + 30 micro g ethinylestradiol [EE] or a second generation type [150 micro g levonorgestrel [LNG] + 30 micro g EE]. Six months later, changes of weight, acne, and hirsutism severity, as well as serum titers of sex hormone-binding globulin [SHBG] and free testosterone were compared between the 2 groups. Forty-five women were evaluated in the DSG+EE OCP group, and 46 women in the LNG+EE OCP group. The BMI was significantly higher in the second group [p=0.000] after 6 months duration. Likewise, the decrement of acne and hirsutism seventy was significantly higher in the DSG+EE users [p=0.000]. Mean changes of serum free testosterone [f=0.967] and SHBG [f=0.916] were comparable between the 2 groups. In comparison with the LNG+EE OCP, the DSG+EE OCP is a contraceptive pill that significantly decreases the severity of acne and hirsutism, without any significant change in weight.

Coronary Artery Disease

rehabilitation

A multidimensional evaluation of two cardiac rehabilitation programs in patients with coronary artery disease.

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Banha University - Faculty of Medicine - Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Department

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 355-364 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Exercise; Quality of Life; Echocardiography, Doppler; Treatment Outcome; Morbidity; Rehabilitationmethods; Comparative Study

Abstract: This study was performed to study the impact of two different cardiac rehabilitation programs [high frequency versus low frequency exercises] on the cardiopulmonary outcome of patients with stable coronary artery disease. Relation of these exercise programs on the recurrence of myocardial morbidity was also defined. Fifty patients with stable ischemic heart disease were divided into two groups: Group 1: including 25 patients who were subjected to a six-week high frequency exercise training and Group 2: including 25 patients who were subjected to a six-week low frequency exercise training. All the patients were subjected to full clinical assessment, laboratory investigations and Doppler echo cardio graphic studies. A statistically significant difference [p<0.05] was found after both the cardiac rehabilitation programs were instituted regarding all the exercise test characteristics studied. As regards quality of life [QoI] questionnaire there was also a highly statistical significant difference p<0.001]. Exercise training has a well-documented efficacy in the overall rehabilitation of patients with coronary artery disease. Beneficial effects of exercise training are evident along the different parameters of cardiac functions i.e. exercise capacity, exercise tolerance, cardiac hemodynamics as well as the patient's QoL.

Critical Illness

complications

Nociceptin/orphanin and substance P concentrations in critically III patients with sepsis.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 473-477 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Sepsis; Opioid Peptides; Substance P-blood; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Sepsis is estimated to affect eighteen million people worldwide each year and kill 1, 400 people each day. Sepsis affects about 700, 000 people annually in the United States alone. The neuropeptide nociceptin/orphanin [N/OFQ] and substance P [SP] are two neuropathies involved in control of pain pathways. They have been implicated in neural, immune, inflammatory process and cardiovascular system function. In this study we evaluated the N/OFQ plasma levels and SP serum levels in critically ill patients with severe sepsis. Blood samples were collected from twenty patients with the diagnosis of severe sepsis. They were admitted in the intensive care unit. Plasma N/OFQ concentrations were determined by radio immunoassay. SP in the serum was evaluated by enzyme-linked immunoassay. Samples were collected within twenty four hours of diagnosis of sepsis in all cases. Another set of samples were collected in nine patients before death [non-survivors] and eleven patient upon recovery from severe sepsis [survivors]. The results revealed significant high levels of N/OFQ in patients with severe sepsis [non-survivors] compared with the other group of survivors [p<0.031]. The levels were significantly high in cases near death [nonsurvivors] compared to the survivors [p<0.012] near recovery. SP levels were significantly high in sepsis non-survivors compared to survivors [p<0.001] and significantly elevated in non-survivors before death compared to survivors near recovery [p<0.001]. Plasma N/OFQ and Serum SP, concentrations were increased in critically ill patients with sepsis and more elevated in patients who subsequently died. These two neuropeptides represent an important item for further studies to confirm their prognostic value as predictive indicators of lethal outcome or recovery. Also this study invites more work to determine the neuroendocrine system critical role in the pathogenesis of sepsis.

Crohn's disease

surgery

Crohn's disease: a surgeon's perspective.

Parray, Fazl Q.; Wani, Mohd Lateef; Bijli, Akram H.; Thakur, Natasha; Irshad, Ifat; Hassan, Nayeem ul Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of General Surgery and Allied Specialities Sher-i-Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 6-15 (103 ref.)

Keywords: Surgical Procedures, Operative; Constriction, Pathologic

Abstract: Crohn's disease [CD] is known for wide anatomic distribution, different presentations, life-threatening complications, and multiple modalities of management. Its multiple implications are still unaddressed. Since all the patients do not show a good response to medical modalities of treatment, a significant percentage of these patients are referred to the surgeon for the palliation of complications or for the ultimate curative treatment. Since most surgeons come across such patients only rarely, it is sometimes difficult for them to choose the appropriate procedure at the time of need. Moreover, the various surgical modalities available for the different presentations and complications of the disease have not been adequately discussed. The aim of this review is to offer insight and a detailed account of the management of CD from a surgical perspective. This review offers an overview of the various surgical options available, their utility in context, and an approach to various scenarios of complicated CD.

Crowns

Comparison of convergence angle of prepared teeth for full veneer metal ceramic crowns.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 15-18 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Tooth Preparation, Prosthodontic-standards; Dental Veneers; Cross-Sectional Studies; Metals

Abstract: To compare clinically practiced convergence angle values of tooth preparation with recommended values, and also the effect of tooth position and operator experience on convergence angle. Analytical study. The study was carried out at the Dental clinic, The Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi, from January to June 2007. A minimum of 75 crown preparation dies including 25 dies in each group of teeth [anterior, premolars and molars] were collected retrospectively which were prepared by residents and specialists of operative dentistry. AutoCAD 2007 software was used for measurement of convergence angle. One sample t-test was applied to compare the mean practiced convergence angle values with its recommended values. Two way ANOVA was applied to measure difference in convergence angle values with respect to operator experience and tooth type with the level of significance being a=0.050. Mean reported convergence angle value was 22.72°, which was significantly greater [p < 0.001] than the recommended values. Statistically significant difference in convergence angle was found between anterior vs. molar teeth [p=0.0001 and p=0.002, respectively]]. There was a considerable disparity between the convergent angles values recorded in this study and the recommended guidelines. Measured convergence angle values were greater for posterior teeth as compared to the anterior teeth.

Cryptosporidiosis

epidemiology

Prevalence of Cryptosporidium in children referred to oncology center of Imam Khomeini hospital in Urmia, Iran. Tappeh, Kh. Hazrati; Barazesh, A.; Hajazi, S.; Mostaghim, M. <u>E-mail:xhazrati@yahoo.com</u>

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 120-123 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Cryptosporidium-isolation and purification; Child; Immunocompromised Host; Neoplasms-complications; Neoplasms-immunology; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: To determine the cryptosporidiosis in immunocompromised and cancerous children referred to oncology center of Imam Khomeini hospital in Urmia city, West Azerbaijan province, Northwest Iran. This case - control study was performed on 72 children [case] with cancer who were referred to oncology clinic of Urmia Imam Hospital. Another 30 children with normal immune system were selected as controls. To determine the amount of contamination with Cryptosporidium, two fecal specimens were collected from each patient and control group. After being concentrated with Formalin-Ether, these specimens were examined using modified acid fast method. Three cases of cryptosporidiosis were seen in the patients [4.16%]. Of these, there were two patients from the rural area and one from urban region. There was no significant relationship between the presence of cryptosporidiosis and living in rural or urban areas. No oocystic form of Cryptosporidium was detected in the control group. Since children suffering from cancer are at risk of to acquiring many infections, general preventive measures against infection must be taken and patients must be screened for opportunistic parasites during chemotherapy.

Cyclosporine

therapeutic use

Ciclosporin for severe refractory colitis.

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Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 390-393 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Colitis-drug therapy; Cyclosporine-adverse effects; Immunosuppressive Agents; Review Literature as Topic; Severity of Illness Index

Abstract: Intravenous Ciclosporin is a promising alternative, rapidly effective, for patients with severe steroidrefractory colitis previously facing only surgical options, however its use is controversial because of the frequency of adverse effects and the doubt about the long-term response. This review will provide information on clinical pharmacology, clinical indications for use, methods of dose adjustment, monitoring of metabolites for efficacy and for potential side effects and the adverse event profile of ciclosporin in severe refractory colitis. Literature review. Toxicity is dominated by opportunistic infections. Renal and neurotoxicity are also recognized. Risks of toxicity can be reduced by using lower doses, by oral microemulsion or by monotherapy without corticosteroids. The drug should not be continued for more than 3 to 6 months. As a bridge to other maintenance therapy such as azathioprine or 6mercaptopurine ciclosporin can be an effective treatment. CSA is a viable alternative to emergency colectomy in severe UC in the short term. Although these benefits are not maintained in all patients, more than a half will also avoid colectomy in the longer term. Careful selection and monitoring of patients, use of lower doses, and oral therapy will help to reduce side effects.

Cyperus

Antinociceptive and anti-hyperglycemic activity of methanol leaf extract of Cyperus scariosus.

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University of Development Alternative - Department of Biotechnology and Genetic Engineering

Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 24 (1): 53-56 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Hypoglycemic Agents; Plant Leaves; Plant Extracts; Plants, Medicinal

Abstract: The objective of the present study was to investigate the antinociceptive and anti-hyperglycemic activity of methanolic leaf extract of Cyperus scariosus. Antinociceptive activity was determined using a model of acetic acid-induced gastric pain in mice and anti-hyperglycemic activity through glucose tolerance test using glucose loaded mice. In writhing assays induced by acetic acid, the methanolic leaf extract showed dose dependent significant pain inhibition compared to control. The maximum writhing inhibition [46.62%] was found at a dose of 200 mg/kg body weight which was less than that of the positive control, aspirin [56.74%], when used at the same dose. Anti-hyperglycemic activity of the extract was also found to be significant in mice loaded with glucose at doses of 200 and 400 mg/kg body weight. Maximum tolerance [42.86%] was showed at 400 mg extract/kg body weight, which compared favorably with that of glibenclamide at 10 mg/kg body weight [57.62%]. In summary, the methanol extract of C. scariosus leaves has had beneficial effects as a pain reliever and also in reducing the elevated blood glucose level of hyperglycemic mice.

Cytological Techniques

Comparison of touch cytology and histology in diagnosing Helicobacter pylori infection in gastric biopsy.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 90-93 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Helicobacter Infections-diagnosis; Helicobacter pylori; Sensitivity and Specificity; Staining and Labelingmethods; False Positive Reactions; False Negative Reactions; Endoscopy, Gastrointestinal; Biopsy

Abstract: To compare the Touch cytology with histology method for diagnosing Helicobacter pylori [HP] infection. Dyspeptic patients who were candidate for upper gastrointestinal endoscopy were included in the study. Those using Proton Pump Inhibitors, Bismuth compounds or antibiotics over the last month or had prior gastric surgery were excluded. Imprints and histological samples were taken from gastric antrum and stained by Giemsa for HP detection. HP infection was diagnosed if the organism was present in either method. One hundred and fifty patients were included. The Sensitivity, Specificity, Positive Predictive Value and Negative Predictive Value in touch cytology method were 95.65%, 100%, 100%, and 66%, and in histology method. [P value < 0.001]. It is better to use cytology to diagnose HP infection when the histological information may not be necessary.

Debridement

instrumentation

Life-threatening arrhythmias due to faulty microdebrider during nasal sinus surgery.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 110-112 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Paranasal Sinuses-surgery; Arrhythmias, Cardiac-etiology; Endoscopy; Equipment Design; Treatment Outcome

Depression, Postpartum

epidemiology

Violence during pregnancy and postpartum depression.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 177-181 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Violence; Spouse Abuse-psychology; Sexual Partners-psychology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Emotions; Women's Health; Social Support; Health Policy

Abstract: To estimate the prevalence of physical and emotional violence and postpartum depression in a pregnant Iranian population. This is a cross-sectional survey. A consecutive sample of women who were routinely referred to health care centers for immunization of their two month infants after delivery were enrolled in this study. They were interviewed by a designated research nurse using the-Edinburgh-Postpartum-Depression-Scale [EPOS] and Abused-Assess-Scale [AAS]. Nearly two-third of women reported some kind of violence; 59.7% had experienced one or more types of emotional abuse, and 37.0% reported physical violence during the pregnancy. The prevalence of postpartum depression was approximately 45.8%. The highest odds ratio of postpartum depression were associated with husband's drug abuse, domestic violence, woman's education. The high prevalence of different types of domestic violence during pregnancy and postpartum depression and their significant relationship should be regarded as a priority for local and possibly National Health Service policy.

Dermoid Cyst

pathology

A rare case of primary solid intrarectal dermoid.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 74-76 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Teratoma-pathology; Rectal Neoplasms-pathology; Rectum-pathology; Biopsy; Sigmoidoscopy

Abstract: Primary rectal teratomas are rare and only few cases have been reported in the literature worldwide. These usually occur in females. These are usually cystic but very rarely solid variants may occur. We present a case of a solid intra-rectal dermoid arising primarily in rectum from postero-lateral wall. Excision biopsy was done per rectally. Histology revealed the presence of squamous epithelium, fat cells, hair follicles, cartilaginous material and columnar lining of glandular structures suggestive of mature teratoma. It is usually benign but may become malignant, therefore complete resection is advised.

Dexmedetomidine

pharmacology

Dexmedetomidine versus propofol for sedation in patients undergoing vitreoretinal surgery under sub-Tenon's anesthesia.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 36-41 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Vitrectomy-methods; Propofol-pharmacology; Anesthesia, Local-methods; Eye Diseases-surgery; Single-Blind Method; Prospective Studies

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the hemodynamic, respiratory effects, the recovery profile, surgeons, and patients satisfaction with dexmedetomidine sedation compared with those of propofol sedation in patients undergoing vitreoretinal surgery under sub-Tenon's anesthesia. Sixty patients were enrolled in this prospective, single-blind, randomized study. The patients were divided into two groups to receive either dexmedetomidine [group D] or propofol [group P]. Sedation level was titrated to a Ramsay sedation scale [RSS] of 3. Hemodynamic and respiratory effects, postoperative recovery time, analgesic effects, surgeons and patients satisfaction were assessed. Both groups provided a similar significant reduction in heart rate and mean arterial pressure compared with baseline values. The respiratory rate values of the dexmedetomidine group were significantly higher than those in the propofol group. The oxygen saturation values of the dexmedetomidine group were significantly higher than those of the propofol group. The expired CO[2] was similar in both groups. Postoperatively, the time to achieve an Aldrete score of 10 was similar in both groups. Dexmedetomidine patients have significantly lower visual analog scale for pain than propofol patients. The surgeon satisfaction with patients' sedation was similar for both groups. The patients' satisfaction was higher in the dexmedetomidine group. Dexmedetomidine at similar sedation levels with propofol was associated with equivalent hemodynamic effects, maintaining an adequate respiratory function, similar time of discharge from PACU, better analgesic properties, similar surgeon's satisfaction, and higher patient's satisfaction. Thus, dexmedetomidine may prove to be a valuable adjuvant for sedation in patients undergoing vitreoretinal surgery under sub-Tenon's anesthesia.

Diabetes Mellitus

diagnosis

[Comparison of fasting glucose and oral glucose tolerance tests in diagnosis of diabetes mellitus in liver cirrhosis].

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Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The] 2011; 14 (4): 12-16 (12 ref.) Keywords: Liver Cirrhosis-etiology; Glucose Intolerance-complications; Diabetes Complications-diagnosis; Blood Glucose; Glucose Tolerance Test; Liver Cirrhosis-diagnosis **Abstract:** Diabetes mellitus [DM] and glucose intolerance are commonly associated with liver cirrhosis and considered as important prognostic factors in liver cirrhosis. To determine the more sensisitive test for diagnosis of diabetes mellitus in liver cirrhosis. A total of 92 patients with liver cirrhosis were enrolled in a descriptive-analytic study. The levels of FBS and blood sugar two hours after ingestion of 75gr glucose [OGTT] were measured. FBS and 2-hPG concentrations were analysed for all subjects. Chi-square test and Fisher's exact test were used to analyse the data and p values <0.05 were considered as significant. A total of 92 cirrhotic cases with mean age of 54.1 +/- 14.1 years were enrolled in this study of which 51 cases were males [55.4%] and 41 females [44.6%]. Using FBS measurement test, DM was diagnosed in 14 subjects [15.2%], impaired fasting glucose [IFG] in 16 subjects [17.4%], and normal fasting glucose in 62 subjects [67.4%]. However, when OGTT was employed, DM found to be present in 36 subjects [39.1%] impaired glucose tolerance [IGT] in 26 subjects [28.3%], and normal glucose tolerance [NGT] in 30 subjects [32.6%]. Comparison of FBS and OGTT [as gold standard test] showed that there was a significant difference between two tests [p<0.01]. The sensitivity of FBS test to diagnose DM was 46.7% with a specificity of 96.7 %. The P.P.V and NPV were 96.7% and 46.7%, respectively. The FBS cut off was estimated at 83.50 mg/dl. The determination of FBS level seems to be insufficient in detecting DM in patients with liver cirrhosis. Thus, in addition to FBS measurement, the OGTT, as a routine test for cirrhosis, is recommended.

therapy

Effect of an intervention to improve the management of patients with diabetes in primary care practice.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 36-40 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Checklist; Physician's Practice Patterns-standards; Guideline Adherence; Diabetes Complicationsprevention and control; Primary Health Care; Prospective Studies; Quality of Health Care

Abstract: To assess the effect of an intervention targeted at primary care physicians [PCPs] in order to improve their management of diabetic patients. Diabetic patients seen by PCPs in King Khalid University Hospital, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from January 2008 to July 2009 were included in this prospective cohort study. The PCPs were divided into intervention and control groups. The intervention group with the help of an assistant, utilized a customized designed computer program generating a checklist for the PCPs. The list included clinical and biochemical screening tests needed for the patient's current visit, according to evidence-based diabetes guidelines. For the control group, no assistant was used. At the end of one year, an independent reviewer evaluated the patients' files in both groups to assess the adherence to diabetes guidelines. We enrolled 162 patients in the control group and 517 patients in the intervention group. The intervention significantly improved the percentage of patients being screened for diabetic complications; retinopathy from 24.7-98.5%, neuropathy from 25.9-92%, and nephropathy from 37.8-73.7%. There was no improvement in glycemic control in both groups and glycosylated hemoglobin level [HbAlc] values were still above the 7% target. Management of diabetic patients in the primary care clinics is below standard. The intervention applied was effective in promoting better adherence to evidence-based diabetes guidelines.

Diabetic Diet

Dietary misconceptions in Pakistani diabetic patients.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 128-132 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Patient Education as Topic; Diabetes Mellitus-therapy; Food Habits; Diet; Randol Allocation; Questionnaires

Abstract: To find out prevalence of various myths regarding diet of diabetics in local population. This was a cross sectional study conducted at diabetic clinic and medical OPD in Civil Hospital Karachi from January 2008 to December 2008. A total of 409 diabetic patients of either gender, age 18 or above who had given the consent were randomly selected. A pretested semi structured questionnaire regarding sociodemographic profile and various dietary myths regarding diabetes were used to get information from the study group. Out of 409 diabetic subjects 207 [50.6%] were male. Average age was 51.6 +/- 10.4 years. Most of the participant 397 [97.1%] were type 2 diabetics. Large number of subjects 83 [20.3%] were either illiterate or had had primary schooling 112 [27.4%]. Most of the participants 256 [62.6%] never received any diabetic education. Majority of study subjects 348 [85%] believed in special diet for control of blood sugar level while large proportion of study population 335 [81.9%] did not use underground vegetables and same number of participants had strong belief in bitter vegetables as natural remedy. Forty one percent study subjects had myths regarding fruits while 301[73.5 %] said that rice is prohibited. Study population who believed in special diet showed significant p-value [<0.005] when compared with those who did not. A large number of diabetic education showed significant p-value when compared with those who did not. A large number of diabetic patients especially those who never received any diabetic education have strong dietary misconceptions.

Directly Observed Therapy

methods

Evaluation of the application of DOTS strategy in Gharbia Governorate.

Salem, El Sayed; Bahe, Hoda; Salem, Ayman; Khalil, Ibraheim; El Aseel, Mostafa; Wafi, Amal A. Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Chest Disease **Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]** 2009; 77 (1): 551-561 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis-drug therapy

Abstract: Egypt has succeeded in implementing the directly observed treatment, short course [DOTS] strategy nationwide. This strategy involves the direct observation of tuberculous patients during drug intake to ensure that the full treatment course is followed. It has been shown world-wide that patients treated without direct observation have a substanti ally higher risk of adverse outcome than those treated under direct observation. Estimate the risk of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis disease in a trial to reduce its prevalence and evaluating DOTS strategy implementation in Gharbia Governorate to prevent the spread of tuberculosis in the community by early detection of patients with infectious tuberculosis and providing them with effective treatment to ensure a rapid and lasting cure. Diminished development of treatment failure and resistant cases would thus follow as an achievement. This study included 276 tuberculous patients who attented in the last two year 2006, 2007 in Mehalla El Kobra and Tanta chest centers. They were categorized according to their locality arid study year. Their age, sex, site of tuberculosis, the regimen of drug used, were recorded. The treatment outcome of the patient and notification of number of cured, completed treatment, relapsed, treatment failure, transferred and died patients were also thus known. The 276 tuberculous patient, included 101 patients belonging to Mehalla [41 patients in 2006 and 60 patients in 2007] and 175 patients belonging to Tanta [88 patients in 2006 and 87 patients in 2007]. The pulmonary form of the disease represented 77.23% in Mehalla and 76% in Tanta. The remaining were extrapulmonary. In relation to gender there were male predominance 64.36% in Mehalla and 69.71 in Tanta. The difference was statistically insignificant. The percent of treatment success in the form of cured and completed treatment patients were 88.12 in Mehalla and 77.14 in Tanta. The percent of treatment failure were 1.98 in Mehalla and 4.57 in Tanta. The percent of died patient were in 2.97 Mehalla and 5.72 in Tanta. The difference were statistically significant [p<0.05] cases needs to be improved, so that treatment would be initiated early enough to minimize pre-treatment transmission of infection in the community. The need for interventions aiming at, earlier identification of sources of infection and reducing tuberculosis transmission in the studied communities and in other similar communities, is urgent. However the outcome of successful manangement of the detected cases in the study fulfills the desired international standard in Mehalla and is promising in Tanta, which would satisfy the desired effect of avoiding resistence of the bacillus with its economic, medical and social burden.

Domestic Violence

Impact of domestic violence against Saudi Arabian married women on their reproductive health outcomes.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 485-494 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Battered Women; Reproduction; Spouses; Educational Status; Occupations; Abortion, Induced

Abstract: Violence against women is a serious violation of women's human rights and of direct concern to the public health sector because of the significant contributions that public health workers could do if properly trained, as they are placed close to the victims and possibly well acquainted with the community and its inhabitants. Community health nurse has a crucial role in prevention and intervention strategies to minimize such a problem. This can be achieved through her contacts frequently with women to identify, screen and support those experiencing domestic violence. To assess the impact of domestic violence against Saudi Arabian Married women on their reproductive health outcomes. Cross sectional descriptive design was used in this study. Setting: The study was conducted in two main settings namely King Fahd Hospital of the University [KFHU] and Family and Community Health Center FAMCO. AlKhobar, Saudi Arabia. Convenient sample consisted of 350 married women aged 15 to 49 during third trimester of pregnancy up to two months postnatal women participated in this study. Two tools were used in this study namely: "Structured Interview Sheet, to assess socio-demographic characteristics and reproductive health history, Domestic Violence Assessment Questionnaire, to assess different forms of domestic violence. According to the study, women who have low family income, low education and who first experience marriage suffer from violence more frequently. Abused women have higher numbers of live births, begin antenatal care late and have more number of abortions than non abused women. In addition, abused women have unplanned or unwanted pregnancy and lower using contraceptive methods

Ecchymosis

diagnosis

Severe abdominal pain in a post-menopausal obese female.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 80-81 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Abdominal Pain-etiology; Emergencies; Obesity; Postmenopause-physiology

Abstract: A 56-year-old female came to emergency department with complaints of severe abdominal pain in the epigastric region with abdominal distention. She had also complained of fever. No significant past medical or surgical history was available. Her pulse rate and respiratory rate were 110/min and 26/min, respectively. On examination of abdomen, belly was distended with guarding and rigidity and periumbilical ecchymosis. She was post-menopausal. Per-vaginal and per-rectal examination were normal.

Echinococcosis

diagnosis

Large hydatid cyst of ovary.

Zia, Farzaneh Mohammadi; Mousavi, Seyed Jaber

Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Health Services - School of Medicine - Department of Pathology **Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2011; 27 (1): 226-228 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Ovarian Diseases-parasitology; Laparotomy; Ovarian Diseases-ultrasonography

Abstract: Human Hydatid cyst is a wide spread disease. Its an endemic disease in Iran. It's caused by Echinococcus granulosus. Hydatid cyst although known to occur in most organs and body areas, is extremely rare in the female reproductive organs. This is a case report of ovarian Hydatid cyst in a 42-year-old woman. She presented with feeling of enlargement of abdomen and abdominal pain. On physical examination, a large mass in lower abdomen palpated. On imaging study, ultrasonography reported a large heterogeneous multicystic mass measuring 155 97 mm in pelvic cavity and hypo gastric area. The CT-scan with IV contrast reported a huge cystic lesion, containing multiple septi in pelvic cavity that could be due to ovarian lesion. After surgical procedure, histopathological examination showed typical laminated and germinative layers with hexagonal scolecies of Hydatid cysts, this illustrated case is interesting for uncommon site, not suggested by imaging studies and with clinical [surgical] impression of malignant ovarian tumor.

Education, Medical, Continuing

Continuing medical education as a tool for postgraduate qualification for family physicians.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 236-238 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Physicians, Family-education; Program Evaluation; Professional Practice-standards; Education, Medical, Graduate

Abstract: To find the effectiveness of Continuing Medical Education [CME] program as a tool for professional development by comparing the passing rates of those doctors who participated in CME course with those who did not take the CME program. Doctors who appeared in Membership of Royal College of General Practitioners [MRCGP] exam in 2007 and 2008 from Lahore Examination Center were included in the study. Their data was compiled from copies of their registration forms and results announced by Royal College of General Practitioners, UK. A total of 145 Family Physicians appeared in MRCGP Exam in 2007 and 2008. One hundred fourteen [78%] were members of CME and 31 [22%] were not. Twenty eight were successful in final part 2 of MRCGP Exam, out of which 27 [96% of 28] were CME members and one [6%] were non members. Continuing Medical Education programs can also be used to prepare practicing Family Physicians for postgraduate exam.

Efficiency, Organizational

[The productivity of general hospitals of Ardebil Province [1999-2006]].

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Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The] 2011; 14 (4): 64-70 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Hospital Administration; Hospitals, General-organization and administration; Retrospective Studies Abstract: The Main reason for using productivity and efficiency analysis in all areas of management, in particular hospitals, is the resources constraint. The aim of this study was to measure the productivity in general hospitals of Ardebil province. This was a descriptive analytical retrospective study, carried out in 10 general hospitals within the Province of Ardebil in 2008. The Data Envelopment Analysis [DEA] technique and the Malmquist Total Factor Productivity Index were employed to measure the productivity and variables such as the number of GPs, number of active beds, number of admissions, and the days of hospitalizations were taken into account. Collection of data within the last 7 years was accomplished using the Standard Forms designed by the Ministry of Health and Medical Education's Statistical Department. Data analysis was performed using the Deap2 software. Based on our data, the Total Factor Productivity mean was 1.033 indicating a decrease of 3.3% in productivity within this period. The technical efficiency change and also the technological change as component of productivity were 1.044 and 1.029, respectively. The trend of productivity over the study period failed to follow any particular trend. In the first three years, the productivity was reduced while within the next two years it was increased. Nevertheless, the productivity again faced a decrease within the next year. The total factors productivity during the study period showed a decreased productivity. The productivity losses were largely due to technological changes. Numerous studies carried out in other countries, particularly in low income countries, produced similar results in which the major cause of lower productivity was

attributed to technological changes.

Electric Stimulation Therapy

Comparison of electrical stimulation and isometric training on isokinetic strength of knee extensors: a randomized clinical trial.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 11-15 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Muscle Fatigue-physiology; Muscle Strength-physiology; Muscle Stretching Exercises; Muscle Strength Dynamometer; Muscle Contraction; Isometric Contraction; Quadriceps Muscle-physiology; Muscle, Skeletal-physiology; Exercise

Abstract: The purposes of this study were [1] to investigate and [2] to compare effects of isometric exercises and electrical stimulation on isokinetic strength for healthy quadriceps femoris muscle. Twenty healthy volunteers [range, 20-25; mean age, 20.9 +/- 1.1 yr] participated in the study. All participants were divided into two groups [Group I and Group III. Each group consisted of 10 subjects. While Group I received electrical stimulation with Russian current. Group II trained with maximal volunteer isometric exercises [10s contraction and 50 s relaxing periods with 10 repetitions] for three days per week for six weeks. Before and after the training program, each subject was evaluated using the following tests; anthropometrical measurements, fixed weight repetition, step-up, decline squat, single leg hop, and isokinetic assessments [peak torque, work per repetition, initial peak torque, fatigue index, total work done. %BW]. After a 6-week training program, significant differences in terms of physical functioning and isokinetic parameters in the two groups were found [p<0.05]. Physical functioning and isokinetic strength of quadriceps femoris muscle were seen to be increased in two group after training programs [p<0.05]. There were no significant differences between the groups [p>0.05]. Quadriceps femoris hypertrophy was only found in electrical stimulation group [p<0.05]. The results obtained from this study show that the two strengthening techniques just used in the study can be used to improve muscle strength, performance and isokinetic parameters in healthy quadriceps femoris muscle [p<0.05]. But, there is no superiority on each other. In conclusion, these results indicate that electrical stimulation and maximal volunteer isometric exercises can be used to increase isokinetic strength as an alternative for isokinetic dynamometer in clinical setting.

Esophageal and Gastric Varices

diagnosis

Non-invasive prediction of esophageal varices: is it possible?

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 1-3 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Hypertension, Portal-complications; Fibrosis-complications; apsule Endoscopy; Endoscopy, Gastrointestinal; Predictive Value of Tests; Mass Screening

Non-invasive predictors of esophageal varices.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 64-68 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Esophagoscopy; Predictive Value of Tests; Liver Cirrhosis-diagnosis; Mass Screening-methods; Prospective Studies; Multivariate Analysis; Platelet Count

Abstract: Current guidelines recommend screening cirrhotic patients with an endoscopy to detect esophageal varices and to institute prophylactic measures in patients with large esophageal varices. In this study, we aimed at identifying non-endoscopic parameters that could predict the presence and grades of esophageal varices. In a prospective study, 229 newly diagnosed patients with liver cirrhosis, without a history of variceal bleeding, were included. Demographic, clinical, biochemical and ultrasonographic parameters were recorded. Esophageal varices were classified as small and large, at endoscopy. Univariate analysis and multivariate logistic regression analysis were done to identify independent predictors for the presence and grades of varices. Of the 229 patients [141 males; median age 42 years; range 17-73 years] with liver cirrhosis, 97 [42.3%] had small and 81 [35.4%] had large varices. On multivariate analysis, low platelet count [Odd's Ratio [OR], 4.3; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.2-14.9], Child Pugh class B/C [OR, 3.3; 95% CI, 1.8-6.3], spleen diameter [OR, 4.3; 95% CI, 1.6-11.9] and portal vein diameter [OR, 2.4; 95% CI, 1.1-5.3] were independent predictors for the presence of varices. Likewise, for the presence of large esophageal varices, low platelet count [OR, 2.7; 95% CI, 1.4-5.2], Child Pugh class B/C [OR, 3.8; 95% CI, 2.3-6.5] and spleen diameter [OR, 3.1; 95% CI, 1.6-6.0] were the independent risk factors. The presence and higher grades of varices can be predicted by a low platelet count, Child-Pugh class B/C and spleen diameter. These may be considered as non-endoscopic predictors for the diagnosis and management of large grade varices.

ultrasonography

Doppler assessment of hepatic venous waves for predicting large varices in cirrhotic patients.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 36-39 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Ultrasonography, Doppler, Color; Hepatic Veins-ultrasonography; Hypertension, Portal; Liver Cirrhosisultrasonography; Monitoring, Physiologic; Sensitivity and Specificity; Cross-Sectional Studies; Severity of Illness Index **Abstract:** Color Doppler examination of changes in hepatic venous waveforms is being evaluated as a means of prediction of severity of portal hypertension and presence of esophageal varices. Normal hepatic venous waveform shows a triphasic pattern. In cirrhosis, this pattern changes to a biphasic or monophasic pattern. We aimed to study the sensitivity of loss of normal hepatic venous waveforms in predicting large varices in a cross-sectional analysis. All patients, admitted or attending the outpatient department, with a diagnosis of cirrhosis were included in the study. All patients were subjected to esophagogastroduodenoscopy and Color Doppler examination, and waveform patterns in hepatic vein were recorded. The sensitivity and specificity of changes in waveform in detecting large varices were studied. A total of 51 cases were examined. Triphasic waves were seen in 4 [7.8%] cases, biphasic in 26 [51%] cases, and monophasic in 21 [41.2%] cases. Small varices were seen in 30 [58.8%] cases and large varices in 21 [41.2%] cases. The sensitivity of loss of the triphasic wave pattern in detecting significant varices [Grade 3 or 4] was very high [95.23%] and negative predictive value was also high [75%]. Severity of liver disease as indicated by Child-Pugh and MELD scores did not correlate with changes in hepatic venous waveforms. Loss of triphasic hepatic venous waveform is highly sensitive in predicting significant varices in patients with cirrhosis.

Esophageal Fistula

etiology

Broncho-oesophageal fistula [BOF] secondary to missing partial denture in an alcoholic in a low resource country.

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Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 50-52 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Denture, Partial-adverse effects; Esophagoscopy; Bronchoscopy; Alcoholics; Barium-adverse effects

Abstract: The clinical course of a missing partial denture with secondary BOF in an alcoholic is presented. In the index case we report an exceptional clinical course of a patient who did not ascribe his symptoms to his [missing] dentures for several years, the odontologist who replaced an unrecovered denture, and the generalist who administered the barium swallow in an unsuspected BOF. Preoperative optimization of the patient was by blenderized local feeds through a feeding tube gastrostomy and by chest physiotherapy. Extraction of the denture and closure of fistula were done through a right thoracotomy. The importance of a high index of clinical suspicion of BOF in a low resource setting to avoid the morbidity and mortality associated with missing dentures is discussed. Odontologists, caregivers and clinicians must educate patients on the hazards of missing dentures and cases of missing / lost dentures should be adequately investigated / explored in the patient's history and clinical assessment before they are replaced.

Ethics, Medical

The concept of [Medical Ethics] according to doctors and nurses and their demands from Ethicists in Turkey.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 28-32 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Physicians-ethics; Nurses-ethics; Questionnaires; Chi-Square Distribution; Professional Competence

Abstract: To determine what the physicians and nurses understand from the concept of ethics and to evaluate their expectations from the specialist who study medical ethics. The views of 192 physicians and 192 nurses from all hospital in Sivas were obtained through a questionnaire. The difference between the responses of both groups for each question was assessed by Chi-square test and t-test. The mean score given by all participants for the relationship between the different activities, applications and approaches and ethics approaches was 4.7 [taking extremely important and critical decisions for patients] The highest score for the question of [the necessary qualifications that a medical specialist should have] was 4.7 [the solution ability for the medical problems]. Participants had a tendency to reduce medical ethics to practical ethics; and they consider ethics from their occupational point of view.

Exostoses

Young adult and giant cervical exostosis.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 80-82 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Cervical Vertebrae; Spinal Osteophytosis-diagnosis; Neck Pain-etiology; Deglutition Disorders-etiology; Spinal Osteophytosis-radiography

Abstract: Degenerative changes in the spine can result in the formation of osteophytes on the anterior surface of the cervical spine. Depending on their site, osteophytes can bring on clinical manifestations such as dysphagia, hoarseness, and stridor. We discuss an interesting case of a young adult patient who presented with dysphagia along with neck discomfort, and on investigation was found to be suffering from diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis. Here, we briefly portray the presenting features, radiographic findings, and management options.

Fatty Liver

diagnosis

Predictors of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in obese and overweight Egyptian children: single center study.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 40-46 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Fatty Liver-epidemiology; Overweight-blood; Dyslipidemias-etiology; Child; Biological Markers; Lipidsblood; Body Weights and Measures; Anthropometry

Abstract: Pediatric non-alcoholic fatty liver disease [NAFLD] is a global problem which has been increasingly recognized with the dramatic rise in pediatric obesity. The aim of the present study was to identify the clinical, sonographic, and biochemical predictors for NAFLD in obese children. Seventy-six children [2-15 years] were included after an informed consent. All were subjected to full anthropometric assessment [including height, weight, body mass index, subscapular skin fold thickness, waist and hip circumference and calculation of waist: hip ratio], biochemical assessment of liver function tests, lipid profile and insulin: Sixteen patients [21%] had elevated ALT and 6 [7.9%] had elevated AST. Significant dyslipidemia (low HDL-c, high total cholesterol, high LDL-c and triglycerides) and higher insulin resistance were found in obese patients [P<0.01]. The main sonographic findings were hepatomegaly in 20 patients [26.3%] and echogenic liver in 41 patients [53.9%]. Liver biopsy showed simple steatosis in eight cases [24.2%] and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) in seven cases [21.2%]. Anthropometric measurements, increased hepatic echogenicit by ultrasound, insulin resistance and lipid profile were good predictors of NAFLD in obese children if assessed together. However, LDL-c was the only sensitive predictor [independent variable] for NAFLD in both uniand multivariate logistic regression analyses. Dyslipidemia per se is a strong predictor of NAFLD among obese Egyptian children.

therapy

[Oxidative stress-related parameters and antioxidant status in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease patients].

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Tabriz University of Medical Sciences - Liver and Gastrointestinal Disease Research Center

IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2011; 12 (5): 493-499 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Antioxidants-therapeutic use; Oxidative Stress; Risk Factors; Malondialdehyde-blood; Case-Control Studies; Fluorometry

Abstract: Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease [NAFLD] is a denomination that encompasses clinical and pathological spectrums, ranging from simple steatosis to Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis [NASH], fibrosis and cirrhosis. Considering the importance of obesity as a risk factor of this disease and oxidative stress, as an effective factor in pathogenesis, coupled with inflamation and its progression to non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, this study was conducted to investigate the rate of overweight and obesity and oxidative stress status in patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. In this case-control study, 50 NAFLD patients and 48 healthy controls were enrolled. Antropometric measurements were taken, according to standard protocol. Serum hepatic enzymes, [lipid profile and total antioxidant capacity [TAG] were determined by the auto analyzer and Serum malondialdehyde [MDA] was measured by the feluorimetry method. Data was analyzed by SPSS [version 11.5], and statistical tests such as T-test and Chi-square were used. Correlations were performed using Pearson's correlation coefficient. Mean BMI was significantly higher in NAFLD patients, compared to controls. There was no significant difference between the two groups in relation to mean serum levels of MDA [p=0.1]. In contrast, the mean serum levels of TAC was significantly lower in patients than in controls [p=0.02]. Based on this study, combating overweight and obesity seems to be a preventive strategy for healthy people, thereby forestalling the progression of this disease. Furthermore, considering the lower level of TAC in NAFLD patients, the use of antioxidant rich fords and supplements can be therapeutically valuable.

Ferric Compounds

Kinetics and mechanism of reduction of Fe [III] salicylate complex by hydroquinone.

Waqar, Dilshad; Hussein, Waqar <u>E-mail:dr.waqar.hussein@hotmail.com</u> University of Karachi - Department of Chemistry **Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences** 2011; 24 (1): 31-35 (10 ref.) **Keywords:** Hydroquinones; Salicylic Acid **Abstract:** The violet color complex FeSal[+] was prepared by reaction of Salicylic acid and Ferric Chloride in acidic medium up to pH 3.5 in formate buffer at ionic strength 0.1 M. Reduction kinetics of FeSal[+] complex at pseudo first order condition have been studied spectrophotometrically by a reductant i.e. Hydroquinone. Reduction behaviour shows that reduction is much fast and pH dependent. A mechanism to account for observation is also proposed along with the rate law.

Fetal Death

diagnosis

Fetus in fetu: a rare presentation in an adult female. Rahman, Ganiyu A.; Abdulkadir, Adekunle, Y. <u>E-mail:garahman1@yahoo.com</u> King Khalid University - College of Medicine, Asir Central Hospital - Department of Surgery Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 66 (7 ref.) Keywords: Fetal Death-radiography; Fetus-abnormalities; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Fibromyalgia

diagnosis

SPECT imaging of the brain: regional cerebral blood flow before and after treatment of patients with primary fibromyalgia.

Osman, Manal; Ahmad, Osman Hajji; Abdul Nasser, Ola; Khodair, Ahmad; Al Sarraf, Nashwa

Ain Shams University - Faculty of Medicine - Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Department

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 547-560 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Brain-radiography; Tomography, Emission-Computed, Single-Photon; Fibromyalgia-therapy; Cerebral Arteries-abnormalities; Neurotransmitter Uptake Inhibitors-therapeutic use; Anti-Inflammatory Agents, Steroidal-therapeutic use; Regional Blood Flow; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Whether regional cerebral blood flow [rCBF] is affected by Duloxitine Hcl in Egyptian women with primary fibromyalgia [FM] and if it correlates with clinical findings. Thirty untreated women with FM [group I] and ten apparently healthy controls [group II] were studied with single photon emission computed tomography of the brain [brain SPECT] after IVI of Tc-99[m] HMPAO as a cerebral perfusion agent. The resting state [rCBF] was measured for the deep structures [thalamus and caudate] and cerebral cortices [anterior, lateral, posterior] of both sides. Fifteen patients[group la] received the conventional therapy of fibromyalgia and the other fifteen [group lb] received a Duloxitine Hcl 60 mg daily for 3 months followed by measuring rCBF. There was a statistically highly significant lower [rCBF] in the thalamus and caudate nucleus in patients as compared to controls [p<0.01] but no such difference in the anterior, lateral and posterior cerebral cortices [p>0.05]. No significant difference clinically or radiologically was found comparing group la results before and after 12 weeks. There was a highly significant difference with fatigue and a significant difference as regard neck pain, headache, generalized body ache and morning stiffness when comparing group lb results before and after 12 weeks. The rCBF to thalamus and caudate nucleus showed a highly significant increase in group Ib after 3 months. There was a significant difference in number of tender points, the duration of morning stiffness as well as thalamic and caudate blood flow comparing the change in Ia and Ib. The decrease of regional cerebral blood flow to the thalamus and caudate nucleus in patients with primary FM may be the cause of their symptoms. Improvement of the symptoms by administration of duloxitine Hcl may be due to improvement of the cerebral blood flow.

Finasteride

adverse effects

The effect of different doses of finasteride on epididymis and testosterone and DHT concentrations in rats. Serga, Cherry Nasr Kamel Suez Canal University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pharmacology Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 429-437 (59 ref.)

Keywords: Epididymis-anatomy and histology; Testosterone-blood; Dihydrotestosterone-blood; Rats

Abstract: Finasteride is a widely used in the treatment of alopecia and prostatic hyperplasia. Our study was conducted to assess the effect of different doses of Finasteride on epididymis, testosterone and dihydrotestosterone concentrations in male Sprague-Dawley rats. This is experimental study conducted where thirty male rats are divided into three groups [10 rats in each group]; high dose, low dose and control groups. During 2 months period, testosterone and DHT were being measured and at the end of the experiment, rats were killed by cervical dislocation. Weight of the organs and histopathological examination were done. DHT was found significantly reduced by finasteride administation. Testosterone was unexpectedly reduced in our study. Reduction in glandular epithelium and stromal component was clearly evident in histopathological examination of the prostate. Weights of seminal vesicles, dorsal prostate and ventral prostate were significantly decreased with finasteride administration. Sperm count and motility were not significantly changed in low-dose finasteride-treated group but there was a significant reduction in sperm counts and motility in high-dose group. Finasteride has significant effects on testosterone, DHT. Also, it can affect epididymal functions if administeride in high dose. It is evident from our results that there is a need for further clarification of the relation between finasteride administration and specific parameters in epididymal functions.

The effect of different doses of finasteride on sperm morphology and motility and reactive oxygen species concentrations in rats.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 439-447 (51 ref.)

Keywords: Sperm Motility; Sperm Count; Reactive Oxygen Species; Glutathione-blood; Rats

Abstract: Finasteride is a widely used in the treatment of alopecia and prostatic hyperplasia. Our study was conducted to assess the effect of different doses of Finasteride on sperm morphology and motility and Reactive Oxygen Species ROS concentrations in male Sprague-Dawley rats. Material and Methods: This is experimental study t where thirty male rats are divided into three groups [10 rats in each group]; high dose, low dose and control During 2 months period, Glutathione assay was done prepared blood samples the end of the experiment; rats killed by cervical dislocation. Sperm counts and morphology were assessed. Glutathione were found to be decreased significantly with increasing dose of administered finasteride which indicate statistically significant increase in the ROS levels. On the other hand, sperm motility was negatively affected only in high dose group. Abnormal sperm forms were also significant in the high-dose group. Sperm motility and morphology were not significantly changed in low-dose finasteride treated group. Finasteride has significant effects on ROS production. Also, it can affect sperm motility and morphology negatively in high doses. Further studies clarifying the exact site and mechanism of action underlying the effects of 5 alpha reductase inhibition on spermatogenesis are needed.

Fires

[Relative ranking of fire and explosion in a petrochemical industry by fire and explosion index]. Ahmadi, S.; Adl, J.; Ghalehnovi, M.

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Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The] 2011; 14 (4): 50-56 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Explosions; Hazardous Waste-classification; Hazardous Waste-prevention and control; Industrial Waste; Disasters; Chemical-industry; Chemical Hazard Release; Environmental Pollution-prevention and control

Abstract: Fire and explosion hazards are considered as the first and second major hazards in process industries. The aim of this study was to quantitatively assess the fire and explosion hazards as well as relative classification of such hazards in a petrochemical industry. This was a quantitative study in which the process units were selected based on parameters affecting the risk of fire and explosion. Later, these parameters were analyzed using DOW's fire and explosion index [F and EI]. Technical data to determine the index were obtained through process documents and reports as well as the fire and explosion guideline. Following calculating the DOW's index, the high and low risk process units were determined. The stripper column with a rank of 226 and the naphtha tank with a rank of 64 were determined as the most and least disastrous process units. The level of hazard was determined as severe for columns [F and EI>158], heavy for magna-former reactor and gasoline furnace [127< F and EI/=158], and moderate for hydrodealkylation reactor and naphtha tank [61< F and EI</p>

Food Habits

Evaluation of the dietary habits, body images and BMI of Turkish University students who live in dormitory.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 85-89 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Body Mass Index; Universities; Students, Medical; Data Collection; Nutrition Assessment; Thinness; Nutritional Requirements

Abstract: To determine the factors that influence the dietary habits, BMIs, and body images of students living in dormitory. The study was performed in the Dormitory of Hacettepe University. Study population was 301 girl students. Data were collected by personal interviews; height and weight measurements were performed. The mean age of 301 students enrolled in the study was 21.2 +/- 1.7 years. About 69.7% of the students were skipping at least one meal in most of the days. Studying and dormitory conditions had a heavier negative influence over medical school students than others [p<0.05]. Approximately four out of every 10 students had gone on a diet sometime while the underlying reason in 78.4% of those was to lose weight. According to the BMI values, 11.6% of them were underweight, 80.8% were normal, and 7.6% were overweight, respectively, were found to define their actual condition. A dietary and nutritional counseling office within the framework of the Student Health Center, educating students on nutritional issues, and providing a dining hall service particularly for dinners, should help overcome dietary problems.

Foreign Bodies

therapy

Foreign body nose in children presenting at a tertiary care teaching hospital in Pakistan.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 124-127 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Emergencies; Anesthesia, General; Otolaryngology-methods; Ear Canal-injuries; Treatment Outcome; Hospitals, Teaching; Wounds and Injuries

Abstract: To determine the patient management factors and patient outcomes in pediatric patients of foreign bodies in nose. This descriptive study was performed in ENT Department, Khyber Teaching Hospital, Peshawar from February, 2006 to January, 2007. Two hundred fifty seven cases of foreign bodies in nose in patients upto 12 years of age were included. Personal data, clinical features, investigations, management details and complications were recorded on a pre-designed proforma. In younger non cooperative cases foreign bodies were removed under general anesthesia, while in cooperative children it was removed without anesthesia by using suction, use of foreeps and foreign body hook. Among 257 cases of foreign bodies in nose 48.46% were between 4 to 8 years, with male preponderance i.e. 63%. Unilateral and bilateral presentations were seen in 95% and 5% cases respectively. Most common foreign body types were plastic beads, pearls, pieces of sponge and small round objects. There were two cases of alkaline battery lodged in the nose. General anesthesia had high success rate. Round shape foreign bodies and younger children are associated with poor outcome with removal attempts made under direct visualization. These cases should be referred directly to otolaryngologists for removal under general anesthesia.

Foreign-Body Migration

complications

Thrombosis of the internal jugular vein resulting from migration of a sharp esophageal foreign body.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 77-79 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Thrombosis-etiology; Jugular Veins-surgery; Thrombosis-surgery; Esophagus

Abstract: Internal jugular vein [IJV] thrombosis is a rare, but potentially fatal condition. A 59-year-old female patient was referred to our hospital 3 weeks after ingesting a foreign body [FB]. Twice endoscopic examinations at the referring hospital were negative. On arrival at our hospital, she was in pain, and the left side of her neck was swollen. A CT of the neck revealed the presence of a slender pointed radio-opaque FB in the left IJV together with a large thrombus containing a small central abscess. Surgical removal of the FB was performed together with ligation of the left IJV. The postoperative recovery was uneventful. Medical centers without proper diagnostic facilities should transfer such cases to better-equipped centers.

Forensic Dentistry

classification

A new working classification proposed for forensic odontology.

Shamim, Thorakkal Government Taluk Head Quarters Hospital JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 59 (3 ref.) Keywords: Specialties, Dental-classification; Forensic Medicine; Disasters

Fournier Gangrene

diagnosis

Diagnosis and treatment of Fournier's gangrene: two cases and literature review.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 186-189 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Fournier Gangrene-therapy; Bacterial Infections; Perineum-pathology; Review Literature as Topic; Perianal Glands

Abstract: Fournier's gangrene [FG] is a rapid progressive disease with high mortality and is caused by polymicrobial infection. FG usually begins with infection and affects fascias in [the perianal and] perineal regions as well as the abdominal wall and other organs. Although this disease has been recognized for many years, there are only a few cases reported in the world and few from China. Here, we report our success in the diagnosis and treatment of two cases of FG, one of which had severe necrotic sing fasciitis spreading to the abdominal wall, perianal, and perineal regions. We have discussed the pathogenesis, diagnosis, and treatment of FG.

Gallbladder

injuries

Type-1 gall bladder perforation: rare complication of cholelithiasis.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 84 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Intestinal Perforation-etiology; Cholelithiasis-complications; Intraoperative Complications; Radiography, Thoracic

Garlic

Anti-mycobacterial activity of garlic [Allium Sativum] against multi-drug resistant and non-multidrug resistant Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 24 (1): 81-85 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Anti-Bacterial Agents; Allium; Tuberculosis, Multidrug-Resistant; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Plants, Medicinal

Abstract: Emergence of multi-drug resistant [MDR] and extensively drug resistant [XDR] TB throughout the developing world is very disturbing in the present scenario of TB management. There is a fundamental need to explore alternative anti-TB agents. Hence natural plants should be investigated to understand their antimicrobial properties and safety. Garlic [Allium sativum] is one of natural plant which possesses variety of biological properties like anti-tumor, anti-hyperlipedemic and anti-microbial etc. The present study was evaluated for antibacterial activity of garlic against

non-MDR and MDR isolates of M. tuberculosis. A total of 20 clinical isolates of MTB including 15 MDR and 5 non-MDR were investigated. Ethanolic extract of garlic was prepared by maceration method. Minimum inhibitory concentration [MIC] was performed by using 7H9 middle brook broth dilution technique. MIC of garlic extract was ranged from 1 to 3 mg/ml; showing inhibitory effects of garlic against both non-MDR and MDR M. tuberculosis isolates. Alternate medicine practices with plant extracts including garlic should be considered to decrease the burden of drug resistance and cost in the management of diseases. The use of garlic against MDR-TB may be of great importance regarding public health.

Gastroesophageal Reflux

ultrasonography

Sonographic measurement of abdominal esophageal length as a diagnostic tool in gastroesophageal reflux disease in infants.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 53-57 (37 ref.)

Keywords: Esophagus-anatomy and histology; Severity of Illness Index; Case-Control Studies; Infant, Newborn; Infant

Abstract: This study was conducted to provide sonographic measurements of the abdominal esophagus length in neonate and infants with and without gastroesophageal reflux disease [GERD] and to investigate its diagnostic value. GERD severity was also evaluated and correlated with esophageal length. It is a prospective case-control study comprised 235 neonates and infants [120 without reflux and 115 with reflux]. There were 40 children without reflux in each of three age categories: less than 1 month, 1-6 months, and 6-12 months. Of the children with reflux, 40 were less than 1 month old; 37,1-6 months; and 38, 6-12 months. The abdominal esophagus was measured from its entrance into the diaphragm to the base of gastric folds in fed infants. GERD was sonographically diagnosed and confirmed by a barium meal. The number of refluxes during a 10-min period were recorded. Neonates and infants with reflux had a significantly shorter abdominal esophagus than subjects without reflux: the mean difference in neonates, 4.65 mm; 1-6 months, 4.57 mm; 6-12 months, 3.61 mm. Children with severe reflux had a shorter esophagus compared with those with mild and moderate reflux only in the neonate group. Therefore, thinking of GERD and carefully looking for its symptoms is necessary to avoid unnecessary utilization of healthcare resources in children with severe reflux.

Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors

radiography

Gastrointestinal stromal tumor mimicking peritoneal hydatid cyst.

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Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 424-426 (3 ref.)

Keywords: Echinococcosis-radiography; Peritoneal Diseases-parasitology; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Diagnosis, Differential

Abstract: A 63-year-old woman, with a significant past medical history for hypertension, was admitted to surgical department B of Charles Nicolle Hospital suffering since twenty years from diffuse abdominal pain and progressive increase in abdominal volume. No general state deterioration was reported. Abdominal exam showed two palpable masses. The first one localized in the upper right guadrant and measuring 15cm. The second mass, palpable in the left paraumbilical guadrant, measured 20cm. No jaundice was found. Computed tomography evidenced two septated cystic lesions in segment IV and VIII of the liver with peripheral calcification [Fig 1], a multi-cystic formation in the left sub hepatic area and a huge splenic cyst with multiple- septa [Fig 2]. Regarding high prevalence of hydatid disease in Tunisia, all cysts were considered as hydatid cyst. Patient received preoperatively albendazole [10mg/kg/day] during two weeks and was operated on through a median laparotomy. Intraoperative exploration found in the liver four contiguous cysts sitting on segment IV. After sterilization with hypertonic solution, multiple daughter cysts were evacuated. No communication between biliary ducts and cyst cavities was mentioned. Liver cysts were treated by unroofing procedure combined with omentoplasty. In the spleen, there was a cyst of 20cm of diameter suspended to its lower part. A partial resection of splenic cyst was performed after sterilization of cyst cavity and evacuation of daughter cysts. The cyst of the left sub hepatic area measured 10cm of diameter and had a partial contact with the posterior wall of the stomach. After the sterilization of the cyst, its content was aspirated but no hydatid liquid or daughter cyst was recuperated. A cystectomy was performed with a remnant cavity of only 2cm against the posterior wall of the first part of duodenum. The patient had an uneventful postoperative course and was discharged six days later. Pathology of this peritoneal cyst concluded to stromal tumor. The resection of this tumor was incomplete, since then patient was treated with imatinib-mesylate, 400 mg once daily. Computed tomography performed six months post operatively showed no residual tumor [Fig 3].

Ghrelin

blood

[Effects of circuit resistance training on plasma ghrelin levels in young women].

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2011; 12 (5): 529-535 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Resistance Training; Weight Loss; Random Allocation; Case-Control Studies; Estrogens-blood

Abstract: Ghrelin, an orexigenic peptide secreted from stomach mucosa, affects feeding behavior and plays an important role in energy balance and glucose homeostasis. Ample evidence indicates that resistance exercise is a key component of exercise recommendations for weight control. The purpose of the current study was to determine the effects of resistance training [4 weeks] on resting levels of plasma ghrelin, glucose, insulin and estrogen. Twenty-seven female college students, aged 221 +/- 1.54 years, height 162.66 +/- 5.05 cm, BMI 20.76 +/- 1.86 kg/m[2] and fat percent 20.95 +/- 2.08% [means +/- SE] were randomized into two, the experimental [40% and 80% 1RM] and the control groups. Subjects performed circuit-resistance exercise protocol with 40% and 80% 1RM, 4 d/wk for 4 weeks. Blood samples were collected 24 hours before and 48 hours after the training program. One-way ANOVA revealed that although no significant differences were observed in circulating levels of plasma total ghrelin [P=0.88], glucose [P=0.1] and insulin [P=0.66] in the experimental group when compared to the control group, a significant negative correlation [R=-0.4, P=0.05] was found between plasma estrogen and total ghrelin levels. It seems that because of a non significant increase in plasma ghrelin levels in the present study, there was no weight change of subjects during the training program and the short duration of the training program. However, the total ghrelin sub-fractions, acylated and non acylated, may have changed.

Glioma

diagnosis

[Convulsive crisis of a parturient taken for the account of an eclampsia: discovery of a cerebral tumour in post partum].

Frikha, Nabil; Drira, Mahdi; Gargouri, Faiez; Ben Farhat, Leila; Ouerghi, Sonia; Ben Ammar, Mohamed Salah **Tunisie Medicale [La]** 2010; 88 (6): 450-451 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Eclampsia-diagnosis; Glioma-complications; Brain Neoplasms; Seizures-etiology; Labor, Obstetric; Diagnostic Errors

Glutathione S-Transferase pi

A study on effects of glutathione s-transferase from silkworm on CCL[4]-induced mouse liver injury.

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Jiangsu University of Science and Technology

Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 24 (1): 1-5 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Bombyx; Glutathione Transferase; Mice; Carbon Tetrachloride-toxicity; Drug-Induced Liver Injury

Abstract: To assess the hepatoprotective activity of Glutathione S-transferase [GSTsw], extracted and purified from silkworm, in experimental acute mice liver injury and explore mechanisms. Mice were divided into five groups: control group, carbon tetrachloride [CC1[4]] group, and three treatment groups that received CC1[4] and GSTsw at doses of 0.083mg-g[-1], 0.0415 mg-g[-1] and 0.0207 mg-g[-1] for 3 days. ALT in serum, GST, SOD and T-AOC in liver tissue homogenate, and changes in liver pathology in the five groups were studied. CC1[4] administration led to pathological and biochemical evidence of liver injury as compared to untreated controls. GSTsw administration led to significant protection against CCl[4]-induced changes in liver pathology. It was also associated with significantly lower serum ALT levels, higher GST - SOD and T-AOC level in live tissue homogenate. Thus, GSTsw showed protective activity against CCl[4]-induced hepatotoxicity in mice.

Haloperidol

therapeutic use

Reversal of haloperidol-induced motor deficits by mianserin and mesulergine in rats.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 24 (1): 7-12 (46 ref.)

Keywords: Mianserin-therapeutic use; Rats; Antipsychotic Agents; Motor Activity-drug effects; Parkinsonian Disorders-drug therapy; Schizophrenia-drug therapy

Abstract: Although haloperidol is widely prescribed for the treatment of schizophrenia, its beneficial effects are accompanied by extrapyramidal side effects [EPS]. Role of 5-HT-2A/2C receptors in the attenuation of acute Parkinsonian-like effects of typical antipsychotics is investigated by prior administration of mianserin and mesulergine to rats injected with haloperidol. In the first part of study effects of various doses of haloperidol [0.5, 1.0, 2.5 and 5.0 mg/kg] were determined on motor activity and a selected dose [1 mg/kg] was used to monitor attenuation of parkinsonian effects by two different doses of 5-HT-2A/2C receptor antagonists mianserin [2.5 and 5.0 mg/kg] and mesulergine [1.0 and 3.0 mg/kg]. Rats treated with haloperidol at doses of 0.5-5.0 mg/kg exhibited impaired motor coordination and a decrease in exploratory activity in an open field. The dose response curve showed that at a dose of 1 mg/kg significant and submaximal effects are produced on motor coordination and exploratory activity. Coadministration of mianserin and mesulergine attenuated and reversed haloperidol-induced motor deficits in a dose dependent manner. The mechanism involved in the attenuation / reversal of haloperidol-induced parkinsonian like symptoms by mianserin and mesulergine a discussed. Prior administration of mianserin or mesulergine may be of use in the alleviation of EPS induced by conventional antipsychotic drugs. The findings have potential implication in the treatment of schizophrenia and motor disorders.

Hamartoma

diagnosis

Long-term follow up of mesenchymal hamartoma of liver-single center study.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 20-22 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Mesoderm-pathology; Hamartoma-surgery; Liver Diseases-pathology; Follow-Up Studies

Abstract: Mesenchymal hamartoma of liver (MHL) is a rare liver tumor of childhood. About 200 cases have been reported till now. Most of the work on MHL is limited to case reports and there are not many long term follow-up studies. We present our 20 years of experience with this uncommon entity. This study aims to highlight clinical features, diagnosis and treatment of MHL. All patients with a diagnosis of MHL in last 20 years were included in this retrospective study. The patients were evaluated clinically, radiologically and pathologically. The total number of patients with a diagnosis of MHL was nine. Mean age of the patients was 19.89 +/- 2.75 months. Right lobe was involved in eight patients. The prominent clinical features were distension of abdomen and anorexia. Surgical options used were hepatic lobectomy, wedge resection and enucleation. Histopathology of the specimens showed cysts of variable size with normal hepatocytes, bile ducts and connective tissue stroma. Overall mortality was one [11.11%].: MHL is a benign tumor that can present with various clinical features. It should be differentiated carefully from other liver masses especially malignant ones. The diagnosis can be made with the help of radiology and histopathology. Adequate resection is curative in most of the cases and long-term follow up is satisfactory.

Hand-Assisted Laparoscopy

Hand-assisted endoscopic surgery: lights and shadows.

Targarona, Eduardo M. <u>E-mail:13882ets@comb.cat</u> Autonomous University of Barcelona **Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]** 2011; 17 (1): 4-5 (9 ref.) **Keywords:** Esophageal Neoplasms-surgery; Endoscopy-methods; Health Resorts; Cholecystectomy; Equipment and Supplies

Hand-assisted laparoscopic colorectal surgery: initial experience of a single surgeon.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 16-19 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Colorectal Surgery-methods; Colonic Neoplasms-surgery; Prospective Studies; Colectomy-methods; Treatment Outcome; Surgical Procedures, Minimally Invasive; Feasibility Studies

Abstract: As totally laparoscopic colorectal surgery is considered challenging and technically demanding with a long steep learning curve, we adopted hand-assisted laparoscopic colorectal surgery as a bridge to totally laparoscopic assisted colorectal surgery. This prospective study aims to highlight the initial experience of a single surgeon with this technique. A prospective analysis of the first 25 cases of hand-assisted laparoscopic colorectal resections which were performed by a single surgeon over a 15-month period. There were 15 males and 10 females with a mean age of 55.5 [range 20-82] years. The indication in majority of cases was cancer [76%]. The procedures consisted of 18 [72%] various colectomies and 7 [28%] anterior resections. The operative time ranged between 110-400 [mean 180] min. There was one conversion [4%] and the mean operative blood loss was 80 [range 60-165] ml. The number of lymph nodes retrieved in the cancer cases was 5-31 [mean 15] nodes. The mean length of hospital stay was five (range 3-10] days. The total number of short-term complications was six [24%] and there was one death due to anastomatic leak and multiorgan failure. Long-term complications after a maximum follow up of 30 months were two incisional hernias at the hand port site, but none of the patients developed adhesive small bowel obstruction or late anastomotic stricture. Currently all our colorectal procedures are conducted laparoscopically. Conclusion: Hand-assisted laparoscopic colorectal surgery.

Health Education

Impact of health education on lifestyles in central Saudi Arabia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 71-76 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Health Behavior; Life Style; Odds Ratio; Primary Health Care; Confidence Intervals

Abstract: To assess the impact of health education on diet, smoking, and physical activity among patients visiting the primary health care centers [PHCCs] in Al-Qassim province, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia [KSA]. We conducted an uncontrolled experimental study from January to October 2009 to evaluate the impact of health education on smoking, diet, and physical activity among attendees of PHCCs in Al-Qassim province, KSA. We trained the PHCC staff in health education skills and introduced health education seminars organized by the medical students. Baseline [n= 1.254] and follow-up [n=l.011] sample surveys were conducted to measure the prevalence of risk factors in target population before and after intervention. We used logistic regression analysis to control for the effects of possible confounding variables. After the intervention, consumption of kabsa, bakery items, and dates decreased, and that of fish and fresh vegetables increased [p<0.001]. Compared to the baseline, male respondents in the follow-up survey were less likely to smoke and more likely to do regular exercise. These improvements persisted after controlling for gender, age, marital status, education, and presence, or family history of hypertension and/or diabetes. We conclude that enhancing the quality and scope of health education to patients visiting the PHCCs would improve the awareness and practice of healthy behaviors.

[The effect of health education on the rate of cesarean section].

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Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The] 2011; 14 (4): 71-76 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Cesarean Section-education; Cesarean Section-utilization; Mortality; Questionnaires; Prenatal Care

Abstract: There is growing rise in rate of annual cesarean delivery worldwide. Considering the morbidity associated with cesarean section, a safe preventive strategy to reduce the use of this procedure is needed. To estimate the effect of health education on the rate of cesarean section. In an interventional study 440 pregnant women were randomly divided into 2 groups. The first group attended the educational classes while given usual prenatal care whereas the second group received the standard prenatal care alone. A month following delivery, every member of both groups was interviewed and a questionnaire completed by health care officer. While the total rate of cesarean section was 59.8%, the rate of c/s among the first and second groups was 41.41% and 74.8%, respectively. Also, the rate of elective c/s was 14.63% among the first group and 54.14% in second group. Providing, pregnant women with a prenatal educational supportive course could reduce the rate of cesarean section.

Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice

Knowledge, attitude, and practice of Iranian adolescent girls towards 3-4methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

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Tehran University of Medical Sciences - School of Nursing and Midwifery - Department of Community Health Nursing **Saudi Medical Journal** 2011; 32 (1): 66-70 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Hallucinogens; N-Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine-adverse effects; Adolescent; Awareness

Abstract: To investigate knowledge, attitude, and practice [KAP] of Iranian adolescent girls towards 3-4methylenedioxymethamphetamine [MDMA [Ecstasy]]. A cross-sectional design study was conducted on female adolescents in Tehran high schools. The study took place in Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran in October to December 2008. A randomized cluster sample of adolescent girls from 14-18 years old, and enrolled in 57 public high schools of Tehran were selected. A written informed consent was obtained from all study participants. In order to assess the participants' demographic characteristics, and KAP towards Ecstasy, a 61-item, researcher-made, valid, and reliable questionnaire was completed anonymously by all participants at schools. The questionnaire included 4 main domains assessing adolescents': 1. Demographic characteristics [14 items], 2. Knowledge [10 items] 3. Attitude [24 items], and 4. Practice [13 items] toward Ecstasy. Results were considered significant at p</=0.05. A total of 4116 adolescents participated in the study. A high proportion of respondents had little knowledge [70%], positive attitude [80%], and moderate practice [60.4%] towards Ecstasy. In addition, findings revealed a significant relationship between knowledge-attitude and attitude-practice with respect to Ecstasy use [Spearman correlation coefficient, r[s]=0.760,p=0.003]. Considering adolescents' improper KAP toward Ecstasy, it is obvious that there is a need for appropriate educational interventions to inform adolescent girls regarding the harmful effects of Ecstasy.

Health Services

Gaps in goals: the history of goal-setting in health care in India.

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Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 1-3 (7 ref.)

Keywords: ; Health Care Reform; Health Communication; Family Planning Services-organization and administration; Health Planning; Delivery of Health Care-organization and administration; Achievement

Health Status

Online sources of health statistics in Saudi Arabia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 9-14 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Databases, Bibliographic; Awareness; Health Surveys; Periodicals as Topic-statistics and numerical data **Abstract:** Researchers looking for health statistics on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia [KSA] may face difficulty. This is partly due to the lack of awareness of potential sources where such statistics can be found. The purpose of this paper is to review various online sources of health statistics on KSA, and to highlight their content, coverage, and presentation of health statistics. Five bibliographic databases where local research can be found are described. National registries available are summarized. Governmental agencies, as well as societies and centers where the bulk of health statistics is produced are also described. Finally, some potential international sources that can be used for the purpose of comparison are presented.

Heart Arrest

chemically induced

Cardiac arrest after anesthetic management in a patient with hereditary sensory autonomic neuropathy type IV.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 93-95 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Hereditary Sensory and Autonomic Neuropathies-surgery; Anesthesia, General-adverse effects; Hypohidrosis-etiology; Osteomyelitis/diagnosis-etiology; Pain Insensitivity, Congenital

Abstract: Hereditary sensory autonomic neuropathy type IV is a rare disorder with an autosomal recessive transmission and characterized by self-mutilation due to a lack in pain and heat sensation. Recurrent hyperpyrexia and anhydrosis are seen in patients as a result of a lack of sweat gland innervation. Self-mutilation and insensitivity to pain result in orthopedic complications and patients undergone recurrent surgical interventions with anesthesia. However, these patients are prone to perioperative complications such as hyperthermia, hypothermia, and cardiac complications like bradycardia and hypotension. We report a 5-year-old boy with hereditary sensory autonomic neuropathy type IV, developing hyperpyrexia and cardiac arrest after anesthesia.

Heart Valve Prosthesis Implantation

methods

Outcome of double vs. single valve replacement for rheumatic heart disease.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 9-14 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Rheumatic Heart Disease-surgery; Hospital Mortality; Follow-Up Studies; Heart Valve Diseases-surgery; Kaplan-Meier Estimate; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To compare the follow-up results of double valve replacement [DVR] i.e. mitral valve replacement [MVR] and aortic valve replacement [AVR] vs. isolated MVR or AVR for rheumatic heart disease. An interventional gausiexperimental study. Department of Cardiac Surgery, Punjab Institute of Cardiology, Lahore, from September 1994 till December 2007. Prospective follow-up of 493 patients with mechanical heart valves was carried out using clinical assessment, international normalized ratio and echocardiography. Patients were divided into three groups: group I having MVR, group II having AVR and group III having DVR. Survival, time and causes of mortality, and frequency of valve thrombosis, haemorrhage and cerebrovascular haemorrhage was noted in the three groups and described as proportions. Actuarial survival was analyzed by Kaplan-Meier method. There were 493 with 287 [58.3%] in group I, 87 [17.6%] in group II and 119 [24.1%] in group III. Total follow-up was 2429.2 patient [pt]-years. Of 77 [15.6%] deaths, 19 [3.8%] were in-hospital and 58 [11.8%] were late. In-hospital mortality was highest 4 [4.6%] in group II followed by 5 [4.2%] group III and 10 [3.5%] group I. Late deaths were 39 [13.4%] in group I, 9 [10.2%] in group II and 10 [8.3%] in group III. The total actuarial survival was 84.4% with survival of 83%, 85.1%, 87.4% in groups I, II and III respectively. On follow-up valve thrombosis occurred in 12 [0.49%/pt-years] patients; 9 [0.67%/pt-years] group I, 1 [0.22%/pt-years] in group II and 2 [0.31%/pt-years] in group III. Severe haemorrhage occurred in 19 [0.78%/pt-years]; 14 in [1.04%/ptyears] in group I, 3 [0.66%/pt-years] group II and 2 [0.31%/pt-years] in group III. Cerebrovascular accidents occurred in 34 [1.3%/pt-years]; 26 [1.95%/pt-years] in group I and 4 in groups II [0.89%/pt-years] and III [0.62%/pt-years] each. In patients with rheumatic heart disease having combined mitral and aortic valve disease DVR should be performed whenever indicated as it has similar in-hospital mortality and better late survival as compared to isolated aortic or mitral valve replacement.

Helicobacter Infections

Helicobacter pylori infection in children with growth failure.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 423-427 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Helicobacter pylori-growth and Development; Child; Prevalence

Abstract: To examine if helicobacter pylon infection has a role in growth failure in children. 26 children patients with growth failure and 14 normally growing children of the same age group. socioeconomic level and sex ratio as controls were included in the study. All were subjected to full history taking, clinical examination, anthropometry, laboratory investigations and upper endoscopy with gastric biopsy taking for diagnosis M helicobacter pylon infection by histopathology. Positive cases for helicobacter pylon infection were treated by eradication therapy; the group of children with growth failure were followed for 6 months and reevaluated. Helicobacter pylon infection was diagnosed in 77% of children with growth failure, while it was diagnosed in 43% of normal children [p<0.05]. After 6 months of eradication therapy, there was significant increase in height, weight and hemoglobin [p<0.001 for each]. Helicobacter pylon infection is a causative factor in growth failure in children.

Hemangioma

surgery

Anesthetic and airway management of a child with a large upper-lip hemangioma.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 82-84 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Airway Obstruction-prevention and control; Anesthesia, Inhalation-methods; Intraoperative Caremethods; Intubation, Intratracheal-methods; Laryngoscopy; Hemangioma-congenital; Postoperative Hemorrhageprevention and control

Abstract: An 11 -month-old male child weighing 8 kg was brought to the plastic surgery out-patient department by his parents with chief complaints of sudden increase in size of a swelling over the upper lip and difficulty in feeding for the last 7 days. It was diagnosed as a case of hemangioma of the upper lip. All the routine and special investigations including coagulation profile of the child were normal. The child was planned for ablation of feeding vessels along with intralesional steroid injection. Airway management of the child posed the challenge for us as the size and site of the lesion carried the risk of difficult intubation and possible risk of extensive hemorrhage. All the requisite equipment for difficult airway management was made ready. We were able to intubate the child with miller number-2 blade from the left angle of mouth without putting much pressure on the swelling. The surgical and postoperative period was uneventful and the child was discharged the next day to be followed up after 2 weeks.

Left hemihepatectomy and caudate resection after transarterial embolization for multiple giant liver hemangioma.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 193-195 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Embolization, Therapeutic; Liver Neoplasms-surgery; Treatment Outcome; Preoperative Care

Abstract: Hemangiomas are the most common benign tumors of the liver and need to be treated in cases where they are accompanied with symptoms, have a risk of rupture, or are hardly distinguishable from malignancy. The authors adopted Transarterial embolization preoperatively to alleviate progressive symptom and avoid rupture of tumor, using staged resection method instead of liver transplantation, and proceed for left hemihepatectomy and caudate resection with lesion of segmente! left to next surgical procedure. The resected tumor of left lobe was 20.2cmx7.3cm in size and 1680 g in weight; and the caudate hemangioma was 17.7cmx8.5cm in size and 1520 g in weight. By this approach the gianthemangioma was safely resected without any threatening complication, which should be considered a useful method of multiple giant hemangioma management.

Hemophilia A

drug therapy

Different treatment strategies for haemophilia a with low inhibitor.

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University of Medical Sciences - Faculty of Golestan

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 229-231 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Costs and Cost Analysis; Factor VIII-therapeutic use; Factor VIIa; Hemorrhage-etiology; Recombinant Proteins-therapeutic use

Abstract: To compare the cost-effectiveness of treatment options in three patients with haemophilia A and low titer inhibitors. We used a longitudinal before-and-after design that was conducted in two phases assessed retrospectively: Phase I was 6 months preceding the introduction of recombinant activated factor VII [rFVIIa] during which patients received on-demand usual care with plasma derived factor VIM regimes, phase two was 6 month treatment on rFVIIa. We determined the clinical response and the cost of treatment with NovoSeven in three patients with low titer inhibitors to factors VIM compared with other treatment regime previously used in these patients [Plasma derived factor VIM]. Total number of bleeding episodes, re-treatments and need of hospitalization were 21, 11 and 12 in phase 1 vs. 19, 0 and 0 in phase two respectively. Total cost of rFVIIa and plasma derived factor VIM treatment was USD 98600 vs. USD 77000. rFVIIa is clinically effective. It resulted in 100% reduction in the number of re-treatments, hospitalization and 21.9% reduction in the total cost compared to treatment with plasma derived factor VIM regime.

Hepatitis **B**

genetics

Non-association of IL-12 +1188 and IFN-gamma +874 polymorphisms with cytokines serum level in occult HBV infected patients.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 30-35 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Interferon-gamma-genetics; Interleukin-12-genetics; Occult Blood; Polymorphism, Genetic; Gene Expression; Hepatitis B Antigens-blood; Cytokines-blood; Socioeconomic Factors

Abstract: Occult hepatitis B infection [OBI] is identified as a form of hepatitis in which despite the absence of detectable HBsAg, HBV-DNA is observed in peripheral blood of patients. The main aim of this study has been to investigate the association between polymorphisms in +874 of IFN-gamma and +1188 of IL-12 with their serum level in patients suffering from OBI. In this experimental study, plasma samples of 3700 blood donors were tested for the presence of hepatitis B surface antigen [HBsAg] and anti-HBc by ELISA. The HBsAg[-/anti-HBc[+] samples were selected and screened for HBV-DNA by PCR. HBV-DNA positive samples were assigned as OBI cases and ARMS-PCR techniques were performed to examine the two known polymorphisms within IL-12 and IFN-gamma. In addition, the serum levels of 112-12 and IFN-gamma were also determined by ELISA. Results of this study demonstrated that, 352 [9.5%] out of 3700 blood samples were HasAg[-/anti-HBc[+] samples. Our results showed that groups showed significant difference in CC allele of +1188 region of IL-12 and alleles of +874 of IFN-gamma were also not associated with serum level of cytokines. According to the results of this study, it may be concluded that the polymorphisms in +1188 region of IL-12 and +874 region of IFN-gamma would not affect the expression of both cytokines at serum level in OBI patients.

transmission

[Hepatitis B and pregnancy].

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Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 383-389 (57 ref.)

Keywords: Infectious Disease Transmission, Vertical-prevention and control; Fetal Diseases-virology; Pregnancy Complications, Infectious-prevention and control; Hepatitis B-prevention and control; Review Literature as Topic; Pregnancy

Abstract: Chronic Hepatitis B infection can lead to liver cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. In women, these viral infections can be responsible for transmission to the husband and to the child during delivery. The purpose of this review is to analyze from the literature the mechanism of mother-to-child transmission and the consequences. We conducted a review of the literature through the interrogation of the MEDLINE database using a query documentary by combining the Boolean [AND] keywords [MeSH] as follows: [hepatitis B]; [Vertical transmission; [Pregnancy]; [Delivery]. Hepatitis B virus transmission by sexual contact in low prevalence areas and infection occurs during either the perinatal period or early in childhood in moderate or high prevalence areas. In Tunisia, the prevalence of Antigen HBS [HBs Ag] with pregnant women is 3 to 4%. The risk of maternal-infant contamination is high, from 20 to 90 per cent according to the viral load in the mother. Mother-to-child transmission can be avoided by serovaccination of the newborn .The women with very high viral loads may receive lamivudine treatment at the end of pregnancy to diminish viral load and thus the risk of chronic carriage in the child; however the role of this drug in this situation is not yet clearly defined.

Hepatitis C, Chronic

complications

Monitoring and stratification of renal functions in patients with chronic hepatitis c virus infection: an immunohistochemical study.

El Seaidy, Adel Zaki; El Shahawy, El Metwally; Abdel Salam, Hassan G.

Benha University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Pathology and Internal Medicine

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 495-505 (31 ref.)

Keywords: Albuminuria; Liver-ultrasonography; Kidney-ultrasonography; Biopsy; Immunohistochemistry; Cryoglobulins

Abstract: Hepatitis C virus [HCV] infects more than 170 million people worldwide and around 20% of blood donors are seropositive by ELIZA to HCV Ab in Egypt. Renal manifestations may be the presenting features of chronic HCV infection. This work was carried out on 200 patients with chronic HCV in order to study the relationship between HCV and chronic kidney Disease and to stratify HCV patients according to the degree of albuminuria and to know the histopathological changes in kidney and liver by immunohistochemical study. Il showed that screening for proteinuria in patients with chronic HCV is necessary due to high prevalence of renal affection in these patients. Assessment of microalbuminuria should be done in these patients as an early indicator for renal affection. Albumin creatinine ratio ACR] had a good reliability as a surrogate measure for routine screening of urine albumin excretion. Awareness of chronic kidney disease [CKD] stage in patients with HCV and renal affection help prediction and early management of renal disease. There was a documented link between cryoglobulinemic and non-cryoglobulinemic membrano-proliferative glomerulonephritis and HCV infection.

Hepatitis D

epidemiology

Frequency of hepatitis D virus infection in hepatitis B surface antigen-positive liver diseases.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 23-25 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Hepatitis Delta Virus; Hepatitis B Surface Antigens-metabolism; Liver Diseases-immunology; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To determine the frequency of HDV among hepatitis B surface antigen [HBsAg]-positive liver disorders. An observational cross-sectional study. Medical Unit I, Chandka Medical College Hospital, Larkana, from July 2003 to June 2008. Adult patients with HBs liver related disorders were evaluated for the presence of delta antibodies using commercially available ELISA kits. Descriptive statistcs were used for describing data. Proportions of anti D antibodies between gender and age were compared using chi-square test with significance at p < 0.05. Of the 774 cases, 438 were males [60.4%] and 336 were females [39.6%]. The mean age was 36.5 +/- 14.39 for males and 34.03 +/- 13.16 years for females ranging from 15 to 60 years. Anti-HDV was positive in 183 patients [23.6%]. The frequency of HDV was not significantly different between the gender groups [p=0.718]. HDV infection was markedly higher in chronic than acute liver disorders. The HBV/HDV co-infection is frequent in the studied area. Therefore, practitioners and health care managers should be made aware of the risk of dual infection with HBV and HDV.

Hernia, Diaphragmatic

surgery

Delayed recovery due to exaggerated acid, base and electrolyte imbalance in prolonged laparoscopic repair of diaphragmatic hernia.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 79-81 (7 ref.)

Keywords: Laparoscopy; Acid-Base Imbalance-etiology; Water-Electrolyte Imbalance; Preoperative Period; Hypocalcemia-etiology; Hypokalemia-etiology; Acidosis

Abstract: The acid, base and electrolyte changes are usually observed in the perioperative settings. We report a case of prolonged laparoscopic repair of left-sided diaphragmatic hernia which involved a lot of tissue handling and fluid replacement leading to acid, base and electrolyte imbalance. A 42-year-old male underwent prolonged laparoscopic repair under general anesthesia. Intraoperatively, surgeon reported that contents of hernia includes bowel along with mesentery, spleen and lot of fatty tissue The blood loss was about 2 L which was replaced with 1 L of colloid and 7.5 L of lactated ringer. Near the end of surgery arterial blood gas analysis revealed metabolic acidosis, hyperkalemia, and hypocalcemia leading to delayed recovery. We conclude prolonged laparoscopic surgery involving lot of tissue handling including gut and fat should be monitored for acid, base, electrolyte imbalance and corrected timely to have uneventful rapid recovery.

Hernia, Inguinal

complications

Intraabdominal abscess following inguinal hernioplasty.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 218-219 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Hernia, Inguinal-surgery; Abscess-ultrasonography; Postoperative Complications; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Exudates and Transudates; Mesh, Surgical; Surgical Wound Infection; Drainage

Abstract: The intra-abdominal omental abscess following hernioplasty is a rare late post-operative complication. We report on a patient with intraabdominal abscess that developed after an inguinal hernia repair that utilized synthetic mesh. Infection resolved following thorough debridement, mesh removal, percutaneous drainage for abdominal abscesses and prolonged antimicrobial therapy.

HLA-DR Antigens

genetics

Human leukocyte antigen class II susceptibility conferring alleles among non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus patients.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 26-29 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Genes, MHC Class II; Genetic Predisposition to Disease; Electrophoresis, Agar Gel; Cross-Sectional Studies; Alleles; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2-genetics; Case-Control Studies

Abstract: To determine the frequency of Human Leukocyte Antigen [HLA] class II susceptibility conferring alleles among type 2 Diabetes mellitus patients, in comparison with healthy controls. Cross-sectional comparative study. Department of Immunology, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Rawalpindi, from January 2009 to April 2010. Patients with non-insulin dependent Diabetes mellitus meeting World Health Organization criteria were studied. These were compared with age and gender matched healthy control subjects. For each subject [patients as well as controls], DMA was extracted from ethylene diamine tetra-acetate sample and HLA class II DRB1 typing was carried out at allele group level [DRB1*01-DRB1*16] by sequence specific primers. Human leukocyte antigen DRB1 type was determined by agarose gel electrophoresis and results were recorded. Frequencies were determined as number of an allele divided by total number of alleles per group; p-value was computed using Pearson's chi-square test. Among the 100 patients, there were 63 males and 37 females with 68 controls. A total of 13 different HLA DRB1 alleles were detected, with DRB1*15 being the commonest in both the groups. The allele DRB1*13 had statistically significant higher frequency in patient group as compared to controls [p = 0.005]. HLA DRB1*13 was found with a significantly increased frequency in non-insulin dependent Diabetes mellitus.

Hospitalization

statistics and numerical data

[Adolescent's hospital morbidity in Sfax-Tunisia].

Yaich, Souour; Jdidi, Jihene; Karray, Abderraouf; Fki, Habib; Kassis, Mondher; Damak, Jamel Hedi Chaker University Hospital

Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 399-403 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Morbidity; Epidemiology; Adolescent

Abstract: Adolescents present specific sanitary needs, linked to the physical and psychological mutations that occur during this vulnerable period of life. These needs remain little known in Tunisia. But : To describe epidemiological profile of morbidity of teenagers hospitalized in Hedi Chaker's hospital center of Sfax, during a period of 5 years, between 2003 and 2007. Data exploitation of the descriptive survey of morbidity and mortality of hospitalized adolescents. During the study, 2963 adolescents of 10 to 19 years have been hospitalized [5.1 % of total of hospitalizations]. Paediatrics received 36.9 % of adolescents. Paediatrics, haematology and infectious diseases's services received 58.5 % of them. According to the groups of diagnosis, genitourinary and endocrine's diseases,

dominate for girls, whereas infectious and parasitic diseases and tumors touched more boys. Diabetes, signs and general symptoms, leukaemia and anaemia, were the most frequent pathologies. Taking care of teenagers is often parcelled out on several hospitable services. Therefore, the improvement of the greeting services, in order to answer the teenager's relational needs home a temporary solution, while hoping, the setting up of units or specific services of adolescents that showed evidence of their utility for the development of the medicine of the teenagers in the industrialized countries.

Hygiene

General home hygiene practices and infectious disease transmission in Malatya, Turkey.

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Inonu University - School of Health Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 172-176 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Disease Transmission, Infectious; Communicable Diseases; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies; Family Characteristics; Disinfectants; Women

Abstract: To determine the general home hygiene practices of housewives and to examine the relationship between hygienic practices in the home and the transmission of infectious diseases symptoms among housewifes. This is a cross-sectional study conducted on 339 housewifes. The questionnaire included questions about home hygiene practices: general cleaning, laundry, kitchen hygiene and sociodemographic characteristics and about illness information including whether or not some symptoms had been present within the previous 30 days. The dependent variable, infectious disease transmission was defined as the presence in two or more individuals within the same household of one or more of the same symptoms. In more than one-third of households [122 of 339, 36%], had symptoms during the previous 30 days. Transmission was 16.0% among women who used self-disinfecting sponge, 42.6% among women who used only sponge or cloth [p=0.001]. Transmission was found higher among those who used detergent or soap for floor cleaning than women who used bleach. Duration of sponge/clothe use in kitchen and frequency of using bleach was found significant. Home hygiene practices was found relevant to transmission of infectious disease symptoms among household members. Use of disinfectants in home cleaning can have an effective role in home hygiene and healthcare situations.

Hyperlipoproteinemia Type II

pathology

Carotid intima-media thickness correlation with lipid profile in patients with familial hypercholesterolemia versus controls.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 30-33 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Carotid Arteries-pathology; Tunica Intima-pathology; Tunica Media-pathology; Disease Progression; Cholesterol, LDL-blood; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To determine the variations in carotid intima-media thickness [CIMT] in familial hypercholesterolemia [FH] patients and its use as predictive marker for premature cardiovascular diseases. National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases and Dr. Ziauddin Hospital, Karachi, from June 2008 to October 2009. Familial hypercholesterolemia was clinically diagnosed by premature coronary diseases, xanthomas, arcus cornealis and family history of premature coronary heart diseases. Controls were age matched normal individuals without hypercholesterolemia. Their lipid profile was tested after overnight fasting. CIMT was measured in mm using B-mode ultrasonography using linear probe. Student t-test was applied to compare mean CIMT of cases and the control. The mean CIMT values of the FH cases were correlated with LDL using Pearson's correlation test. Forty cases with hypercholesterolemia gave consent to participate in the study. These patients had total cholesterol >200 mg/dL and LDL >/=160 mg/dL as compared to twenty controls of similar age with total cholesterol /=200 mg/dL and LDL /=130 mg/dL. Mean CIMT for the cases was 0.77 +/- 0.18 mm while mean CIMT for control was 0.59 +/- 0.08 mm. The mean CIMT for the cases ranged from 0.7-1.83 mm and 0.48-0.73 mm for controls. Among the FH cases, 25% [n=11] had arterial plaques. Mean CIMT was significantly correlated to LDL-cholesterol [r = 0.725**, p < 0.001]. In this study, CIMT was found to be significantly increased in familial hypercholesterolemia and it correlated with raised LDL-cholesterol. Both are predictive of premature and to correlated with raised LDL-cholesterol. Both are predictive of premature cardiovascular diseases.

Immunoproliferative Small Intestinal Disease

diagnosis

Immunoproliferative small intestinal disease [IPSID].

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 57-58 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Duodenum-pathology; Immunoproliferative Small Intestinal Disease-drug therapy

Abstract: This study describes the frequency, demographics, clinical presentation, endoscopic findings, histopathological features, treatment and outcome of 'Immunoproliferative small intestinal disease' [IPSID]. Archives contained a total of 27 cases of IPSID diagnosed and treated over an 18-year period. A M: F ratio of 2.4.1 was seen with a mean and median ages of 28.7 and 25 years. Most patients [68.8%] presented with abdominal pain and diarrhoea. In the majority [62.5%], duodenum was the primary site of involvement. Endoscopy showed polypoidal, raised or flat lesions. Biopsy findings included blunting or flattening of villi with dense plasma cell infiltrate and lymphoepithelial lesions. Twenty-four cases were categorized as stage A and B [benign and intermediate] and three were categorized as stage C [malignant, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma with plasmacytoid features]. Stage A and B patients responded well to antibiotic treatment [tetracycline] with regression of the lesions while for stage C patients standard CHOP chemotherapy was administered.

Infertility, Male

Molecular analysis of guanidinoacetate-n- methyltransferase [GAMT] and creatine transporter [SLC6A8] gene by using denaturing high pressure liquid chromatography [DHPLC] as a possible source of human male infertility.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 24 (1): 75-79 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Guanidinoacetate N-Methyltransferase; Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid; Membrane Transport Proteins

Abstract: The creatine/phosphocreatine system is essential for cellular phosphate coupled energy storage and production, particularly in tissues subject to high metabolic demands. Male factor infertility is a common condition with unknown etiology in most of the cases. Sperm abnormalities could possibly lead to infertility. As sperm motility depends on intact mitochondrial function and energy levels. Thus reduced intracellular creatine stores may contribute to decreased sperm motility leading to male infertility as creatine /phosphocreatine system plays major role in making and breaking of ATP, thus in energy kinetics. We developed and validated a denaturing high performance liquid chromatograph [DHPLC] method for the molecular analysis of SLC6A8 and GAMT genes involve in creatine biosynthesis and transport as a possible source of human male infertility by analyzing DNA from 64, clinically confirmed, infertile nen. No mutation/polymorphism was detected in the exonic regions of both genes in all the patients and in fertile healthy controls indicating that SLC6A8 and GAMT genes may not be directly involved in human male infertility.

Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

complications

Cutaneous manifestations of inflammatory bowel disease.

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Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 420-423 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Skin Disease-etiology; Incidence; Diagnosis; Research

Abstract: Cutaneous manifestations are relatively common complications of inflammatory bowel disease, although they vary widely. At the time of inflammatory bowel disease diagnosis, the mean incidence of these manifestations is around 10%. The aim of this article was to review some of the noteworthy skin disorders associated with inflammatory bowel disease. An electronic research of the medical literature was carried out on the web sites [PubMed], [ScienceDirect] and [Interscience Wiley]. The cutaneous manifestations associated with inflammatory bowel disease were divided into 3 groups based on the nature of the association: granulomatous cutaneous disease, reactive skin

eruptions and other associated dermatoses. In this review, focus has been given on granulomatous cutaneous disease and reactive skin eruptions. Patients presenting with inflammatory bowel disease should be examined for cutaneous manifestations. For most of these cutaneous manifestations, the primary therapeutic target remains the bowel.

Influenza A Virus, H1N1 Subtype

Chest imaging findings in children with influenza A [H1N1].

Guo, Wan-Liang, Wang, Jian; Zhou, Min; Sheng, Mao; Eltahir, Yassir M.; Wei, Ji; Ding, Yun Fang; Zhang, Xue-Lan Yangzhou University - Radiology Department

Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 50-54 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Influenza, Human-radiography; Lung-radiography; Retrospective Studies; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: To assess imaging findings at presentation in children diagnosed with influenza A [H1N1] infection. This is a retrospective observational cohort study conducted at The Children's Hospital affiliated to Soochow University, Suzhou, China between September 2009 and March 2010. Nasopharyngeal swabs and bronchial aspirate samples from 81 children with acute respiratory infections were tested positive for influenza A [H1N1] using quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction. Chest imaging for these patients was analyzed retrospectively by 2 independent radiologists for the presence and distribution of abnormalities. Chest radiograph findings consisted of bilateral patchy areas of consolidation [n=48], diffuse areas of air-space consolidation [n=18], and lobar consolidation [n=7]. Eight chest x-rays were normal. Abnormalities were observed more frequently in the lower lobes [bilateral [n=66], unilateral [n=7]]. Computed tomography [CT] scans were performed in 18 cases with air-space consolidation and interstitial opacities. Cases with diffuse areas of airspace consolidation were followed-up after 3 months by high resolution CT imaging, which showed interstitial thickening. The predominant imaging findings in childhood influenza A [H1N1] were bilateral patchy areas of consolidation, followed by diffuse areas of airspace consolidation, normal radiographs, and lobar consolidation.

Information Management

[Assessing the information management from the health houses to the health centers of Qazvin Province [2008]].

Asefzadeh, S.; Rezapour, A.; Shabani ghazikelaye, Gh.; Sarchami, R.

Qazvin University of Medical Sciences

Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The] 2011; 14 (4): 57-63 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Medication Systems, Hospital; Process Assessment [Health Care]; Medical Informatics-organization and administration; Rural Health; Delivery of Health Care; Patient Satisfaction; Questionnaires; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: Efficient health information management can lead to timely and useful decision in the system. To assess health information management in health system of Qazvin Province. This cross-sectional study was conducted in 2008. The 3 levels of Health Care System of Qazvin were assessed. By targeted sampling; 10 Health Houses, 5 Rural Health Centers and Shahid Bolandian Health Center of Qazvin city were selected to study. Questionnaires and Checklists were used for data collection. The data were analyzed with spss 13 software. From 9262602 units of information were produced in health system, about 683563 units [7.3% of total information] were sent to higher levels. The frequency distribution views of experts which were gathered about situation of health system about data collection and information transfer were as: moderate [23.2%], fair [76.8%] and data processing and analyzing: weak [0%], moderate [15.9%] and fair [84.1%]. concerning the interpretation of information: weak [1.4%], moderate [23.2%] and fair [75.4%], and method of data control: moderate [21.7%] and fair [78.3%]. With respect to findings for effective decision making, it is necessary to pay attention to screening subject in low levels and educating of information interpretation methods to statisticians in these levels.

Informed Consent

Attitudes towards informed consent: a comparison between surgeons working in Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom.

Jamjoom, Bakur A.; Jamjoom, Aimun A.B.; Sharab, Momen; Jamjoom, Abdulhakim B.

Queens Medical Centre - School of Medicine Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 29-33 (8 ref.)

Konworden Attitude of Lleeth Dereennel Dhysioienen Cuideline Adherene

Keywords: Attitude of Health Personnel; Physicians; Guideline Adherence; Questionnaires; Risk

Abstract: Changes in legal standing and new guidelines for consent have generated changes in medical culture that doctors must adhere to. This study aims to highlight the differences in the way the surgeons in the two cultures view the informed consent for surgery processes. The attitudes towards informed consent of a group of surgeons working in Saudi Arabia [KSA] were compared with those of a similar group working in the United Kingdom [UK], a country with a longer medical history and a more established medico-legal system. The study shows that KSA surgeons tend to view

informed consent not only as an ethical and legal obligation but also as a benefit to patients. In addition, KSA surgeons are more likely to adopt a paternalistic attitude during informed consent. They believe that information about harmful risks may dissuade their patients from undergoing the operation and they admit that the amount of information they provide to their patients is significantly influenced by a number of patient and non-patient related factors. It is concluded that surgeons in KSA should be more aware of the informed consent guidelines and they should adhere to them. In addition, there is room for the introduction of formal training on informed consent in both countries and for making written information more widely available particularly in KSA.

Insulin

administration and dosage

Efficacy of thrice-daily versus twice-daily insulin regimens on glycohemoglobin [HB A1c] in type 1 diabetes mellitus: a randomized controlled trial.

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Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 10-13 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Hemoglobin A, Glycosylated-drug effects; Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1-drug therapy; Blood Glucose-drug effects; Diabetes Complications-prevention and control; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To improve glycemic control and prevent late complications, the patient and diabetes team need to adjust insulin therapy. The aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of thrice-daily versus twice-daily insulin regimens on HbAlc for type 1 diabetes mellitus by a randomized controlled trial in Hamedan, west of Iran, The study included 125 patients under 19 years of age with type 1 diabetes mellitus over a 3- month period. All patients with glycohemoglobin [HbAlc] >/=8% were followed prospectively and randomized into two trial and control groups The control group received conventional two insulin injections per day: a mixture of short-acting [regular] + intermediated acting [NPH] insulins pre-breakfast [twice daily], and the trial group was treated by an extra dose of regular insulin before lunch [three times daily]. Main outcome measure was HbAlc at baseline and at the end of 3 months. The mean blood glucose level and number of hypoglycemia were recorded. All patients underwent monthly intervals follow up for assessing their home blood glucose records and insulin adjustment. Overall, 100 patients completed the study protocol 52% were females, mean +/- SD of age of 12.91 +/- 3.9 years. There were no significant differences in baseline characteristics including age, gender, pubertal stage, adherence to diet, duration of disease and total daily insulin dose [p>0. 05]. There was a significant decrease individually in both groups in HbAlc level [p<0.05], but there was no significant difference in HbAlc reduction in patients on twice-daily insulin injections and those on thrice-daily insulin injection groups [1.12 +/- 2.12 and 0.98 +/- 2.1% respectively, [p>0.05]. Compared with twice daily insulin, a therapeutic regimen involving the addition of one dose regular insulin before lunch caused no significant change in the overall glycemic control of patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus. Our results emphasize that further efforts for near normoglycemia should be focused upon education of patients in terms of frequent outpatient visits, more blood glucose monitoring and attention to insulin adjustments.

Intelligence

Risk factors associated with borderline intelligence in schoolchildren: a case-control study.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 102-106 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Risk Factors; Personality Assessment; Parenting-psychology; Case-Control Studies; Child; Socioeconomic Factors; Child Health Services; Educational Status; Mental Retardation-psychology; Random Allocation

Abstract: To determine risk factors associated with borderline intelligence during intra-uterine life, delivery and the neonatal periods. In a case-control study, 200 school children in first grade, age six years were recruited. A standard intelligence quotient [IQ] test was used for psychometric testing. Cases had a borderline intelligence [70 to 84 score] and normal controls had an IQ of 85 or above scores. Cases and controls were matched for gender. Regression analysis showed that mother's illiteracy [Adjusted OR=2.7, 95% Cl, 1.6-4.2, p=0.001], familial history of mental retardation [AOR=2.1, 95% Cl, 1.4-3.5, p=0.002] and maternal drug consumption during pregnancy [AOR=1.7, 95% Cl, 1.1-2.5, p=0.003] were the main adjusted risk factors associated with borderline intelligence in childhood. No significant association was found between adverse birth outcomes including low birth weight and prematurity and borderline intelligence in children. Intelligence quotient [IQ] of schoolchildren is affected by both prenatal and postnatal factors as were associated with each as parental education. Controlling these factors has important implications for preventive strategies in psychological, maternal and child health programs worldwide.

Intestinal Perforation

surgery

Spontaneous bowel perforation in a neonate with anorectal malformation.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 72-73 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Digestive System Surgical Procedures-methods; Infant, Newborn; Rectum-abnormalities; Treatment Outcome; Peritonitis-etiology

Abstract: Gastrointestinal perforation in neonates with anorectal malformations is extremely uncommon. Delayed patient presentation is an important factor that demands special attention. We present a neonate with anorectal malformation and meconium peritonitis following spontaneous bowel perforation. A day 1 neonate was referred with features suggested of peritonitis. After adequate resuscitation and drainage under local anesthesia, patient was successfully operated for a sigmoid perforation and is now awaiting definitive surgery for the anorectal malformation.

Intubation, Intratracheal

A comparative study of efficacy of esmolol and fentanyl for pressure attenuation during laryngoscopy and endotracheal intubation.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 2-8 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Heart Rate-drug effects; Laryngoscopy; Fentanyl-pharmacology; Propanolamines-pharmacology; Blood Pressure-drug effects; Anesthetics, Intravenous; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To compare the effectiveness of single bolus dose of esmolol or fentanyl in attenuating the hemodynamic responses during laryngoscopy and endotracheal intubation. Ninety adult ASA I and ASA II patients were included in the study who underwent elective surgical procedures. Patients were divided into three groups. Group C [control] receiving 10 ml normal saline, group E [esmolol] receiving bolus dose of esmolol 2 mg/kg and group F [fentanyl] receiving bolus dose of fentanyl 2microg/kg intravenously slowly. Study drug was injected 3 min before induction of anesthesia. Heart rate, systemic arterial pressure and ECG were recorded as baseline and after administration of study drug at intubation and 15 min thereafter. Reading of heart rate, blood pressure and rate pressure product were compared with baseline and among each group. The rise in heart rate was minimal in esmolol group and was highly significant. Also the rate pressure product at the time of intubation was minimal and was statistically significant rate following laryngoscopy and intubation while the rise in blood pressure was suppressed but not abolished by bolus dose of esmolol.

methods

Intubation with Airtraq[TM] laryngoscope in a morbidly obese patient.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 85-86 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Laryngoscopes; Laryngoscopy-methods; Obesity, Morbid; Intubation Intratracheal-instrumentation; Emergency Medical Services; Equipment Failure

Abstract: In the present study, we report a case of successful endotracheal intubation using Airtraq[TM] Laryngoscope [AQL] in a morbidly obese patient. A 35-year-old woman, morbidly obese (weight, 105 kg; height, 160 cm; BMI, 41 kg/m2), known hypertensive and diabetic, was admitted in the operating room for total abdominal hysterectomy under general anesthesia. The preoperative airway assessment anticipated both difficult bag-mask ventilation and intubation. Tracheal intubation using AQL was attempted after induction with propofol and relaxation with succinylcholine. Successful tracheal intubation was accomplished within 12 seconds of insertion of AQL into the oral cavity. The minimal hemodynamic response during this maneuver was advantageous in our patient.

Iodine Radioisotopes

pharmacokinetics

A study of [131] iodine labeling of indomethacin, its in vivo biological distribution in Lewisbearing lung cancer, and its induction of apoptosis in lung cancer.

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Sheng Jing Hospital of China Medical University Hospital - Department of Nuclear Medicine

Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 15-22 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Lewis Lung-metabolism; Lung Neoplasms-metabolism; Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha; Histamine-pharmacokinetics; Chromatography, Thin Layer; Drug Synergism; Flow Cytometry; Apoptosis-drug effects; Rats, Inbred Lew

Abstract: To study the synthesis of [131] iodine [I] labeled histamine-indomethacin [His-IN], its in vivo distribution in Lewis-bearing mice, and its effects on suppression of Lewis lung cancer growth and induction of apoptosis. The present study was carried out in the Experimental Research Center, Sheng Jing Hospital of China Medical University Hospital, Shenyang China between December 2008 and October 2009. Chemical synthesis of His-IN was carried out. Ninety-five C57 mice were allocated into 12 groups, and a series of experiments including the in vivo biological distribution of [131] I-His-IN in C57 mice bearing Lewis lung cancer was explored, and the therapeutic effects of IN and [131] I-His-IN in lung cancer-bearing mice were assessed through tumor suppression experiments, flow cytometry, and detection of tumor necrosis factor. The [131] I-His-IN radionuclide count ratio of the tumor site and surrounding region significantly increased with time, namely, the retention time of [131] I-His-IN radionuclide was longer in the tumor site. A 3.0 mg/kg and 3.5 mg/kg [131] I-His-IN, as well as 3.0 mg/kg [131] I-His-IN group had significant differences compared with all other groups. The [131] I-His-IN not only retains the tumor-affinity property of IN, the synergistic effect of these 2 also enhances the tumor suppression and pro-apoptotic function.

Irritable Bowel Syndrome

Should we look for celiac disease in irritable bowel syndrome?

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Golestan University of Medical Sciences - Golestan Research Center of Gastroenterology and Hepatology Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 59-60 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Celiac Disease-etiology; Glutens-adverse effects; Celiac Disease-diagnosis; Serologic Tests; Incidence; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Ischemia

surgery

Our experience of infrapopliteal revascularization of lower extremity in ten years.

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Yuzuncu Yil University - Medical Faculty - Cardiovascular Department

Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 98-101 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Arterial Occlusive Diseases; Vascular Diseases; Treatment Outcome; Peripheral Vascular Diseases; Leg-blood supply; Femoral Artery-surgery

Abstract: In this study the long term results of infrapopliteal arterial revascularization procedure was evaluated. The efficiency of distal revascularization was also searched for the treatment of critical limb ischemia. From 1999 to 2009 32 patients underwent infrapopliteal revascularization procedure in our hospital for the treatment of critical limb ischemia. Demographic data of patients are: 23 male, 9 female and mean age was 60.5. Hypertension [n:15, 46.3%], diabetes mellitus [n:16, 50%], smoking [n:29, 90.6%] were the risk factors. The patients were classified in Fontaine III [n:25] and Fontaine IV [n:7]. Extremity viability and long term patency was detected with limb examination, Doppler Ultrasonography and angiography. The cases were evaluated for post operative mortality, morbidity and primary graft patency for one year. Mean follow up period was 21.3-/+15.9 monthes [12-60 monthes]. Two patients died in early post operative period. Eight patients underwent re-operation. Re-operations were performed on six patients for the treatment of acute graft thrombosis and two patients for the control of surgical bleeding. The long term graft patency was 38% and extremity recovery rate was 46%. In post operative early period two minor and one major amputation was performed. Infrapopliteal arterial revascularization procedure is an efficient method for the treatment of critical limb ischemia and high rate of long term patency is the main advantage of this procedure.

Isotretinoin

adverse effects

Hip pain and retinoids [Isotretinoin].

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 196-198 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Retinoids-adverse effects; Acne Vulgaris-drug therapy; Isotretinoin-therapeutic use; Hip; Pain-chemically induced; Retinoids

Abstract: The retinoids are classes of chemical compounds that are related chemically to vitamin A. Retinoids are used in medicine, primarily due to the way they regulate epithelial cell growth. Retinoids are used in the treatment of many diverse diseases and are effective in the treatment of a number of dermatological conditions such as inflammatory skin disorders, skin cancers, disorders of increased cell turnover e.g. psoriasis and photo aging. Common skin conditions treated by retinoids include acne and psoriasis. These compounds being widely used have serious documented side effects including myalgia and arthralgia. We present a case where an 18 years male patient was given Isotretinoin a higher generations of retinoid, for his acne and atter taking it for three days he presented in emergency department with severe hips pain, unable to stand and walk. This case has indicated that hip pain can be a result of a side effect of retinoids and its derivatives or new generation of retinoids.

Journalism, Medical

standards

Trends and future challenges in medical editing.

Akhtar, Jamshed <u>E-mail:jamjim88@yahoo.com</u> National Institute of Child Health - Department of Paediatric Surgery JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 2-3 (5 ref.) Keywords: Peer Review, Research-trends: Publishing-trends: Publishing-standards; Inservice Training

Kidney Failure, Chronic

complications

Clinical and electrophysiological study of peripheral nerve functions in patients with chronic renal failure.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 609-619 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Electrophysiology; Polyneuropathies

Abstract: To study the prevalence and the patterns of peripheral neuropathy in patients with chronic renal failure. The study was conducted on 40 patients with chronic renal failure [CRF] and 20 healthy subjects of matched age and sex [control group]. Patients were divided into 2 groups. Group]: those with chronic renal failure treated conservatively [n=20] and Group II. those with end stage renal disease treated by hemodialysis [n=20]. Patients were selected randomly. The presence of polyneuropathy and its severity was assessed in all participants hi clinical, neurological examination and the following electro-physiological methods: 1] motor nerve conduction of the median, ulnar, tibial and peroneal nerves; and 4] Soleus H-reflex. The prevalence of polyneuropathy in group 1 and group 2 were 60% and 65%, respectively [with no significant difference between them]. Polyneuropathy was evident clinically in 37.5% of CRF patients and subclinical neuropathy [diagnosed only on electrophysiological basis] was found in 25% of GRE patients. Electrophysiological abnormalities suggested that the pathology was mainly axonopathy as there was a significant reduction of the CMAP amplitudes. The pattern of uremic neuropathy was axonal, affecting sensory fibers more than motor ones. It seemed that the most sensitive tests in detecting uremic neuropathy would be the H reflex, sural sensory nerve conduction, the peroneal and tibial F wave studies and the median, peroneal and tibial motor conduction studies.

Fetuin-A and cardiovascular morbidity in hemodialysis patients.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 417-422 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Renal Dialysis-adverse effects; Blood Proteins; Cardiovascular System; Echocardiography

Abstract: Serum fetuin-A is levels are reduced in patients with end-stage renal disease [ESRD] and this predisposes to increased vascular and valvular calcification. The aim of this study is to demonstrate the role of fetuin-A deficiency in the pathogenesis of cardiovascular disease in hemodialysis patients. Our study included 50 patients on regular hemodialysis; they were divided in to two groups. Group A, included 25 patients who had angina or myocardial infarction. Group B, included 25 patients with no significant cardiovascular disease. They were compared with 20 age and sex matched controls. Serum fetuin-A was significantly lower in group A than group B and was significantly lower in group B than controls, Its level was significantly lower in patients with mitral annular calcification and it showed significant negative correlation with left ventricular mass index. Fetuin-A deficiency in ESRD patients on regular hemodialysis can be regarded as an important cardiovascular risk factor.

Kidney Transplantation

adverse effects

Urological complications in ureteric stenting live related renal transplantation.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 34-36 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Stents; Urologic Diseases-epidemiology; Urinary Tract Infections-epidemiology; Living Donors; Retrospective Studies; Ureterostomy

Abstract: To determine the frequency and types of post-transplant urological complications in live-related kidney transplantation with reference to the impact of JJ ureteric stent. Case series. Shaikh Zayed Postgraduate Medical Institute and National Institute of Kidney Diseases, Lahore, from June 2006 to July 2010. Consecutive renal transplantations, donors being alive were relatives, reterospectively reviewed. All patients underwent extravesical ureteroneocystostomy and all, except one were stented. From the retrieved clinical records, the frequency and types of various minor and major urological complications and their management was studied. All the complications were managed according to standard guidelines. The overall incidence of urological complications among transplant recipients was 11.9%, observed in 12 patients. The complications were urinary leakage in 2 [2%] and clot retention, ureterovesical junction obstruction and wound infection in one [1%] patient each. Urinary tract infection was observed in 7 [6.9%] patients. Urinary tract infection was the most common urologic complications in this series. Other factors which may reduce the urological complications are preserving adventitia, fat and blood supply of ureter by delicate dissection during donor nephrectomy and prevent kinking and twisting of ureter are important factors in reducing the post-transplant urological complications.

Kinesthesis

[Comparison of kinesthesia in patients with anterior cruciate ligament tears before and after reconstructive surgery at acute phase].

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University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Scienses

Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The] 2011; 14 (4): 22-27 (10 ref.)

Keywords: -surgery; Orthopedic Procedures-methods; Reconstructive Surgical Procedures; Knee Injuries-surgery; Knee Joint-surgery; Recovery of Function

Abstract: Recognition of kinesthesia impairs after anterior cruciate ligament [ACL] tear and reconstruction surgery can significantly improve the situation. The objective of the present study was to compare the Kinesthesia in patients with ACL tear before and after reconstruction surgery at acute phase. In this Quasi- experimental study, 30 patients with ACL tear were recruited. The patients included 16 males and 14 females selected in a non probability sampling manner. The C.P.M, as a dependent variable, was used to test the Kinesthesia motion sense. Data were analyzed using paired t-test, ICC, SEM, and K-S tests. The kinesthesia in the affected knee and at the speed of 0.5 m/s before and after surgery was 5.02 +/- 0.36 and 3.23 +/- 0.25 and at the speed of 2 m/s 1.95 +/- 0.16 and 0.85 +/- 0.04, respectively. The difference between the pre- and post-surgery was significant at both speeds employed [p<0.05]. It seems that the reconstructive surgery in patients with ACL tears at the acute phase is of high value in improving the kinesthesia.

Klebsiella pneumoniae

pathogenicity

Klebsiella pneumonia as a rare cause of parapharyngeal abscess.

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University Sains Malaysia - School of Medical Sciences - Department of Otorhinolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery **Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2011; 27 (1): 214-215 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Abscess-pathology; Abscess-microbiology; Diabetes Complications-microbiology; Pharyngeal Diseasesdiagnosis; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Klebsiella Infections

Abstract: The incidence of parapharyngeal abscess has reduced dramatically, with the evolution of antibiotics. In a high risk patient for example diabetics, the condition do occur and the abscess is usually well formed and frank abscess will be drained. We report a case of diabetic lady who presented with left neck mass. Imaging showed collection of pus with trapped air under the fascia. Culture from drainage obtained revealed Klebsiella pneumonia, which is a rare organism in the region.

Lacrimal Duct Obstruction

congenital

Results of early probing in cases of congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction.

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Department of Ophthalmology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 519-521 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Surgical Procedures, Operative; Follow-Up Studies; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To evaluate the efficacy of early intervention in cases of congenital NasoLacrimal Duct Obstruction [NLDO]. Also, to find the possibility of occurrence of additional side effects. The study involved thirty-three patients diagnosed as nasolacrimal duct obstruction of congenital origin between 2003 to 2005. These patients were submitted to early intervention by probing and irrigation under general anaesthesia between the age of 6 to 9 months. The success of the procedure was defined as complete resolution of signs and symptoms. The follow up period ranged from six to 18 months postoperatively. The success rate was 90.48%, out of thirty-three patients, thirty patients showed complete cure after first attempt of probing and did not need any further interference or additional treatment. No serious complications were noticed to occur in this age group. Probing is highly successful in the younger age group and proved to be a safe procedure. This encourages us to use probing as first line of treatment starting from six of age in cases of congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction.

Legionella

immunology

Comparing anti Legionella antibody titers between hospital workers and healthy population; a case-control study.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 82-84 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Antibodies, Bacterial-blood; Legionellosis-immunology; Health Personnel; Case-Control Studies; Hospitals; Occupational Exposure; LegionellaLegionella-epidemiology

Abstract: To determinate Legionella antibody titers among healthcare workers and healthy population. The blood samples were collected from all 360 subjects [case and control] and the ELISA method was used to assess the anti-Legionella IgG titer. The statistical analyses were performed using the SPSS software version 13. The mean of antibody titer was 5 +/- 0.38 in all participants. There was a 95.6% negative and a 2.2% positive antibody titer in the case group. In the control group, the negativity rate was 91.1% and the positivity rate was 6.7%. The antibody titer in both healthcare workers and healthy population was not high and the difference was not significant.

Leukemia

Evaluation and clinical correlation of bone marrow angiogensis and level of serum angiogenic factors in acute leukemia.

Khorshid, Amira M.; Aboul Enein, Khaled M.; Arsanyos, Sony A.F.; Abdel Gawad, Iman A.; El Dessuky, Ola M.; Hassanein, Hala M.R.; Mahmoud, Gehan M.

Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Deaprtment of Clinical Pathology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 537-545 (35 ref.)

Keywords: Leukemia, Myeloid, Acute; Precursor Cell Lymphoblastic Leukemia-Lymphone; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor; Hepatocyte Growth Factor; Tumor Necrosis Factor; Angiogenesis Factor; Follow-Up Studies

Abstract: In this study serum angiogenic factors vascular endothelial growth factor [VEGF], hepatocyte growth factor [HGF] and tumour necrosis factor a [TNF a]] and cellular angiogenic factors [VEOF and VEGF-R2] were studied in 50 newly diagnosed acute leukemia patients, they were 24 ALL and 26 AML patients. The correlations of the studied angiogenic factors to each other and to the patients' survival and disease outcome were studied. During the follow-up period of 6 months, 22 patients died and 28 patients remained alive from whom 11 patients were refractory and 17 patients achieved complete remission. On comparison between pretreatment concentration levels of measured serum angiogenic factors [VEOF, TNF-alpha and HOF] in ALL, AML and the control group, all the comparisons were statistically significant [p<0.0001, <0.0001 and 0.02 1 respectively]. All serum markers were higher in AML group than control group, but only VEOF showed statistically significant elevation [p<0.0001], while in ALL patients, all markers were significantly higher than control group [p=0.01]. When comparing ALL and AML cases according to cellular angiogenic factors detected by immunocytochemistry, cellular VEGF-R2 was slightly higher in ALL group, while cellular VEGF was slightly higher in AML group. The comparisons were statistically non-significant for both angiogenic factors. As regards response to therapy, in ALL, cases with high sVEGF showed a statistically significant lower rate of complete remission than cases with low sVEGF [p=0.041]. The same results were obtained for AML but the comparison did not reach a significant level [p=0.082]. Serum VEOF was the only reliable marker to predict relapse in ALL [p=0.009] and AML [p=0.049]. On comparing serum VEGF to the outcome in ALL, high sVEGF cases showed a statistically significant higher rate of death than low sVEGF cases [prO.05], while in AML, the same results were obtained but the comparison did not reach a significant level. As regards the survival time, cases with low sVEGF level showed higher mean survival and 6-month survival than cases with high sVEGF level p=0.03]. A significant negative correlation was detected between serum VEGF and serum TNF-a [correlation coefficient [r] =-0.642, p<0.0001]. Conclusion: Serum angiogenic factors [VEGF, TNF-alpha and HOF] are markedly increased in cases of acute leukemia compared to normal controls. Cases with high sVEGF showed higher rate of death than cases with low sVEGF, so its targeting may provide a potent novel therapeutic approach in acute leukemias. VEGF may also be useful as a new prognostic factor and a predictor of relapse in different types of acute leukemia. Further studies with larger number of patients and longer duration of follow-up are recommended to throw more light on the significance of other angiogenic factors in relation to acute leukemia.

virology

Frequency of blood-borne viral infections among leukemic patients in central Iraq.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 55-61 (48 ref.)

Keywords: Cytomegalovirus Infections-epidemiology; Hepatitis B-epidemiology; Hepatitis B Surface Antigens-blood; Hepatitis C-epidemiology; Epstein-Barr Virus Infections-epidemiology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Seroepidemiologic Studies; Blood-Borne Pathogens; Virus Diseases-blood; Viremia-epidemiology

Abstract: To determine the prevalence of hepatitis B virus [HBV], hepatitis C virus [HCV], cytomegalovirus [CMV], Epstein-Barr virus [EBV], and human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] and other epidemiological criteria among leukemic patients to establish basic knowledge for future leukemic patient's care. This cross-sectional study was carried out between February 2006 and June 2008 in the Children's Central Teaching Hospital and Medical City Teaching Hospital in Baghdad, Iraq. A total of 641 blood samples [291 samples from leukemic patients and 350 samples from controls] were collected and the sera were tested for the presence of HBV, HCV, CMV, EBV, and HIV serological markers. A significantly higher prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen [HBsAg] was detected among leukemic patients [32.3%] than controls [2.3%]. The seroprevalence of anti-HBs was 29.9% among patients, and 20.6% among controls. This difference was also found to be statistically significant. A significantly higher prevalence of anti-HCV antibodies among leukemic patients [3.4%] than controls [0.3%] was also detected. A higher prevalence of IgG and IgM markers specific for CMV [96.2% and 12% for patients; 91.6% and 8% for controls], and for EBV [88.3% and 26.5% for patients; 75.1% and 13.4% for controls], were detected among leukemic patients than controls, while none of the patients and controls were positive for HIV I and II markers. We conclude that HBV, HCV, CMV, and EBV infections are more prevalent among leukemic patients. There was an increase in the seropositivity rates of HCV, CMV, and EBV infections with increasing ages of leukemic patients. The male leukemic patients were more exposed to HBV, HCV, and EBV infections than females.

Leukemia, Lymphocytic, Chronic, B-Cell

genetics

Chromosomal study for prognostic grouping in chronic lymphocytic leukemia.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 19-22 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Chromosome Aberrations; Chromosomes, Human, Pair 12; Leukemia, Lymphocytic, Chronic, B-Cellmortality; Prognosis; Trisomy; In Situ Hybridization, Fluorescence; Karyotyping

Abstract: To determine the frequency of various cytogenetic aberrations in newly diagnosed chronic lymphocytic leukemia [CLL] patients, and their detection rate by cytogenetic aboratories, University of California, Los Angeles, USA, from November 2007 to July 2008. Analysis was made on 100 diagnosed chronic lymphocytic leukemia patients. Cytogenetics and FISH technique were performed on blood or bone marrow samples. Nineteen out of 100 cases [19%] showed karyotype abnormalities; whereas 55 showed abnormalities using the CLL - specific FISH probes. The most frequent abnormality detected by standard Cytogenetics was trisomy 12. The most common abnormality detected by FISH was a deletion of 13q14 [40 out of 55 cases; 72% of the abnormal]. For prognostic grouping of CLL patients, rlsm sust always be requested which may even replace standard karyotyping. These chromosomal markers help in choosing the therapeutic options.

Lipids

Cummulative toxicities on lipid profile and glucose following administration of anti-epileptic, anti-hypertensive, anti-diabetic and anti-arrhythmic drugs.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 24 (1): 47-51 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Glucose; Anticonvulsants; Antihypertensive Agents; Hypoglycemic Agents; Anti-Arrhythmia Agents

Abstract: Reporting of undesirable drug reactions is a problem in all countries, even those with sophisticated drug regulatory bodies. However we can expect a horrible picture in developing countries like Pakistan where drug regulatory control is very poor, hence present study has been exclusively designed to explore the outcome of individual administration of antiepileptic, antihypertensive, antidiabetic, antiarrhythmic drugs and their combinations on lipid profile and glucose. The study was conducted on healthy rabbits of either sex. Biochemical tests were performed at the completion of dosing i.e. on 61[st] day and again after drug-free interval of 15 days.Present study provides detailed evaluation of adverse effects on lipid profile and glucose, results of the study suggests that animals received amiodarone-glibenclamide-verapamil-oxcarbazepine combination did not revealed any significant changes but animals received amiodarone-glibenclamide-losartan potassium-oxcarbazepine and amiodarone-glibenclamide-captopril-oxcarbazepine combinations revealed significant changes. However more studies on large number of animals and human beings are required to justify the use of multiple drug administration, since trial in man is the only way of establishing drug interactions.

Lipocalins

blood

Neutrophil gelantinase associated lipocalin [NGAL] as a biomarker of painful vaso-occlusive crisis in sickle cell disease [SCD].

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 467-471 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Biological Markers; Anemia, Sickle Cell; C-Reactive Protein-blood; Leukocyte Count-blood; Lactate Dehydrogenases-blood

Abstract: Chronic inflammation and hypercoagulable state contribute significantly to the occurance of vaso-occiusive complication of sickle cell diseases [SCD]. The pathogenesis determines changes in the levels of pro-inflammatory mediators such as cytokines, endothelial adhesion molecules, elevated markers of thrombin generation and group of new biochemical markers including NGAL. The aim of the present study was to evaluate levels of neutrophil gelatinase associated lipocalin [NGAL] in SCD patients during painful crises and steady state of illness. This work included 43

patients with SCD in painful crises that was severe to justify hospital admission, Nineteen samples were collected among the cases when patients came to the clinic for follow up visit in steady state. Control group included fourteen healthy ethnically matched individuals. NGAL levels were quantitated by ELISA. Other haematological and biochemical parameters such as HG, RBC, WBC, bilirubin, CRP, LDH were also determined. The results revealed that NGAL concentrations were highly significantly elevated in sickle cell painful crises compared with steady state SCD [p<0.0001] and when compared with healthy controls. These results also showed the NGAL levels correlate with WBC, CRP and LDH. This work represents initial step to determine NGAL role as a biomarker involved in the inflammatory and immune modulatory functions reported in the pathogenesis of painful episodes in SCD and may be a valuable predictor marker in the progress to severe attaches [e.g. acute chest syndrome] or resolution of acute SCD crisis.

Lipoma

diagnosis

Imaging of benign lipomatous tumours of the limbs in children.

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Children's Hospital - Department of Paediatric Radiology

Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 378-382 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Extremities; Lipoma-ultrasonography; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Review Literature as Topic; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Soft Tissue Neoplasms; Child

Abstract: Lipomatous tumours of the limbs in children are rare, and lipoblastoma is the most common soft tissue tumour. Most of them have typical imaging features, but their clinical presentation and their management may vary, depending on the exact histological subtype. The aim of our study is to illustrate the main clinical, radiological and histological features of the different benign lipomatous tumours in children. review of the literature. it is about a descriptive study of paediatric cases of benign lipomatous tumours of limb in children. The imaging findings are helpful and can provide essential components for the diagnosis.

Liquid Ventilation

Liquid Ventilation.

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Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 4-9 (54 ref.)

Keywords: Acute Lung Injury-therapy; Drug Delivery Systems; Respiratory Tract Diseases-therapy; Acute Lung Injury-radiography

Abstract: Mammals have lungs to breathe air and they have no gills to breath liquids. When the surface tension at the air-liquid interface of the lung increases, as in acute lung injury, scientists started to think about filling the lung with fluid instead of air to reduce the surface tension and facilitate ventilation. Liquid ventilation [LV] is a technique of mechanical ventilation in which the lungs are insufflated with an oxygenated perfluorochemical liquid rather than an oxygen-containing gas mixture. The use of perfluorochemicals, rather than nitrogen, as the inert carrier of oxygen and carbon dioxide offers a number of theoretical advantages for the treatment of acute lung injury. In addition, there are non-respiratory applications with expanding potential including pulmonary drug delivery and radiographic imaging. The potential for multiple clinical applications for liquid-assisted ventilation will be clarified and optimized in future.

Lupus Erythematosus, Systemic

The clinical significance of anti-Ro antibodies in patients with systemic lupus erythematosis.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 659-666 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Ribonucleoproteins-blood; Lupus Nephritis; Antiphospholipid Syndrome; Prognosis

Abstract: Systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE] is characterized by serum autoantibodies against protein components of small cytoplasmic ribo-nucleoproteins [scRNPs]. The origin and regulation of these anti-Ro/SS-A and anti-La/SS-B antibodies are not well understood. We attempted to define the association between the presence and absence of anti-Ro [SS-A] antibodies [Abs], and the criteria of SLE classification and non criteria manifestation of SLE, for better understanding of the disease course and prognosis. Ninety three SLE patients were included in the study. Retrospective analysis of their medical records was performed. 25% of SLE patients showed anti-Ro positive AB of which 91.3% were females. Anti Ro was significantly associated with lupus nephritis. While it showed a border line

association with discoid rash and vasculitis. The presence of anti Ro antibodies with anti La antibodies increased the tendency of subcutaneous lupus to occur. Another interesting finding was the absence of antiphospholipid [APS] syndrome presentation [n=zero] in patients with anti Ro antibodies alone or in association with anti La positive antibodies versus seven patients detected with that syndrome in anti Ro and anti La negative group of patients [p=0.04]. Anti Ro is significantly associated with lupus nephritis. This may assist to predict renal involvement and to improve patient outcomes while simultaneously reducing disease costs. A paradox in disease severity may be suggested by a possible protective role against APL syndrome in these patients. The latter finding certainly warrants further investigations by studying larger population of patients.

Costimulatory molecules CD80 and CD134 associated with lupus nephritis, skin lesions and disease activity in systemic lupus erythematosus.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 621-634 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Antigen, CD80; Receptors, OX40; Lupus Nephritis; Lupus Erythematosus, Cutaneous; CD4-Positive T-Lymphocytes; Flow Cytometry

Abstract: Studying the role of CD80, CD134 and soluble CD134 ligand [CD134L] costimulatory molecules in SLE, and their correlation with disease activity and renal involvement. Also, correlation between skin lesions, SLE activity and costimulatory molecules expression. Forty patients with SLE and 40 apparently healthy controls were included in this the study. Twenty patients had biopsy-proven lupus nephritis. Clinical disease activity was assessed according to systemic lupus erythematosus disease index [SLEDAI]. CD4+ T cell populations in the peripheral blood were analyzed for the expression of co-stimulatory markers CD134 and CD80. CD134L in the serum of SLE patients and controls was also measured. SLE patients showed an increased soluble CD134L concentration in the serum and increased frequency of peripheral CD4+ T cells expressing high levels of CD80 and CD134 compared to healthy controls. These costimulatory molecules were significantly correlated with SLEDAI. Our study revealed also that the presence of skin lesions specific for LE was associated with a milder disease, also patients with only LE-nonspecific skin lesions showed an increased frequency of peripheral CD4+ T cells expressing high levels of CD80 and CD134 and Soluble CD134L concentration in the serum of showed an increased frequency of peripheral CD4+ T cells expressing high levels of CD80 and CD134 and Soluble CD134L concentration in the serum of skin lesions showed an increased frequency of peripheral CD4+ T cells expressing high levels of CD80 and CD134 and Soluble CD134L concentration in the serum compared to those with only LE-specific skin lesions. Increased expression of GD80 and CD134 on CD4+ T cells and increased serum concentration of soluble CD134L are associated with increased incidence of renal disease, disease activity and more serious skin lesions. Increased expression of GD80 and CD134 on CD4+ T cells and increased serum concentration of soluble CD134L are associated with increased incidence of renal disease, disease activity an

Insulin resistance and metabolic syndrome in pediatric systemic lupus erythematosus patients: correlation with disease activity and serum leptin.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 533-546 (34 ref.)

Keywords: Insulin Resistance; Metabolic Syndrome X; Leptin-blood; C-Reactive Protein-diagnostic use; Insulinblood; Cholesterol-blood; Triglycerides-blood

Abstract: To assess the occurrence of insulin resistance and metabolic syndrome and their correlation with disease activity and serum leptin in patients with pediatric SLE. This study included 30 non-diabetic pediatric SLE patients diagnosed according to ACR revised criteria for SLE and 10 age and sex matched controls. Patients were subjected to full history taking, thorough clinical examination and evaluation of disease activity using SLEDAI. Fasting serum insulin, glucose, leptin, high sensitivity C-reactive protein [HS-CRP] and lipid profile were measured. Insulin resistance [IR] was calculated with the homeostasis model assessment [HOMA-IR]. Patients were divided according to International Diabetes Federation [IDF] criteria for metabolic syndrome in children and adolescents into patients with and without metabolic syndrome who were compared regarding disease activity and serum leptin. Metabolic syndrome was detected in 9 patients [30%]. There was a non-significant difference regarding SLEDAI and HS-CRP between patients with and without metabolic syndrome. Serum leptin was non-significantly higher among patients with metabolic syndrome than in patients without. There were significantly higher fasting serum insulin and HOMA-IR in patients in comparison to controls. Stepwise multiple regression analysis of factors associated with HOMA-IR revealed that BMI, serum triglycerides and leptin level were the most sensitive independent predictors for IR. Pediatric SLE patients are susceptible to insulin resistance and metabolic syndrome regardless of disease activity. Management of metabolic syndrome in these young patients is beneficial to prevent its complications such as type II diabetes and cardiovascular disease

Keratinocyte and lymphocyte apoptosis: relation to disease outcome in systemic lupus erythematosus patients with and without cutaneous manifestations.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 645-658 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Keratinocytes; Lymphocytes; Apoptosis; Macrophages; Annexin A5-blood; Neopterin; Lupus Erythematosus, Cutaneous; Biopsy; Immunohistochemistry

Abstract: To investigate the relation of keratinocyte and lymphocyte apoptosis and macrophage function to disease activity and severity in SLE patients with and without cutaneous manifestations. Fifty SLE patients [25 with cutaneous

manifestations [group I], 25 without cutaneous manifestations [group II]] and 20 normal controls [group III] were studied. SLEDAI score was used to assess lupus activity. Peripheral lymphocyte apoptosis by Annexin V, macrophage function by serum neopterin and immunohistochemical detection of apoptotic cells in the skin by p.53 were done. Renal biopsy was done in indicated cases. Mean SLEDAI score was significantly higher in group I than II [18.6 +/- 6, 8.8 +/- 2.7 respectively, p<0.001]. The mean percentage of peripheral apoptotic lymphocytes was significantly higher in group I and III [55.3 +/- 21.4, 25.6 +/- 8.7 and 19.4 +/- 3.2 respectively, p<0.001] and so was the serum neopterin level [27.5 +/- 7.3, 14.9 +/- 2.7, 9.4 +/- 1.1 respectively, p<0.001]. The mean number of P53+ve keratinocytes of group I was significantly higher than group I and III [20.6 +/- 5.4, 1.6 +/- 0.5, 1.7 +/- 0.4 respectively, p<0.001]. A higher percentage of class IV and V glomerulonephritis was found in group I [47%, 26%, respectively] compared to group II [11% both] [p<0.001]. The mean number of p53+ve keratinocytes and serum neopterin [p<0.001]. Accumulation of apoptotic keratinocytes and lymphocytes in SLE seems to be crucial in the pathogenesis of skin lesions and in triggering systemic disease activity and organ damage.

complications

Subclinical carotid atherosclerosis in juvenile onset systemic lupus erythematosus and its correlation with osteoprotegerin.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 479-490 (39 ref.)

Keywords: Athrosclerosis-etiology; Carotid Artery Diseases; Ultrasonography; Osteoprotegerin-blood; Risk Factors **Abstract:** To assess subclinical atherosclerosis in patients with juvenile onset systemic lupus erythematosus [jSLE] with the carotid intima media thickness [cIMT] and investigate their relation to osteoprotegerin and traditional risk factors. The study included 25 jSLE patients and 10 age and sex- matched controls. All patients underwent full medical history, thorough clinical examination, disease activity evaluation with SLEDAI and routine laboratory investigations. Serum osteoprotegerin was measured in both patients and controls using ELISA technique. The cIMT was measured using ultrasonography. jSLE patients had higher cIMT in relation to controls yet the difference did not reach a statistical significance [0.56 +/- 0.35 mm versus 0.45 +/- 0.18 mm, p>/= 0.05]. There was an increased incidence of dyslipidemia in our patients. Patients had significantly higher serum OPG than controls 21[11] versus 11[9] pg/ml, p<0.05]. Correlations between cIMT, traditional risk factors, SLEDAI and osteoprotegerin were statistically insignificant [p>0.05 for all]. We found an increased atherosclerotic risk in jSLE patients as evidenced by increased cIMT and dyslipidemia, which necessitates ardent screening and prompt intervention to prevent life threatening complications in later years. Also, it seems likely that elevated circulating OPG levels in patients with jSLE prevent an increased production of this molecule in response to inflammation yet its role as a marker of subclinical atherosclerosis in these patients is doubtful.

immunology

Effect of SLE on IL-12 level as compared with other autoimmune rheumatic diseases.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 585-596 (67 ref.)

Keywords: Cytokines-blood; Interleukin-12-blood; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Autoimmune Diseases; Autoantibodies-blood; Rheumatic Diseases

Abstract: IL-12 is a proinflammatory cytokine produced by different antigen presenting cells. It has been shown to exert a critical role in inducing Th1 phenotype, thus initiating cell-mediated immune responses, but the significance of IL- 12 in rheumatic diseases is not clear. To determine IL-12 serum levels in autoimmune rheumatic diseases and to analyze the relationship of this cytokine with main clinical and laboratory parameters. We analyzed, by ELISA, serum IL-12 levels in 109 patients with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus [SLE], 42 with Sjogren Syndrome [SS], 27 with Systemic Sclerosis [Scl], 79 with Rheumatoid Arthritis [RA], 40 with Psoriatic Arthritis [PA] and 20 healthy controls. We also examined main clinical and laboratory parameters, including autoantibody profile and clinical indices of disease activity. IL-12 serum levels were significantly higher in SLE and SS patients in respect to controls. IL-12 serum levels were significantly higher IL-12 serum levels in subjects without renal involvement, while no correlation was found in the other rheumatic autoimmune diseases. These findings suggest that IL-12, modulating cell and humoral immune responses, are involved in the pathogenesis of autoimmune rheumatic diseases, such as SLE and SS.

pathophysiology

Microvascular abnormalities in juvenile onset systemic lupus erythematosus.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 505-519 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Microvessels-abnormalities; Microscopic Angioscopy; Annexin-blood; Lupus Nephritis-diagnosis

Abstract: To assess the microvascular abnormalities in patients with juvenile onset systemic lupus erythematosus [SLE] using the nailfold capillaroscopy [NFC] and to measure the levels of anti-annexin V antibody [a-AXV Ab] titer to correlate them with each other and with renal affection. This study was conducted on twenty patients with iuvenile onset SLE and ten healthy controls. All the patients and controls were subjected to history taking and clinical examination, laboratory investigations especially kidney function tests, ANA and anti-ds-DNA and quantitative assay of a-AXV Ab titer. SLE disease activity index and NFC were also performed. The mean capillary number and length in the patients was 7.05 +/- 1.76 and 477.1 +/- 157.01 respectively, showing a significant difference from the controls [10 +/-1.05 and 315 +/- 105.01 respectively], while there was no significant difference regarding capiliary width. Tortuous capillaries were found in 13 patients showing a significant difference from the controls having hairpin capillaries. Organized capillaries were found in 3 patients and all the controls. The mean a-AXV Ab titer in patients was 226.45 +/-117.66 AU/ml showing a significant difference from the controls [5.6 +/- 1.71 AU/ml]. Proteinuria showed a positive significant correlation with a AXV Ab titer, capillary width and length [r=0.530, 0.457 and 0.447 respectively] while it was negatively correlated with capillary number [r=-0.459]. Anti-AXV Ab titer was positively correlated with capillary length [r= 0.509]. At cut-off value 160 AU/ml, a-AXV Ab titer showed sensitivity [Sn] and specificity [Sp] 100% in discriminating lupus nephritis [LN] from negative LN while capillary length showed Sn and Sp 100 and 70% at cut-off 370 and capillary width had 70% Sn and 80% Sp at cut-off 20 NEC is of value in detecting micro vascular abnormalities in juvenile onset SLE and its analysis especially capillary length in combination with a-AXV Ab titer may be helpful in raising suspicion for lupus nephritis.

Lymphatic Metastasis

Cervical lymph node metastases in squamous cell carcinoma of tongue and floor of mouth.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 55-56 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Carcinoma, Squamous Cell-pathology; Mouth Neoplasms-pathology; Tongue Neoplasms-pathology; Mouth Floor

Abstract: Oral squamous cell carcinoma has high chances of cervical lymph node metastasis. This case series describes the distribution of cervical lymph nodes in 50 cases of squamous cell carcinoma of tongue and floor of mouth. The mean age was 47.28 +/- 10.5 years. Thirty positive metastatic lymph nodes were found; 90% occurring at level I-II mostly in T4 size but also in T1 and T2 cases. The distribution of involved lymph nodes in oral cancer affects the neck dissection extent and is, therefore, an important pre-operative feature.

Lymphoma, B-Cell

genetics

A prospective study for the assessment of gene dysregulation in B-cell oncogenesis using complementary DNA microarray.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 583-589 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Oligonucleotide Array Sequence Analysis; Gene Expression; Lymph Nodes; Biopsy; Prospective Studies **Abstract:** B-cell lymphoma displays striking heterogeneity at the clinical, genetic arid molecular levels. Clinical prognostic models can define a population at high risk for relapse following empiric chemotherapy, although such models do not account for underlying biologic differences among tumors. Despite recent advances in empiric chemotherapy, including interval reduction of CHOP [cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, prednisone] and the incorporation of anti-CD2O monoclonal antibodies, a significant proportion of patients still die of their disease. Gene expression profiling has shed light on the molecular heterogeneity within B cell lymphoma by highlighting similarities between subsets of tumors and normal B cells, identifying features associated with unfavorable responses to empiric combination chemotherapy and defining robust subtypes with comprehensive transcriptional signatures. Commonly observed genetic abnormalities that likely contribute to pathogenesis include translocations of BCL6, BCL2 and MHC class II mutations. Our study showed over expression of some genes e.g. BCL2, interleukin I, interferon receptor and low expression of MHC class H, p53, Fas and casp8-FADD. Our increasing molecular understanding of the heterogeneous subsets within B cell lymphoma will likely improve the current empiric therapy by identifying rational therapeutic targets in specific disease subtypes.

Malnutrition

epidemiology

The nutritional, glutathione and oxidant status of elderly subjects admitted to a university hospital.

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Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 58-63 (45 ref.)

Keywords: Nutrition Assessment; Nutritional Status; Glutathione-blood; Thiobarbituric Acid Reactive Substanceschemistry; Hospitals, University; Serum Albumin-diagnostic use; Length of Stay; Diagnostic Tests, Routine; Oxidative Stress

Abstract: Malnutrition in elderly patients is common in hospitals, and many of the age associated chronic diseases have a common factor, which is oxidative stress. The aim of the study was to evaluate the nutritional status, glutathione, and oxidant status of elderly patients. The mini-nutritional assessment [MNA] was used to determine the nutritional status of elderly patients. Glutathione concentration in the whole blood, plasma albumin, and thiobarbituric acid-reactive substances [TEARS] levels was measured spectrophotometrically by the enzymatic recycling method. In addition, length of hospital stay was estimated. All measurements were taken within 48 h after admission. The results showed that more than two-thirds of the elderly were classified as at risk of malnutrition and malnourished. About 45% and 53% elevation in the TEARS was found in at risk of being malnourished and in the malnourished groups, respectively, compared to the well-nourished group, but the elevation did not reach the significant level. No significant differences in the glutathione concentration and in the length of hospital stay were found among the three mini-nutritional assessment categories. The study indicated the necessity of performing the MNA test for elderly upon admission to hospitals, and more attention needs to be paid to this vulnerable group of people.

Mangifera

Antioxidant and antibacterial activities of selected varieties of Thai mango seed extract.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 24 (1): 37-42 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Antioxidants; Anti-Bacterial Agents; Plant Extracts; Seeds; Plants, Medicinal; Pseudomonas aeruginosadrug effects

Abstract: This study reports the antioxidant and antibacterial activities of four fresh mango seed extracts from Thai varieties. Total phenol contents determined by the Folin-ciocalteu method revealed the highest values to be in MKE, Chok-a-nan variety [399.8 mgGAE/g extract] and MSE of Nam-dok-mai variety [377.2 mgGAE/g extract]. Both extracts showed potent ABTS[+] radical and DPPH' radical scavenging activities with the lower half inhibition concentration [IC[50]] values than those of the reference compounds; vitamin C, trolox and BHA, respectively. Their antioxidant property of MSE and MKE is strongly correlated with the total phenol contents [r = 0.98 and 0.98, respective]]. When combined the MSE and MKE of the Fah-lun variety showed the strongest antioxidant activity. All mango seed extracts showed interesting antibacterial activity against both gram positive and gram negative bacteria as determined by disc diffusion method. The most sensitive pathogenic strain inhibited by all extracts [especially Kaew variety] was Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC 27853. This work suggests potential applications for practical uses of mango seed extracts from Thai varieties, as sources of antioxidant and antibacterial agents.

Mass Spectrometry

instrumentation

Use of heat and moisture exchanger in intubated patients reduces the blockage in gas sampling tube of the mass spectrometer.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 112-113 (2 ref.)

Keywords: Hot Temperature; Anesthesia, Inhalation-instrumentation; Equipment Failure; Monitoring, Physiologic; Ventilators, Mechanical-adverse effects; Humidity

Mastitis

diagnosis

Tuberculous mastitis presenting as breast abscess.

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Fr. Muller Medical College Hospital - Department of General Surgery

Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 53-55 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Lymph Node; Mastitis-microbiology; Biopsy, Fine-Needle; Diagnosis, Differential; Antitubercular Agents-therapeutic use

Abstract: Tuberculous mastitis is a rare clinical entity and usually affects women from the Indian sub-continent and Africa. It often mimics breast carcinoma and pyogenic breast abscess clinically and radiologically, may both co-exist. Routine laboratory investigations are not helpful in its diagnosis. Fine needle aspiration cytology [FNAC] / biopsy are essential for diagnosis and tuberculosis culture when positive may be very useful to guide antimicrobial therapy. Antitubercular drugs in combination with aspiration or surgical drainage are usually associated with an excellent outcome.

Medical Waste

prevention and control

Control of intravenous medication wastage at a teaching hospital in Saudi Arabia.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 62-65 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Hospitals, Teaching; Medical Waste Disposal; Pharmaceutical Preparations; Pharmacy Service, Hospital; Injections, Intravenous

Abstract: To investigate the intravenous [IV] medication wastage within the inpatient pharmacy services at a teaching hospital, and to highlight the main causes for such waste and propose a policy to minimize wastage based on the study findings. For a one month period starting from September until October 2009, the returned and unused IV medications to the inpatient pharmacy in a teaching hospital at King Khalid University Hospital of King Saud University, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were observed daily. Data were collected and evaluated. The causes of this problem were analyzed. Approximately 265 items of IV medication were collected during the study period. Antibiotics preparations [77%] were the most unused and wasted. Medication discontinuation [60%] was the main cause for such wastage. The problem of IV medication wastage was noticed and investigated. The main causes of such problems were specified, and a program to minimize the wastage was proposed. Further study with more data for longer time is required, followed by an evaluation of the impact of applying the proposed program.

Melanoma

diagnosis

Primary anorectal melanoma: a case report.

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Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 430-432 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Melanoma-surgery; Rectal Neoplasms; Anal Canal; Radiotherapy

Abstract: Anorectal melanoma is a rare but highly lethal malignancy. Clinical symptoms are non-specific and treatment is still debated. The aim of this study was to report a case concerning diagnostic and management of Anorectal melanoma. A 66-year-old man was admitted in our surgical unit with a 3-month history of pain and rectal bleeding. Rectal examination revealed a tender mass arising from the 5 o'clock position of the anal canal that bled on touch. A provisional diagnosis of rectal polyp was made and it was removed by local excision under general anaesthesia. Histopathologic examination reported it as an anorectal malignant melanoma. The postoperative course was uneventful. Extension staging showed a 15 mm nodule on the left lung. The patient underwent a metastasectomy of the left lung. No adjuvant therapy was given. He died one year later. With this case we want to illustrate that malignant melanoma can be difficult to diagnose, as patients have non-specific symptoms and histology may be misleading. Surgery remains the mainstay of treatment. Wide local excision combined with adjuvant loco-regional radiotherapy should be preferred when technically feasible. Abdominoperineal resection has to be done only in the case of large tumors or when the anal sphincter is involved. Overall 5-year survival is less than 20%. It's correlated to extension of disease regardless of initial surgical therapy.

Mepivacaine

therapeutic use

Enhanced local anesthetic action of mepivacaine from the bioadhesive gels.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 24 (1): 87-93 (27 ref.)

Keywords: Anesthesia, Local; Drug Delivery Systems; Surface-Active Agents; Methylcellulose-analogs and derivatives; Reaction Time-drug effects

Abstract: Mepivacaine, an amide-type local anesthetic, has been used to relieve local pain. Among the many drug delivery systems, transdermal drug delivery has some advantages, as it provides controlled drug delivery for an extended period of time. To develop new gel formulations that have suitable bioadhesion, the bioadhesive force of hydroxypropyl methylcellulose [HPMC] was assessed using an auto-peeling tester. The effect of drug concentration on drug release from 2% HPMC gel was studied using synthetic cellulose membrane at 37 +/- 0.5°C. The drug concentrations tested were 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, and 2.5%. The effect of temperature on drug release from the 2% drug gel was evaluated at 27, 32, 37 and 42°C. To increase the skin permeation of mepivacaine from HPMC gel, enhancers such as saturated and unsaturated fatty acids, pyrrolidones, propylene glycol derivatives, glycerides, and non-ionic surfactants were incorporated into the mepivacaine-HPMC gels. The enhancing effect of the enhancer on drug permeation was then examined in the modified Keshary-Chien cell. For the efficacy study, the anesthetic action of the formulated mepivacaine gel containing enhancer and vasoconstrictor was evaluated with the tail-flick analgesimeter. Among the various kinds of HPMC, HPMC-K100M gel showed the highest viscosity and bioadhesive force. As the viscosity of the HPMC gels increased, the bioadhesive forces increased. Increasing the drug concentration or temperature increased the drug release rate. Among the enhancers used, polyoxyethylene 2-oleyl ether showed the greatest enhancement of permeation. Based on the area under the efficacy curve of the rat tail flick test curve, mepivacaine gel containing polyoxyethylene 2-oleyl ether and tetrahydrozoline showed prolonged and increased local anesthetic action compared to the control. For bloadhesive mepivacaine gels with enhanced local anesthetic action, mepivacaine gels containing penetration enhancer and vasoconstrictor could be developed with the bioadhesive polymer, HPMC.

Metabolic Syndrome X

epidemiology

The awareness and prevalence of metabolic syndrome in medical community of Bahawalpur.

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Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 26-28 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Awareness; Cross-Sectional Studies; Random Allocation; Nurse's Practice Patterns; Allied Health Personnel-education; Obesity, Abdominal; Sex Factors-epidemiology

Abstract: We investigated the frequency of Metabolic Syndrome and evaluated the level of awareness about this condition in medical community [healthcare workers] of Bahawalpur, Pakistan. It was a cross-sectional study. It was carried out over a period of one year [June 2008 to May 2009]. The following institutions took part in the study: Bahawal Victoria Hospital, Quaid-e-Azam Medical College, Paramedical and Nursing Schools and Female Jubilee Hospital, A total of one hundred and ninety four [194] Doctors and Paramedics [Nurses and Dispensers] working in the institutions included in study were selected by simple random sampling technique. Demographic, anthropometric, and biochemical data were recorded, lifestyle features were inquired about, and the level of awareness regarding MetS was surveyed. The criteria recommended by the Adult Treatment Panel [ATP] III were used for the diagnosis of MetS. The presence of MetS was evaluated in all [194] subjects. Metabolic syndrome was diagnosed in 29 participants [14.95%], and there was no statistically significant difference between men and women in this respect. At least three criteria of MetS were correctly listed by 36 participants [18.56%], with physicians showing significantly higher awareness levels [p<0.001]. The frequency of abdominal obesity was 22.68% and it was significantly higher in males than in females [29.29% vs 14.74%; p<0.001]. Current study shows that only a minority of medical community are aware of MetS as a clinical entity. Nurses and other paramedics are unaware of the problem.

Methimazole

therapeutic use

[Effect of long-term continuous methimazole treatment of thyrotoxicosis: comparison with radioiodine].

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2011; 12 (5): 466-475 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Iodine Radioisotopes-adverse effects; Graves Disease-radiotherapy; Treatment Outcome; Thyrotoxicosis-radiotherapy; Hypothyroidism-chemically induced; Recurrence

Abstract: The major complication of radioiodine therapy for thyrotoxicosis is hypothyroidism, the long-term management of which is often problematic. In this study, the long-term effects of continuous methimazole [MMI] therapy are investigated. One hundred and thirty-two patients, aged between 36-66 years, with Graves recurrence, were semi randomly randomized in 2 groups for continuous antithyroid and radioiodine treatment. The number of thyroid dysfunctions in each patient were recorded and serum TSH, FT4, Anti TPO, TRAb, FBS, HOMA IR, and lipid profiles were measured. Bone mineral density and echocardiography were performed. There was no significant differences in age, duration of symptoms and thyroid function between the 2 groups. No serious complications occurred in the MMI group and no difference in any of parameters was seen between groups 1 and 2. Goiter rate and anti TPO concentration were higher in group 1 than in group 2. Serum triglycerides and cholesterol were increased in group 2 as compared to group 1. Bone mineral density was more reduced in group 2, especially in the spine. Echocardiography showed diastolic dysfunction in group 2 as compared to group 1. Some parameters in neuropschyciatric evaluation were significantly better in the MMI group, as compared to the radioiodine one. Considering it is a safe treatment and has fewer complications, methimazole is another option for patients with recurrent Graves', who do not wish to use radioiodine.

Methylene Blue

adverse effects

Oxygen desaturation following methylene blue injection: not always spurious.

Harihamn, Uma; Sood, Rajesh; Garg, Arindam Choudhury Rakesh; Kaur, Jas winder Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital - Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care **SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia** 2011; 5 (1): 113-114 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Oxygen-blood; Monitoring, Intraoperative; Methylene Blue-diagnostic use; Methylene Blue-administration and dosage; Injections, Intravenous; Methemoglobinemia-etiology; Oximetry

Multiple Myeloma

complications

Paraneoplastic Addisonian pigmentation and acquired ichthyosis as presenting features of multiple myeloma.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 40-42 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Addison Disease-complications; Paraneoplastic Syndromes; Ichthyosis-etiology; Multiple Myelomadiagnosis

Abstract: Black brown hyperpigmentation of the mucosae, sunexposed skin, palmar creases and frictional sites [Addisonian pigmentation] is characteristic of Addison disease. However, it can also occur as a paraneoplastic manifestation of tumours like bronchogenic carcinoma. Acquired ichthyosis starts later in life and can also be a paraneoplastic presentation.We report a unique combination of paraneoplastic Addisonian pigmentation and acquired ichthyosis as presenting features in a patient with undiagnosed multiple myeloma. To the best of our knowledge this combination of paraneoplastic dermatosis has not been documented before in multiple myeloma. It is concluded that the presence of more than one suspicious dermatosis may be an indicator of being paraneoplastic requiring necessary work-up.

Multiple Sclerosis

immunology

Peripheral blood monocytes in multiple sclerosis exacerbations.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 73-76 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Monocytes; Cerebrovascular Disorders-immunology; Interleukins-blood; Leukocytes, Mononuclear; Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha

Abstract: Monocytes [MO], macrophages, and microglia have a central role in the central nervous system inflammation of multiple sclerosis [MS]. During clinical activity in MS, MO activation markers increase and some interleukins and tumor necrosis factor-alpha levels are elevated. Our aim was to determine levels of absolute MO count and percentage in peripheral blood of MS patients during the attacks. We assessed the percentage of MO by examining the blood smears in 28 patients with definite MS, in 20 patients with acute cerebrovascular disease [CVD] and in 20 healthy control subjects. The mean value of absolute MO count in MS patients, CVD and control groups were as 606.67 +/- 170.52, 746.50 +/- 414.76 and 360.00 +/- 109.54 respectively. The mean values of MO percentage in MS patients, CVD and control group were 8.34 +/- 2.61%, 5.56 +/- 2.48% and 5.36 +/- 1.50% respectively. The mean percentage of MO was significantly elevated in MS patients compared with the both groups of CVD and control [P<0.001]. Our results suggest a possible role of an increase in MO activation in the acute exacerbations of Multiple Sclerosis.

Multiple Sclerosis, Relapsing-Remitting

psychology

Quality of life in relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 133-137 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Quality of Life; Trauma Severity Indices; Multiple Sclerosis, Relapsing-Remitting-complications; Mental Health

Abstract: To describe quality of life [QOL] and the factors that affect QOL in people with multiple sclerosis [MS]. The sample consisted of 60 MS patients from neurology outpatient clinics of Yakutiye Hospital in eastern Turkey; they were included in the study between December 2008 and June 2009. The mean score of the physical health composite of QOL was 46.25 +/- 23.95, of mental health composite was 46.63 +/- 24.34. QOL was affected by factors such as age, gender, education, employment status, income level, place of residence and duration of illness. There is a negative and significant correlation between the fatigue severity and the areas of QOL, such as, physical health and mental health. Also, there is a negative and significant correlation between depression and QOL. Reduction of depressive symptoms and fatigue may be the decisive factors in improving QOL. Increased use of active coping strategies may put patients at risk of decreased fatigue and depressive symptoms.

Myocardial Infarction

High sensitive C-reactive protein as a predictor of acute heart failure in acute myocardial infarction.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 449-452 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Heart Failure; C-Reactive Protein; Creatine Kinase; Echocardiography; Prognosis

Abstract: The development of heart failure in the setting of acute myocardial infarction [AMI] results in significant risk far above that of AMI. Independently CRP level in the early phase of MI might be a simple marker for the magnitude of the inflammatory response to myocardial necrosis, potentially providing prognostic information regarding he risk of death and HF. However, it is not known whether inflammation plays a role in the time-course of heart failure [HF] in this clinical setting. Our aim was to study the relationship between high CRP levels and HF progression during the first week of hospitalization for AMI. This study included 59 patients admitted with acute myocardial infarction to the coronary care unit of the Suez Canal University hospital. CRP was assessed on the third and seventh day after admission. 42% of the study population developed heart failure. Among the patients with AMI, CRP was significantly higher in patients with HF than in patients without HF at admission, after 48 hours and after 7 days of admission in patients with isitia1 CRP serum level </=17mg/L. CRP levels after 48 hours admission showed significant positive correlation with peak CKMB [p=0.02] and peak CK levels [p=0.002] but they owed significant negative correlation with left ventricular ejection fraction [p=0.1]. On admission, hs-CRP level is a strong predictor of the incidence of heart failure in AMI setting. Hs-CRP is a good predictor of the amount of myocardial damage AMI and it may predict the left ventricular ejection fraction after AMI.

Neck

radiotherapy

Neck irradiation: a risk for carotid atherosclerosis.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 573-576 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Carotid Stenosis; Carotid Artery Diseases; Head and Neck Neoplasms

Abstract: Radiation injury to the carotid arteries, with resultant stenosis and stroke, is a well-known long-term sequel for cervical radiotherapy [RT], the objective of the present study is to determine whether irradiation is an independent risk factor for carotid atherosclerosis and propose guidelines for patients follow-up. A retrospective case control study. Tow groups of head and neck cancer patients matching in age, sex, smoking and incidence of diabetes mellitus and hypertension. Group t twenty eight post neck irradiation treated patients and a 22 cancer patients with no history of

irradiation therapy [group II]. Both groups subjected to physical examination, laboratory assessment including total lipid profile, fasting blood sugar and HbAlc. Carotid duplex study was done to all patients assessing intimamedia thickness, plaque existence and lumen reduction. Patients in group I [radiotherapy treated cancer patients] show statistical significant difference in numbers of TIAs and the audible carotid bruit [p value 0.04]. Measurement of Intima-Media thickness by carotid duplex statistical significant increase in thickness in group I compared to group II [p value 0.01]. Neck irradiation should be considered a risk factor for occlusive carotid artery disease and yearly duplex scanning follow-up for all patients after neck irradiation is recommended.

Neck Dissection

mortality

Outcome of neck dissections in a rural tertiary University Hospital in Malaysia.

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Universitiy Sains Malaysia - School of Medical Sciences - Department of Otorhinolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery **Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences** 2011; 27 (1): 233-235 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Lymphatic Metastasis-prevention and control; Head and Neck Neoplasms-surgery; Hospitals, Rural; Treatment Outcome; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local-prevention and control; Follow-Up Studies; Survival Rate

Abstract: To determine the outcome of neck dissection among our head and neck cancer patients in the setting of a rural Universitiy Sains Malaysia Hospital. Neck dissection procedures were reviewed from 2004 to 2008. The medical folders of each patient were traced and the data collected includes diagnosis, type of operative procedure and outcome on follow-up. A total of fourteen patients had undergone neck dissection as a combined procedure with the primary tumor surgical removal. There were five radical neck and one modified type two radical neck dissections. The rest were eight selective neck dissections [three anterior and five supraomohyoid]. Twelve patients underwent unilateral neck dissections and two patients underwent bilateral neck dissections. The average duration of hospital stay was seventeen days, the longest stay was two months and the shortest stay was four days. One patient died secondary to complication of the primary tumor and one had to undergo exploration due to chylous leak post operation. Neck dissection is a surgical procedure to control neck lymph nodes metastasis from primary carcinoma of the ead and neck. The extent of the cervical nodes involvement determines the type of neck dissections and their outcomes.

Nephrolithiasis

epidemiology

Microlithiasis and Nephrolithiasis among infants: Is it a new phenomenon?

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 153-156 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Kidney Calculi-epidemiology; Kidney Calculi-etiology; Cross-Sectional Studies; Demography

Abstract: Although nephrolithiasis is a rare but a serious problem for children's health, recent data has showed that the prevalence of pediatric nephrolithiasis has increased in both developed and developing countries. North and West of Iran, as a country located in Afro-Asian stone-forming belt, has the highest incidence for renal stones among adults. This study aimed to determine the incidence of microlithiasis and nephrolithiasis in a city at North West of Iran. It was a cross-sectional study on infants aged less than one year old, diagnosed as patients with microlithiasis and nephrolithiasis, over three months period [since March 2010] who were referred to pediatrician in a city of East Azerbaijan province. Demographic data [age, sex], number of stones, size of stones, presence of hydronephrosis in kidneys, history of jaundice and family history of stone disease were recorded. Incidence of microlithiasis and nephrolithiasis was 0.04866 and 0.03244, respectively. Fever [30%] was the main cause of complication. Male to female ratio was 4:1, and 20% of our subjects had a positive history of nephrolithiasis in their first degree relatives. This area has the highest incidence of microlithiasis and nephrolithiasis. Emergent population-based and case-control studies are needed to report its incidence/prevalence of nephrolithiasis in other parts of the country as well as to find its etiology.

Nutrition Assessment

Assessment of nutritional status: Triceps and subscapular skin-fold thickness in Turkish children and adolescent.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 115-119 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Nutritional Status; Skinfold Thickness; Child; Adolescent; Sex Factors; Age Factors

Abstract: To determine the mean and percentile values and constitute the percentile curves of the triceps and subscapular skin-fold thickness [SFT] for obtaining a measure to be used in evaluating nutritional status of children and adolescents for age and gender to determine the threat of adiposity in Turkish children. This cross-sectional study was carried out between October 2006 and May 2007 with 6917 students selected among those with pre-defined socioeconomic criteria and attending primary schools in Van city center. Based on these data, the subjects were distributed to age groups in 6-month intervals, beginning from the age of 7 up to the age of 17. Analysis of mean values of the thickness of triceps and subscapular SFT according to age in boy subjects demonstrated that these values generally increased with age up to thirteen years of age where peak values were observed, and the thickness decreased between 14 and 15 years of age, increasing again thereafter. A comparison of our data with the data reported from other countries revealed lower than median values of triceps and subscapular SFT in our study for both girls and boys regardless of the age group. Subcutaneous fat accumulation is lower in Turkish children compared to those in other countries and no risk of obesity is imminent, at least in the region where this study was carried out.

Obesity

metabolism

[Metabolic profile of Tunisian obese adult].

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National Institute of Nutrition - Department of Nutrition

Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 394-398 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Obesity-blood; Adult; Prospective Studies; Metabolic Syndrome X

Abstract: obesity is associated with multiple comorbidities such us metabolic and cardiovascular diseases. Evaluate metabolic profile and to determinate the frequency of metabolic syndrome in Tunisian obese adult. It's a prospective study realized in the unit of obesity research in the national institute of nutrition between April 2003 and March 2005. This study concerned two groups of subjects aged between 20 and 60 years old : Group 1 [n = 100]obese [BMI >/= 30 kg/m[2] and group 2 [n= 60] controls with normal weight [BMI between 18.5 and 24.9 kg/m[2]. Mean number of metabolic complications is significantly higher [P < 10[-3]] in obese [3.28 +/- 2] than in controls [1.16 +/- 1.2]. Impaired fasting glucose and type 2 diabetes mellitus are respectively more frequent in obese [37 % and 16 %] than in non obese [5 % et 1.7 %]. Hyperinsulinemia is significantly [P<10[-3]] more frequent in obese. hypertriglyceridemia, hypercholesterolemia and hyperapolipoproteinaemia B are significantly [P = 0.01, P < 10[-3] et P < 10[-3] more frequent in obese than in no overweight subjects. The prevalence of hyperuricemia increased significantly [P = 0.01] in overweight subjects than in normal weight subjects. Metabolic syndrome is significantly more frequent [P < 10[-3]] in obese [48 %] than in control [1.7 %]. Obesity, especially visceral obesity , is associated with a cluster of metabolic complications increasing the risk of coronary heart disease. We stresson the importance of primary prevention and early management of obesity.

Obturator Nerve

ultrasonography

Efficacy of ultrasound-guided obturator nerve block in transurethral surgery.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 42-44 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Nerve Block; Transurethral Resection of Prostate; Anesthetics, Local-administration and dosage; Muscle Contraction-drug effects; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: During transurethral resection surgery [TUR], accidental stimulation of the obturator nerve can cause violent adductor contraction, leading to serious intraoperative complications. General anesthesia with muscle relaxation

is currently the preferred technique for TUR surgery. Spinal anesthesia combined with obturator nerve block has also been used for TUR surgery in geriatric population. Blind, anatomical methods for identifying the obturator nerve are often unsatisfactory. Therefore, we conducted this prospective study to validate the efficacy of ultrasound-guided obturator nerve block [USONB] during TUR procedures. Eighteen male patients undergoing TURP surgery under spinal anesthesia were included in the study. Bilateral USONB with maximum 20 ml of 1% lidocaine per patient was performed. An independent observer was present to monitor any adduction movements during the operation and to record patient and surgeon satisfactions. In all patients, obturator nerve was visualized from the first attempt, requiring an average of 4.3 min for blocking of each side. USONB was successful [97.2%] in preventing an adductor spasm in all except one patient. Patient's and surgeon's satisfaction were appropriate. In all patients, adductor muscle strength recovered fully within 2 h following the surgical procedure. USONB is safe and effective during TUR surgery. It provides optimal intra-and postoperative conditions.

Occupational Diseases

A longitudinal study of the morbidity and nutritional status of workers employed in a garment factory.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 41-43 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Textile Industry; Nutritional Status; Body Mass Index; Longitudinal Studies; Clothing; Chi-Square Distribution; Occupations; Developing Countries; Prevalence

Abstract: Given the health risks associated with the garment manufacturing industry, it is important to periodically evaluate the health status of these workers. Our objectives in this study were to firstly assess the change in morbidity profile by comparing the recorded ailments of workers in a garment factory in a three year period and secondly to assess the change in their nutritional status [Body Mass Index] over a period of three years. Retrospective cohort study design was used. Data from the periodic health check up for these employees in 2005 and 2002 was compared. Data was analyzed for 187 employees [males 19; female 168] who were present for the health check up of both 2005 and 2002. The chi-square test and comparison of change in percentages were used to determine significance of change in BMI. Musculoskeletal ailments were the most common health problems in the garment factory. There was an increase in the proportions of pre-obese, obese [class 1] and obese [class 2] workers and a decrease in the proportion of those underweight and normal. Analysis showed a significant increase in the Body Mass Index [BMI] of workers who were previously underweight [p=0.00], normal [p<0.001] or pre-obese [p=0.03]. These findings, which are probably related to sedentary occupation, call for regular monitoring of BMI as well as dietary and lifestyle interventions for these workers. The findings also answer the call for factory-based interventions to improve workers' health.

Ondansetron

adverse effects

Symptomatic sinus bradycardia: a rare adverse effect of intravenous ondansetron.

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Frontier Lifeline and Dr K M Cherian Heart Foundation - Department of Cardiac Anaesthesia

SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 96-97 (4 ref.)

Keywords: Bradycardia-chemically induced; Injections, Intravenous; Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting-prevention and control; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug; Echocardiography

Abstract: Ondansetron is a serotonin receptor antagonist which has been used frequently to reduce the incidence of post-operative nausea and vomiting in laparoscopic surgery. It has become very popular drug for the prevention of post-operative nausea and vomiting due to its superiority in-terms of efficacy as well as lack of side effects and drug interactions. Although cardiovascular adverse effects of this drug are rare, we found a case of symptomatic sinus bradycardia in a 43-year-old female patient, going for laparoscopic cholecystectomy, who developed the same after she was given intravenous ondansetron in operation theater during premedication. Hence, we report this case, as the rare possibility of encountering bradycardia effect after intravenous administration of ondansetron should be born in mind.

chemically induced

An unusual cause of post-operative orbital edema in a child after general anesthesia.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 105-107 (6 ref.)

Keywords: Anesthesia, General-adverse effects; Perioperative Period; Drug Hypersensitivity-complications; Blindness-etiology; Postoperative Complications; Risk Factors; Conjunctivitis, Allergic-diagnosis; Drug Hypersensitivity-diagnosis; Eye Injuries-etiology

Abstract: We present an unusual ocular complication during the perioperative period, bilateral orbital edema in an otherwise healthy child after an outpatient surgical procedure. Ocular complications under general anesthesia remain a rare event. When periorbital edema is present, the appropriate work-up includes ruling out the potential for an allergic event by reviewing the medications administered and serum tryptase testing. Ophthalmology consultation should be considered to exclude pathology native to the eye itself. An allergist may assist in confirming a diagnosis and for allergic testing, if indicated. In our patient, the eventual diagnosis of exclusion was that of a localized reaction to the cellophane-based eye tape.

Osteoarthritis

Impact of pain reduction on muscular and functional performance in patients with knee osteoarthritis.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 521-532 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Electromyography; Disability Evaluation

Abstract: This study aimed at studying the effect of pain reduction on peri-articular muscle strength and muscle reflex activation as well as functional performance in patients with symptomatic knee osteoarthritis. Twenty five patients suffering from primary OA of the knee [s] and joint pain [aged 42 to 58 years] together with twenty healthy subjects matched in age, gender and body mass index were included in this study. The severity of knee pain was evaluated by visual analogue scale [VAS]. Also pain severity impact on patient's global activity of daily living was assessed by the Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Osteoarthritis Index for pain scale [WOMAC]. Scoring of OA impact on Patient's functional status was determined by Leguesne's functional index. Quadriceps muscle strength was assessed. Surface electromyographic [SEMG] activity of the quadriceps and hamstrings muscles evoked by postural responses to sudden unpredictable forward and backward translation of the support surface was studied. These data were measured at baseline and immediately after completion of 6 weeks of treatment program aimed at relieving knee [s] pain. Quadriceps muscle strength and postural evoked response SEMG testing of quadriceps and hamstrings muscles were obtained from the control group as well. Patients showed significant reduction in their pain VAS score accompanied with reduction of WOMAC and Lequesne's indices, increase in quadriceps muscle strength and improvement of postural evoked response of quadriceps and hamstrings muscles after 6 weeks treatment period. Percent change in pain VAS correlated significantly with Percent change in WOMAC, Leguesne's indices, guadriceps muscle strength and postural evoked SEMG parameters of quadriceps and hamstrings muscles. Pain is a central determinant of disability in OA of the knee interfering with the voluntary and reflex control of peri-articular muscles.

diagnosis

Clinical features versus MRI findings in athletes with osteoarthritis of the knee.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 597-607 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Athletes; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Pain Measurement; Comparative Study

Abstract: The purpose of this work was to evaluate the association between clinical features [knee pain and stiffness] and structural abnormalities found at magnetic resonance [MR] imaging in athletes with osteoarthritis [OA] of the knee. MR images of the knee were obtained from 40 [8[20%] women, 32 [80%] men; median age, 33years; range, [25-40] years] patients in whom symptomatic OA at multiple joint sites was diagnosed. MR images were analyzed for various abnormalities of OA. All patients were interviewed concerning pain and stiffness in the knee that was imaged. There was significant correlation was found between patellofemoral osteophyte and pain. A large joint effusion was associated with pain and stiffness, an association was found between meniscal defects [tear] with pain and stiffness. All other imaging findings, including focal or diffuse cartilaginous abnormalities [reduction of thickness of cartilage],

subchondral cysts, bone marrow edema, subluxation of the meniscus, or Baker cysts, were not significantly correlated with symptoms. These results indicate that there was significant correlation between clinical symptoms and structural findings found on MR images in athletes with OA of the knee. Significant correlation was found between patellofemoral osteophytes and pain, large joint effusion with pain and stiffness, and meniscal defects with pain and stiffness.

Osteomyelitis

epidemiology

Childhood Osteomyelitis: A five-year analysis of patients with sickle cell anaemia in Port Harcourt, Nigeria.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 107-109 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Anemia, Sickle Cell-complications; Acute Disease; Klebsiella pneumoniae-pathogenicity; Salmonella Infections-complications; Osteomyelitis-etiology; Child; Osteomyelitis-microbiology; Hospitals, Teaching; Review Literature as Topic; Retrospective Studies; Bacterial Infections-drug therapy

Abstract: Osteomyelitis is an important cause of morbidity and mortality among sickle cell patients. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence and pattern of osteomyelitis among children with sickle cell disease at the University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital, Port Harcourt, Nigeria. This was a retrospective review of all the medical records of sickle cell patients below the age of sixteen years who were admitted into the Paediatric ward of the University of Port Harcourt Teaching Hospital, Port Harcourt from January 2003 to December 2007. Those with incomplete records were excluded. A total of 187 sickle cell patients were reviewed. Mean age of the study population was 6.95 +/- 4.23. There were more males [105] than females [82] giving a male female ratio of 1.3:1. Out of the 187 subjects with sickle cell anaemia 15 had osteomyelitis which accounted for a prevalence of 0.08%. Acute osteomyelitis accounted for 100% of cases. Klebsiela pneumonia was commonest organism isolated from blood culture 5 [33.3%]. Fever, leg swelling and bone pains were the commonest mode of presentation. The Tibia bone was commonly involved 8 [53.3%].The aetiological organisms were sensitive to ceftazidine and gentamycin in 55% of the positive blood cultures. The preponderance of Klebsiella pneumonia indicates a change in the previously accepted pattern of infection in which Salmonella species were considered to be the main causative organism.

Osteoporosis

diagnosis

Risk factors and magnitude of osteoporosis among attendants at Banha university hospital.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 389-399 (46 ref.)

Keywords: Osteoporosis-epidemiology; Outpatients; Risk Factors; Mass Screening; Body Mass Index; Absorptiometry, Photon-utilization; Hospitals, University

Abstract: This work was conducted among three hundred and twenty attendants of the outpatient clinics in Banha University Hospital, with ages >/=40 years, they were selected by systematic random sampling to clarify the magnitude of osteoporosis and its associated risk factors. Anthropometric measurements were done for each subject including. weight, height and BMI [Wt [Kg] / ht [m[2]]]. Also, bone density was measured using the densitometry, Dual energy Xray absorptiometry [DEXA] scan for spines, hip and forearm at wrist joint was done for each subject. This research revealed that the prevalence of osteoporosis was 69.4% among the attendants and it increased significantly with increasing age [p<0.001]. Osteoporosis was significantly more prevalent among females [81.2%] than males [45.8%] [p<0.001]. Also, it was more encountered among subjects with low-weight [<60 Kg], height [>170cm] and low BMI [<25 Kg/m[2]]. The results illustrated that the significant life style and dietary risk factors of osteoporosis were: sedentary life, smoking, excessive tea and coffee intake and low milk consumption. Hypertension rheumatoid arthritis, calcium and vitamin D deficiency and using corticosteroids were the medical risk factors associated significantly with osteoporosis [p<0.001]. Late menarche, postmenopausal >/= 5 years and never using hormonal contraceptive or replacement therapy were the significant evident reproductive risk factors among females in this study. There is an association between the prevalence of osteoporosis and sedentary life style, dietary risk factors, medical risk factors and reproductive risk factors. Integrated health education programs with primary health care activities were recommended to increase awareness of adults about the major risk factors of osteoporosis and its important preventive measures.

Osteoporosis, Postmenopausal

complications

Assessment of balance in osteoporotic postmenopausal women: effect of spinal proprioceptive extension program.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 401-414 (32 ref.)

Keywords: Postural Balance; Kyphosis; Muscle Stretching Exercise; Pain Measurement; Absorptiometry, Photonutilization

Abstract: To assess the balance in osteoporotic patients with kyphosis and the effect of intervention with a spinal proprioceptive extension exercise on the risk of fall in these patients. This study included 20 postmenopausal osteoporotic women with kyphosis and ten controls. Patients had to be physically active, and older than 60 years. Clinical assessment was performed by physical activity score fall efficacy scale and pain scale. Balance assessment was done by computerized dynamic posturography [CDP]. Each patient underwent a program of back extension exercise using one kg of weight suspended between T10 to L4 through fitted harness. Patients were instructed to use this harness two hours twice daily for 4 weeks. Then they were reassessed clinically and by CDP. There was a significantly decreased balance score in osteoporotic kyphotic women compared to controls. There was a significant inverse correlation between balance score and the fall efficacy scale [r=-0.53] and positive correlation between balance score and the physical activity score [r=0.55]. In clinical reassessment, patients showed a significant increase in the physical activity score [5.55 +/- 0.75] compared to pre-intervention values [4.4 +/- 0.68]. Also they had a significant decrease in the fall efficacy scale and pain scale compared to their baseline data. In balance reassessment, patients showed a significant increase in the balance score [75.5 +/- 8.50] compared to their baseline data [63.7 +/- 9.72] [p<0.001]] Osteoporotic postmenopausal women with kyphosis had significantly greater balance abnormalities which plays an important role in increasing their risk of falls. This study suggests that proprioceptive back extension exercise could reduce the risk of fall and improve the pain and physical activity in these patients.

immunology

Tumor necrosis factor-alpha and tumor necrosis factor receptor-1 in postmenopausal osteoporosis: relation to serum estradiol.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 561-574 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha-blood; Receptors, Tumor Necrosis Factor; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay; Estradiol-blood; Absorptiometry, Photon-utilization

Abstract: To measure serum levels of TNF-alpha and TNFR-1 in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis and correlate them with serum level of estradiol. This study was conducted on 26 postmenopausal females. They were divided according to their BMD into two groups. Group [I] consisted of 16 patients with osteoporosis [T score < -2.5] and group [II] consisted of 10 patients with osteoporosis [T score < -2.5]. Ten healthy postmenopausal women with normal range of BMD [T score >-1] served as control group. The serum levels of TNF-alpha TNFR-1 were measured with ELISA and serum estradiol was determined with electrochemiluminescence immunoassay [ECLIA]. Bone mineral density was measured with dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry. Serum estradiol level was significantly lower in both osteoporotic [7.88 +/- 3.14pg/ml] and osteopenic patients [8.54 +/- 3.99 pg/ml] as compared to controls [13.62 +/- 4.57 pg/ml]. Serum level of TNF-alpha and TNFR-1 were insignificant phese mestradiol and TNF-alpha or TNFR-1 [r=0.12, p>0.05 and r=0.07, p>0.05] respectively. A significant negative correlation was found between femoral BMD of patients and serum TNF-alpha [r=-0.43, p<0.05] and TNFR-1 [r=-0.47, p<0.05]. TNF-alpha also showed significant positive correlation was found between femoral BMD of patients and serum TNF-alpha [r=-0.41, p<0.05] as well as the BMI [r=0.44, p<0.05]. TNF-alpha has a role in the pathogenesis of postmenopausal osteoporosis, which seems to be independent of estradiol and may thus be a novel target for therapy in resistant cases of postmenopausal steoporosis.

Otitis

epidemiology

Ear infections in Karachi: the frequency and antibiotic resistance of bacterial isolates.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 77-81 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Otitis-drug therapy; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Drug Resistance, Microbial; Retrospective Studies; Child; Adult

Abstract: This 12-month retrospective study was undertaken to determine the frequency of ear infections in children and adults, and the sensitivity of bacterial isolates to antibiotics available for their treatment. Ear swabs of 197 subjects with ear infections were processed in a local lab with branches in key areas of Karachi City from January 2009 to December 2009. The isolates from ear discharge were identified on conventional basis and their sensitivity to 24 antibiotics was determined by the Kirby-Bauer Agar Disc Diffusion Method. Among the patients, 100 were females and 97 males; infections were more common in children between 1 to 10 years. Staphylococcus aureus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa were mostly isolated among 10 bacterial species; Klebsiella pneumoniae was more often grown from female infected ears. The most effective antibiotics determined for possible empirical prescription included Pipericillin+Tazobactam, Cefoperazone+Sulbactam, Imipenam, and Fosfomycin. While Ciprofloxacin [57.7%] and Amoxyclav [36.2%] exerted transitional activity, a majority of the isolates were indifferent to Cotrimoxazole, Cefixime, Lincomycin, Doxycycline and Polymyxin B. The increasing resistance of causative organisms in our environment to multiple antibiotics encourages the C/S of specimens prior to drug prescription in order to reduce the chances of treatment failure and amplified antibiotic resistance. When unavoidable, however, a selection of drugs is offered for empirical preference.

Overweight

epidemiology

[Prevalence of overweight, obesity and physical fitness in Shiraz adolescents].

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2011; 12 (5): 476-482 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Physical Fitness; Obesity-epidemiology; Adolescent; Exercise Therapy; Overweight-therapy; Cross-Sectional Studies; Body Fat Distribution; Body Mass Index

Abstract: The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of overweight and obesity and physical fitness in Shiraz adolescents. This cross-sectional study was performed on 808 (boys) students, 14-16 years old. The subjects were selected via a step wise random sampling. Height and weight of the subjects were measured by standard methods and body mass index [BMI] was calculated. Overweight and obesity were defined on the 85th and 95th percentiles of BMI for age and sex, respectively, as proposed by CDC. Physical fitness of the subjects were measured by sit-up, modified pull-up, sit-and-reach, 540 m running, 45 m running and 4 x 9 m shuttle run test. The prevalences of overweight in 14, 15 and 16 year old students were 13.4%, 9.2% and 7.8% respectively and the prevalences of obesity were 7.8%, 5.9% and 4.4% respectively. The results showed that the physical fitness had a tendency to decrease as body fat percent and BMI increased. The prevalence of overweight and obesity in Shiraz adolescents are higher than in some other areas of the Iran and the world and obesity increases among adolescents during the early years. There were inverse relationships between physical fitness levels with body fat percent and BMI, findings that emphasize exercise for overweight and obese adolescents.

[Prevalence trends in adolescent overweight and hypertension in the three cross-sectional surveys of Tehran lipid and glucose study, 1999-2008].

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2011; 12 (5): 483-492 (29 ref.)

Keywords: Hypertension-epidemiology; Adolescent; Cross-Sectional Studies; Obesity

Abstract: This study aims at determining the trends of the prevalence of overweight and hypertension among adolescents in three cross-sectional surveys of Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study [TLGS]. We analyzed the data of adolescents, aged 10-19 years, obtained in the three surveys of the TLGS; survey 1, 1999-2001 [n=3010, 47.2% boys]; survey 2, 2002-5 [n=1107, 48.4% boys], and survey 3, 2006-8 [n=1090, 46.6% boys]. At risk for overweight and overweight were defined according to Iranian BMI percentiles. Hypertension was defined according to the fourth report

on the Diagnosis, Evaluation and Treatment of High Blood Pressure [BP], American Academy of Pediatrics and charts of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Mean BMI of adolescents increased from 20.1 [4.3] in survey 1 to 21.6[4.7] kg/m2 in survey 3[P<0.001]. The adjusted prevalence of at risk for overweight, in the first and third surveys of study increased respectively from 12.8% to 18.5% (P<0.001) and the prevalence of overweight increased from 6.4 to 12.7% respectively [P<0.001]. The mean systolic BP and diastolic BP decreased from 105[11], 71.4[9.2] in the first survey to 100[12], 65.4[9.8] mmHg in the third, respectively [P<0.001]. The prevalence of high systolic BP and diastolic BP decreased from 3 and 7.9% in 1999-2001 to 1.3 and 3% in 2006-8, respectively. The age adjusted means of SBP and DBP increased respectively in underweight, normal, at risk for overweight and overweight adolescents [P<0.01]. The increment of [overweight prevalence] was greater than [at risk for overweight]. The prevalence of high systolic and diastolic BP decreased over the three surveys.

Pacemaker, Artificial

adverse effects

Prevalence and outcome of bacterial endocarditis in patients with implantable cardiac devices infections.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 529-535 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Defibrillators, Implantable; Endocarditis, Bacterial; Prevalence; Echocardiography

Abstract: Cardiac device infection [CDI] is a devastating complication of permanent pacemakers [PPM] or implantable cardioverter-defibrillators [ICD]. The incidence and outcome of endocarditis among patients [Pts] with CDI is not well defined. Is to report the experience in the prevalence, clinical presentations and management of bacterial endocarditis [BE] among patients with CDI in a tertiary care cardiac center over 25 years. A total of 2630 cardiac devices implanted in a cohort of 2367 patients [pts] over 25 years were studied. Out of these, 117 [4,4%] Pts presented with CDI. Clinical, bacteriologic and both transthoracic [TTE] and transoesophageal Echocardiographic [TEE] assessments were done. Of the 117 Pts with CDI [90 males, age ranging 18-82 yrs, mean=63 +/- 6 ys], 87 [74%] had redo procedures [battery replacement in 50, repositioning of leads in 12, device extrusion in 15 or evacuation of significant haematoma in 10 pts]. Of these 87 pts, 65 had re-implants on the same day of explantation. In 30 pts [26%] no apparent cause of P1 was identified. Out of the 117 Pts with CDI, 30 pts [26% of CDI and 1.1% of total procedures] had device-related BE with vegetations appeared in all pts by TEE [15 DDD, 9 VVI, 3 CRT and 3 ICD]. The clinical presentations were prolonged fever in 25 pts [83%], significant pulmonary hypertension with thrombo-embolism in 3 pts [10%], severe sepsis and multi-organ failure in 2 pts [6%]. Twenty-eight pts [93%] had positive blood cultures Istaph.aureus in 23 [77%] and enterococci in 5]. There were only 2 Pt with negative blood cultures. Device lead vegetations were evident in 20 pts [>10mm diameter in 13 pts]. Ten pts presented with only right heart valves vegetations. Out of the 30 BE pts, 28 [93%] had P1 while 2 pts had no apparent cause but frequent intravenous injections [one drug addict and one on regular haemodialysis]. Out of the 20 pts with lead endocarditis 15 had their leads removed surgically with re-implantation of either epicardial [6 pts] or endocardial leads [9 pts]. Fifteen pts had only medical treatment with proper antibiotics [5 pts with lead BE and all 10 pts with valvular BE]. Four pts [13%] died; all had their devices implanted on same day of explanation. Conclusion: Cardiac devices Redo procedures are major risk factors for CDI specially re-implantation on same day. Device related BE carries a serious morbidity and mortality yet surgical removal of the whole system is the management of choice. Blood stream bactraemia is a potential risk factor in patients with cardiac devices and warrant prophylaxis against BE.

Pain, Postoperative

drug therapy

Effect of magnesium infusion on thoracic epidural analgesia.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 55-61 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Analgesia, Epidural; Bupivacaine-therapeutic use; Fentanyl-therapeutic use; Bupivacaine-therapeutic use; Drug Therapy, Combination; Pneumonectomy-methods

Abstract: Patients of lung volume reduction surgery [LVRS] having an ASA status III or more are likely to be further downgraded by surgery to critical levels of pulmonary function. To compare the efficacy of thoracic epidural block with [0.125%] bupivacaine, fentanyl combination and [0.125%] bupivacaine, fentanyl combination with adjunctive

intravenous magnesium infusion for the relief of postoperative pain in patients undergoing LVRS. Patients were operated under general anesthesia. Thirty minutes before the anticipated completion of skin closure in both groups, [Group A and Group B] 7 ml of [0.125%] bupivacaine calculated as 1.5 ml/thoracic segment space for achieving analgesia in dermatomes of T4, T5, T6, T7, and T8 segments, along with fentanyl 50 micro g [0.5 ml], was administered through the catheter, activating the epidural block, and the time was noted. Thereafter, in patients of Group A, magnesium sulfate injection 30 mg/kg i.v. bolus was followed by infusion of magnesium sulfate at 10 mg/kg/hr and continued up to 24 hours. Group B was treated as control. A significant increase in the mean and maximum duration of analgesia in Group A in comparison with Group B [P<0.05] was observed. Total epidural dose of fentanyl and bupivacaine required in Group A was significantly lower in comparison with Group B in 24 hours. Requirement of total doses of local anesthetics along with opioids could be minimized by magnesium infusion; therefore, the further downgradation of patients of LVRS may be prevented. Intravenous magnesium can prolong opioid-induced analgesia wile minimizing nausea, pruritus, and somnolence.

Pancreatic Neoplasms

radiography

Retrospective review of cross sectional imaging findings of pancreatic non functional islet cell tumor [NFICT] and its hepatic metastases.

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Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 39-42 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Pancreatic Neoplasms-complications; Glucagonoma-diagnosis; Diagnosis, Differential; Neoplasm Metastasis; Retrospective Studies; Anatomy, Cross-Sectional; Islets of Langerhans-pathology; Tomography, X-Ray Computed

Abstract: Review and correlate the computed tomography [CT] imaging features of pancreatic Non Functional Islet Cell Tumors [NFICT] and its hepatic metastases. CT examinations of 28 patients with pathologically proven diagnosis of pancreatic NFICT and no clinical symptoms or signs attributed to hormone overproduction, performed at Mallinkrodt Institute of Radiology, Saint Louis, Missouri, USA between March 2002-July 2006, were retrospectively reviewed by two abdominal radiologists. The imaging findings were analyzed and summarized. Pancreatic NFICT size ranged from 1.2-13 cm. The commonest pattern of enhancement was hypervascular and heterogenous enhancement. The spleen was the commonest invaded nearby local structure. The commonest pattern of enhancement noted in the metastatic liver lesions was hypervascular heterogenous enhancement. 26% of the liver metastatic lesions were associated with invasion/encasement of nearby vessels. Imaging features of pancreatic NFICT can overlap with other pancreatic neoplasms. Therefore combining the imaging features of pancreatic NFICT and its hepatic metastases helps in narrowing the differential diagnosis.

Paranasal Sinus Neoplasms

pathology

Ipsilateral ethmoid sinuses metastasis and proptosis: rare presentation of metastatic prostate cancer.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 212-213 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Orbital Neoplasms-pathology; Ethmoid Sinus; Neoplasm Metastasis; Exophthalmos; Prostatic Neoplasms-secondary; Paranasal Sinus Neoplasms-radiography; Biopsy

Abstract: Metastatic paranasal sinuses and orbital cancer is very rare. The patient with sinusitis and orbital symptoms warrants a detailed history, complete physical examination and serial radiological tests [sinus radiographs and CT scan] to rule out any metastatic disease and prompt treatment. We present a case of 65 years old patient with metastatic prostate cancer who presented to us with left ethmoid sinuses and orbital metastasis causing ipsilateral proptosis.

Phakic Intraocular Lenses

Effect of tropicamide and homatropine eye drops on a-scan parameters of the phakic normal eyes.

Bhatia, Jagdish <u>E-mail:imbhatia@gmail.com</u> Department of Ophthalmology **Oman Medical Journal** 2011; 26 (1): 23-25 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Tropicamide-pharmacology; Tropanes-pharmacology; Lens Implantation, Intraocular; Anterior Chamberdrug effects; Prospective Studies

Abstract: A prospective study to evaluate the changes in A-Scan axial parameters of phakic normal eyes before and after instillation of 1% topical Tropicamide and 2% Homatropine eye drops. Anterior chamber depth, lens thickness, vitreous chamber length, and ocular axial length were measured in 76 eyes before and after cycloplegia induced by 1% topical Tropicamide, and in 28 eyes with 2% Homatropine eye drops. Anterior chamber depth demonstrated increase from baseline readings with Tropicamide and Homatropine eye drops, while lens thickness showed decrease from the baseline readings with both eye drops. Effect of both the eye drops on over all axial length and vitreous chamber length is statistically seen, but is clinically negligible and not significant. Cycloplegia induced by 1% Tropicamide eye drops and 2% Homatropine eye drops has a significant measurable influence on anterior chamber depth and lens thickness, while vitreous chamber length and overall axial length demonstrated negligible statistical difference on A-Scan parameters of the normal phakic eyes.

Pleural Effusion

etiology

Pleural effusion in dengue. Karachi perspective.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 46-49 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Dengue-complications; Retrospective Studies; Severity of Illness Index; Comorbidity; Cross-Sectional Studies; Radiography, Thoracic

Abstract: To study the presentation of pleural effusion among dengue patients in Pakistan and to explore limitations in the diagnosis of these patients by the physicians of a developing country. We conducted a cross-sectional study on patients admitted to Aga Khan University Hospital, Karachi, Pakistan from January 2005 to September 2008. Records of 663 dengue patients were reviewed. Demographic data, respiratory complaints, radiographic studies, and final outcome were studied. Presentation and radiological modality confirming the diagnosis of pleural effusion were noted. Descriptive statistics followed by Chi-Square test were applied, testing against an alpha of 0.05 and 95% confidence interval [CI]. Three hundred and fifty-four [53%] out of a total of 663 dengue syndrome patients did not complain of any respiratory symptoms at presentation, nor did their medical examination elicit any suspicion of PE. Hence, no radiological study was advised. Amongst the remaining 309 patients, 299 [97%] underwent chest x-ray and 10 [3%] had abdominal ultrasound. The pleural effusion was noted in 50 [16%] patients [31 male and 19 female patients, with a mean age of 32 +/- 15 years]. A right-sided pleural effusion was found in 23/50 [46%] patients, left sided in 9/50 [18%], and 18/50 [36%] patients had pleural effusion on both sides. Out of the radiologically confirmed pleural effusion dengue patients, 44/50 [88%] showed altered hemo-concentration with an insignificant odds ratio of 0.7 [p=0.56, 95% CI: 0.263-2.066]. Compared to other studies, fewer numbers of our patients suffered from pleural effusion. The diagnostic modality preferred by the physician was the chest X-ray.

Pneumococcal Infections

epidemiology

Serotype prevalence and penicillin-susceptibility of streptococcus pneumoniae in Oman.

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Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 43-47 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Serotyping; Streptococcus pneumoniae-classification; Penicillin Resistance-genetics; Microbial Sensitivity Tests; Streptococcus pneumoniae-isolation and purification; Ceftriaxone-pharmacology; Drug Resistance, Bacterial

Abstract: To determine the prevalent serotypes of Streptococcus pneumoniae and the rate of penicillinnonsusceptibility among pneumococci in Oman. Pneumococcal isolates encountered during the period of September 2002 to December 2007 in the Royal Hospital were serotyped. Clinical information as well as the penicillin susceptibility reports were retrieved from the hospital information system and medical records, 120 strains of Streptococcus pneumoniae were isolated of which 85 strains were serotyped. 20 different serotypes were identified; the most common seroptypes were 9A, 6B, 19F, 14 and 23F. 56% of the strains were not susceptible to pencillin, while 99% of these were susceptible to ceftriaxone. 74.3% and 46.1% of the serotypes are covered by the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine and the 7-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine respectively. Certain few pneumococcal serotypes such as 9A, 6B and 19F are more prevalent in the Omani community than others. More than half of S pneumoniae are not susceptible to penicillin while the great majority of the strains are susceptible to ceftriaxone.

Pneumonia, Aspiration

prevention and control

Evaluating ranitidine, pantoprazole and placebo on gastric pH in elective surgery.

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Keywords: 2-Pyridinylmethylsulfinylbenzimidazoles-therapeutic use; Ranitidine-therapeutic use; Gastric Acidsecretion; Gastric Acidity Determination; Single-Blind Method; Hydrogen-Ion Concentration; Prospective Studies; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Concern about the grim nature of postoperative acid aspiration syndrome grew among the anesthesiologist over the years warranting the need for preemptive intervention. The aim of the study is to compare the effects of preoperative oral ranitidine versus pantoprazole given in regulating gastric pH in elective surgery. This prospective, parallel group, controlled, randomized, single-blind study was conducted at a tertiary care postgraduate teaching institute at Kolkata, involving 120 participants of either sex, aged 18-60 years of American Society of Anesthesiologists physical status I and II, who were scheduled for elective surgery under general anesthesia lasting for more than 2 h. The participants were divided into three groups. In group A [n = 40] participants received placebo tablet, in group B [n = 40] participants received partoprazole tablet while in group C [n = 40], participants received pantoprazole tablet and their gastric pH estimated serially. The participants in the three groups were comparable in terms of age, sex, body weight, duration of surgery and type of surgery distribution. In regard to changes in gastric pH trends, there was no statistically significant difference between serial pH values in group A [Friedman test; P>0.05] and group C participants. [P>0.05]. However, the mean preoperative gastric pH values [7.140 +/- .7652] were significantly lower than mean pH values [7.253 +/- .7514] after 2 h postoperatively in group B participants [P<0.05]. From the observations and analyses of the present study, it can be inferred that ranitidine is more effective than pantoprazole to raise the gastric pH for prevention of aspiration pneumonitis.

Polyendocrinopathies, Autoimmune

A child with Polyglandular autoimmune syndrome Type-1 and immune thrombocytopenic purpura.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 223-225 (9 ref.)

Keywords: Purpura, Thrombocytopenic; Endocrine System Diseases; Autoimmune Diseases-complications; Child; Syndrome

Abstract: Polyglandular autoimmune syndrome type I [PGA I] is a rare disease. Its hallmarks are chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis, hypoparathyroidism and adrenal insufficiency. Immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) is one of the most common autoimmune disease in children. Association of PGA I with ITP was not found in some previous studies, but, we report a child with PGA I and ITP.

Polyps

pathology

Giant inflammatory fibrous polyp of the anal verge. Bouasker, I.; Khalfallah, M.; El Ouaer, M.A.; Smaali, I.; Hani, M.A.; Aziri, C. Charles Nicolle Hospital Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 449-450 (5 ref.) Kevwords: Polyps-surgery: Anus Neoplasms: Anal Canal: Prognosis

Porphyria, Acute Intermittent

etiology

Mismatched transfusion of 8 ABO-incompatible units of packed red blood cells in a patient with acute intermittent porphyria.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 101-104 (18 ref.)

Keywords: Blood Transfusion-adverse effects; Blood Group Incompatibility-complications; Blood Group Incompatibility-genetics; ABO Blood-Group System-genetics; Erythrocyte Transfusion

Abstract: We report on a patient with acute intermittent porphyria, who received 8 ABO incompatible units of packed red blood cells in an emergency situation. She never showed any signs of severe intravascular haemolysis. The patient died after four weeks because of a multi-organ failure caused from the malpractice of the porphyria. The problems of bedside testing, mixing field reaction, fresh frozen plasma and molecular-genetic determination of bloodgroup were discussed.

Post-Dural Puncture Headache

diagnosis

Post-dural puncture posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome.

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JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 37-39 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Spinal Puncture-adverse effects; Hypertensive Encephalopathy-diagnosis; Cesarean Section; Brain Ischemia-etiology; Pregnancy; Seizures-etiology; Obstetric Labor Complications; Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Abstract: We report the case of a young patient with 36 weeks pregnancy, and an acute respiratory infection with severe bronchospasm, who developed an occipital headache and neck pain on the third day of inadvertent dural puncture during placement of combined epidural spinal anaesthesia for caesarian section. It was diagnosed as postdural puncture headache until generalised tonic clonic siezures occurred the next day raising the suspicion of postpartum eclampsia or meningitis. Posterior reversible encephalopathy syndrome was diagnosed on MRI of the brain which showed features of reversible ischemia in the posterior region of the brain. With anticonvulsant therapy and antibiotics there was complete resolution of neurological symptoms. We highlight the importance of high index of suspicion of this reversible encephalopathy ln obstetric cases with intentional or inadvertent dural puncture, with headache similar to post-dural punctural headache, and the essential role of neuroradiology in confirmation of the diagnosis, as placement of an epidural blood patch would be highly detrimental in these cases.

Postoperative Nausea and Vomiting

prevention and control

Palonosetron: a novel approach to control postoperative nausea and vomiting in day care surgery.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 19-24 (41 ref.)

Keywords: Isoquinolines-therapeutic use; Quinuclidines-therapeutic use; Double-Blind Method; Postoperative Complications-drug therapy; Prospective Studies; Anesthesia, General; Laparoscopy; Ondansetron-therapeutic use

Abstract: Postoperative nausea and vomiting [PONV] is one of the complications which hamper the successful implementation of day care surgical procedure in spite of the availability of so many antiemetic drugs and regimens for its prevention. The aim was to compare the prophylactic effects of intravenously [IV] administered ondansetron and palonosetron on PONV prevention in patients undergoing laparoscopic gynecological surgery under general anesthesia. A prospective double-blind study comprised of 60 ÅSAI/II female patients between the age group of 25 and 40 years was carried out in the Departments of Anesthesiology and Obstetrics and Gynecology of our institute. Patients were randomly divided into two groups of 30 patients each in a double-blind manner. Group I received 8 mg of inj. ondansetron IV while group II received inj. palonosetron 0.075 mg IV 5 minutes before the induction of anesthesia. The need for rescue antiemetics, episodes of PONV and other side effects were observed for 6 hours in the postanesthesia care unit and thereafter complaints were received on phone after the discharge. At the end of study, results were compiled and statistical data was subjected to statistical analysis using Student two-tailed [t] and X[2] test and value of P<0.05 was considered significant. The demographical profile of the patients was comparable. Twenty and 13.33% of the patients in group I had nausea and vomiting episodes postoperatively as compared to 6.67% and 3.33%, respectively, in group II which was statistically significant [P<0.05]. Twenty percent of the patients in group I experienced significant post-op headache as compared to 6.67% in group II. The mean rescue dose of antiemetic was significantly higher [10.6 mg] in the group I as compared to group II [6.4 mg] [P = 0.036]. The rest of parameters were comparable and statistically nonsignificant. Palonosetron is a comparatively better drug to prevent the PONV in patients undergoing day care surgical procedures as compared to ondansetron as it has got a prolonged duration of action and favorable side-effects profile.

Postpartum Hemorrhage

surgery

Use of bilateral internal iliac artery ligation for controlling severe obstetric haemorrhage.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 94-97 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Iliac Artery-surgery; Ligation; Hysterectomy; Severity of Illness Index; Treatment Outcome; Time Factors; Uterine Inertia-surgery

Abstract: To study the role of bilateral internal iliac artery ligation [BIAL] in arresting intractable postpartum haemorrhage. This study of case series was conducted in Civil Hospital, Karachi, Pakistan from July 2008 to December 2009 over a period of one and half years during which all the patients who needed BIAL for control of severe obstetric haemorrhage were included and their detailed characteristics were recorded on a proforma. Main outcome measure was the effectiveness to control haemorrhage, which was assessed by the per-operative assessment of arrest of intraperitoneal or vaginal bleeding and need of additional hysterectomy. During this period total eight patients underwent BIAL, three for PPH due to atony, two for placenta praevia and one each for placenta increta, ruptured uterus and coagulopathy. Three patients needed hysterectomy, out of which one followed BIAL because of failure to control bleeding [failure rate 16.66%]. While two other patients underwent hysterectomy before BIAL. Failure to control bleeding was evident immediately and no patient needed re-laparotomy. Two women developed wound infection one maternal death occurred due to coagulopathy and its complications. None of the patient had iliac vein injury or any ischaemic complications during inpatient stay. We conclude that BIAL is a safe and effective procedure for treating life threatening obstetric haemorrhage with preservation of future reproductive capacity.

Postthrombotic Syndrome

prevention and control

Evaluation of awareness on the role of elastic compression stocking use in preventing postthrombotic syndrome in patients in a tertiary hospital in Saudi Arabia.

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King Saud University - Center of Excellence in Thrombosis and Hemostasis - Department of Medicine, Hematology Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 83-84 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Stockings, Compression-utilization; Hospitals; Awareness

PPAR gamma

genetics

[Effect of PPAR gamma His447His polymorphism on oocytes and fertilization in IVF].

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Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The] 2011; 14 (4): 5-11 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Polymorphism, Genetic; Fertilization in Vitro; Oocytes

Abstract: Genetic factors play an important role in women fertility and embryonic development which may contribute to the efficacy of assisted reproduction techniques. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma [PPAR gamma] His447His polymorphism on oocytes and fertilization in women undergoing IVF. Blood samples were obtained from 98 IVF patients referred to Tabriz Alzahra Hospital. Samples were analyzed for the PPAR gamma gene polymorphism using polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism-based methods. Multivariate analyses were used to test the independence of associations between the number of mature oocytes and the number of oocytes fertilized as outcome variables and polymorphism of PPARy gene. Correlation analysis showed a significant inverse correlation between the age of women and the number of mature oocytes retrieved [r=-0.37, P<0.001] and oocytes fertilized [r=-0.25, P=0.015]. The ratio of the number of mature oocytes to oocytes fertilized was significantly [P<0.05] increased in carriers of the rare alleles than homozygous wild-type genotypes. The association of His447His polymorphism [P=0.003] remained statistically significant after adjustment for confounding factors in the multivariate analyses. This study presents evidences that the His447His polymorphism of PPAR gamma plays an important independent role in fertilization in vitro and thus possibly in female fertility.

Pre-Eclampsia

blood

Serum heat shoch protein 70 levels in pre-eclampsia and adverse pregnancy outcomes.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 409-415 (39 ref.)

Keywords: HSP 70 Heat Shock Protein-blood; Pregnancy Outcome; Obstetric Labor, Prenature

Abstract: Heat shock protein 70 [Hsp 70], a marker of cellular stress, was suggested to be elevated in pregnancies complicated by pre-eclampsia. Adverse pregnancy outcomes [APOs] are a group of common obstetric diseases and many studies have been conducted in an effort to clarify their risk factors. It is well known that these risk factors can induce the synthesis of a group of highly conserved proteins, called heat shock proteins [Hsps]. The aim of the study was to measure serum heat shock protein [Hsp]70 in mothers with pre-eclampsia and adverse pregnancy outcomes [APOs] and to evaluate whether it can be applied as a useful indicator for the development of these conditions. Eighty pregnant women were included in this study [20 pre-eclamptic women, 20 women with threatened preterm labor, 20 women with intrauterine growth restriction and 20 healthy women with non-complicated pregnancy]. After obtaining informed consent, serum samples were collected from all participants to measure Hsp70 levels. The levels of Hsp 70 were measured using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. Measurement of serum Hsp 70 levels showed statistically higher values among pre-eclamptic patients compared to preterm, Intrauterine growth restriction [IUGR] and control groups [24.6 +/- 12.7 ng/ml, 15.1 +/- 5.4 ng/ml, 14.3 +/- 6.1 ng/ml, 11.7 +/- 4.9 ng/ml respectively, p </- (= 0.009]. Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values and overall accuracy were calculated for serum Hsp 70 in pre-eclamptic for the daverse pregnancy outcomes [Threatened preterm labor, IUGR groups]

and our results demonstrated high sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values and overall accuracy for serum Hsp 70 levels in pre-eclamptic group only [80%, 65%, 69.57%, 76.47%, 72.5% respectively]. Univariate odds ratios [OR] and 95% CI for serum Hsp 70 levels above the optimum cut-off limit [18, 14, 14 ng/ml respectively] were calculated between the studied preeclamptic, adverse pregnancy outcomes and control groups and demonstrated OR of 7.429, 1.256, 1.000, 95% CI=1, 778-409 3 1.041, 0.334-4.733, 0.259-3.867 for the pre-eclamptic, preterm and IUGR groups respectively. Also adjusted ORs and 95% CI for serum Hsp 70 above the optimum cut-off limit were calculated between the studied pre-eclamptic, adverse pregnancy outcomes and control groups and demonstrated OR of 5.444, 1.000, 1.333, 95% CI=1.408-21.055, 0.212-4.709, 0.300-5.926 respectively for the pre-eclamptic, preterm and IUGR groups. Serum Hsp 70 levels are elevated in pre-eclamptic women and circulating Hsp 70 may be a useful indicator for the development of pre-eclampsia However, further studies are needed to explore the underlying mechanisms for this elevation and its role in the pathogeriesis of hypertensive disorders of pregnancy.

therapy

A retrospective study of the outcome of cesarean section for women with severe pre-eclampsia in a third world setting.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 15-18 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Pregnancy Outcome; Cesarean Section; Retrospective Studies; Asphyxia Neonatorum-asphyxia neonatorum; Infant Mortality; Anesthesia, Obstetrical; Maternal Mortality; Perinatal Mortality; Anesthesia, Conduction; Anesthesia, Spinal; Anesthesia, General-mortality; Developing Countries

Abstract: To compare the outcome of subarachnoid block (spinal anesthesia) and general anesthesia in Cesarean delivery for women with severe pre-eclampsia. A retrospective study of women with severe pre-eclampsia requiring Cesarean section from January 2005 to June 2009 was carried out. Maternal age, parity, gestational age at delivery, booking status, Apgar scores, maternal and perinatal mortality of the sub-arachnoid block group were compared with those of general anesthesia group using %2, Student t-test and Fischer exact test. There were no significant difference between the two groups in overall maternal mortality [5.4% vs. 11.9%, P = 0.5] and perinatal mortality [2.7% vs. 11.9%, P = 0.15]. The general anesthesia group had significantly more birth asphyxia than the spinal group [55.9% vs. 27.0%, P = 0.0006]. There was no significant difference in the maternal and perinatal mortality outcome of cesarean delivery between women with severe pre-eclampsia who had regional anesthesia and those that had general anesthesia. There was significantly higher proportion of birth asphyxia in babies of women who received general anesthesia.

Propofol

administration and dosage

Comparative study of attenuation of the pain caused by propofol intravenous injection, by granisetron, magnesium sulfate and nitroglycerine.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 50-54 (26 ref.)

Keywords: Injections, Intravenous-adverse effects; Pain-etiology; Granisetron-therapeutic use; Magnesium Sulfatetherapeutic use; Analgesia-methods; Treatment Outcome; Random Allocation

Abstract: Propofol has the disadvantage of causing pain or discomfort on injection. The aim of the study was to assess the efficacy of pretreatment with various drugs to alleviate the propofol injection pain. One hundred American Society of Anesthesiology [ASA] I and II adults, scheduled for various elective surgical procedures under general anesthesia [GA], were included in the study. They were randomly divided into four groups having 25 patients in each group. Group A received pretreatment with intravenous [i.v.] magnesium sulfate, group B received i.v. granisetron, group C received i.v. nitroglycerine and group D was the control group. One-fourth of the total calculated induction dose of propofol was administered over a period of 5 seconds. The patients were asked about the pain on injection. The intensity of pain was assessed using verbal response. A score of 0-3 which corresponds to no, mild, moderate and severe pain was recorded. All the three drugs reduced the incidence and intensity of pain on propofol injection but the order of efficacy in attenuation of pain on the propofol injection was granisetron > nitroglycerine > magnesium sulfate > control. Granisetron was the most effective followed by nitroglycerine and magnesium sulfate in attenuating pain on propofol injection.

Prostatic Neoplasms

diagnosis

Evaluation of diagnostic accuracy of different biomarkers for prostate cancer.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 48-51 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Prostate-Specific Antigen-blood; Biological Markers; Reproducibility of Results; Sensitivity and Specificity; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: Serum total prostate specific antigen [PSA], free fraction of total prostate specific antigen percent [fPSA %] and prostate specific antigen density [PSAD] have all been considered as valuable non-invasive tumor markers for prostate cancer. This study was carried out to evaluate and compare the performances of serum total PSA, fPSA% and PSAD in terms of their sensitivity, specificity and overall diagnostic accuracy for prostate cancer. Fifty [50] DRE [digital rectal examination]-positive patients admitted in Rajshahi Medical College Hospital [RMCH], Bangladesh during January, 2006 to January, 2008 were included. Estimation of serum total PSA and fPSA% were done by ELISA [Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay] using commercially available kits. Data pertaining to volume of prostate as determined by transabdominal ultrasonography were used to calculate PSAD and histology of the surgically resected prostatic tissue was done for laboratory confirmation of prostate cancer for all patients. Diagnostic sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of serum total PSA, fPSA% and PSAD were calculated using standard formulae against histopathological diagnosis. Prostate cancer was revealed in 41 of 50 patients by histopathological examination with mean age of 71.2 +/- 10.1 years. There were 9 cases detected as Nodular Hyperplasia of Prostate [NHP] with prostate-specific biomarkers mostly within their normal range. The sensitivity, specificity and overall diagnostic accuracy for prostate cancer of serum total PSA [at cut off value of >10 ng/ml] were 80.48%, 88.90% and 82.00%, for serum fPSA [at cut off value of <25%], were 92.68%, 77.80% and 90.00% and for PSAD [at a cut off value of > 0.15 ng/ ml/cm[3]], were found to be 90.00%, 88.90% and 90.00% respectively. Histologically, 27 [65.85%], 13 [31.71%] and 01 [2.44%] cases were labeled as poorly differentiated, moderately differentiated and well differentiated carcinoma respectively and overwhelming majority had excellent correlation with all prostate-specific biomarkers. These results reinforce that different prostate-specific biomarkers have good diagnostic prediction with free PSA percent and PSAD have slightly better diagnostic accuracy over serum total PSA for prostate cancer.

Purpura, Thrombocytopenic

immunology

Frequency of Fc gamma receptor Illa-158V polymorphisms in Egyptian children with immune thrombocytopenic purpura.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 591-595 (14 ref.)

Keywords: Receptors, IgG; Child; Polymorphism, Genetic; Acute Disease; Chronic Disease; Platelet Count

Abstract: Immune thrombocytopenic purpura [ITP] is a bleeding disorder of infants, children and adults. The majority of affected children have the acute form of ITP, defined by duration of thrombocytopenia [<150 x 10[9]/L] of <6 months. Previous studies have shown that Fc gamma receptor [FcyRs] play crucial roles in platelet phagocytosis; antibodies bound to platelets have their Fc portion exposed which allows binding to monocytes/macrophages that express Fc receptors for IgG [FcgammaRs]. The Fc gammaRIlla Valine [V] has increased affinity for three separate IgG subclasses when compared with the FcgammaRIlla Phenylalanine [F]. The aim of the present study was to assess the frequency of occurrence of the high affinity allelic variant FcgammaRIlla 158V in Egyptian children with ITP in comparison to normal individuals. Determination of FcgammaRIlla genotype was performed for 30 ITP patients and 10 healthy control subjects by nested PCR followed by RFLP analysis. In our study, the allelic frequency of FcgammaRIlla-158V was [76.6%] among ITP patient group in contrast to [20%] among the control group. These results suggest that FcgammaRIlla-158 V/F polymorphism contributes to the pathogenesis of childhood ITP by increased clearance of antibodysensitized platelets by the high affinity FcgammaRIlla-158V allelic variant. Besides the epidemiologic and pathophysiologic interest, this knowl edge may be of use in the future designing of novel therapeutic interventions.

Pyelonephritis, Xanthogranulomatous

diagnosis

Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis in childhood: diagnosis difficulties and success of conservative treatment.

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Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 427-429 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Pyelonephritis, Xanthogranulomatous-therapy; Child, Preschool; Remission Induction; Diagnosis, Differential; Ultrasonography; Biopsy

Abstract: Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis is an uncommon form of chronic pyelonephritis rarely seen in children. Preoperative diagnosis is difficult and management is still obscure. The authors report on a focal pseudotumoral case and discuss therapeutic modalities. A 2-year-old boy was admitted for a 2-weeks history of fever and right flank pain. Physical examination revealed a right lumbar mass. White blood cell count was 12.800/mm3 and C reactive protein elevated [50 mg/1]. The urine culture was negative. Ultrasonography and computerized tomography demonstrated a focal multilocular cystic mass of the lower polar of right kidney, measuring 80 millimeters, with peripheral enhancement and perirenal involvement. At surgical exploration, a huge abscess of the lower polar of the kidney with dense adhesions to adjacent structures were noted. Excision of the collection and local drainage were performed. Pathologic examination of biopsy specimen confirmed the diagnosis of Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis. Intraoperative culture was positive for Escherichia coli. Successful treatment of the lesion was achieved with adjunctive antibiotic therapy. The postoperative course was uneventful over a follow-up period of 2 years. Xanthogranulomatous pyelonephritis should be considered in the differential diagnosis of a renal mass. A first-line conservative treatment must be strongly recommended in pediatric focal cases.

Pyoderma Gangrenosum

diagnosis

Pyoderma gangrenosum of abdominal wall.

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Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 64-65 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Abdominal Wall; Steroids; Treatment Outcome; Diagnosis, Differential; Wound Healing

Quadriceps Muscle

The Inhibition of short latency reflex linking the pretibial muscles to quadriceps motoneurones during stance to swing transition in humans.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 162-166 (20 ref.)

Keywords: Electric Stimulation-methods; Gait; Reflex-physiology; Extremities; Orthotic Devices; Walking

Abstract: The modulation of short latency reflex linking the pretibial to quadriceps muscle [CPQ reflex] was investigated in seven subjects during walking on a treadmill at the stance to swing transition period. The intensity of quadriceps [Q] EMG was increased throughout the gait cycle by using a modified knee orthosis. Pairs of spring were added to the orthosis to produce different levels of muscular activity in Q during the midstance, transition period and terminal swing phase of gait. Electrical stimulation was applied to the common peroneal nerve [CRN] at these three instants of gait. The peak to peak amplitude of CPQ reflex was significantly increased with escalation of background EMG in Q during midstance [p<0.015] and terminal swing [p<0.04]. At the transition period however, despite significant increase in the Q activity no responses was evoked. The results were indicative of an active inhibition of the reflex pathway during transition period. This inhibition could help the unloading of the limb that is necessary for the initiation of the swing phase.

Quality of Life

Quality of life and social support in hemodialysis patients.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 64-67 (19 ref.)

Keywords: Renal Dialysis-psychology; Data Collection; Social Support; Questionnaires; Patient Compliance

Abstract: To determine the quality of life and social support of hemodialysis patients. This study sample consisted of 164 patients receiving hemodialysis. Data were collected with a personal information form, the Medical Outcomes Study 36-item Short Form and the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support questionnaire. It was found that the quality of life of hemodialysis patients is low. Women and married patients had high PCS and retired patients had lower MCS. Married patients had high a specific person support and retired patients had high friends support. Hemodialysis patients have a low QoI and there is a close relationship between quality of life and social support. Enabling hemodialysis patients to identify and make effective use of the sources of social support will help them to increase their quality of life.

Receptors, Transferrin

blood

Soluble transferrin receptors in the diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia, beta thalassemia minor and beta thalassemia minor with concomitant iron deficiency anemia.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 110-114 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Anemia, Iron-Deficiency-diagnosis; beta-Thalassemia-diagnosis; Diagnosis, Differential; Anemia, Iron-Deficiency-blood; beta-Thalassemia-blood; Anemia, Hypochromic-etiology; Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay

Abstract: Iron deficiency anemia and beta thalassemia minor are two important causes of microcytic and hypochromic anemia, beta thalassemia minor with concomitant iron deficiency anemia make the diagnosis difficult through conventional laboratory tests. Determination of soluble transferrin receptors is a helpful laboratory test for the diagnosis with certainty. Purpose of this study was to evaluate the role of soluble transferrin receptors in the differentiation of iron deficiency anemia from beta thalassemia minor. A total of 80 subjects were enrolled in this study. They were divided into four groups i.e. 20 normal adult male, 20 normal adult female, 20 patients with iron deficiency anemia group and 20 patients with beta thalassemia minor. Patients with beta thalassemia minor were further sub grouped in beta thalassemia minor with and without concomitant iron deficiency anemia. Soluble transferrin individuals with beta thalassemia minor were increased but these were lower than in iron deficiency anemia group. Mean sTfR levels were higher in patients with beta thalassemia minor and concomitant iron deficiency anemia than in normal subjects as well as in patients with beta thalassemia minor and concomitant iron deficiency anemia and beta thalassemia minor advis discrements with iron deficiency anemia and beta thalassemia minor and concomitant iron deficiency anemia than in normal subjects as well as in patients with beta thalassemia minor alone. Their levels were similar to those in patients with iron deficiency anemia. STfR can be used as a discriminating marker between patients with beta thalassemia minor and concomitant iron deficiency anemia.

Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve

injuries

Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury in thyroid surgery.

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Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 34-38 (38 ref.)

Keywords: Vocal Cord Paralysis-etiology; Trauma, Nervous System-complications; Intraoperative Complications; Laryngoscopy; Vocal Cord Paralysis-epidemiology; Thyroid Gland-surgery; Risk Factors

Abstract: Vocal cord paresis or paralysis due to iatrogenic injury of the recurrent laryngeal nerve [RLNI] is one of the main problems in thyroid surgery. Although many procedures have been introduced to prevent the nerve injury, still the

incidence of recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy varies between 1.5-14%. The aim of the present study is to assess the risk factors of recurrent laryngeal nerve injury during thyroid surgery. Patients who had thyroid surgery between 1990 and 2005 and were admitted to the surgical department of King Fahd hospital of the University, Al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia were enrolled for this retrospective review, Factors predisposing to recurrent laryngeal nerve injury were evaluated such as pathology of the lesions and the type of operations and identification of recurrent laryngeal nerve intraoperatively. Preoperative and postoperative indirect laryngoscopic examinations were performed for all patients. 340 patients were included in this study. Transient unilateral vocal cord problems occurred in 11 [3.2%] cases, and in 1 [0.3%] case, it became permanent [post Rt. Hemithyroidectomy]. Bilateral vocal cord problems occurred in 2 cases [0.58%], but none became permanent. There were significant increases in the incidence of recurrent laryngeal nerve injury in secondary operation [21.7% in secondary vs. 2.8% in primary, p=0.001], total/near total thyroidectomy [7.2% in total vs. 1.9% in subtotal, p=0.024], non-identification of RLN during surgery [7.6% in non-identification vs. 2.6% in identification, p=0.039] and in malignant disease [12.8% in malignant vs. 2.9% in benign, p=0.004]. However, there was no significant difference in the incidence of recurrent laryngeal nerve injury with regards to gender [4.1% in male vs 3.8% in female, p=0.849]. The present study showed that thyroid carcinoma, re-operation for recurrent goiter, nonidentification of RLN and total thyroidectomy were associated with a significantly increased risk of operative recurrent laryngeal nerve injury.

Resistance Training

[Effects of twelve-week strength training on serum chemerin, TNF-alpha and CRP level in subjects with the metabolic syndrome].

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2011; 12 (5): 536-543 (33 ref.)

Keywords: Chemokines-blood; C-Reactive Protein-chemistry; Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha-blood; Metabolic Syndrome X-complications; Metabolic Syndrome X-blood; Insulin Resistance; Risk Factors; Random Allocation

Abstract: Inflammation plays an essential role in the insulin resistance process, and chemokines, such as chemerin, seem to play a pivotal role in the pathogenesis of insulin resistance. In this study we examined the effects of 12 weeks strength training on serum chemerin, CRP and TNF-alpha level in association with cardiometabolic risk factors, [age: 45.251 +/- 4.3 yr, body mass index: 29.53 +/- 1.32 kg/m[2]] in subjects with the metabolic syndrome. Twenty-one subjects with the metabolic syndrome were randomly assigned to strength training [n= 11] and control [n= 10] groups. Strength training was performed 3 times weekly for 12 weeks. Body composition [computed tomography], metabolic and inflammatory parameters were measured prior to and after the intervention. After a 12 week strength training, fasting glucose, insulin resistance index [HOMA-IR], total cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol, triglycerides and abdominal fat [visceral fat] were significantly decreased [p<0.05]. Concurrently, chemerin and CRP concentrations were significantly decreased in response to strength training caused an improvement in cardiometabolic risk factors in subjects with the metabolic syndrome, and this improvement was associated with decreased chemerin and CRP levels [inflammatory markers].

Rhinitis

radiography

Computed tomography scan of rhinosinusitis, current practice, and requirements for endoscopic surgery of paranasal sinuses.

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Saudi Medical Journal 2011; 32 (1): 32-35 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Sinusitis-radiography; Questionnaires; Physician's Practice Patterns; Clinical Protocols; Cross-Sectional Studies

Abstract: To evaluate the current practice in requesting and performing paranasal sinuses CT scan for patients scheduled for endoscopic sinus surgery, and to describe the current hospital's practice in performing these scans. This cross-sectional questionnaire study was conducted in the King Hussein Medical Center, Amman, Jordan between April and May 2010. Three forms were designed to collect data from our study groups, which included: Ear, Nose and Throat [ENT] surgeons, radiologists, and the radiology sections in 3 hospitals. The first was designed for ENT surgeons and aimed at investigating, whether or not they perform endoscopic sinus surgery, and if they have specific requirements for a CT scan of the sinuses. The second was designed for the radiologist to investigate their specifications in performing CT of the sinuses. The last was designed to evaluate the current practice of performing CT of the sinuses at the 3 hospitals. Twenty-four ENT surgeons participated, 83.3% surgeons performed endoscopic sinus surgery, and 83.3% requested specifications for the sinuses CT scan, and the most requested specification was coronal plane in 42%. Of the 24 radiologists, 71% prefer the prone position, 71% prefer the coronal plane, and

71% preferred direct coronal. In all 3 hospitals, the axial plane with reconstructed coronal images, the current practice with a slice thickness of 2-3 mm, and the total number of images was 40-50. Differences between ENT surgeons, radiologists, and hospital's practice and other hospitals guidelines found in literature are present. Therefore, we are in need of an agreed upon guideline protocol to obtain the best data with the least radiation dose.

Rhinometry, Acoustic

[Assessing the acoustic rhinometry in Iranian population without nasal breathing compliance].

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Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The] 2011; 14 (4): 17-21 (12 ref.) Keywords: Nasal Cavity-anatomy and histology; Nose Diseases-diagnosis; Nasal Provocation Tests; Cross-Sectional Studies; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Evaluating the diagram of acoustic rhinometry in normal Iranian population can be very helpful in identifying the function of nasal air flow. The aim of the present study was to examine the diagram of acoustic rhinometry in normal Iranian population with no breathing problem. This was a cross-sectional study in which 166 persons free of any breathing complaint underwent acoustic rhinometry test [GM acoustic rhinometry apparatus equipped with an ultrasound System] at Rasool-e-Akram hospital in Tehran. Later, the diagram of the minimum nasal cross sectional surface and volume was recorded and the data were further analyzed using t-test. While the minimum cross sectional surface in acoustic rhinometry test of 66.8% of individuals was 0.5597 cm[3] at an average distance of 1840/4 cm from the anterior concha it was 0.6166 cm[3] in 33.2% of individuals at a distance of 2.3355 from the anterior nostril. No significant correlation was found between the gender and both the volume and the minimum cross sectional surface although the nostril distance from the inferior concha was significantly lower in women compared to men [P<0.05]. Also, no significant relationship between the height and age of study population and the volume and nasal cross section diameter was established. Regarding the differences found between the results of acoustic rhinometry in various races, it could be claimed that the findings of the present study obtained from Iranian population of treatment [medical or surgical] and also the possibility of comparing the pre-and post-operation results.

Rotavirus Infections

epidemiology

[Epidemiological features of rotaviral, bacterial, and parasitic infections among hospitalized children in Jahrom [2006-2007]].

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Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The] 2011; 14 (4): 34-41 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Gastroenteritis-microbiology; Gastroenteritis-parasitology; Diarrhea-etiology; Child, Hospitalized; Rotavirus Infections-genetics; Cross-Sectional Studies; Analysis of Variance

Abstract: Rotavirus is one of the most common cause of diarrhea and one of the major causes of severe gastroenteritis in very young children. To follow up and genotype the agents of rotavirus infection as well as assessing the bacterial and parasitic organisms among hospitalized children with gastroenteritis in the city of Jahrom, Iran. This cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out during October 2006 to October 2007. A total of 163 stool samples from hospitalized children less than 5 years old with severe diarrhea were collected from two hospitals in Jahrom. Culture, microscopy, EIA, and RT-PCR were used for detection of bacterial, parasitic and rotaviral agents. Data were analyzed using SPSS 14 and descriptive statistics including chi-square test, ANOVA, and Fisher exact test. A p value less than 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant. Of total samples, 46.02% were positive for group A rotavirus by EIA. The predominant genotypes were G[1] [17.33%], G[4] [30.66%], and nontypable [30.66%]. Also, E.coli, Shigella spp., Shigella spp. + E.coli, E.coli + rotavirus, Salmonella spp., E. histolytica/E.Dispar, and other infectious agents were identified in 7.97%, 17.18%, 1.83%, 15.20%, 3.66%, 10.84%, and 6.28% of cases, respectively. According, to the data obtained from the present study, rotavirus infections in Jahrom mostly occur within the cold months of the year, epidemiologically.

Sarcoma

diagnosis

[Ear nose sarcoma. Reprt of 3 cases].

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Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 440-444 (22 ref.)

Keywords: Otorhinolaryngologic Neoplasms-diagnosis; Young Adult; Neoplasm Metastasis; Immunohistochemistry; Submandibular Gland

Abstract: Head and neck sarcoma are very rare malignant tumors which can occur on any different ENT localization. The authors report tree different variety of ENT sarcoma diagnosed and treated at the oto-rhino-laryngological department of military hospital of Tunis. We intend to remind of clinical and histological particularities, therapeutic modalities and finally to evaluate the follow-up. From 2001 to 2007, three cases of head and neck sarcomas were diagnosted in ENT department of military hospital of Tunis. the study concerned a women [22 years old] and two men 36 and 76 years old. It deals with an orbital rhabdomyosarcoma, a carcinosarcoma of submandibular gland and a maxillary chondrosarcoma. In each case, diagnosis was validated by the immunohistochemistry. All patients had surgical removal of their tumor. External irradiation or/and chemotherapy was also indicated for all cases. ENT sarcomas are aggressive neoplasm. Long-term survival is bad with high potentialities of local recurrence and distant metastases.

Schistosomiasis haematobia

blood

Lipid profile of subjects infected with Schistosoma haematobium in South-Western Nigeria.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 44-47 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Schistosoma haematobium; Lipids-blood; Cholesterol, LDL-blood; Cholesterol, HDL-blood; Triglycerideslood; Schistosomiasis-blood; Random Allocation

Abstract: To determine the plasma concentrations of total cholesterol, triglycerides, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol [HDL-C] and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol [LDL-C] in Schistosoma haematobium- infected subjects and healthy persons. The plasma concentration of lipids and the fractions with the urine microscopy of one hundred [100] subjects who had evidence of Schistosomiasis, selected from 14C, a rural area in Osun State, Nigeria and one hundred [100] healthy controls selected randomly in Osogbo, an urban centre in Osun State, Nigeria were determined. The age of the subjects and controls respectively. The mean plasma concentration of triglyceride, total cholesterol, high density lipoprotein cholesterol [HDL-C] and low density lipoprotein cholesterol [LDL-C] were significantly lower among S. haematobium-infected subjects than in controls respective of the age and sex [p<0.01]. Significantly lower plasma lipid levels found in infected subjects lend support to the hypothesis that schistosome eggs probably contribute to alteration of lipid profile through enhancing of LDL-uptake by macrophages.

Spectrophotometry

Spectrophotometric and spectrofluorimetric methods for determination of racecadotril.

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Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 2011; 24 (1): 19-23 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Spectrometry, Fluorescence; Thiorphan-analogs and derivatives

Abstract: Two accurate and sensitive spectrophotometric and spectrofluorimetric methods were developed for determination of Racecadotril. In the first method reduction of Fe3+ into Fe2+ in presence of o-phenanthroline by Racecadotril to form a stable orange-red ferroin chelate [Fe- [Phen][3][2+] was the basis for its determination. The absorbance at 510 nm was measured and linear correlation was obtained in the concentration range of 2.5 - 25 microg mL[-1]. In the second method the native fluorescence of Racecadotril in acetonitril solvent at lambda, = 319 nm when excitation was at 252 nm is used for its determination. Linear correlation was obtained in the concentration range of 50

to 500 ng mL[-1]. The proposed methods were applied for determination of Racecadotril in bulk powder with mean accuracy of 100.39 +/- 1.239 for the spectrophotometric method and 100.09 +/- 1.042 for the spectrofluorimetric method. The proposed methods were successfully applied for determination of Racecadotril in its pharmaceutical dosage form.

Spinal Stenosis

diagnosis

Relationship between electrodiagnostics, MRI findings and clinical picture in lumbar canal stenosis.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 437-444 (13 ref.)

Keywords: Lumbar Vertebrae-abnormalities; Electrophysiology; Magnetic Resonance Imaging; Pain Measurement

Abstract: To study the relationship between the electrodiagnostic and the MRI findings of the lumbar spine and to correlate them to the clinical features in patients with degenerative lumbar spinal stenosis [LSS]. Fifty-six patients diagnosed as having LSS, on the basis of typical clinical features and compatible MRI findings, were included in this study. In addition to history and examination, patients were assessed for disease severity using the maximal walking distance and the visual analogue scale. MRI parameters of lumbar spinal stenosis were assessed. Needle electromyography of the paraspinal muscles and nerve conduction studies including F-wave and H-reflex were performed. Patients were 33 males and 23 females. The body mass index statistically significantly correlated with the patient scores on the visual analogue scale. No significant relation could be detected between age, sex, duration of disease and disease severity. Both of the smallest and the smallest two anteroposterior spinal canal diameters showed no statistical significant correlation with the disease severity. The fibrillations in electromyographic testing statistically highly significantly [p<0.001] negatively correlated with the maximal walking distance and positively correlated with the patient scores on the visual analogue scale. It also statistically highly significantly correlated with the age. MRI findings are related to the diagnosis but not to severity of the clinical lumbar spinal stenosis. Electrophysiologic studies especially paraspinal muscles denervation potentials seem to be a more sensitive criterion in assessing the severity of symptoms in patients with LSS.

Stomatitis, Aphthous

diagnosis

Review of the current evidence on the diagnosis and management of recurrent aphthous stomatitis.

Tarakji, Bassel <u>E-mail:denpol@yahoo.com</u> Aleppo University - Faculty of Dentistry - Department of Oral Pathology **Saudi Medical Journal** 2011; 32 (1): 85-86 (5 ref.) **Keywords:** Stomatitis, Aphthous-drug therapy; Recurrence

Stroke

complications

Motor evoked potentials as a predictor for upper limb function following acute stroke.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 491-504 (23 ref.)

Keywords: Evoked Potentials, Motor; Hemiplegia-rehabilitation; Physical Therapy Specialty

Abstract: To record the MEPs in the affected upper limb of hemiplegic patients in order to study its role in the prediction of functional and motor recovery of the upper limb in cases of acute stroke. This study included 30 patients suffering from acute stroke, all of them were subjected to history taking, clinical and neurological examination and

clinical assessment scales [initially and after three months of conventional physiotherapy] including Medical Research Council [MRC] scale, Nine Hole Peg test [NHPT] and action research arm test [ARAT]. Also, all patients and controls were subjected to MEPs recording in order to evaluate resting motor threshold, MEP amplitude and central motor conduction Time [CMCT]. The mean of initial MRC scale, NHPT and ARAT was 1.73 +/- 1.17, 4.23 +/- 2.34 and 21.53 +/- 14.42 respectively. As regards MEPs, the mean of resting motor threshold [mamp], MEP amplitude [microv] and CMCT [msec] were 109.57, 0.56 and 11.28 respectively showing a highly significant difference from the control group whose mean values were 73.4, 2.98 and 7 respectively. Patients were divided according to initial CMCT into three groups: group I and II [patients with normal and delayed CMCT respectively] and Group III [patients with absent MEP]. On comparing the initial and follow up motor and functional recovery according to the clinical scales [MRC, NHPT and ARAT] in the three patient groups, group I and II exhibited highly significant [P<0.01] higher scores than group III. Correlation study showed a significant negative correlation between CMCT and MRC scale and ARAT, also there was a significant positive correlation between CMCT and NHPT while no significant correlation was found between resting motor threshold or amplitude of MEPs and the follow up clinical scales. Predictive value of CMCT for improvement of different scores [MRC, NHPT and ARAT] was 22, 38 and 36.6% respectively. CMCT of MEPs was the parameter with the highest predictive value to functional improvement of affected upper limb in stroke patients. These data can be helpful for clinicians to plan the program of rehabilitation according to the expected recovery of motor function.

rehabilitation

Clinical characteristics and functional outcome after rehabilitation of middle cerebral artery stroke.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 575-584 (28 ref.)

Keywords: Infarction, Middle Cerebral Artery; Neurologic Manifestations; Follow-Up Studies; Treatment Outcome Abstract: To describe the clinical profile of MCA stroke. Also, to describe the functional outcome and to identify factors associated with functional changes after rehabilitation of MCA stroke. Sixty five hemiplegic patients due to MCA stroke were studied. Patients underwent complete neurological and functional evaluation on admission. Evaluation included stroke type, cardiovascular risk factors for stroke, associated neurological deficits, total motricity index [MI] of upper and lower extremities, motor function of the trunk assessed by Trunk Control Test [TCT], and Functional Independence Measure [FIM]. All patients were enrolled in an inpatient rehabilitation program. Patients were reevaluated at discharge. Statistical analyses were carried out to determine factors associated with functional outcome after rehabilitation of MCA stroke. The total MI and TCT improved significantly after rehabilitation. In addition, discharge total FIM score was statistically higher than admission total FIM score. Patients with hemineglect, impaired cognition, dysphagia, hemihypoesthesia incontinence or multiple neurological deficits had significantly lower discharge total FIM score than patients without such variables. The discharge FIM score correlated strongly with admission total FIM score [r= 0.88, p<0.001] moderately with admission TCT score [r= 0.69, p<0.001], fairly with admission total MI [r=0.37, P=0.002] and negatively with age [r= -0.2, p=0.01]. On multiple linear regression analysis, admission total FiM and TCT scores score were the only significant predictors of discharge FIM scores. Rehabilitation improved the functional outcome of MCA stroke patients. The initial functional status was the most important factor associated with functional improvement.

Subcutaneous Emphysema

complications

Spontaneous pneumomediastinum associated with subcutaneous emphysema causing brachial plexus palsy in a term newborn.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 190-192 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Brachial Plexus-injuries; Respiration, Artificial-adverse effects; Infant, Premature, Diseases; Infant, Newborn; Lung Diseases-congenital; Birth Injuries; Paralysis-diagnosis

Abstract: Neonatal pneumomediastinum is a rare condition which often occurs during the setting of assisted ventilation of premature or diseased lungs. Brachial palsy occurs in presence of impression on cervical and throcal nerve roots due to birth-related trauma. In this case; we present a progressive spontaneous pneumomediastinum. Although subcutaneous emphysema was involving the whole neck, right cervical region was predominantly involved. Even though there was no diagnosed brachial palsy just after delivery, in time, we realized that the right arm was affected. In the literature, we couldn't find any reported case of spontaneous pneumomediastinum associated with subcutaneous emphysema causing brachial plexus palsy in neonatal period.

Superior Mesenteric Artery Syndrome

diagnosis

Wilkie's syndrome.

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Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission [PAEC] General Hospital - Department of General Surgery

JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan 2011; 21 (1): 43-45 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Superior Mesenteric Artery Syndrome-surgery; Comorbidity; Anorexia Nervosa-epidemiology **Abstract:** Wilkie's syndrome is a rare variant of small intestinal obstruction resulting from compression of third part of the duodenum by the superior mesenteric artery. A girl 15 years of age, presented with postprandial abdominal pain, bilious vomiting and weight loss. Radiological imaging revealed vascular duodenal compression which was relieved by timely surgical intervention.

Syndrome

Sanjad-sakati syndrome: a rare autosomal recessive disorder of congenital hypoparathyroidismmicrocephaly-mental retardation-seizures-growth retardation and dysmorphism.

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Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 453-458 (12 ref.)

Keywords: Hypoparathyroidism-congenital; Microcephaly; Mental Retardation; Seizures; Fetal Growth Retardation; Cytogenetic Analysis

Abstract: Three families with seven patients [three males and four females] represented by repeated attacks of seizures and hospitalized in Taef Children Hospital. These patients were en over a period of 9 months. All patients shared most of the typical dysmorphic features of Sanjad-Sakati syndrome as microcephaly, deep set eyes, beaked nose, micrognathia, abnormal ear malformations, short stature and small hands d feet. In addition to the previous features, hypoparathyroidism was diagnosed by laboratory investigations and showed low calcium concentration, high phosphorus level and low immuno-reactive parathyroid hormone level. All the patients bad normal karyotype. Accurate and proper clinical examination was of great importance to differentiate this syndrome from another similar syndrome known as Kenny-Caffey syndrome which has the same homozygous deletion in TBCE gene. We recommended molecular study for all the patients and their parents which confirms the diagnosis and gives great help in genetic counseling.

Tennis Elbow

diagnosis

Role of dexamethasone iontophoresis in treatment of epicondylitis as evaluated with quantitative high resolution ultrasonography.

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Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 445-456 (26 ref.)

Egyptian Rheumatology and Renabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 445-456 (26 fer.)

Keywords: Tennis Elbow-therapy; Tennis Elbow-ultrasonography; Iontophoresis; Dexamethasone-therapeutic use; Pain Measurement; Muscle Strength Dynamometer

Abstract: To evaluate the effect of dexamethasone iontophoresis in treatment of epicondylitis based on high resolution ultrasonography. This study included 25 patients with epicondylitis and 14 healthy controls. Pain intensity was assessed by visual analogue score [VAS] and by patient global assessment [PGA]. Measuring the maximum grip force of the sound side, maximum grip force [MGF] and pain-free grip force [PFGF] of the affected side, using the hand grip dynamometer, were also assessed. Ultrasonographic assessment was performed for the site of complaint either the common extensor origin [CEO] or the common flexor origin [CFO]. Patients received 6 sessions of 4 mg/ml dexamethasone [DXM] iontophoresis on alternating days over a period of two weeks. After the treatment program, the patients were re-assessed both clinically and by ultrasonography. After treatment with dexamethasone iontophoresis, the decrease in the VAS, PGA as well as the changes in MGF and PFGF of the affected side was statistically significant. Regarding diagnostic US, abnormal findings were detected in 11 patients [44%] at the beginning of the study with no abnormal findings in the control group. High resolution ultrasonography proved to be of 48.5% sensitivity. and 65.7% specificity in diagnosing epicondylitis. The improvement of epicondylitis after iontophoresis treatment, though well evident and proved on clinical reassessment, couldn't be detected except in 3 patients out of the 6 patients

reassessed by ultrasonography. Dexamethasone iontophoresis could be considered a simple, easy, safe, effective and non-invasive therapeutic option for epicondylitis. High resolution ultrasonography has a role in diagnosing epicondylitis but has no role in follow up.

Thoracotomy

methods

Anesthesia for patients undergoing transsternal thymectomy for juvenile myasthenia gravis. Stephenson, Lianne; Tkachenko, Igor; Shamberger, Robert; Seefelder, Christian

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 25-30 (21 ref.)

Keywords: Myasthenia Gravis-surgery; Anesthesia, Conduction-methods; Surgical Procedures, Minimally Invasivemethods; Monitoring, Intraoperative; Retrospective Studies; Thoracic Surgery, Video-Assisted; Treatment Outcome; Pain, Postoperative-prevention and control; Length of Stay

Abstract: Juvenile myasthenia gravis [JMG] is the rare form of myasthenia gravis presenting in childhood and adolescence. When medical management fails, thymectomy is offered for these patients. Complete resection of the thymus is best achieved through transsternal thymectomy. Anesthetic management of patients with JMG is challenging, particularly in regards to the goals of postoperative pain control, respiratory function, and extubation. We retrospectively reviewed the medical records of 13 patients, ranging in age from 6 to 22 years, who underwent transsternal thymectomy for JMG. Information on patient demographics, characteristics of their disease and treatment, anesthetic management, and postoperative course were collected. All patients had undergone multiple treatment modalities and presented for surgery because of inadequate symptom control with medical management. As expected for a pediatric population, anesthesia induction was age dependent. 40% of the patients underwent an inhalation induction and 60% underwent an intravenous induction. Anesthesia was maintained with a low-dose inhalation agent in all patients, supplemented in 84% of patients with a remifertanil infusion, and in 69% of patients with an epidural infusion. Muscle relaxants were avoided in all patients. With this regimen, 92% of patients could be extubated successfully in the operating room. We found that avoidance of muscle relaxants and use of remifentanil with a lowdose hypnotic agent provided a stable intraoperative course, facilitated rapid emergence, and allowed early extubation in patients with JMG undergoing transsternal thymectomy. Epidural analgesia reduced the need for intra- and postoperative intravenous opioids and did not have an adverse effect on respiratory strength.

Thymectomy

Anesthesia for thymectomy.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 193 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Myasthenia Gravis-surgery; Anesthesia; Postoperative Complications; Neuromuscular Diseases; Muscle Weakness

Thyroid Neoplasms

surgery

Extent of surgery for differentiated thyroid cancer: recommended guideline. Rahman, Ganiyu A. E-mail:garahmanl@vahoo.com King Khalid University - College of Medicine - Department of Surgery, Asi Central Hospital Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 56-58 (26 ref.) Keywords: Thyroid Neoplasms-epidemiology; Iodine Radioisotopes-therapeutic use; Guidelines as Topic; Neoplasm Recurrence, Local-prevention and control; Thyroidectomy; Survival Rate

Tobacco Smoke Pollution

adverse effects

[Relationship of environmental tobacco smoke exposure with health beliefs and social pressure in adolescents of Yazd].

Morowatisharifabad, M.; Sabzmakan, L.; Shojaefard, J.

Yazd University of Medical Sciences

Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The] 2011; 14 (4): 77-80 (5 ref.)

Keywords: Environmental Exposure; Pressure; Cross-Sectional Studies; Questionnaires

Abstract: The aim of this study was to determine the environmental tobacco smoke exposure status in adolescents of the city of Yazd (Iran) and its associations with health beliefs and social pressure. A total of 281 subjects entered the present crosssectional study using a clustered sampling. Data were collected through completion of a questionnaire for each subject and further analyzed using spearman correlation coefficient, Mann-Whitney test and Kruskal-Wallis test. Of total study population, 42.7 % reported of at least one exposure within the last seven days to cigarette smoke while staying with a smoker in a room. Similarly, 53.3% mentioned of at least one exposure to smoke while in a taxi within the last 7 days and finally 52.7% stated of at least one exposure to smoke while in open space. Perceived social pressure was found to be significantly associated with the environmental tobacco smoke exposure. A high percentage of Iranian youths are being exposed to environmental tobacco smoke associal pressure is considered as an important related factor. Regarding the extent of health problems associated with passive smoking, interventional education programs are necessary.

Toluene

poisoning

Reported survival with severe mixed acidosis and hyperlactemia after toluene poisoning.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 73-75 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Acidosis, Lactic-chemically induced; Acidosis-chemically induced; Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Adultchemically induced; Survival

Abstract: Lactic acidosis is a recognized complication of the inhalant abuse such as toluene, especially in patients with renal insufficiency. We report a case of severe metabolic acidosis and hyperlactemia due to toluene sniffing. The favorable outcome, despite extremely poor clinical symptoms, signs, laboratory and radiological findings, was unexpected. Specific aspects of the clinical course are addressed. Toluene sniffing should be considered in evaluating sever metabolic acidosis. Favorable outcome could be achieved with early diagnosis and proper interventions.

Trabeculectomy

methods

Relaesable scleral flap suture in trabeculectomy: preliminary results of a new technique.

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Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Ophthalmology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 547-549 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Sutures; Sclera; Follow-Up Studies

Abstract: To demonstrate a technique for a releasable scleral flap suture placed to reduce post-trabeculectomy complications. Under a fornix based conjunctival flap, a rectangular partial thickness scieral flap is fashioned. A scierostomy is made followed by a peripheral iridectomy and the scieral flap is secured. A trapezoid suture is then placed from the sciera across the scleral flap to exit on the corneal surface and then tightend under the conjunctival flap which is then secured. During the follow-up, this suture can be safely removed on the slit lamp if the IOP is high. If the IOP is ideal, the suture can be left in place. Immediate postoperative complications as flat anterior chamber and choroidal detachment didn't occur. The suture was removed only if the filtration was not sufficient and the IOP was high. The releasable scieral flap suture was effective in preventing post trabeculectomy complications. In addition, it can be easily removed on the slit lamp without the need to fish under the conjunctiva, or to search for equipments as lasers.

Tracheostomy

adverse effects

A rare early complication of tracheostomy.

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Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 48-49 (8 ref.)

Keywords: Tracheal Stenosis-diagnosis; Intensive Care Units; Tomography, X-Ray Computed; Tracheal stenosis **Abstract:** A polytrauma patient on ventilator was admitted to ICU with open tracheostomy, GCS 8/15 and unequal pupils. After 10 days, he was weaned from the ventilator. The patient had respiratory problems i.e. expiratory stridor, shortness of breath, dysphonia and dyspnea on closing tracheostomy. It was diagnosed as a case of asthma, and the patient responded to salbutamol nebulization and intravenous steroid therapy. However, after some time, he desaturated and a plan for rapid sequence intubation was made. Endotracheal tube could not be negotiated beyond vocal cords, so an unprepared tracheostomy without proper equipment had to be immediately done by an anesthetist to save the patient's life. CT scan revealed tracheal stenosis. This case demonstrates that patients with a short 15days history of previous tracheostomy may have tracheal stenosis.

methods

Novel technique in difficult percutaneous tracheostomy. Kaur, Manpreet <u>E-mail:manpreetkaurrajpal@yahoo.com</u> All India Institute of Medical Sciences - Department of Anaesthesia **SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia** 2011; 5 (1): 109-110 (3 ref.) **Keywords:** Airway Obstruction-etiology; Emergencies; Intubation, Intratracheal; Respiration, Artificial

Tranexamic Acid

poisoning

Inadvertent intrathecal injection of tranexamic acid.

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SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia 2011; 5 (1): 90-92 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Ventricular Fibrillation-chemically induced; Injections, Spinal-adverse effects; Fatal Outcome; Medical Errors; Drug Labeling-standards

Abstract: Some factors have been identified as contributing to medical errors such as labels, appearance, and location of ampules. In this case report, inadvertent intrathecal injection of 80 mg tranexamic acid was followed by severe pain in the back and the gluteal region, myoclonus on lower extremities and agitation. General anesthesia was induced to complete surgery. At the end of anesthesia, patient developed polymyoclonus and seizures needing supportive care of the hemodynamic, and respiratory systems. He developed ventricular tachycardia treated with Cordarone infusion. The patient's condition progressively improved to full recovery 2 days after. Confusion between hyperbaric bupivacaine and tranexamic acid was due to similarities in appearance between both ampules.

Tuberculosis, Gastrointestinal

surgery

Efficacy of strictureplasty in tuberculous strictures of small intestine.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 138-141 (36 ref.)

Keywords: Intestinal Obstruction-surgery; Intestine, Small-surgery; Retrospective Studies; Treatment Outcome Abstract: To assess the efficacy of stricture plasty for tuberculous stricture of small intestine. This is a retrospective descriptive study, conducted at Liaquat University Hospital Jamshoro [LUH] during period of 5 years from July 2004 to June 2009. Sixty patients of small intestinal tuberculosis presented with stricture of small intestine and underwent strictureplasty were the subject of this study. The procedure was done conventionally in all cases, in 70% intestine was closed in two layers while in remaining it was done as single layer. Early complications were seen in 23 cases which included anastomotic leakage with fistula formation [9 cases [15%]], burst abdomen [5 cases [8.34%]] and subdiaphragmatic abscess [9 cases [15%]] The late complications observed after mean follow up of two years include intestinal obstruction that necessitated readmission was seen was in 9 cases [15%], however the re-exploration was required in five cases. Incisional hernia was seen in 9 cases [15%]. Though the post operative complications are frequent after strictureplasty yet the procedure is safe and simple for tuberculous stricture of small intestine as it requires minimum expertise, less operative time and above all preserve gut's length.

Tuberous Sclerosis

diagnosis

Tuberous sclerosis diagnosed in adult age.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 208-211 (10 ref.)

Keywords: Hamartoma-etiology; Electrocardiography; Echocardiography; Magnetic Resonance Imaging Abstract: Tuberous sclerosis [Bourneville Disease, Vogt triad] is an autosomal dominant hereditary disease

characterized by hamartomas. It can affect all body organs, but is most commonly seen on the skin, brain, eyes, lungs, heart and kidney. We describe the successful management of a case of forty two years old women who presented to us with complaints of nausea, vomiting, bilateral flank pain.

Urease

diagnostic use

Inefficiency of rapid urease test for confirmation of helicobacter pylori. Abadi, Amin Talebi Bezmin; Taghvaei, Tarang; Wolfram, Lutz E-mail:amin.talebi@gmail.com Tarbiat Modares University - School of Medical Sciences - Department of Bacteriology Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The] 2011; 17 (1): 84-85 (5 ref.) Keywords: Helicobacter Infections-diagnosis; Culture Media; Helicobacter pylori; Reproducibility of Results

Urine

cytology

The consequence of delayed fixation on subsequent preservation of urine cells.

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Oman Medical Journal 2011; 26 (1): 14-18 (15 ref.)

Keywords: Fixatives; Preservation, Biological-methods; Sensitivity and Specificity; False Negative Reactions; False Positive Reactions; Urine-chemistry

Abstract: Degenerative changes caused by delays in urine preservation contribute to false-negative and falsepositive interpretation of urothelial disease in cytology. The aim of this study is to assess whether the delay of fixation of urine samples makes any significant difference to urine cytology and morphology, and the limit of acceptability of delay for routine use in the hospital laboratory. Three cell collection fluids were evaluated by analyzing the preservation and degeneration of cells in urine samples. In this study, 50 voided urine specimens were taken at random from females complaining of vaginal discharge. Each specimen was divided into three sterile containers. The first was

immediately centrifugated and the deposit was smeared onto a cleaned micro slide and immediately fixed into 95% ethyl alcohol for 15 minutes. The remaining two were prepared in the same manner, however, the second after two hours of collection and the third after four hours of collection. The degree of degeneration and thus the preservation were assessed by a table of chosen criteria, then ranked and analyzed using Friedman's nonparametric test, at p=0.05. The results showed a significant difference between the preservation and the delay in urine fixation, p<0.0001. Any delay in fixation of urine specimen for cytology affects the preservation of cells, which may result in miss diagnosis. It is recommended that urine samples for cytology should be fixed immediately after collection.

Urolithiasis

drug therapy

[Evaluation of response to treatment with polycitra-K in urolithiasis of children].

Sharifian, M.; Hatamian, B.; Dalirani, R.; Aghasi, P.; Akhavan sepahi, M.

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Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences and Health Services [The] 2011; 14 (4): 28-33 (11 ref.)

Keywords: Treatment Outcome; Kidney Calculi-ultrasonography; Alkalies-therapeutic use; Child

Abstract: Development of stone depends on certain physicochemical factors. Several treatment methods including increased fluid intake and dietary modification, medical therapies such as potassium citrate and use of extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy [ESWL] and finally surgery methods are used for treatment of urolithiasis. The aim of this study was to evaluate the level of response to medical therapy with polycitra-K in children with urolithiasis. The study population comprised all patients less than 14 years old with urolithiasis visited at Mofid and Labafi Nejad hospitals within the last five years. All patients with an initial ultrasonography showing stone in urinary tract. At the end of study, the complete resolution or passage or a decrease in the size of stone in later sonography was defined as response to treatment. From 109 patients, 91 cases continued medical therapy with polycitra-k and 51 patients [56%] responded to treatment. Hypercalciuria and hyperuricosuria were found to be the etiological factors in 25% and 19% of patients, respectively. The stone analysis revealed that 50% were composed of ca-oxalate. Stone disease was more common between the ages 1-3 years and the most common complaint was hematuria [20%]. Calcium Oxalate stones were the most frequent stones which responded to polycitra. The response rate in girls and boys was similar and in different age groups it was almost equal. Based on the response rate of medical therapy with polycitra-k is recommended for treatment of urolithiasis in children.

Vasculitis

chemically induced

[Antithyroid drugs induced vasculitis].

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IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2011; 12 (5): 459-465 (43 ref.)

Keywords: Antithyroid Agents-adverse effects; Propylthiouracil-adverse effects; Anti-Neutrophil Cytoplasmic Antibody-Associated Vasculitis-diagnosis; Hyperthyroidism; Goiter-drug therapy; Prognosis

Abstract: The aim of this article is to review current information documented on antithyroid drug induced vasculitis. MEDLINE was searched for studies between 1960 and 2009 with the key words [antithyroid drugs and vasculitis], [antithyroid drugs and diffuse alveolar hemorrhage], and [antithyroid drugs and glomerolonephritis]. Ninety-two articles met the selection criteria. The data obtained showed that 15 to 46% of patients treated with propylthiouracil [PTU] developed anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody [ANCA], in contrast to 0 to 3% of the patients treated with methimazole [MMI], the former being the most often reported for causing vasculitis, a disease seen most commonly in association with Graves' disease. Signs of PTU-induced vasculitis include fever, malaise, anemia, lymphadenopathy, skin lesions, arthralgia, hematuria/proteinuria, diffuse alveolar hemorrhage [DAH], pleural effusion, and crescentic glomerulonephritis. Once PTU-induced vasculitis is determined, the simple withdrawal of PTU usually causes resolution of the symptoms within 1-4 weeks. Overall prognosis of antithyroid drug-induced vasculitis is much better than that of primary vasculitis. Antithyroid medications such as PTU can induce [ANCA]-associated vasculitis. Its pathogenesis might be multifactorial. Diagnosis is based on the relationship between clinical vasculitis, and the antithyroid drugs prescribed, and the excluding of any other medical states that mimic vasculitis. After the diagnosis, antithyroid drugs should be discontinued immediately, and the prognosis is usually good.

Venous Thrombosis

prevention and control

Prophylaxis for deep venous thrombosis: knowledge and practice of surgeons.

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Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences 2011; 27 (1): 16-20 (17 ref.)

Keywords: Venous Thromboembolism; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice; Questionnaires; Hospitals; Universities; Preoperative Care; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: Despite high incidence [10%-80%)] for venous thromboembolism [VTE] after surgery, many report show suboptimal risk assessment and inadequate prophylactic measure for this condition. The aim of this study was to determine knowledge, attitude and practice of surgeons about deep venous thromboembolism [DVT] prophylaxis. The knowledge and attitude of faculty member surgeons working in Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences were evaluated using a questionnaire. In addition, their practice was assessed by reviewing the hospital chart of 4105 patients who had elective or emergency surgery. Patients were categorized based on claget criteria into high, moderate and low risk for DVT. Mean knowledge score was 9.05 +/- 1.07 [82.3% of best predicted] and for attitude was 21.9 +/- 2.78 [73.1% of best predicted]. There were no statistical significant differences between surgical clinical groups. Nearly all of surgeons believed that use of low dose heparin was dangerous. Type of prophylactic measure was only low dose heparin. Only 9 [3.2%] patients from high risk group for DVT received prophylactic treatment and no one from low risk group for DVT received prophylaxis. Degree of under use of prophylactic measure for DVT is higher in this study as to compare with other investigations. Increased awareness about optimal prevention and outcomes is needed. It is highly recommended that all patients undergoing surgery must be routinely assess for preoperative risk for DVT and consider aggressive prophylactic measure against this condition.

Vertigo

rehabilitation

Balance and vestibular rehabilitation.

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Al Azhar University - Faculty of Medicine for Girls - Rheumatology and Rehabilitation Department

Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation 2009; 36 (3): 457-468 (24 ref.)

Keywords: Vestibular Nerve-abnormalities; Postural Balance; Audiometry; Electronystagmography; Treatment Outcome

Abstract: To assess the role of Computerized Dynamic Posturography in the diagnosis and rehabilitation of patients with vertigo. We studied 28 patients with chronic symptomatic vestibular deficits disorders of at least 3 months duration, and chief complaints of vertigo, imbalance, and/or motion intolerance. They were 20 females and 8 males; Their ages ranged from 19 -66 years [mean 41.04 +/- .13]. Another ten 10 normal subjects were selected as controls. They were six females and four males with ages ranging from 30 to 60 years [mean 43.8 +/- .9.8]. All were subjected to hearing assessment, pure tone audiometry, and Electronystagmography [ENG] test. Also postural stability was assessed using Computerized Dynamic Posturography [CDP] with sensory organization test [SOT]. Patients were assessed by Dizziness Handicap Inventory [DHI] score. Then patients submitted to vestibular rehabilitation as treatment modality by CDP and home exercises. Patients were assessed after their vestibular rehabilitation therapy [VRT] by DHI and SOT. The result showed highly significant statistical difference between patient and control groups as regards condition 5 and composite score of SOT. We observed larger increase in condition 5 and composite score of SOT, and decrease in DHI after VRT. This information showed that SOT by CDP is an adequate method to quantitative analysis to show the vestibular affection.

Vesicovaginal Fistula

epidemiology

[Obstetric Vesicovaginal fistulas, about 131 cases].

Chelli, Dalenda; Boudaya, Fethia; Hammedi, Nedra; Najar, Ines; Bouchoucha, Sami; Chibani, Mounir; Ben Zineb, Nabil; Falfoul, Abdelaziz; Chelli, Hela; Channoufi, Mohamed B.

Department A of Moternal and Neonatology Center

Tunisie Medicale [La] 2010; 88 (6): 414-419 (16 ref.)

Keywords: Obstetric Labor Complications-etiology; Vesicovaginal Fistula-etiology; Retrospective Studies; Multicenter Studies as Topic

Abstract: Vesicovaginal fistulas are the most frequent type of urogenital fistulas. Obstetrical cause remains the dominant etiology. They still represent a public health problem. to study epidemiological aspects of obstetric vesicovaginal fistulas and their management. a retrospective multicentric study among 19 hospital departments from February 1982 to January 2007. 131 VVF [92% of urogenital fistulas]. The vaginal route for surgical repair was used in 2/3 cases. The mean diameter of the fistula was 11.35mm. In 122 cases [86.5%], the fistula was unique. IVU findings were normal in 83% cases. All patients had normal renal function apart one who had acute renal failure. 177 interventions were performed [1.37 intervention per patient]. Our findings suggest a regression in obstetrical VVF. However many efforts on institutional, socioeconomic and obstetrical levels have to be done in order to eradicate this pathology that is of major handicap for women regarding socioeconomic, functifical and psychological effects.

Vincristine

adverse effects

Vincristine-induced neuropathy in rats is mediated via NMDA excitotoxicity and impairment of CGRP: possible neuroprotective effect of erythropoietin.

Kassem, Lobna A.; Gamal, Maha M.; Yassin, Nadia A.

Cairo University - Faculty of Medicine - Department of Physiology

Medical Journal of Cairo University [The] 2009; 77 (1): 507-517 (72 ref.)

Keywords: Peripheral Nervous System Diseases; N-Methylaspartate; Calcitonin Gene-Related Peptide; Neuroprotective Agents; Erythropoietin-therapeutic use; Rats

Abstract: Vincristine [VCR] is a potent anticancer drug and neurotoxicity is one of its most important dose-limiting toxicities. In this study, we investigated the effect of VCR by neurophysiological recordings and the tail flick test. To elucidate the underlying mechanism of action of VCR, expression of both N-methyl-D-aspartate [NMDA] receptor, an index of glutamate excitotoxity and calcitonin gene-related peptide [CGRP], an important regulator of vascular tone, were measured in both spinal cord and sciatic nerves. The role of erythropoietin [EPO] in the protection against VCRincluced neurotoxicity was also examined. Methods: Rats were divided into control group, VCR treated group and two groups given EPO in two different doses concomitant with VCR administration. VCR significantly decreased the amplitude of maximum compound action potential [MCAP] and prolonged the duration of action potential [AP] and relative refractory period [RRP], decreased chronaxie and the latency of tail flick test, but it had no effect on conduction velocity. VCR increased NMDA receptor expression and it decreased CGRP expression. The smaller dose of EPO improved all VCR induced changes. except chronaxie, while its higher dose reversed all parameters and its effect was more prominent on tail flick test latency and NMDA receptor expression. VCR resulted in axonal degeneration. It caused increased neuronal excitability and induced a state of glutamate excitotoxicity. Finally, VCR caused a decrease in blood flow in the nervous [issue resulting in vascular neurotoxicity. EPO had an obvious neuroprotective effect probably through decreasing NMDA receptor expression and increasing CORP expression both centrally and peripherally.

Vitamin D Deficiency

complications

[Association between vitamin D deficiency and cardiovascular disease].

Yarjanli, M.; Hosseinpanah, F.; Sheikholeslami, F.; Azizi, F.

Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences - Research Institute For Endocrine Sciences - Obesity Research Center

IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2011; 12 (5): 520-528 (25 ref.)

Keywords: Cardiovascular Diseases-etiology; Risk Factors; Case-Control Studies; Cross-Sectional Studies; Cohort Studies; Coronary Artery Disease-etiology

Abstract: In cross-sectional studies, low serum levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D are associated with a higher prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors. This study aimed to determine whether vitamin D deficiency is related to cardiovascular disease. This nested case-control study was performed within the framework of a population-based Cohort study [Tehran Lipid and Glucose Study, TLGS] among male and female participants, aged 30 years or older [mean [SD] age, 56.7 [10.6] years], free of diagnosed cardiovascular disease at initial blood collection. Using risk set sampling, controls [n=251] were selected in a 1:1 ratio and matched for age, sex and date of blood collection. We measured serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D levels in serum specimens, kept at -80°C until assay. Median serum 25 [OH] D was significantly lower in the CVD group than in controls [p<0.001]. For 25 [OH] D values of less than 10 ng/ml, compared with values more than 20 ng/ml [reference], the multivariable-adjusted OR [with 95% confidence intervals] for incident cardiovascular events was 3.21 [1.75-5.88]. Low levels of 25[OH]D are independently associated with higher risk of cardiovascular events in a graded manner, even after adjustment for factors known to be associated with coronary artery disease.

Wound Healing

drug effects

[Topical estrogen accelerates wound healing in diabetic rats].

Khaksar, S.; Kesmati, M.; Rezaie, A.; Rasekh, A.

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Shahid Chamran University - Faculty of Sciences - Department of Biology

IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism 2011; 12 (5): 544-551 (30 ref.)

Keywords: Estrogens-therapeutic use; Diabetes Complications-drug therapy; Diabetic Foot-drug therapy; Administration, Topical; Rats, Wistar

Abstract: Diabetic ulcers especially foot ulcers and the delay in their healing is a major problem faced by most diabetic patients. Based on data available on the positive role of estrogen in accelerating wound healing, this research aimed at assessing the possible effect of topical estrogen on wound healing in diabetic rats. Sixty-six male wistar rats were divided into two groups [normal and diabetic] and each group was divided into 3 subgroups [control, sham and test]. A circular full- thickness wound with a diameter of 1.5 cm was created on the backs of streptozotocin [stz]-induced diabetic and intact rats. In the test subgroup, the wounds were treated with a daily topical dose of 0.5 mg estrogen and in the sham subgroup, gentamicin ointment [dose 0.5 g] was used. The process of wound healing was assessed by macroscopic and microscopic studies on days 3, 5, 7, 14, 21, and 28. The macroscopic study, showed delays in healing of the diabetic group in comparison with the normal group and after the seventh day, wound healing showed considerable change in the test subgroup in both normal and diabetic rats [p<0.05]. In the normal group microscopic study, the only parameter which did not show any difference was granulation tissue organization; however increasing of neoangiogenesis and re-epithelization was observed in the test subgroup. Also, in the diabetic group, the estrogen receiving subgroup showed impressive improvement compared to the sham subgroup. Topical that estrogen can accelerate the process healing of diabetic wounds.

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Dehdashti, Hamid GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX (ultrasonography)

Dehdashtian, Masoud GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX (ultrasonography)

Dehkordi, A. Beheshti EFFICIENCY, ORGANIZATIONAL

Deitenbeck, Robert PORPHYRIA, ACUTE INTERMITTENT (etiology)

Delpisheh, A. INTELLIGENCE

Demirduzen, Selahattin FOOD HABITS

Devadas, Krishnadas ESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES (ultrasonography) Devi, Padmalaya ADENOCARCINOMA (diagnosis)

Ding, Yun Fang INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Dogan, Vasfiye Burcu FOOD HABITS

Dougaz, Wajih GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL TUMORS (radiography)

Douira Khomsi, Wiem LIPOMA (diagnosis)

Drira, Mahdi GLIOMA (diagnosis)

Du, Xiao Jiong ANGIOMYOLIPOMA (diagnosis)

Duman, Sercan FOOD HABITS

Dziri, Chadli GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL TUMORS (radiography) CARCINOMA, INTRADUCTAL, NONINFILTRATING (diagnosis)

Edaigbini, Sunday A. ESOPHAGEAL FISTULA (etiology)

Eddhif, Mongi TRANEXAMIC ACID (poisoning)

Effiong, Imaobong A. ANTIMALARIALS

Ehmann, Thomas PORPHYRIA, ACUTE INTERMITTENT (etiology)

Ehsan ul Haq, Muhammad LYMPHATIC METASTASIS

Eissa, Hala ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (complications) SPINAL STENOSIS (diagnosis)

Ejaz, Kiran PLEURAL EFFUSION (etiology)

Ekici, Baris HEART ARREST (chemically induced)

Ekim, Hasan ISCHEMIA (surgery)

ANEURYSM, DISSECTING (surgery)

El Aseel, Mostafa DIRECTLY OBSERVED THERAPY (methods)

El Azab, Abdo PACEMAKER, ARTIFICIAL (adverse effects)

El Batanony, Mohamad BETA-THALASSEMIA

El Btarny, Ashraf M. DEXMEDETOMIDINE (pharmacology)

EI Dawlatly, Abdelazeem THYMECTOMY CONTINUOUS POSITIVE AIRWAY PRESSURE El Dessoki, Neirmine A. LYMPHOMA, B-CELL (genetics) PURPURA, THROMBOCYTOPENIC (immunology)

El Dessuky, Ola M. LEUKEMIA

El Ebiary, Hoda Aly DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

El Hawary, Ahmad Abdiaal MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

El Hennawy, Ahmed FATTY LIVER (diagnosis)

El Karaksy, Hanaa M. FATTY LIVER (diagnosis)

El Khattab, Salwa Omar ANALGESIA, PATIENT-CONTROLLED

El Kholy, Mohamad Talaat CRITICAL ILLNESS (complications) ACUTE CORONARY (diagnosis)

El Kholy, Mohamad Talat LIPOCALINS (blood)

El Koofy, Nehal M. FATTY LIVER (diagnosis)

El Kotoury, Ahmad I.S. SYNDROME

El Messery, Lobna KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)

El Metnawy, Wafaa LYMPHOMA, B-CELL (genetics)

El Mougy, Fatma M. FATTY LIVER (diagnosis)

El Ouaer, M.A. POLYPS (pathology)

El Said, Manal H. PRE-ECLAMPSIA (blood)

El Seaidy, Adel Zaki HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (complications)

El Shahawy, El Metwally HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC (complications)

El Shehry, Saleh H. CESAREAN SECTION (trends)

El Sobky, Mehry PURPURA, THROMBOCYTOPENIC (immunology)

El Tagui, Mona BETA-THALASSEMIA

El Tair, Mokhtar HAND-ASSISTED LAPAROSCOPY

Elghobashy, Mohammed Refaat SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

Elhag, Kamal M. PNEUMOCOCCAL INFECTIONS (epidemiology) Elloumi, Hela CYCLOSPORINE (therapeutic use)

Elseify, Zeinab Ahmed ANALGESIA, PATIENT-CONTROLLED

Eltahir, Yassir M. INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Emam, S.J NEPHROLITHIASIS (epidemiology)

Emara, Nashwa M. CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (genetics)

Emir, Seyfi HERNIA, INGUINAL (complications)

Ensani, F. CADHERINS (diagnostic use)

Enwereji, Jamike PRE-ECLAMPSIA (therapy)

Eraky, Mohammad Zakareyya ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (diagnosis)

Erenay, Saliha Gun ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME (physiopathology)

Ergul, Yakup HEART ARREST (chemically induced)

Esfahani, F. Hosseini OVERWEIGHT (epidemiology)

Esfahani, Fatemeh BREAST NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

Esmaeiljah, A.A. KINESTHESIS

Ettebong, Ette ANTIMALARIALS

Ewees, Ibrahim El sayd LIPOCALINS (blood)

Ewees, Ibrahim El Sayed CRITICAL ILLNESS (complications) ACUTE CORONARY (diagnosis)

Eybpoosh, Sana HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE

Ezike, Humphrey Azubuike PRE-ECLAMPSIA (therapy)

Fadllallah, Samira M. CESAREAN SECTION (trends)

Fahmy, Mona E. FATTY LIVER (diagnosis)

Faisal, Nabiha ADENOMATOUS POLYPOSIS COLI (diagnosis)

Falfoul, Abdelaziz VESICOVAGINAL FISTULA (epidemiology)

Fallah, Sh. BODY HEIGHT

Faramawy, Mohammad Abdul Bassett ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (complications) SPINAL STENOSIS (diagnosis) Fareed, Ahmad Mohamad MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Farhodifar, F. INTELLIGENCE

Farouk, Hanan Mohammad LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC

Farres, Mohammad Nazmy OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL (immunology)

Farzadi, L. PPAR GAMMA (genetics)

Farzaneh, R. RHINOMETRY, ACOUSTIC

Fasihm, Uzma CATARACT (epidemiology)

Fathalla, Mahmoud Mohammad STROKE (complications) LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC (pathophysiology)

Fathi, R. GHRELIN (blood)

Feng, Ji Feng CHOLEDOCHAL CYST (surgery)

Fernandes, Glenn OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Feroz, Zeeshan LIPIDS

Fitouri, Fatma PYELONEPHRITIS, XANTHOGRANULOMATOUS (diagnosis)

Fki, Habib HOSPITALIZATION (statistics and numerical data)

Fkih, Meriem HEPATITIS B (transmission)

Fouda, Neviene OSTEOPOROSIS, POSTMENOPAUSAL (complications)

Frikha, Nabil GLIOMA (diagnosis)

Gaffar, Hanan E. BREAST NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Gaigi, Sadok OBESITY (metabolism)

Gamal, Maha M. VINCRISTINE (adverse effects)

Gamoudi, A. OBESITY (metabolism)

Gangopadhyay, Ajay N. HAMARTOMA (diagnosis)

Garg, Arindam Choudhury Rakesh METHYLENE BLUE (adverse effects)

Garg, Rakesh HERNIA, DIAPHRAGMATIC (surgery) DEBRIDEMENT (instrumentation) Gargouri, Dalila CYCLOSPORINE (therapeutic use)

Gargouri, Faiez GLIOMA (diagnosis)

Gargueh, Taher BEHCET SYNDROME (complications)

Gasmi, Manef PYELONEPHRITIS, XANTHOGRANULOMATOUS (diagnosis)

Gavrilova, Nadezhda ACROCEPHALOSYNDACTYLIA (surgery)

George, Celine MASTITIS (diagnosis)

George, I.O. OSTEOMYELITIS (epidemiology)

Ghadam, Sh. Sabet HEALTH EDUCATION

Ghadiani, Mojtaba BREAST NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

Ghafoor, Robia CROWNS

Ghalambor, Abdolazim BURNS (therapy)

Ghalehnovi, M. FIRES

Ghali, Ashmf DEXMEDETOMIDINE (pharmacology)

Ghanbarzadeh, M. OVERWEIGHT (epidemiology)

Ghanei, Mostafa ANTHRACOSIS (etiology)

Ghanem, Abderraouf COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (blood)

Ghani, Rubina HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (pathology)

Ghaniema, Eiman Mahmoud ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID

Gherib, Souad Bakhta MELANOMA (diagnosis)

Ghoraba, Nevine Mohammad ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID

Ghorbel, Abdeljabbar CYCLOSPORINE (therapeutic use)

Ghotbi, N. INTELLIGENCE

Ghulam, Baloch CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE

Goharinezhad, M. CHILD NUTRITION DISORDERS (prevention and control)

Gopal, Saroj C. HAMARTOMA (diagnosis) Goraya, S.P.S. POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING (prevention and control)

Goswami, Anupam PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (drug therapy)

Goucha, Rym BEHCET SYNDROME (complications)

Goya, Cemii ISCHEMIA (surgery)

Guemira, Fethi COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (blood)

Gui, Zhongzheng GLUTATHIONE S-TRANSFERASE PI

Gunes, Gulsen HYGIENE

Guo, Wan-Liang INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Gupta, Dinesh K. HAMARTOMA (diagnosis)

Gupta, Sampa Dutta PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (drug therapy)

Gupta, Shilpi S. DERMOID CYST (pathology)

Gupta, Shobhana INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL

Hachicha, A. SARCOMA (diagnosis)

Hafeez, Muhammad FOREIGN BODIES (therapy)

Hafsa, Alaa Eddine HEPATITIS B (transmission)

Hagazy, Mona A. NECK (radiotherapy)

Haggag, Farouk LYMPHOMA, B-CELL (genetics)

Haj, Salem, Nidhal CODES OF ETHICS

Hajazi, S. CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS (epidemiology)

Hajheydari, Zohre ACNE VULGARIS (drug therapy)

Hajjar, Waseem CONTINUOUS POSITIVE AIRWAY PRESSURE

Haleem, Darakhshan J. HALOPERIDOL (therapeutic use)

Hamed, Gamal PACEMAKER, ARTIFICIAL (adverse effects)

Hammad, Ahmad Ibrahiem TENNIS ELBOW (diagnosis)

Hammad, Gamal Abdul Ghaffar ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (diagnosis) Hammedi, Nedra VESICOVAGINAL FISTULA (epidemiology)

Hammou, Azza LIPOMA (diagnosis)

Hamzaoui, Mourad PYELONEPHRITIS, XANTHOGRANULOMATOUS (diagnosis)

Hani, M.A. POLYPS (pathology)

Haouet, Karim MELANOMA (diagnosis)

Harihamn, Uma METHYLENE BLUE (adverse effects)

Harzallah, Latifa COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (blood)

Hasan, Syed Muhammad Farid ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS

Hasan, Syeda Fauzia POST-DURAL PUNCTURE HEADACHE (diagnosis)

Hashem, Wafaa El Desouky DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Hashmi, Altaf PARANASAL SINUS NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Hassan, Eiman Aly LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC

Hassan, Fouzia ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS

Hassan, Nayeem ul CROHN'S DISEASE (surgery)

Hassan, Shahid NECK DISSECTION (mortality)

Hassan, Zeinab Ibrahiem LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC (complications)

Hassanein, Hala M.R. LEUKEMIA

Hassanein, Omar Ahmad ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (complications)

Hassanshahi, Gholamhossein HEPATITIS B (genetics)

Hatamian, B. UROLITHIASIS (drug therapy)

Haydarpur, M. INTELLIGENCE

Hedayati, M. GHRELIN (blood)

Hedieh, Moradi Tabriz LEGIONELLA (immunology)

Hegazy, Nedhal Ahmed ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID

Hegde, B. Rathnakar MASTITIS (diagnosis) Heidari, Z. VASCULITIS (chemically induced)

Hemeida, Tarek Wahby SPINAL STENOSIS (diagnosis)

Hemiemy, Mona Yahya LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC (complications)

Holder, Iftikhar DIABETIC DIET

Hosaini, F. CHILD NUTRITION DISORDERS (prevention and control)

Hosaini, Sh. CHILD NUTRITION DISORDERS (prevention and control)

Hosny, Hesham M. TRABECULECTOMY (methods)

Hosny, Mohamad H. TRABECULECTOMY (methods)

Hosseinpanah, F. VITAMIN D DEFICIENCY (complications)

Houissa, Fatma ASCITES (etiology)

Hussain, Anila METABOLIC SYNDROME X (epidemiology)

Hussain, Imran KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION (adverse effects)

Hussain, Mehmood CLEFT PALATE (rehabilitation)

Hussain, Shahid GARLIC

Hussein, Eiman Abu Bakre LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC

Hussein, Khaled H. PACEMAKER, ARTIFICIAL (adverse effects)

Hussein, Waqar FERRIC COMPOUNDS

Hyder, Imran KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION (adverse effects)

Ibrahim, Fairuz M. KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE (pathogenicity)

Ibrahim, Ibtihal M. BREAST NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Igbeneghu, Christopher A. SCHISTOSOMIASIS HAEMATOBIA (blood)

Ihanamdkt, Tapio DEXMEDETOMIDINE (pharmacology)

Ihezie, CO OSTEOMYELITIS (epidemiology)

Inayatullah FOREIGN BODIES (therapy)

Intezar, Ahmed CHOLEDOCHAL CYST (surgery) Iqbal, Furhan INFERTILITY, MALE

Iqbal, Zahid CIPROFLOXACIN (pharmacokinetics)

Iravanio, G. CADHERINS (diagnostic use)

Irshad, Ifat CROHN'S DISEASE (surgery)

Ismail, Ahmad Fathy ACUTE CORONARY (diagnosis)

Item, Chike Bellarmine INFERTILITY, MALE

Jafarzadeh, Abdollah HEPATITIS B (genetics)

Jagannathan, Namsimhan ORBITAL DISEASES (chemically induced)

Jah, Mirza Mohsin Ali ISOTRETINOIN (adverse effects)

Jahan, Rownak CYPERUS

Jahan, Rukhshana Akhter ACTINOMYCOSIS (diagnosis)

Jahazi, Azam HEMOPHILIA A (drug therapy)

Jain, Amit ANESTHESIA, EPIDURAL (adverse effects)

Jalessi, M. RHINOMETRY, ACOUSTIC

Jama, Raika CYTOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES

Jamil, Kashif SUPERIOR MESENTERIC ARTERY SYNDROME (diagnosis)

Jamil, Nusrat CONSANGUINITY

Jamil, Shahin INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL (methods)

Jamjoom, Abdulhakim B. INFORMED CONSENT

Jamjoom, Aimun A.B. INFORMED CONSENT

Jamjoom, Bakur A. INFORMED CONSENT

Jamoussi, H. OBESITY (metabolism)

Jan, Ibadullah CIPROFLOXACIN (pharmacokinetics)

Jan, Syed Umer ALUMINUM (lbood)

Jaseb, Kaveh POLYENDOCRINOPATHIES, AUTOIMMUNE Javadi, A. DIABETES MELLITUS (diagnosis)

Javed, Ijaz CIPROFLOXACIN (therapeutic use) CIPROFLOXACIN (pharmacokinetics)

Javed, Khursheed

Jayanthi, V. ESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES (diagnosis)

Jazayeri, S.M.H. Mousavi NEPHROLITHIASIS (epidemiology)

Jdidi, Jihene HOSPITALIZATION (statistics and numerical data)

Jemai, Radhia PYELONEPHRITIS, XANTHOGRANULOMATOUS (diagnosis)

Jiang, Hui HEMANGIOMA (surgery) ANGIOMYOLIPOMA (diagnosis)

Jile, Rawat D. CHOLEDOCHAL CYST (surgery)

Jindal, Parul PROPOFOL (administration and dosage)

Jmal, Aouatef COLORECTAL NEOPLASMS (blood)

Joseph, Bobby OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Joseph, Thomas ESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES (ultrasonography)

Junaid, Ayesha LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC, CHRONIC, B-CELL (genetics)

Just, Burkhard PORPHYRIA, ACUTE INTERMITTENT (etiology)

Kaabachi, Olfa TRANEXAMIC ACID (poisoning)

Kaabia, Naoufel HEPATITIS B (transmission)

Kaddah, Eman Abdel Hamid TENNIS ELBOW (diagnosis) LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC

Kadioglu, Selim ETHICS, MEDICAL

Kahlon, Iftikhar Ahmad CARPOMETACARPAL JOINTS (injuries)

Kaiantari, Khosro K. QUADRICEPS MUSCLE

Kamath, Aroon MASTITIS (diagnosis)

Kamel, Nadia Salah ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (physiopathology) Kamrava, K. RHINOMETRY, ACOUSTIC

Kandil, Samia Hassan KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)

Kapatenakis, Anargeyros CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY, ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE (adverse effects)

Kapsoritakis, Andreas CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY, ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE (adverse effects)

Kar, Sumit PNEUMONIA, ASPIRATION (prevention and control)

Karaoglu, Leyla HYGIENE

Kargar, M. ROTAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

Karkera, Parag INTESTINAL PERFORATION (surgery)

Karray, Abderraouf HOSPITALIZATION (statistics and numerical data)

Kassem, Lobna A. VINCRISTINE (adverse effects)

Kassis, Mondher HOSPITALIZATION (statistics and numerical data)

Katzarov, Atanas ACROCEPHALOSYNDACTYLIA (surgery)

Kaur, Jas winder METHYLENE BLUE (adverse effects)

Kaur, Jasbir POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING (prevention and control)

Kaur, Manpreet TRACHEOSTOMY (methods)

Kausalya, Rajini LIQUID VENTILATION

Kazemi, M. KINESTHESIS

Kella, Nandlal BLEOMYCIN (therapeutic use)

Kennedy, Derek HEPATITIS B (genetics)

Kermani, Forough Pouryazdanpanah DEPRESSION, POSTPARTUM (epidemiology)

Keskin, Sabiha HEART ARREST (chemically induced)

Kesmati, M. WOUND HEALING (drug effects)

Keyhani, S. KINESTHESIS

Khaksar, S. WOUND HEALING (drug effects) Khalfallah, M. POLYPS (pathology)

Khalid, Shaikh CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE

Khalil, Ibraheim DIRECTLY OBSERVED THERAPY (methods)

Khamechian, Tahere CYTOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES

Khameneh, A. Mousavi nasl OVERWEIGHT (epidemiology)

Khammuang, Saranyu MANGIFERA

Khan, Abdul Q. EXOSTOSES

Khan, Amir Ali CIPROFLOXACIN (pharmacokinetics)

Khan, Asma EDUCATION, MEDICAL, CONTINUING

Khan, Azmat MULTIPLE MYELOMA (complications)

Khan, Bashir R. EXOSTOSES

Khan, Fazal Hameed APACHE

Khan, Haroon ALUMINUM (blood)

Khan, Jawad Sajid HEART VALVE PROSTHESIS IMPLANTATION (methods)

Khan, M. Khalid CLARITHROMYCIN

Khan, M.F. CLARITHROMYCIN

Khan, M.Farid ALUMINUM (blood)

Khan, Mohammad Usman KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION (adverse effects)

Khan, Naveed Wali ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS

Khan, Rafeeq Alam

Khan, Samia Perwaiz HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (pathology)

Khan, Tanweer Amanalluh CRITICAL ILLNESS (complications)

Khan, Zaman CARPOMETACARPAL JOINTS (injuries)

Kharrat, Jamel CYCLOSPORINE (therapeutic use)

Khatri, Pooja Kumari OTITIS (epidemiology) Khattab, Ahmed Metwally ANALGESIA, PATIENT-CONTROLLED

Kheder, Adel BEHCET SYNDROME (complications)

Khodair, Ahmad FIBROMYALGIA (diagnosis)

Khorshid, Amira M. LEUKEMIA

Khursheed, Munawar PLEURAL EFFUSION (etiology)

Kiymaz, Adem ANEURYSM, DISSECTING (surgery)

Kothari, Nikhil ANESTHESIA, OBSTETRICAL (methods)

Kothari, Paras INTESTINAL PERFORATION (surgery)

Kumar, Vijayendra HAMARTOMA (diagnosis)

Kundu, Kanak Kanti PNEUMONIA, ASPIRATION (prevention and control)

Kundu, Sudeshna PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (drug therapy)

Kureel, Shiv N. CHOLEDOCHAL CYST (surgery)

Kurnaz, Hilal SUBCUTANEOUS EMPHYSEMA (complications)

Kurtoglu, Selim NUTRITION ASSESSMENT

Labieb, Nermine Farouk ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID

Legliar, Abdul Aziz CHOLECYSTECTOMY (methods)

Leheta, Ola Farouk MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

Liu, Don FOURNIER GANGRENE (diagnosis)

Liu, Jing CHOLEDOCHAL CYST (surgery)

Lobo, Geover MASTITIS (diagnosis)

Louati, Hela LIPOMA (diagnosis)

Luo, Jia-Wen IODINE RADIOISOTOPES (pharmacokinetics)

Madhavan, Mukunda ESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES (ultrasonography)

Maghrebi, Houcine GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL TUMORS (radiography)

Mahdavi, R. FATTY LIVER (therapy) Mahdy, Amal Fahmy ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (physiopathology)

Mahdy, Hussein HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS

Mahfouz, Abdul Kader DEXMEDETOMIDINE (pharmacology)

Mahjoub, F. OBESITY (metabolism)

Mahmood, Khalid DIABETIC DIET

Mahmoud, Gehan M. LEUKEMIA

Mahmoud, Khaled Hamdy LACRIMAL DUCT OBSTRUCTION (congenital)

Mahmoud, Mohammed Gamal SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

Mahmoud, Mona M. BETA-THALASSEMIA

Mahmoudl, Mitra ACNE VULGARIS (drug therapy)

Mai, Ahmad ESOPHAGEAL FISTULA (etiology)

Majdoleslam, B. KINESTHESIS

Majee, Prasenjit ANEMIA, SICKLE CELL (surgery)

Maleki, Z. CADHERINS (diagnostic use)

Malik, Arshad Mahmood CHOLECYSTECTOMY (methods)

Malik, Sunny INTUBATION, INTRATRACHEAL (methods)

Mamaghani, M. Ebrahimi NEPHROLITHIASIS (epidemiology)

Mandal, Subrata ANEMIA, SICKLE CELL (surgery)

Mansoor ul Haq ADENOMATOUS POLYPOSIS COLI (diagnosis)

Marandi, Milan OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Martis, John S. MASTITIS (diagnosis)

Masood, Muhammad Faraz CONSANGUINITY

Masood, Shabeen Naz CONSANGUINITY

Massoud, Hassan H. BETA-THALASSEMIA

Mathur, Raj K. DERMOID CYST (pathology)

Mazidoglu, Mumtaz NUTRITION ASSESSMENT Mazoochi, Tahere CYTOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES

Mechmeche, Rachid COLITIS, ULCERATIVE (complications)

Mehdipour, Baharak LEGIONELLA (immunology)

Mehmood, Zahid CHOLECYSTECTOMY, LAPAROSCOPIC (methods)

Mehrabi, Y. METHIMAZOLE (therapeutic use)

Meibodi, A. Emami EFFICIENCY, ORGANIZATIONAL

Mekki, Haifa ASCITES (etiology)

Memon, Amir Iqbal CHOLECYSTECTOMY (methods)

Memon, Ghufrana Umer POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE (surgery)

Memon, Munir TUBERCULOSIS, GASTROINTESTINAL (surgery)

Mendoza, Carmen Deanna O. DIABETES MELLITUS (therapy)

Menias, Christine PANCREATIC NEOPLASMS (radiography)

Meshikhes, AbdulWahed N. HAND-ASSISTED LAPAROSCOPY

Messahel, Farouk M. BENCHMARKING

Metodiev, Yavor ACROCEPHALOSYNDACTYLIA (surgery)

Michael, Beena CLINICAL CHEMISTRY TESTS (standards)

Midhet, Farid M. HEALTH EDUCATION

Miled, I. SARCOMA (diagnosis)

Minai, Fauzia N. POST-DURAL PUNCTURE HEADACHE (diagnosis)

Minj, Christie OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Mir, Mudasir PYODERMA GANGRENOSUM (diagnosis)

Mir, Mushtaq PYODERMA GANGRENOSUM (diagnosis)

Mirbehbahani, Narges HEMOPHILIA A (drug therapy)

Mirmiran, P. OVERWEIGHT (epidemiology)

Mitra, Koel PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (drug therapy) Mitra, Ritabrata PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (drug therapy)

Mnif, Leila INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASES (complications)

Moazzam, Md Shahnawaz ONDANSETRON (adverse effects)

Moghadasi, M. OVERWEIGHT (epidemiology)

Mohamad, Irfon KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE (pathogenicity)

Mohamad, Madiha H. BREAST NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Mohamad, Nagwa Abdel Ghaffar PRE-ECLAMPSIA (blood)

Mohammad, Ahmad Abdullah LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC

Mohammadi, A.A. Haji Agha DIABETES MELLITUS (diagnosis)

Mohammadi, N. ARTHRITIS, INFECTIOUS (drug therapy) DIABETES MELLITUS (diagnosis)

Mohammadikebar, Y. DIABETES MELLITUS (diagnosis)

Mohammadzadeh, H. INTELLIGENCE

Mohammed, Mohammed Abdelkawy SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

Mohmoodpoor, Ata AORTIC VALVE INSUFFICIENCY (surgery)

Mohsin, Rehan PARANASAL SINUS NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Mohydin, Bilal S. HEART VALVE PROSTHESIS IMPLANTATION (methods)

Moinuddin RECEPTORS, TRANSFERRIN (blood)

Monier, Eiman Mohammad CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (rehabilitation) ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (diagnosis) OSTEOPOROSIS (diagnosis)

Morowatisharifabad, M. TOBACCO SMOKE POLLUTION (adverse effects)

Moslehabadi, M. RESISTANCE TRAINING

Moslehi, N. CHILD NUTRITION DISORDERS (prevention and control)

Mostafa, Yasser M. LACRIMAL DUCT OBSTRUCTION (congenital)

Mostaghim, M. CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS (epidemiology)

Mouelhi, Leila ASCITES (etiology) Mourali, Sami COLITIS, ULCERATIVE (complications)

Mousavi, Seyed Jaber ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)

Moussa, Amel ASCITES (etiology)

Moussi, Amir MELANOMA (diagnosis)

Mrad, Karima LIPOMA (diagnosis)

Mubarak, Muhammad PARANASAL SINUS NEOPLASMS (pathology)

Muhammad, Faqir CIPROFLOXACIN (therapeutic use)

Mukherjee, Maitreyee PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (drug therapy)

Mumtaz, Khalid IMMUNOPROLIFERATIVE SMALL INTESTINAL DISEASE (diagnosis)

Mumtaz, Seema N. CONSANGUINITY

Muneer, Sajida CONSANGUINITY

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Mustafa, G. CLARITHROMYCIN

Mustafa, Sherif Abdul Hady CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE (rehabilitation)

Najafi, B. EFFICIENCY, ORGANIZATIONAL

Najafi, Farid VENOUS THROMBOSIS (prevention and control)

Najafi, Rouhollah BIRTH INJURIES (epidemiology)

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Naser, Safaie AORTIC VALVE INSUFFICIENCY (surgery)

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Nasr, Mona Ramadan HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS

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Naved, Saad Ahmed APACHE

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Oladele, Hassan A. SCHISTOSOMIASIS HAEMATOBIA (blood) Olisekodiaka, Japhet M. SCHISTOSOMIASIS HAEMATOBIA (blood)

Omar, Amr S. TOLUENE (poisoning)

Omar, Salama H. PACEMAKER, ARTIFICIAL (adverse effects)

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Parastesh, M. RESISTANCE TRAINING

Parmar, S.S. HEMANGIOMA (surgery)

Parmar, SS POSTOPERATIVE NAUSEA AND VOMITING (prevention and control)

Paroutoglou, Georgios CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY, ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE (adverse effects)

Parray, Fazl Q. CROHN'S DISEASE (surgery)

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Pirzadeh, Asghar BREAST NEOPLASMS (epidemiology)

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Ponnusamy, Rajesh Prabhu ESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES (diagnosis)

Potamianos, Spiros CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY, ENDOSCOPIC RETROGRADE (adverse effects)

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Rahim, Fakher GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX (ultrasonography)

Rahimi, A. Ostad FATTY LIVER (therapy)

Rahman, Atiya CATARACT (epidemiology)

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Rahman, Shahnaz CYPERUS

Rahmatullah, Mohammed CYPERUS

Rahnavard, Zahra HEALTH KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, PRACTICE

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Ramadan, Ramadan Ahmad HELICOBACTER INFECTIONS

Ramakrishnannair, Vinayakumar K. ESOPHAGEAL AND GASTRIC VARICES (ultrasonography)

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Rao, P. Nagesh LEUKEMIA, LYMPHOCYTIC, CHRONIC, B-CELL (genetics)

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Sakhmia, E. PPAR GAMMA (genetics)

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Salama, Khaled BETA-THALASSEMIA

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Salekeen, Siraj Us DIABETIC DIET

Salem, Ayman DIRECTLY OBSERVED THERAPY (methods)

Salem, El Sayed DIRECTLY OBSERVED THERAPY (methods)

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Salih, Jalil I. LEUKEMIA (virology)

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Sarchami, R. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Sarda, Dinesh INTESTINAL PERFORATION (surgery)

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Saricaoglu, Fatma ANESTHETICS, INTRAVENOUS (adverse effects)

Sarkar, Aniruddha PAIN, POSTOPERATIVE (drug therapy)

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Seif El Dien, Nevien Salah LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS, SYSTEMIC

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Sethom, A. SARCOMA (diagnosis)

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Shamim, Thorakkal FORENSIC DENTISTRY (classification)

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Sharifi, Hossein CYTOLOGICAL TECHNIQUES

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Sharma, Shiv P. HAMARTOMA (diagnosis)

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Sherif, Nahed Monier ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID

Shiari, R. BODY HEIGHT

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Solangi, Ghulam Akber HEPATITIS D (epidemiology)

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Soliman, Samar Gaber KIDNEY FAILURE, CHRONIC (complications)

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Soomro, M. Aslam HEPATITIS D (epidemiology)

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Tawfic, Qutaiba A. LIQUID VENTILATION

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Tkachenko, Igor THORACOTOMY (methods)

Tobar, Salwa S. BREAST NEOPLASMS (surgery) Tobias, Joseph D. ORBITAL DISEASES (chemically induced)

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Tombul, Temel MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS (immunology)

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Trikha, Anjan DEBRIDEMENT (instrumentation)

Tubeishi, Khaled A. RHINITIS (radiography)

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Wakhlu, Ashish CHOLEDOCHAL CYST (surgery)

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Wang, Hong Yu FOURNIER GANGRENE (diagnosis)

Wang, Jian INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Wang, Ju FOURNIER GANGRENE (diagnosis)

Wang, Tian Fu FOURNIER GANGRENE (diagnosis)

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Wani, Mohd Lateef CROHN'S DISEASE (surgery)

Waqar, Dilshad FERRIC COMPOUNDS

Warraich, Riaz Ahmed LYMPHATIC METASTASIS

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William, Soheir G. BREAST NEOPLASMS (surgery)

Wilson, Nagwa Maurice ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID (complications)

Wolfram, Lutz UREASE (diagnostic use)

Yaghobi, R. ROTAVIRUS INFECTIONS (epidemiology)

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Yaich, Souour HOSPITALIZATION (statistics and numerical data)

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Yan, Hui GLUTATHIONE S-TRANSFERASE PI

Yanartas, Mehmet ARTERIES (abnormalities)

Yaqub, Zia HYPERLIPOPROTEINEMIA TYPE II (pathology)

Yari, A. INTELLIGENCE

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Yavari, A. ARTHRITIS, INFECTIOUS (drug therapy)

Yazdanie, Nazia CLEFT PALATE (rehabilitation)

Yeganeh, M. Zarif CHILD NUTRITION DISORDERS (prevention and control)

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Yildiz, Emine Akal FOOD HABITS

Yildiz, Hasan Huseyin ELECTRIC STIMULATION THERAPY

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Younos, Abdul Moniem Ahmad OSTEOPOROSIS (diagnosis)

Yousefi, V. METHIMAZOLE (therapeutic use)

Youssof, Reda Ramadan Hussein OSTEOARTHRITIS (diagnosis)

Yuca, Sevil Ari NUTRITION ASSESSMENT

Yusufu, Lazarus M.D. ESOPHAGEAL FISTULA (etiology)

Zaabar, Mohamed Ali TRANEXAMIC ACID (poisoning)

Zafer, Nehal S. CARCINOMA, RENAL CELL (genetics)

Zaglol, Manal Abdalla M. CESAREAN SECTION

Zaidi, Amjad H. SUPERIOR MESENTERIC ARTERY SYNDROME (diagnosis)

Zakaria, Hazem M. RECURRENT LARYNGEAL NERVE (injuries)

Zakirullah FOREIGN BODIES (therapy) Zaky, Sherif H. PACEMAKER, ARTIFICIAL (adverse effects)

Zaman, Forhad Akhtar PNEUMONIA, ASPIRATION (prevention and control)

Zamzam, Mona Lotfy STROKE (complications)

Zaouche, Abdeljelil MELANOMA (diagnosis)

Zareie, Javad BURNS (therapy)

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Zhang, Xue-Lan INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Zhou, Min INFLUENZA A VIRUS, H1N1 SUBTYPE

Zhou, Song CHOLEDOCHAL CYST (surgery)

Zia Ur, Rahman CIPROFLOXACIN (therapeutic use)

Zia, Farzaneh Mohammadi ECHINOCOCCOSIS (diagnosis)

Ziaei, A. DIABETES MELLITUS (diagnosis)

Ziba, Omidvar CONTRACEPTIVES, ORAL (adverse effects)

Zobeiri, Mehdi VENOUS THROMBOSIS (prevention and control)

Zoheir, Naguib PURPURA, THROMBOCYTOPENIC (immunology)

Zuberi, Badar Faiyaz CATARACT (epidemiology)

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Zuberi, Faisal Faiyaz ASTHMA

Zuberi, Rukhsana W. ANTI-BACTERIAL AGENTS (therapeutic use) 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	Interrupted
Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298	Active
JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321	Active
Egypt (128)		
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	Interrupted
AJAIC - Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care	N/A	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
Alexandria Journal of Hepatogastroenterology	2090-1879	Interrupted
Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	1687-9945	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	Interrupted
Applied Endocrinology in Egypt	1110-1776	Interrupted
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
Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal New	N/A	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy - Cairo University	1110-6611	Interrupted
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

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Childhood and Development Quarterly	1110-8681	Interrupted
Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929	Active
EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484	Interrupted
Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
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	Interrupted

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315	Active
Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397	Active
Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638	Interrupted
Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterrenean Region	1014-9899	Interrupted
JESN - Journal of Egyptian Society of Nephrology [The]	N/A	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
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 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	Interrupted
Kidney Forum	1369-3050	Interrupted
Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318	Interrupted
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

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
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	Interrupted
Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607	Active
South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529	Interrupted
Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999	Active
Tanta Medical Journal	1110-1415	Interrupted
Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788	Interrupted
Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423	Active
Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X	Interrupted
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
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	Interrupted
IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
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

Journal Title		ISSN	Status
Risafa Medical Journal		N/A	Interrupted
Scientific Nursing Journal		1812-2388	Interrupted
Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences		1995-5588	Active
Islamic Republic of Iran (157)			
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	Interrupted
Asian Journal of Sports Medicine		2008-000X	Active
Audiology		1735-1936	Active
Behbood Journal		1735-093X	Active
Bina Journal of Ophthalmology		1026-6399	Interrupted
Cell Journal (Yakhteh)		2228-5806	Active
DARU - Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences		1560-8115	Active
DENA - Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery		1735-8450	Interrupted
Dental Journal - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences		1735-7683	Active
Dermatology and Cosmetic Quarterly	lew	2008-7470	Active
DRJ - Dental Research Journal		1735-3327	Interrupted
Endovascular Journal		2008-1812	Active
Feyz - Journal of Kashan University of Medical Sciences	lew)	1029-7855	Active
Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench	lew	2010-2258	Active
Genetics in the 3rd Millennium	lew	1728-6182	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

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
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	Interrupted
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
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	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639	Active
Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (IJPCP)	1735-4315	Interrupted
Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556	Active
Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554	Active
Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997	Active
Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602	Active
JBUMS - Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107	Interrupted
JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150	Interrupted
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 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	2008-4048	Active
Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200	Active
Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363	Interrupted
Journal of Injury and Violence Research	2008-2053	Active
Journal of Iranian Anatomical Sciences	1728-6158	Active
Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X	Interrupted
Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595	Interrupted
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 Lasers in Medical Sciences	2008-9783	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	Interrupted
Journal of Medical Science - Islamic Azad University of Mashhad	1735-7594	Active
Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240	Active
Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941	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 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	Interrupted
Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586	Interrupted

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
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 Mashad University of Medical Sciences	1735-4013	Active
Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization Research Center [The]	1027-9520	Active
Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X	Active
Scientific Medical Journal - Biomomthly Medical Research Journal Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences [The]	1026-8960	Active
Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
Urology Journal	1735-1308	Active
Yafteh Journal	1563-0773	Active
Jordan (9)	·	
Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923	Active
Dirasat	1026-3772	Interrupted

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
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
LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852	Active
Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440	Active
Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
Revue Marocaine de Medecine et Sante	0251-0758	Interrupted
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

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X	Active
Pakistan (73)		
Anaesthesia, Pain and Intensive Care	1607-8322	Active
Annals Abbassi Shaheed Hospital and Karachi Medical and Dental College	1563-3241	Active
Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680	Interrupted
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
Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299	Interrupted
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
JKCD - Journal of Khyber College of Dentistry New	2220-2633	Active
JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341	Interrupted
JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	1814-8085	Active
Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474	Interrupted
Journal of Medical Sciences	1997-3438	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	Interrupted
Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X	Active
Medical Spectrum [The]	0254-8534	Interrupted
Medicine Today	1813-9876	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
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	Interrupted
Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X	Active
Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]	N/A	Interrupted
Pakistan Journal of Health	N/A	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X	Active
Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869	Active
Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	0030-9885	Stopped
Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series A: Physical Sciences New	2221-6413	Active
Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series B: Biological Sciences New	2221-6421	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	Interrupted
PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244	Interrupted
PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842	Active
PJS - Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552	Active
Proceedings	N/A	Interrupted
Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]	1024-8919	Active
RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212	Interrupted
Palestine (3)		
Al-Quds Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2635	Interrupted
PMJ - Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
Qatar (4)		
Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A	Interrupted
Heart Views	1995-705X	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
JEMTAC - Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086	Active
Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253	Active
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	Interrupted
Saudi Heart Journal	1018-077X	Interrupted
Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
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
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	Interrupted
SJPH - Sudanese Journal of Public Health	1990-7567	Active
Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	1858-5051	Active
Sudan Medical Journal	0491-4481	Interrupted
Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000	Active

Journal Title	ISSN	Status
Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941	Interrupted
Syrian Arab Republic (9)		
Arab Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1683-0369	Active
Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	1814-411X	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	Interrupted
Tunisia (7)		
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 Pediatrie [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
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	Interrupted
YJMHR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A	Interrupted
YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted

Last update September 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	Interrupted
9	AJAIC - Alexandria Journal of Anaesthesia and Intensive Care	N/A	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
16	Alexandria Journal of Hepatogastroenterology	2090-1879	Interrupted
17	Alexandria Journal of Pediatrics	1687-9945	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 College	1563-3241	Active
26	Annals of Alquds Medicine	1815-2635	Interrupted
27	Annals of Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre - Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
28	Annals of King Edward Medical College	1684-6680	Interrupted
29	Annals of Pediatric Surgery	1687-4137	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
35	Arab Dental Journal	N/A	Interrupted
36	Arab Journal for Food and Nutrition	1608-8352	Interrupted
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

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
41	Arab Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1016-8923	Active
42	Arabic Journal of Forensic Medicine and Criminal Science	N/A	Interrupted
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	Interrupted
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	Assiut Veterinary Medical Journal New	N/A	Interrupted
53	Audiology	1735-1936	Active
54	Bahrain Medical Bulletin	1012-8298	Active
55	Bahria Journal of Professional Psychology	1816-0840	Active
56	Basrah Journal of Surgery	N/A	Interrupted
57	Behbood Journal	1735-093X	Active
58	Benha Medical Journal	1110-208X	Active
59	Bina Journal of Ophthalmology	1026-6399	Interrupted
60	Biomedica	1992-4852	Active
61	Bulletin Epidemiologique	0851-8238	Interrupted
62	Bulletin of Alexandria Faculty of Medicine	1110-0834	Active
63	Bulletin of Alexandria Thoracic Association	N/A	Interrupted
64	Bulletin of Endemic Disease - Baghdad	0007-4845	Interrupted
65	Bulletin of Faculty of Pharmacy - Cairo University	1110-0931	Interrupted
66	Bulletin of Faculty of Physical Therapy - Cairo University	1110-6611	Interrupted
67	Bulletin of High Institute of Public Health [The]	1110-0036	Active
68	Bulletin of Pharmaceutical Sciences - Assiut University	1110-0052	Active
69	Bulletin of the Faculty of Science - University of Alexandria	0568-9619	Interrupted
70	Bulletin of the Kuwait Institute for Medical Specialization	N/A	Active
71	Bulletin of the National Nutrition Institute of the Arab Republic of Egypt	N/A	Active
72	Bulletin of the National Research Centre	1110-0591	Active
73	Bulletin of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt	0078-5342	Interrupted
74	Cahiers Medicaux de Tunisie	0300-5291	Interrupted
75	Cell Journal (Yakhteh)	2228-5806	Active
76	Challenge - Quarterly [The]	0528-7944	Interrupted
77	Childhood and Development Quarterly	1110-8681	Interrupted
78	Clinical Diabetes	0891-8929	Active
79	Community Medicine	0301-7265	Interrupted
80	Damascus University Journal for Health Sciences	N/A	Active
81	DARU - Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1560-8115	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
82	DENA - Quarterly Journal of Yasuj Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery	1735-8450	Interrupted
83	Dental Journal - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences	1735-7683	Active
84	Dermatology and Cosmetic Quarterly	2008-7470	Active
85	Diabetes Digest	1369-7501	Active
86	Dirasat	1026-3772	Interrupted
87	DMJ - Derna Medical Journal	N/A	Active
88	DMJ - Dohuk Medical Journal	2071-7326	Active
89	DRJ - Dental Research Journal	1735-3327	Interrupted
90	EDJ - Egyptian Dental Journal	0070-9484	Interrupted
91	Egyptian Heart Journal [The]	1110-2608	Interrupted
92	Egyptian Journal of Anatomy [The]	1110-2144	Interrupted
93	Egyptian Journal of Biomedical Engineering	1012-5558	Interrupted
94	Egyptian Journal of Biophysics and Biomedical Engineering	1110-8525	Active
95	Egyptian Journal of Bronchology [The]	1687-8426	Active
96	Egyptian Journal of Chemistry	0449-2285	Active
97	Egyptian Journal of Community Medicine [The]	1110-1865	Active
98	Egyptian Journal of Dermatology and Andrology	1110-7650	Interrupted
99	Egyptian Journal of Diabetes [The]	N/A	Interrupted
100	Egyptian Journal of Food Science	1110-0192	Active
101	Egyptian Journal of Genetics and Cytology	0046-161X	Interrupted
102	Egyptian Journal of Histology [The]	1110-0559	Active
103	Egyptian Journal of Hospital Medicine [The]	1687-2002	Interrupted
104	Egyptian Journal of Immunology [The]	1110-4902	Active
105	Egyptian Journal of Medical Human Genetics [The]	1110-8630	Active
106	Egyptian Journal of Medical Laboratory Sciences	1110-5593	Active
107	Egyptian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1110-2179	Interrupted
108	Egyptian Journal of Microbiology	0022-2704	Interrupted
109	Egyptian Journal of Neonatology [The]	1110-8991	Interrupted
110	Egyptian Journal of Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery [The]	1110-1083	Active
111	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition	1687-1235	Active
112	Egyptian Journal of Nutrition and Health	1687-7950	Active
113	Egyptian Journal of Occupational Medicine	1110-1881	Interrupted
114	Egyptian Journal of Otolaryngology [The]	1012-5574	Interrupted
115	Egyptian Journal of Paediatrics [The]	1687-1677	Interrupted
116	Egyptian Journal of Pediatric Allergy and Immunology	1687-1642	Active
117	Egyptian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	0301-5068	Active
118	Egyptian Journal of Physiological Sciences	0301-8660	Interrupted
119	Egyptian Journal of Psychiatry [The]	1110-1105	Interrupted
120	Egyptian Journal of Schistosomiasis and Infectious and Endemic Diseases	1110-7278	Interrupted

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
121	Egyptian Journal of Surgery [The]	1110-1121	Active
122	Egyptian Journal of Urology	1110-5712	Interrupted
123	Egyptian Journal of Veterinary Science	1110-0222	Active
124	Egyptian Medical Journal of the National Research Center	1687-1278	Interrupted
125	Egyptian Orthodontic Journal	N/A	Interrupted
126	Egyptian Orthopaedic Journal [The]	1110-1148	Interrupted
127	Egyptian Pharmaceutical Journal [National Research Center]	1687-4315	Active
128	Egyptian Population and Family Planning Review [The]	N/A	Interrupted
129	Egyptian Rheumatology and Rehabilitation	1110-161X	Active
130	Egyptian Science Magazine [The]	1687-3815	Active
131	EJB - Egyptian Journal of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology [The]	1687-1502	Active
132	EJENTAS - Egyptian Journal of ENT and Allied Sciences	2090-0740	Interrupted
133	EMHJ - Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal	1020-3397	Active
134	EMJ - Emirates Medical Journal	0250-6882	Active
135	Endovascular Journal	2008-1812	Active
136	Feyz - Journal of Kashan University of Medical Sciences New	1029-7855	Active
137	Food and Nutrition Bulletin	N/A	Active
138	Garyounis Medical Journal	0254-7198	Interrupted
139	Gastroenterology and Hepatology from Bed to Bench	2010-2258	Active
140	Gazette of the Egyptian Paediatric Association [The]	1110-6638	Interrupted
141	Genetics in the 3rd Millennium	1728-6182	Active
142	Gezira Journal of Health Sciences	1810-5386	Active
143	GJMS – Gomal Journal of Medical Sciences	1819-7973	Active
144	GJO - Gulf Journal of Oncology [The]	2078-2101	Active
145	Govaresh	1560-7186	Active
146	Gulf Journal of Dermatology and Venereology [The]	N/A	Interrupted
147	HAKIM Research Journal	1561-252X	Active
148	Hamdard Medicus	0250-7188	Active
149	HAYAT - Journal of Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery [The]	1735-2215	Active
150	Health Information Management	1735-7853	Active
151	Health Services Journal of the Eastern Mediterrenean Region	1014-9899	Interrupted
152	Heart Views	1995-705X	Active
153	Hematology, Oncology and Stem Cell Therapy	1658-3876	Active
154	Hepatitis Monthly	1735-143X	Active
155	Homa-ye-Salamat	2008-2002	Active
156	Hormozgan Medical Journal	1735-2223	Active
157	IBJ - Iranian Biomedical Journal	1028-852X	Active
158	IDEES - Revue de Perfectionnement Medical et Paramedical	N/A	Interrupted
159	IEJ - Iranian Endodontic Journal	1735-7497	Active
160	IHJ - Iranian Heart Journal	1735-7306	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
161	IJB - Iranian Journal of Biotechnology	1728-3043	Active
162	IJBC - Iranian Journal of Blood and Cancer	2008-4595	Active
163	IJCN - Iranian Journal of Child Neurology	1735-4668	Active
164	IJEM - Iranian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1683-4844	Active
165	IJFS - International Journal of Fertility and Sterility	2008-076X	Active
166	IJHOSCR - International Journal of Hematology-Oncology and Stem Cell Research	2008-2207	Active
167	IJI - Iranian Journal of Immunology	1735-1383	Active
168	IJKD - Iranian Journal of Kidney Diseases	1735-8582	Active
169	IJME - Iranian Journal of Medical Education	1608-9359	Active
170	IJMS - Iranian Journal of Medical Sciences	0253-0716	Active
171	IJO - Iranian Journal of Orthodontics	1735-5087	Interrupted
172	IJPR - Iranian Journal of Pharmaceutical Research	1735-0328	Interrupted
173	IJRM - Iranian Journal of Reproductive Medicine	1680-6433	Active
174	IMJ - Iraqi Medical Journal	0304-4564	Interrupted
175	Infectious Diseases Journal of Pakistan	1027-0299	Interrupted
176	International Journal of Diabetes and Metabolism	1606-7754	Active
177	International Journal of Diabetes Mellitus	1877-5934	Active
178	International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism	1726-913X	Active
179	International Journal of Environmental Research	1735-6865	Active
180	International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology	1735-1472	Active
181	International Journal of Health Sciences	1658-3639	Active
182	International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	2008-6520	Active
183	International Journal of Organ Transplantation Medicine	2008-6490	Active
184	International Journal of Pathology	1810-0155	Active
185	INTJVR - International Journal of Veterinary Research	2008-2533	Active
186	IOJ - Iraqi Orthodontic Journal	1816-0581	Interrupted
187	IPMJ - Iraqi Postgraduate Medical Journal	1608-8360	Active
188	Iran Journal of Nursing	2008-5923	Active
189	Iranian Cardiovascular Research Journal	1735-885X	Active
190	Iranian Journal of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology	1735-1502	Active
191	Iranian Journal of Arthropod-Borne Diseases	1735-7179	Active
192	Iranian Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	2008-3866	Active
193	Iranian Journal of Cancer Prevention	2008-2398	Active
194	Iranian Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases	1735-5109	Active
195	Iranian Journal of Dermatology	0021-082X	Active
196	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Lipid Disorders	1726-7544	Interrupted
197	Iranian Journal of Diabetes and Obesity	2008-6792	Active
198	Iranian Journal of Environmental Health Science and Engineering	1735-1979	Active
199	Iranian Journal of Epidemiology	1735-7489	Active
200	Iranian Journal of Health and Environment	2008-2029	Active
201	Iranian Journal of Medical Microbiology	1735-8612	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
202	Iranian Journal of Medical Physics	1735-160X	Active
203	Iranian Journal of Nuclear Medicine	1681-2824	Active
204	Iranian Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Research [IJNMR]	1735-9066	Interrupted
205	Iranian Journal of Nutrition Sciences and Food Technology	1735-7756	Active
206	Iranian Journal of Obstetric, Gynecology and Infertility [The]	1680-2993	Active
207	Iranian Journal of Ophthalmology	1735-4153	Active
208	Iranian Journal of Otorhinolaryngology	1560-1293	Active
209	Iranian Journal of Parasitology	1735-7020	Active
210	Iranian Journal of Pediatrics	2008-2142	Active
211	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry	1735-4587	Interrupted
212	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences	1735-8639	Active
213	Iranian Journal of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology (IJPCP)	1735-4315	Interrupted
214	Iranian Journal of Public Health	0304-4556	Active
215	Iranian Journal of Radiation Research	1728-4554	Active
216	Iranian Journal of Radiology	1735-1065	Active
217	Iranian Journal of Veterinary Research	1728-1997	Active
218	Iranian Rehabilitation Journal	1735-3602	Active
219	Iraqi Army Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
220	Iraqi Journal of Agriculture	1818-6645	Active
221	Iraqi Journal of Biotechnology	N/A	Interrupted
222	Iraqi Journal of Community Medicine	1684-5382	Interrupted
223	Iraqi Journal of Medical Sciences	1681-6579	Interrupted
224	Iraqi Journal of Microbiology	N/A	Interrupted
225	Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
226	Iraqi Journal of Tropical Disease Researches	1814-0823	Interrupted
227	IRCMJ - Iranian Red Crescent Medical Journal	1561-4395	Active
228	Isra Medical Journal	2073-8285	Active
229	JABHS - Journal of the Arab Board of Health Specializations	1561-0217	Active
230	JAMC - Journal of Ayub Medical College - Abbotabad - Pakistan	1025-9589	Active
231	JBMS - Journal of the Bahrain Medical Society	1015-6321	Active
232	JBUMS - Journal of Babol University of Medical Sciences	1561-4107	Interrupted
233	JCPSP - Journal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Pakistan	1022-386X	Active
234	JDT - Journal of Dentistry Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1735-2150	Interrupted
235	JDUHS - Journal of the Dow University of Health Sciences	1995-2198	Active
236	JEMTAC - Journal of Emergency Medicine, Trauma and Acute Care	1999-7086	Active
237	JESN - Journal of Egyptian Society of Nephrology [The]	N/A	Interrupted
238	JISHIM - Journal of the International Society for the History of Islamic Medicine	1303-667X	Interrupted
239	JKCD - Journal of Khyber College of Dentistry New	2220-2633	Active
240	JLDA - Journal of the Lebanese Dental Association	1810-9632	Active
241	JLUMHS - Journal of the Liaquat University of Medical Health Sciences	1729-0341	Interrupted
242	JMJ - Jamahiriya Medical Journal	N/A	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
243	JMJ - Juba Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
244	JMR - Journal of Medical Research	1728-1962	Interrupted
245	JMS - Journal of Medical Sciences	1996-3262	Active
246	Joint Centre for Research in Prosthetics and Orthotics [The]	N/A	Interrupted
247	JOPDAK - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association Karachi	N/A	Interrupted
248	Jordan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1995-7157	Active
249	Jordan Medical Journal	0446-9283	Active
250	Journal du Practicien	1113-5667	Interrupted
251	Journal of Arak University of Medical Sciences - Rahavard Danesh	1735-5338	Active
252	Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences	1814-8085	Active
253	Journal of Basic Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
254	Journal of Childhood Studies	2090-0619	Active
255	Journal of Clinical Laboratory [The]	1814-411X	Active
256	Journal of Community Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
257	Journal of Dental Medicine - Tehran University of Medical Sciences	1024-641X	Active
258	Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects	2008-210X	Active
259	Journal of Dentistry - Shiraz University of Medical Sciences	1728-3426	Active
260	Journal of Dohuk University	1812-7568	Interrupted
261	Journal of Drug Research of Egypt	0085-2406	Active
262	Journal of Environmental Studies	1025-8620	Active
263	Journal of Family and Community Medicine	1319-1683	Active
264	Journal of Fundamentals of Mental Health [The]	1028-6918	Active
265	Journal of Gorgan University of Medical Sciences	1562-4765	Active
266	Journal of Guilan University of Medical Sciences	2008-4048	Active
267	Journal of Health Administration	2008-1200	Active
268	Journal of Hepatology, Gastroenterology and Infectious Diseases	1110-0796	Interrupted
269	Journal of Hygiene and Health	1735-2363	Interrupted
270	Journal of Infection and Public Health	1876-0341	Active
271	Journal of Injury and Violence Research	2008-2053	Active
272	Journal of Iranian Anatomical Sciences	1728-6158	Active
273	Journal of Isfahan Dental School	1735-255X	Interrupted
274	Journal of Isfahan Medical School	1027-7595	Interrupted
275	Journal of Islamic Dental Association of Iran [The] - JIDA	1024-6428	Active
276	Journal of Jahrom University of Medical Sciences	1735-5168	Active
277	Journal of Karbala University	1813-0410	Interrupted
278	Journal of Kerman University of Medical Sciences	1023-9510	Active
279	Journal of King Abdulaziz University - Medical Sciences	1319-1004	Interrupted
280	Journal of Lasers in Medical Sciences	2008-9783	Active
281	Journal of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences [The]	1110-6468	Interrupted
282	Journal of Mashhad Dental School	1560-9286	Active
283	Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences	1735-9260	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
284	Journal of Medical Council of Islamic Republic of Iran	1562-1073	Active
285	Journal of Medical Education	1735-3998	Interrupted
286	Journal of Medical Science - Islamic Azad University of Mashhad	1735-7594	Active
287	Journal of Medical Sciences	1997-3438	Active
288	Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-4474	Interrupted
289	Journal of Medicinal Plants	1684-0240	Active
290	Journal of Nephrology Urology and Transplantation	N/A	Interrupted
291	Journal of Nursing and Midwifery Quarterly - Shaheed Beheshti University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1605-8941	Active
292	Journal of Ophthalmic and Vision Research	2008-2010	Active
293	Journal of Periodontology and Implant Dentistry	N/A	Active
294	Journal of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences [The]	1561-3666	Active
295	Journal of Rafsanjan University of Medical Sciences	1735-3165	Active
296	Journal of Rehabilitation	1607-2960	Active
297	Journal of Reproduction and Infertility	1726-7536	Active
298	Journal of Research in Behavioural Sciences	1735-2029	Active
299	Journal of Research in Health Sciences [JRHS]	1682-2765	Active
300	Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-5311	Active
301	Journal of Sabzevar School of Medical Sciences	1606-7487	Interrupted
302	Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Public Health Research	1735-7586	Interrupted
303	Journal of Shaheed Sadoughi University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1562-272X	Active
304	Journal of Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences	1735-1448	Active
305	Journal of Surgery [The]	1681-4517	Interrupted
306	Journal of Taibah University Medical Sciences	1658-3612	Active
307	Journal of Tehran University Heart Center [The]	1735-8620	Active
308	Journal of the Arab Board of Medical Specializations	1561-0217	Active
309	Journal of the Arab Dentist	N/A	Interrupted
310	Journal of the Arab Neonatology Forum	1812-1756	Interrupted
311	Journal of the Arab Society for Medical Research	1687-4293	Active
312	Journal of the College of Dentistry - Baghdad	N/A	Interrupted
313	Journal of the Egyptian Medical Association [The]	0013-2411	Interrupted
314	Journal of the Egyptian National Cancer Institute	1110-0362	Interrupted
315	Journal of the Egyptian Public Health Association [The]	N/A	Active
316	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Endocrinology, Metabolism and Diabetes [The]	1110-1245	Active
317	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology [The]	0258-3216	Interrupted
318	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology	1110-0583	Active
319	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics [The]	N/A	Interrupted
320	Journal of the Egyptian Society of Toxicology	1110-127X	Active
321	Journal of the Faculty of Medicine - Baghdad	0041-9419	Interrupted
322	Journal of the Medical Research Institute - Alexandria University	1110-0133	Interrupted
323	Journal of the Royal Medical Services	2078-8703	Active
324	Journal of the Saudi Heart Association	1016-7315	Active

S/N	Journal	ISSN	Status
325	Journal of Tropical Nephro-Urology	N/A	Active
326	Journal of Veterinary Research	2010-2525	Active
327	Journal of Zahedan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1735-076X	Active
328	Journal of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1606-9366	Active
329	JPAD - Journal of Pakistan Association of Dermatologists	1560-9014	Active
330	JPC - Journal of Pediatric Club [The]	N/A	Active
331	JPDA - Journal of the Pakistan Dental Association	1680-2292	Active
332	JPIMS - Journal of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences	1683-6928	Interrupted
333	JPMA - Journal of Pakistan Medical Association	0030-9982	Active
334	JPMI - Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute	1013-5472	Active
335	JPPS - Journal of Pakistan Psychiatric Society	1726-8710	Active
336	JRMS - Journal of Research in Medical Sciences	1735-1995	Active
337	JRRS - Journal of Research in Rehabilitation Sciences	1735-7519	Active
338	JSP - Journal of Surgery Pakistan International	1817-0242	Active
339	Jundishapur Journal of Microbiology [JJM]	2008-3645	Active
340	Kasr El Aini Journal of Surgery	0022-9237	Interrupted
341	Khartoum Pharmacy Journal	N/A	Interrupted
342	Kidney Forum	1369-3050	Interrupted
343	KMJ - KUST Medical Journal	2072-7763	Active
344	KMJ - Kuwait Medical Journal	0023-5776	Active
345	KOOMESH - Journal of the Semnan University of Medical Sciences	1608-7046	Active
346	Kufa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
347	Lahore Journal of Public Health	N/A	Interrupted
348	Lebanese Science Journal	1561-3410	Active
349	Libyan Journal of Infectious Diseases [The]	N/A	Active
350	LJM - Libyan Journal of Medicine	1819-6357	Interrupted
351	LMJ - Lebanese Medical Journal	0023-9852	Active
352	Maghreb Medical	0330-258X	Active
353	Mansoura Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-1318	Interrupted
354	Mansoura Medical Journal	1110-211X	Active
355	Maroc Medical	0025-4053	Active
356	MEAJO - Middle East African Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-9233	Active
357	Medical Arabization	N/A	Active
358	Medical Channel	1681-5491	Interrupted
359	Medical Forum Monthly	1029-385X	Active
360	Medical Journal of Ahmed Maher Teaching Hospital [The]	N/A	Interrupted
361	Medical Journal of Basrah University [The]	0253-0759	Active
362	Medical Journal of Cairo University [The]	0045-3803	Active
363	Medical Journal of Islamic World Academy of Sciences	1016-3360	Active
364	Medical Journal of Mashad University of Medical Sciences	1735-4013	Active
365	Medical Journal of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences and Health Services	1608-5671	Interrupted

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366	Medical Journal of Teaching Hospitals and Institutes [The]	1110-2039	Interrupted
367	Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran	1016-1430	Interrupted
368	Medical Journal of Tikrit University [The]	N/A	Interrupted
369	Medical Principles and Practice	1011-7571	Active
370	Medical Sciences Journal of Islamic Azad University	1023-5922	Active
371	Medical Spectrum [The]	0254-8534	Interrupted
372	Medicine Today	1813-9876	Active
373	MEJC - Middle East Journal of Cancer	2008-6709	Active
374	Middle East Journal of Anesthesiology	0544-0440	Active
375	Middle East Journal of Digestive Diseases	2008-5230	Active
376	Middle East Journal of Family Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
377	Minoufia Medical Journal	1110-2098	Active
378	MJFCT - Mansoura Journal of Forensic Medicine and Clinical Toxicology	1110-5437	Interrupted
379	Modares Journal of Medical Sciences	1562-9554	Active
380	Mother and Child	0379-2617	Interrupted
381	Neonatology	1687-0492	Interrupted
382	Neurosciences	1319-6138	Active
383	New Egyptian Journal of Medicine [The]	1110-1946	Active
384	New Iraqi Journal of Medicine [The]	1817-5562	Active
385	Nursing and Midwifery Research	1753-5001	Interrupted
386	Ofogh-E-Danesh	1735-1855	Active
387	Oman Journal of Ophthalmology	0974-620X	Active
388	Oman Medical Journal	1999-768X	Active
389	Omdurman Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
390	PAFMJ - Pakistan Armed Forces Medical Journal	0030-9648	Active
391	Pakistan Heart Journal	0048-2706	Active
392	Pakistan Journal of Biochemistry	0300-8185	Interrupted
393	Pakistan Journal of Chest Medicine	N/A	Interrupted
394	Pakistan Journal of Clinical Psychology	1019-438X	Active
395	Pakistan Journal of Community Medicine [The]	N/A	Interrupted
396	Pakistan Journal of Health	N/A	Interrupted
397	Pakistan Journal of Medical and Health Sciences	1996-7195	Active
398	Pakistan Journal of Medical Ethics	N/A	Active
399	Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences	1682-024X	Active
400	Pakistan Journal of Neurology	N/A	Interrupted
401	Pakistan Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology	N/A	Interrupted
402	Pakistan Journal of Ophthalmology	0886-3067	Interrupted
403	Pakistan Journal of Orthodontics, Pediatric and Community Dentistry	1608-134X	Interrupted
404	Pakistan Journal of Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery	0257-4985	Active
405	Pakistan Journal of Pathology	1024-6193	Active
406	Pakistan Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1011-601X	Active

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407	Pakistan Journal of Pharmacology	0255-7088	Interrupted
408	Pakistan Journal of Physiology	1819-270X	Active
409	Pakistan Journal of Psychology	0030-9869	Active
410	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research	0030-9885	Stopped
411	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series A: Physical Sciences	2221-6413	Active
412	Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research Series B: Biological Sciences	2221-6421	Active
413	Pakistan Medical Journal	0031-000X	Interrupted
414	Pakistan Ophthalmology	0259-3661	Interrupted
415	Pakistan Oral and Dental Journal	1012-8700	Active
416	Pakistan Paediatric Journal	0304-4904	Interrupted
417	Pan Arab Journal of Neurosurgery	1319-6995	Active
418	Pan Arab Journal of Orthopaedic and Trauma [The]	1607-4912	Active
419	Pan Arab Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
420	Payesh - Health Monitor	1680-7626	Active
421	Pejouhandeh: Bimonthly Research Journal	1735-1022	Active
422	PJC - Pakistan Journal of Cardiology	1016-1244	Interrupted
423	PJMR - Pakistan Journal of Medical Research	0030-9842	Active
424	PJS - Pakistan Journal of Surgery	0258-8552	Active
425	PMJ - Palestinian Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
426	Population Bulletin of ESCWA	0258-1914	Interrupted
427	Population Researches and Studies	N/A	Active
428	Population Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
429	Population Studies	1110-1342	Interrupted
430	Proceedings	N/A	Interrupted
431	Professional Medical Journal - Quarterly [The]	1024-8919	Active
432	PUJ - Parasitologists United Journal	1687-7942	Active
433	Qatar Medical Journal	0253-8253	Active
434	Qom University of Medical Sciences Journal	1735-7799	Active
435	Quarterly Journal of Medical Ethics	2008-4374	Active
436	Quarterly Journal of Medical Law	N/A	Active
437	Quarterly Journal of Relief and Rescue	4544-2008	Active
438	Rehabilitation International	N/A	Interrupted
439	Research Centre Bulletin	1019-5335	Interrupted
440	Research Journal of Aleppo University - Medical Sciences Series	N/A	Interrupted
441	Revue Maghrebine de Pediatrie [La]	0330-7611	Active
442	Revue Maghrebine d'Endocrinologie - Diabete et de Reproduction [La]	N/A	Active
443	Revue Marocaine de Chirurgie Orthopedique et Traumatologique	N/A	Interrupted
444	Revue Marocaine de Medecine et Sante	0251-0758	Interrupted
445	Revue Marocaine des Maladies de L'Enfant	N/A	Interrupted
446	Revue Tunisienne d'Infectiologie	1737-8958	Active
447	Risafa Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted

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448	RMJ - Rawal Medical Journal	0303-5212	Interrupted
449	Salmand - Iranian Journal of Aging	1735-806X	Active
450	Sana'a University Journal of Medical Sciences	N/A	Interrupted
451	Saudi Epidemiology Bulletin	1319-3965	Interrupted
452	Saudi Heart Journal	1018-077X	Interrupted
453	Saudi Journal of Disability and Rehabilitation	1319-6499	Interrupted
454	Saudi Journal of Gastroenterology [The]	1319-3767	Active
455	Saudi Journal of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology Head and Neck Surgery [The]	1319-8491	Interrupted
456	Saudi Journal of Sports Medicine [The]	1319-6308	Interrupted
457	Saudi Medical Journal	0379-5284	Active
458	Scientific and Research Journal of Army University of Medical Sciences – J.A.U.M.S.	1727-1789	Active
459	Scientific Journal of Al-Azhar Medical Faculty [Girls] [The]	1110-2381	Interrupted
460	Scientific Journal of El-Minia Faculty of Medicine [The]	1110-2446	Interrupted
461	Scientific Journal of Forensic Medicine	1027-1457	Interrupted
462	Scientific Journal of Iranian Blood Transfusion Organization Research Center [The]	1027-9520	Active
463	Scientific Journal of Kurdistan University of Medical Sciences	1560-652X	Active
464	Scientific Medical Journal	1110-5607	Active
465	Scientific Medical Journal - Biomomthly Medical Research Journal Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences [The]	1026-8960	Active
466	Scientific Nursing Journal	1812-2388	Interrupted
467	SDJ - Saudi Dental Journal [The]	1013-9052	Active
468	SGH Medical Journal	1658-2489	Interrupted
469	SJA - Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia	1658-354X	Active
470	SJO - Saudi Journal of Ophthalmology	1319-4534	Active
471	SJPH - Sudanese Journal of Public Health	1990-7567	Active
472	Smile Dental Journal	2072-473X	Active
473	Social Welfare Quarterly	1735-8191	Interrupted
474	South Valley Medical Journal	1110-7529	Interrupted
475	SPJ - Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal	1319-0164	Active
476	SQUMJ - Sultan Qaboos University Medical Journal	2075-051X	Active
477	SST - Sante et Securite au Travail	N/A	Active
478	Strides in Development of Medical Education	1735-4242	Active
479	Sudan Journal of Medical Sciences	1858-5051	Active
480	Sudan Medical Journal	0491-4481	Interrupted
481	Sudan Medical Monitor	1858-5000	Active
482	Sudanese Journal of Dermatology	1815-3941	Interrupted
483	Suez Canal University Medical Journal	1110-6999	Active
484	Tabib Attifil Alarabi	N/A	Interrupted
485	Tanaffos	1735-0344	Active
486	Tanta Medical Journal	1110-1415	Interrupted
487	Tanta Medical Sciences Journal	1687-5788	Interrupted

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488	Tehran University Medical Journal [TUMJ]	1683-1764	Active
489	Toloo-e-Behdasht	1728-5127	Interrupted
490	Tunisie Medicale [La]	0041-4131	Active
491	University of Aden Journal of Natural and Applied Sciences	1606-8947	Active
492	Urology Annals	0974-7796	Active
493	Urology Journal	1735-1308	Active
494	Veterinary Medical Journal	1110-1423	Active
495	Yafteh Journal	1563-0773	Active
496	Yemeni Journal for Medical Sciences [The]	N/A	Interrupted
497	YHMRJ - Yemeni Health and Medical Research Journal	N/A	Interrupted
498	YJMHR-Yemeni Journal of Medical and Health Research	N/A	Interrupted
499	YMJ - Yemen Medical Journal	N/A	Interrupted
500	Zagazig Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology	1687-160X	Interrupted
501	Zagazig Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences	1110-5089	Interrupted
502	Zagazig Medical Association Journal	1110-2322	Interrupted
503	Zagazig University Medical Journal	1110-1431	Interrupted
504	Zanco Journal of Medical Sciences	1995-5588	Active

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